





CHRISTMAS.

· Curtis·
· Publishing Company..
· Philadelphia·

Price-

THE CENTURY CO., of New York, publish the two great illustrated magazines, THE CENTURY and ST. NICHOLAS. THE CENTURY is for older readers, ST. NICHOLAS is for children. Each is the acknowledged head of all periodicals of its class in the world, in circulation, in fame, and in ability. More than three million copies are circulated during the year. Few cultivated homes are now without them.

# CENTURY

WILL CONTAIN:



RUDYARD KIPLING.

T. B. ALDRICH.

EMILIO CASTELAR.

# RUDYARD KIPLING'S NEW NOVEL,

"The Naulahka," a story of America and India, written in collaboration with an American author, Wolcott Bales-tier,—the adventures of a young American from "Topaz." Colorado, at the court of a maharajah in India, and of the heroine, who goes to India as a physician to ber own sex-It begins in November. There will be

#### THREE OTHER SERIAL STORIES,

A novel of New York life by the author of "The Anglo-maniaes"; "Characteristics," a striking story by Dr. Weir Mitchell; and "The Chosen Valley," a novel of the Great West by Mary Hallock Foote. Thomas Bailey Aldrich will contribute a special group of short stories, complete in single numbers, and Frank R. Stockton and others of the best American writers will farnish fiction.

#### A NEW LIFE OF COLUMBUS.

The 400th anniversary of the discovery of America will be commemorated by the publication of a new life of Columbus, written especially for The Century by Señor Castelar, the famous Spanish statesman, orator, and writer. New historical material and fine illustrations will be a feature of these papers. Other material bearing upon the discovery of America is in course of preparation.

#### THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.

The architectural features of the Fair will be pictured in The Contary with Interesting descriptive articles. These illustrations are published by special arrangement with the managers of the Fair.

#### THE INDIAN'S SIDE.

Much has been printed on the Indian question from the white man's standpoint. In a series of articles by Miss Alice M. Fletcher, of the United States Interior Department and the Peahody Museum, the Indian's side will be presented—how he lives and thinks, etc.

## THE FARMER AND THE GOVERNMENT.

In view of the great interest touching the subject of what the Government should do for the farmer, The Contact will print a number of important articles by leading writers on such subjects as "The Farmer's Discontent," "Cooperation," "What the Government is Doing for the Farmer," etc. The workings of the Dept. of Agriculture and its practical value to the farmer will be explained.

#### STEDMAN AND EGGLESTON.

The distinguished poet Edmund Clarence Stedman will furnish a series of papers on "The Nature and Art of Poetry"; and "Folk Speech in America" will be described by Edward Eggleston, the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." "The Origin of American Provincialisms," etc., will be interestingly treated by Dr. Eggleston.

#### ART MATTERS.

Examples of the best work of American contemporary painters will be shown, and Cole's great series of wood-engravings, made directly from the Old Masters, will be continued. Articles on famous painters are in preparation.

#### ARTICLES BY GREAT FRENCH MUSICIANS.

The Century is able to announce a remarkable series of Author of "The Anglomaniacs." supers by Gounod (the composer of Faust and other well-mown operas), Saint-Saëns, Massenet, and other famous French musicians, on their own work and kindred subjects.

#### THE AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF EDGAR WILSON NYE ("BILL NYE").

This well-known humorist will contribute a series of entertaining articles descriptive of his experiences in dif-ferent parts of America and in various capacities. The first is entitled "The Autohlography of a Justice of the Peace," and it appears in November.

#### WHAT I SAW OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

Archibald Forbes, the fumous war correspondent of the London Daily News, who was one of the first to enter Paris in the days of the Commune, will write two papers regarding his adventures, which will be fully illustrated.

#### OTHER IMPORTANT ARTICLES

Include papers on the Vigilance Committees of San Francisco, by the Chairman of the Committees, and by General Sherman, who was then an officer of the State Government in San Francisco; interesting illustrated papers on "The Jews of New York," their family life, customs, etc., with other papers on New York life; articles on the Government of Cities, papers on timely topics, poems, etc. December will be

Mrs. BURTON HARRISON.



ARCHIBALD FORBES.



A Magnificently Illustrated Christmas Number.

THE CENTURY is always issued on the first day of the month, and single numbers may be bought everywhere (price 35 cents), or yearly subscriptions (price \$4.00) will be taken by booksellers, postmasters, and the publishers, The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York. Remit by post-office or express order, check, draft, or in registered letter. Begin subscriptions with November, 1891, the number which opens the new volume.

# C. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FO

The nineteenth volume of this unique magazine for young folks begins with the number for November, 1891. From the first issue Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge has been the editor, and the pens of the greatest writers of the English world, and the pencils of the most famous illustrators have been at its service. Tennyson, Longfellow, Bryant, Thomas Hughes, Whittier, Bret Harte, Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Alcott, Donald G. Mitchell, George Macdonald, Mrs. Oliphant, and Professor Proctor are a few of the many great names which have been upon its list of contributors. Everything in it is illustrated. In 1892 it will have

A SERIAL STORY OF NEW YORK,

By Brander Matthews.

A CHARMING SERIAL, "TWO GIRLS AND A BOY,"

By the author of "Marjorie and Her Papa." A SERIAL STORY OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE, By William O. Stoddard.

"THE ADMIRAL'S CARAVAN," By Charles E. Carry), author of " Davy and the Goblin."

"THE CITY OF STORIES,"

A clever idea, by Frank M. Hicknell. "A SPOILED DARLING," A SERIAL STORY

By Frances Courtenay Baylor. "WHEN I WAS YOUR AGE."

A record of the home-life of the author, Laura E. Rich-ards, and her sisters, daughters of Julia Ward Howe.

PAPERS OF INFORMATION.

How Columbus Reckoned The Great American Desert.
The Cliff Dwellings of Arizona.
The Grand Cation of the Colorado.
The Petrified Forest.
The Electric Light. The Making of a Newspaper, Etc., etc., etc.

PAPERS OF PATRIOTISM.

Honors to the Flag. Boys and the National Guard, etc., etc., etc.

PAPERS OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

"A Dash with Dogs for Life or Denth," by Lieut. Schwatkn,
"The Corner of the Column," by J. T. Trowbridge.
"An American Family in Egypt," by Col. S. H. Lockett.
"After Black Buck in India," by Clarence B. Moore.
"Childhood in Japan," by Ida C. Hodnett.
"A South American Hunt," by Herbert H. Smith.
"Australian Sketches," by James O'Brien.

SHORT STORIES.

Stories of Southern Life, by Thomas Nelson Page.

"The Escape of a Whole Menagerie," by Edgar W. Nye.

"November in the Cafton," by Mary Hallock Foote,

"Kissandy and Mundy," by Richard Malcolm Johnston,

"Ambrose Did It," by Octave Thanet.

"David Cameron's Fairy Godmother," by Miss Bisland,

"How Rangoon Carried Weight," by E. Vinton Blake,

"Harry's Namesake," by General O. O. Howard,

"The Dickey Boy," by Mary E. Wilkins.

#### HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

The Boyhood of Louis XIV., by Adele Orpen.

William the Conqueror,
The Last Conquistador, by E. S. Brooks.
Marcus Aurelius, by Elinor Lewis.
A King Without a Throne, by Tudor Jenks.
The Sen Fight off the Azores, by C. H. Palmer.
Volcanoes and Earthquakes, by Prof. F. D. Chester.
The Busy Pages of the Supreme Court, by One of Them.
A Young Girl's Silhonettes. With an introduction by Joseph Jefferson.

St. Nicholas costs \$3,00 a year, 25 cents a number. All booksellers, newsdealers, and postmasters take subscriptions, or remittance may be made (by check, draft, money or express order, or registered letter) to the publishers, The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York. Begin subscriptions with the November number.

Boy

THE BEST BOOKS. Ask to see The Century Co.'s books at the steres. They include Kennan's "Siberia and the Exile System," issued simultaneously with editions in various European countries (two vols., \$6.00); the richly illustrated "Women of the French pean countries (two vols., \$6.00); the richly illustrated "Women of the French pean countries (two vols., \$6.00); a number of Frank R. Stockton's novels, including "The Squirrel Inn," just issued (\$1.35); a new edition of the famous "Sport with Gun and Rod" (just the thing for a Christmas present for one who is fond of hunting and fishing, a magnificent volume, \$5.00); "The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson," richly illustrated (\$4.00), etc., etc. The Century Co.'s books for children include the popular Brownie Books,—"The Brownies: Their Book" (\$1.50), and "Another Brownie Book" (\$1.50), by Palmer Cox; "Lady Jane,"—one of the most charming stories for girls ever written (\$1.50); "Marjorie and Her Papa," a book which every little girl will want (\$1.00); "The Boys" Book of Sports,"—for every boy (\$2.00); the popular "Baby World," new edition (\$1.00), etc., etc.

Digitized





Ma. Howkils





ably be the most notable in the history of the JOURNAL.









BUNTON HARBORON



A. HAWTHORNE LATHROP



MRS. THACKERAY RITCHIS



MESS ETHEL INGALLS





MADAME CLARA LANZA



MES. LAURA E. RICHARDS

DIL TALWARD





A write requires more space to tell than we can command on this and the next pages. A few of the more popular features are, however, here told, and will demonstrate that the year of 1892 will unquestion-



How to Train a Daughter No question is more complex to the thousands of mothers

throughout the land. In a very full article treating this

subject, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL has received the co-

operation of the following women, each of whom has

A Series by Mrs. Gladstone

MRS. GLADSTONE is one of the most practical women in England. When a young mother, she made a careful study of the

bringing up of children. That she succeeded, the positions which her children occupy in England to-day fully attest.

What required years of labor for her to learn, MRS. GLAD-

No advice ever written for young mothers has in it the

peculiar value which attaches itself to these articles by

MRS. GLADSTONE. They will be like a manual for the nur-

sery, with rules that are destined to become standard.

Social Life at Six Centres

In the January JOURNAL, MRS. BURTON HARRISON, the author

of "The Anglomaniacs," will continue her delightful glimpse of New York social life, as seen by one whose

social position makes it possible to write with authority. Her second paper will be an inner view of what is best in

the social whirl of the great metropolis of to-day. Mrs.

Washington Society, by Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren

Chicago Social Life, by Mrs. Reginald DeKoven

Following which will be articles of equal note on social

life in Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, in a series

A Royal Recluse

At Home with ex-Empress Eugenie

Around the life of no royal woman clusters so much romance as about that of EUGENIE, the ex-Empress of the French.

The world has lost sight of her of late years, but her life is ever interesting. In this article-in the preparation of

which an American writer made a special trip abroad-

will be given the first accurate pen-portrait of her present

daily life, her home, how her days are occupied-in fact, an inner glimpse of EUGENIE'S life from facts furnished by

a daily attendant. The article will be beautifully illustrated.

Wine on Fashionable Tables

Whether the use of wines at fashionable dinners and in the best

society is decreasing, is a question which will be treated in

a full-page article to which the following men and women

Harrison's papers will be succeeded by articles on

of "Social Life at Six Centres."

"Hints from a Mother's Life"

STONE will tell in a series of articles, entitled

Mrs. Jefferson Davis

Mrs. Beecher

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren

written therefor:

Mrs. Gladstone

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe

Mrs. John Wanamaker

















MER JOHN WANAMAKER



GABRIELLE GREELWY



Mas. Heartex



MR. PATRICK COM

# A Girl's Novel by Mr. Howells

The JOURNAL has purchased from Mr. Howells the exclusive rights of his next novel. It is a story unlike any which MR. HOWELLS has ever written. The novel deals almost entirely with American girl-life in the West and in New York, and will have about it a freshness of incident and crisp interest which will delight the most ardent admirers of Mr. Howetts. The story will run for nearly a year, each chapter increasing in interest as it goes on. It will be illustrated by one of our foremost artists, and prove one of the most attractive novels of the day.

# My Father as I Recall Him

By the Favorite Daughter of Charles Dickens In a splendid series of articles MISS MAMIE DICKENS will tell what she remembers of her father; how he educated his children; his family life and his personal habits; how he wrote his famous books; his love of flowers and animals; how Christmas was spent in the DICKENS household; how he romped with his children; his last years and closing days. To none of his children was CHARLES DICKENS so affectionately attached as to his daughter MAMIE, and she saw much of her father under all circumstances. Her pen-portraits of his domestic life cannot, therefore, fail to be of special interest, especially as everything MISS DICKENS embodies in these articles is told for the first time in print.

# A Group of Famous Daughters

One of the most unique numbers of a magazine ever printed will be one of the issues of the JOURNAL during 1892. It will be entirely written in prose, poem and story by the famous daughters of famous men and women-names whom all will recognize. Over forty " famous daughters " will be represented by a poem, a story or an article, each written specially for this number.

Among the writers will be:

Dickens's Daughter Thackeray's Daughter Hawthorne's Daughter The President's Daughter lefferson Davis's Daughter

Dean Bradley's Daughter Mr. Gladstone's Daughter Senator Ingalls's Daughter Mrs. Whitney's Daughter Charles Kingsley's Daughter General Sherman's Daughter Horace Greeley's Daughter Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's Daughters

Bringing together an unique array of talent.

# A Novelette by Miss Jewett

MISS SARAH ORNE JEWETT has given her next piece of fiction, entitled "An Every-Day Girl," to the JOURNAL. It is a beautiful tale of New England life, charming in its simplicity and the quiet life of a Puritan community. Succeeding Miss Jewett, will appear short stories by

Julia Magruder Margaret Crosby Rose Hawthorne Lathrop Mary E. Wilkins

Florence Marryat Mrs. Alexander Caroline Mason

# Clever Daughters of Clever Men

Those bright and talented girls of famous families, of whom we constantly read, and yet whose portraits and personal lives are unfamiliar to us, will be presented in this series. It will be, perhaps, the brightest gallery of clever American girls ever portrayed in literature.



lanes Ina Hillyron



MISS JULIA MAGRUTURE



Мия. Пинсика



have contributed:

Chauncey M. Depew

Hon. John Wanamaker George W. Childs

Col. Elliot F. Shepard

Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes

MES. MACDE HOWE ELLIOTS.



Mrs. Barton Harrison

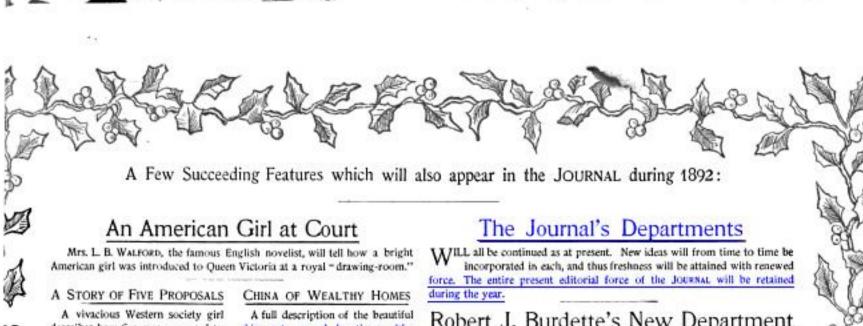
Mrs. George J. Gould

Madame Romero

Mrs. William C. Whitney

Mrs. ex-Governor Chilin

Mas. Sorrose



describes how five men proposed to her, and why she rejected them.

china sets owned by the wealthy families of New York.

# Queens of Westminster Abbey

In the February issue, Miss E. T. Bradley, daughter of the Dean of Westminster Abbey, will begin a series of illustrated articles, in which she weaves the stories of the lives of the most famous queens in English history into a description of their royal tombs. The loves, the intrigues, the bits of romance which surrounded the lives of the great queens of history, will be told with a freshness that will make these articles interesting from another than an historical point of view.

#### WOMEN AND THE FAIR

MRS. POTTER PALMER will show exactly what part women will take in the great Columbian Exhibition of 1892-91.

#### THE ART OF THE ACTRESS

MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI, the eminent tragedienne, will tell in a notable article what a young woman should possess to become an actress.

# A Day with Patti in Wales

An illustrated description of the great singer's castle home in Wales, her pets, her treasures and her souvenirs, her home-life, and how she conducts her household. Prepared under MADAME PATTI'S own direction.

#### HOW I MADE MY FORTUNE

MRS. HATTIE GREEN, commonly conceded to be "the richest woman in America," will tell exactly how she accumulated her enormous fortune of forty millions of dollars.

#### WHY I HAVE NEVER BEEN SICK

An article by REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE giving the secret of his good health, and why he has never known what it is to have even a headache or a mental pain.

# A Beautiful Southern Love Story

By MISS JULIA MAGRUDER, in four instalments, will present a love-tale of the Southland, wherein the strife of affection in two hearts silently burns over "A Smouldering Spark"—the title of the novelette.

## A STORY BY MRS. ALEXANDER

A tale for girls by the author of "The Wooing O't," which will delight the heart of every girl.

## A STORY BY MRS. HOLMES

A short serial story by MRS. MARY J. HOLMES has also been contracted for by the JOURNAL.

# Mr. Beecher as I Knew Him

MRS. BEECHER'S famous series of reminiscent papers of her great husband will continue in several of the issues for 1892. The latter papers will be of special interest, portraying Mr. BEECHER'S later life, his famous days in Brooklyn, his closing hours, and his death.

Six of our most famous women will tell, each in a separate article, how life looked to them in girlhood, their hopes, ambitions and dreams, and how they have been realized in later years.

# FACES WE SELDOM SEE

In this series will be given sketches and portraits of women noted in song, charity and public works, whose names are as household words, yet who are in reality unfamiliar to us by their faces and lives.

# Famous Women Among the Books

For 1892 the JOURNAL is now negotiating with six of the most famous women in the literary world, who will contribute to its literary department a talk about the latest books. Each woman will contribute an entire JOURNAL page of talks about the books, one each alternate month, Mr. Box filling in the other months with his new department of "LITERARY THINGS AND PEOPLE."

#### AMERICA'S NEEDLEWORK

Will be shown in a special series of articles, in addition to the regular needlework department, treating of the latest and most beautiful needle and handiwork as exemplified by the six leading schools of the country.

#### TO MAKE A PRETTY HOME

A series of elaborately illustrated articles on things for home decoration, each subject being treated fully in a separate full-page article. All the designs will be carefully illus-

# Robert J. Burdette's New Department

WITH the January issue, Mr. Burdette, so well known to the Journal readers for his humorous contributions, will be added to the regular staff of editors, and will have each month a department of his own. Of its character little need be said. It will be in Mr. Burdette's own style, witty and yet wise. A good spirit will pervade it, and laughs will be frequent. The JOURNAL will thus in every sense have a humorous editor-a man who knows how to be funny, and yet whose words are wisdom-freighted.

NO change further than this will be made in the departments at present excepting in the literary department elsewhere announced, a careful canvass of our readers' wishes during the past year fully convincing us that the departmental features of the JOURNAL as at present conducted are accept-

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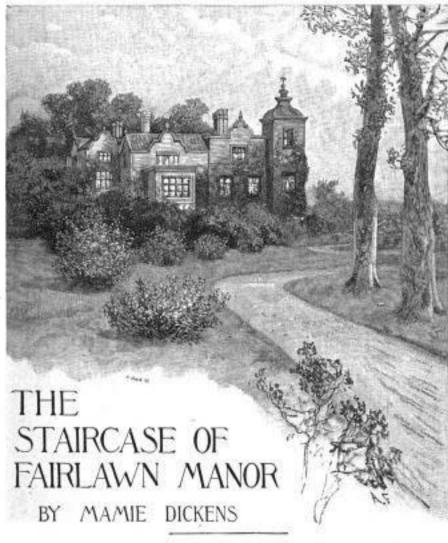
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# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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N one of the most picturesque and best wooded of Eng-land's counties, stood—aye, and still stands—Fairlawn Manor. Nestled among trees and standing on the top of a hill, with the setting sun crimsoning the old tiled roof,

the ivy and creepers which covered the walls catching glints of light here and there, the soft sumgints of light here and there, the soft sumner wind making a gentle sighing among the
grand old trees, the subdued twittering of
birds, as they settled down to roost, gave one
a feeling of perfect rest and pence and happy
contentment. Fairlawn Manor was a low,
rambling, fine old house, but with nothing
pretentious about it, the entrance door, indeed, being curiously small and insignificant,
as compared with the rest of the building.
The low steps led up to this door, and you
passed at once into a hall, which occupied the
entire center of the house. The mullioned
windows, which had deep-cushioned recesses,
looked out upon the park. The roof and
walls were of oak, dark with the age of many
centuries. The huge fireplace, with heavy
heass "dogs" and roomy oak ingle-nooks,
made one think of, and almost long to see, brass "dogs" and roomy oak ingle-nooks, made one think of, and almost long to see, Yule log blazing up the wide chimney, and brightening the old armour, pictures, china and silver, which adorned the walls and covered them completely. At each end of the hall was a curtained door, that to the right leading into a bay-windowed sitting-room; and through this room again into a long pic-ture gallery. From the first room you passed through another door onto a fine, wide, oak dor, occupying the right wing. The door to the left of the hall opened at once upon the "withdrawing room," at the end of which there was a round room of good size, hung with the finest old French tapestry. This with the finest old French tapestry. This chamber had been used, from all time, as the retiring and work-room of the dames of the manor. Then came an oak staircase, the fac-simile of that in the right wing excepting that this one had at the top, before you could enter upon the bedroom corridor, a baizecovered door, which fastened with a spring.

The servants' offices were all at the back,

and were hidden from view by a high, closelyout yew hedge.

The flower-garden at the back was large, with trim grass terraces, quaintly-cut shrubs, masses of old-fashioned flowers in rather prim beds, rustic sents round many of the splendid old trees, which were scattered about the ter-races and lawn, and in the centre of the latter's velvety carpet stood a sun-dial. A high wall, covered with the growth of many hundred years, jealously guarded the privacy of this most lovely spot.

For pany centuries, Fairlawn, Manur, with

For many centuries Fairlawn Manor, with all appertaining thereto, had been owned by the Godfrey family.

The present "Squire"—we are reading of well-nigh a hundred years ago—was one Hubert Godfrey. He was a tall, powerfull—""
fellow, thirty years of age; his eyes y ere dark

and piercing, and the heavy eyebrows meet-ing in the middle of his forelend gave to the face a somewhat fierce expression; the nose was fine and straight, and the mouth, though full and slightly sensual, could wear a frank and genial smile.

It was sad to see already signs of dissipa-

tion and of uncurbed temper in the marks and lines about the eyes. Alas! In those days —"the good old days" (?)—the highest gentlemen in the land were not ashumed to make brutes of themselves, to be found dead-drunk under the table, and to be carried up to bed by

their own valets.
In Squire Godfrey's case, however, it was the fits of ungovernable passion which had made havoc of his face, even when quite a lad. He was aware of his jealous and passion-ate temper, and he tried hard to fight against ate temper, and he tried hard to fight against it; and during the last few years had been tairly successful in the effort. He was a bold, fearless rider, and was Master of Hounds for his part of the county, an accomplished swordsman, and a lover of all sports.

Some five years previously he had experienced a great grief in the death of his nearest neighbor, school-fellow and loved companion, Sir Harry Fanguhar, of Towers Court.

It was a terrible loss for Hubert Godfrey in every way, as Sir Harry had great influence over him, an influence for good, for refinement, for gentleness, for temperance; and the love between these two friends was something akin to the love of Jonathan and David. But

love between these two friends was something akin to the love of Jonathan and David. But it was a great surprise to Squire Godfrey to find himself left sole guardian of Sir Harry's orphan daughter, the little Anna; and a responsibility which at first appeared to him quite overwhelming. He could not, and and have because refuse the responsibility. but set himself at once to carry out the wishes of his dead friend,
Towers Court was left in trust to the Squire

Towers Court was left in trust to the Squire until little Anna, who was then five years old, should come of age, which was to be on her attaining her eighteenth year. She was to be educated in France, was to learn every accomplishment which a girl in those times could learn; and was on no account to be separated from her nurse, "the good Bridget," So ran Sir Harry's will.

So mn Sir Harry's will.

As soon as matters could be arranged, the Squire journeyed with his charge and Bridget to France. He placed there in a school at Tours, and waited to see them comfortably settled down. When he came to take his leave of them, for a time, little Anna, who was pule and thin—"fretting after the dear master," as Bridget explained—classed her hands together, and, with the tears running down her checks, implored her "dear guardian" not to leave her.

He took the child in his arms, southed her with gentle, loving words, and spoke long to

He took the child in his arms, southed her with gentle, loving words, and spoke long to her of her father, explaining his wishes with regard to her education, and begging her to help him in carrying out these wishes. She smiled at last, and looking straight into his face, with wonderful determination in her pretty mouth and dark-blue eyes, said: "I will help you, guardian." And she kept her word.

She was naturally a very shy, undemonstrative child, and this unusual outburst of grief made a great impression on the Squire.

He went to see his charge twice every year, and his visits were eagerly looked forward to by the little English girl in her foreign home.

And so the years passed by. The Squire following his many pursuits, and keeping guard over himself, as it were, for the sake of Anna: the girl learning eagerly, and taking advantage of everything which was taught her, not only because she was clever and intelligent, but also in remembrance of her promise to the Squire.

At sixteen she was highly accomplished, and a wonderful and enthusiastic musician, Indeed, as Bridget said, she was "a genus at music."

Indeed, as Bridget said, she was "a genus at music."

She was as shy and as quiet in her manner as of old, but always received the Squire with frank and loving welcome. And he?—

Well, he had changed; for bold rider, fearless huntsman, expert swordsman though he was, he found himself trembling in the presence of this young girl. What was the meaning of it! The old, old story? Aye, even so. But he must never let her know, never let her guess, by look or sign, how dear she had become to him. He must always be her old guardian, nothing more, and must be ready to give her away some day. But this thought made the blood mount to his brow and cheeks, and sent him into a very whirlpool of frenzied passion.

The last two years of Anna's school-days were years of half agony and half bliss to the poor Squire. But they came to an end at last, as all years must; and he made his final journey to Tours to fetch her home.

He was almost thankful that the many farewells to be said made it impossible for her to see much of him before the start.

"Every one has been so good to me, guardian, especially the dear nuns at the Convent. I

see much of him before the start.

"Every one has been so good to me, guardian, especially the dear nuns at the Convent. I do not know how to thank them all!" She was very quiet and silent during the journey, and the Squire and Bridget left her much to herself, knowing that her thoughts were with her father and her orphaned home. How she loved it! And yet how she dreaded the first sight of it! But she would have much, so very much, to see about. She would sot be dull away from her school friends. And then her guardian would come and see her constantly. Looking up at him suddenly, she caught so fierce a glance directed at her that she started, and was about to speak, when a bright smile renseured her, and he laughingly arranged some wraps about her.

"You're tired, lass?"

"No, guardian, I'm only thinking." But at look, nevertheless, had startled her greatly.

It was a clear and beautiful autumn morn-

ing when they arrived at Towers Court.
The family lawyer was at the door to receive Anna, and all the servants engaged by
the Squire—the old housekeeper had remained as caretaker since Sir Harry's death

the Squire—the old housekeeper had remained as caretaker since Sir Harry's death —lined the entrance hall, curtsying and bowing low to their young mistress. But old Mildred stepped forward to kiss her hand, when Anna put her arms round her neck and embriced her fondly.

"God bless you, my dear mistress, and send you many years of health and happiness. How like the master you have grown! Why."—taking Anna's face in her hands—"'tis his very self!" and to hide an ominous quivering of her lip, Anna kissed the old woman again, and passed hurriedly along into her father's old study.

and passed hurriedly along into her father's old study.

Here she was left for a time; and when Bridget knocked at the door, saying that the Squire would speak with her, she came out composed and calm, though the nurse saw that the dark-blue eyes had been shedding many tears. She found the Squire waiting for her, hat and whip in hand, "to deliver up the keys of the castle to its fair chatelaine," as he laughingly said. But the laugh was forced and strained.

of the castle to its fair chatelaine," as he laughingly said. But the laugh was forced and strained.

"And now, Anna, my charge of you is over, and my stewardship is at an end. Henceforth you are your own mistress."

"Ah! dear guardian, I shall want you more than ever now! I have no words in which to thank you, no words in which to thank you, no words in which to express how nobly you have carried out my father's trust. But I do thank you from my heart, and I would do anything in the world to show my gratitude to you." As she spoke, the benutiful blue eyes filled with tears. Her words and her unusual tears—tears for him—were more than the Squire could bear. Then and there, in a passionate outburst be told her of his love, seized her in his arms for one brief second, strode away, mounted his horse and was off like a flash of lightning.

For many days he remained alone, struggling against the desire to learn his fate from Anna's lips. Angry with himself for having declared his love, and so seeming to have taken advantage of her words, ashamed for having had so little control over himself, and taking himself to task in the old passionate way.

Anna, meanwhile, was meditating, and was thinking what her answer onght to be. She loved her guardian now as she had loved him



She had heard nothing, had seen nothing, and sat long at the organ, pouring out her supreme happiness in song after song Digitized by Google

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as a child. She knew of no other love but this for the Squire, and the love for her father. But what ought she to say! Now was the op-portunity to show him the gratitude she had spoken of. She was very lonely in her large, beautiful home. She missed him truly. She

had, as yet, no friends in England.

And thus musing, the Squire found her.

She rose to meet him, with a flush of pleasure,
and with the old frank and unembarrassed welcome; but he dared not look up, or meet her eyes, but stood humble and abashed be-

her eyes, but stood humble and abashed before her.

"Think no more, Anna, of what I said. It was madness on my part. I was a cowani to ask you to mate yourself with so old a man, and one so unworthy of so fair and gentle a creature. Think no more about it, Anna. But forget my words and forgive me. I come to bid you farewell. I go abroad again."

He had not once looked up, and had spoken burriedly, in a low, hearse whisper.

There was silence in the room.

At last, with a heavy sigh, he raised his head to see Anna standing with her hands outstretched, and to hear her say—with the same steady, quiet determination she had used in speaking to him that day at school, so many

steady, quiet determination she had used in speaking to him that day at school, so many years ago..." I will make you, Hubert Godfrey, a true and faithful wife. So help me God!" A short time after they were wedded. Before taking his young wife to Fairlawn Manor, the Squire was all for journeying with her to London town, to have her portrait painted by thegreat artist of the day, to show her all the sights and wonders of the city, to her all the sights and wonders of the city, to introduce her to an uncle and cousin and to many old friends,

Dame Anna, with her beauty and her sweet

Dame Anna, with her beauty and her sweet and gentle manners, won all hearts.

Now and again the Squire had to leave her—the portrait was taking some time—to see after his horses and hounds. Traveling them was slow work, and it took him several days to go and return. During his absence, Dame Anna was left in his uncie's charge. He and his son Eric—a handsome youth destined for the army—were proud indeed to take the beautiful young bride sight-seeing.

But she was glad and happy when the picture was finished, and she and the Squire, with Bridget, started for her new home.

Very busy then was the Dame for many

Bridget, started for her new home.

Very busy then was the Dame for many and many a day. Her refined and womanly ways and presence brightened up the old house like a my of sunahine. And very happy and contented seemed the Squire.

The kennels being some distance from the manor, and this still the hunting season, he was contented from the manor.

was constantly from home. Dame Anna was no sportswoman, she had never ridden to hounds, but was nervous and timid with horses, so it came to pass that she was much

Many a young wife might have found the

Many a young wife might have found the time hang heavily on her hands, but she was never dull. Her music was to her what sport was to the Squire—a never failing source of amusement and pleusure.

He had ordered, while in London, for her, a pisnoforte—one of the very best then made, to replace the old Spinet, and had had a small organ built in the round room—or, as it was now called, the Dame's room—and it was here she passed her days, and very often her evenings also. For at this time of the year the Squire had frequent hunting suppers, and these gatherings were not for women.

bad frequent bunting suppers, and these gatherings were not for women.

And so the months passed by.

A quiet, uneventful life.

But soon there came a new and wonderful hope to Anna, which stirred all her woman's nature, and gave her a loy so exquisite as she had never dreamed of. But this hope, although it shone in her beautiful eyes and glorified her lovely face, made her timid and more shy than usual.

"I'll not tell him yet, Bridget."

"Why not, my dearie? "Twill be better to do so."

do so."
"Nay, Bridget, I'il wait a little," and kissing her nurse, she went to join the Squire at the breakfast table.

"Anna, I have a letter from London." Eric asks to be allowed to come and bid us fare-well. Shall be come, my wife?" As Anna looked up to answer "yes," and

net her husband's eyes, she blushed botly over face and throat, knowing that for the first time she was keeping something from him. Had she seen the look on his face, she would

surely have shared her secret with him!

Eric came to spend a few days at the manor before starting with his regiment for foreign lands. Anna welcomed him with sweet hospitality. But there was a change in her man-ner, a sudden flushing of the fair face, and an expression of joy, which she used not to wear.
What could it mean?

And the Squire set himself to watch.

The Dame and Eric were innocently unconscious of the demon of jealousy which was being reason in the Squire's undisciplined heart, and Anna, as hostess, did the best she could to make the young soldier's short visit

as pleasant as possible.

If Anna would only speak now!

On the eve of Eric's departure, he begged for some music on the organ, and as Anna sat there, dressed in white, playing and singing— but playing and singing, as the Squire noticed

but playing and singing, as the Squire noticed, with a passion quite unusual.—Eric said, with a passion quite unusual.—Eric said, with boyish admiration, "She looks for all the world, cousin, like a living Saint Cecilia."

Instead of answering, the Squire turned a fierce and livid face to Eric, and left the room, "What can be the matter?" thought the young man. "I must ask the Dame if ought ails bint." But she had heard nothing, had seen nothing and sat long at the organ, pouring out her supretne bappiness in song after song.

after song.

The Squire by this time is nearly mad with rage, and, alas! with drink. And great heaven, what has be in his right hand! A shining, sharp, nurderous rapier! Will no good anget whisper "I will make you. Hubert Godfrey, a true and faithful wife, so help me God?"

O! stay his hand. O! Anna, speak! Alss!

Alas! And he crouches in a dark corner, and watches and waits.

At last the organ is silent.

"Dame, what alls my cousin?"

Anna turns round. "Alls him, Eric, why?"

"He has left the room some time, and had a

scowl of suger on his face."

Anna thinks a minute. "I am keeping a secret from him, but I will tell it to him tomorrow." And with a radiant face she passes up the staircase murmuring, "to-m and the swing door closes behind her. "to-morrow,

Eric has his foot upon the stair, when, with one well-nimed thrust the rapier does swift and sure work, and the hopeful young life is ended, "O! God, what have I done! Villain, murderer that I am!" And throwing himself upon the bloody sword, he falls without a

groan, pierced to the heart.

And so the hours pass by.

And so the hours pass by.

Anna sat thinking for a long time of her coming happiness. She had sent Bridget—who occupied a small chamber near that of her mistress—to bed. But Anna must have fallen asleep in her chair, for when she woke up, the dawn was breaking—breaking with a weird and ghastly light which made her sleudder. She looked for the Squire in his dressing-room, but not finding him there, a vague uncasiness seized her, and as she passed the guest-chamber she noticed, what she had not observed the night before, that the door was wide open, and the room was empty, and observed the night before, that the door was wide open, and the room was empty, and thinking "then perhaps something did all him," she made quickly for the staircase. Another minute and the most appalling shriek that was ever heard rang through the house and brought Bridget to the staircase. What a scene! O, what a sad and ghastly scene!

scene!
The other servants had gathered behind, fearful and trembling.
They carried the Dame—who they found clinging to the Squire's neck, with her hair and her white gown covered with his blood—to her room, and laid her on the hed thinking that she, too, was dead.
Bridget sent at once for help, but she knew that many hours must pass before such help could arrive.

could arrive.

As she saw her mistress lying there, quite unconscious, pale and cold, she prayed that her "bonnie bird, her dearie" might never wake again. But she continued to apply restoratives and to chafe the poor hands and feet. After many weary bours, and with another wild and frightful shriek, Dame Anna opened her eyes and sat up in bed. The brautiful, tender eyes had disappeared. In their stead were eyes with such a horror, such a terror in them, that you turned to look for the awful sight they saw!

that you turned to look for the awful sight
they saw!
The doctor gave but faint hopes of her
recovery. If the child were born—well—perhaps she might rally. But—
She never spoke, the expression of intense
borror never left her face, and she seemed to
see nothing, to know of nothing but that fearful sight, and she walked up and down the
fatal staircase for hours together.
It was so pitiful and so terrible a sight that
many of the maids ran out of the house, never

many of the maids ran out of the house, never

At last, one morning at break of day,
Bridgot, missing her mistress, and going in
search of her, found her lying at the foot of
the staircase—in the same spot where the
Squire had fallen—cold, stiff, quite dead.
Many tears were shed for her and for the
blighted life and trugic death. She had been
greatly belowed for her goodness, charity, and
beaute.

beauty.

In carrying her, for the last time, to her room, the bearers suddenly felt a gentle push and a dimness come across their sight, so that

they had to stop a second.

But no impediment could be seen. Again, when the coffin was carried up, the

Again, when the coffin was carried up, the same thing happened.

And Bridget, following, was heard to say—
"Now, don't'ee, don't'ee, my dearle. For cannot frighten your old nurse."

And so it came to pass that a report got spread about that Dame Anna's staircase was haunted by her restless spirit.

The next heir being a minor the house was shut up, and poor Bridget, as care-taker, found it very difficult to get any one to keep her

it very difficult to get any one to keep her company.

She was alone in the house, at last, for many years. She never missed a day without mounting the staircase, and the gardeners out-side got to listen with trembling awe for the words: "Now don't'ee, don't'ee, my dearle. You cannot frighten your old nurse."

(Continued in January Journal)

## MISS DICKENS AND THE JOURNAL

N presenting the above opening chapters of Miss Dickens' story, the JOURNAL prints I. Miss Dickens' story, the Journal prints the first piece of fiction ever written by her. The concluding part will be contained in the January number. For an issue closely following this, Miss Dickens has written a delightfully reminiscent article on "What My Futher Taught Us." showing the methods of education pursued by Charles Dickens in the training of his children. This article will be entirely independent of the splendid series of articles about her father, by Miss Dickens, which, under the title of "My Futher as I Recall Him," will appear later in the pages of the Journal. This series will passess the same charm of personal interest which has placed Mrs. Beecher's reminiscences among the most successful ventures of the Journal. the most successful ventures of the Jouanna.
thus for. Miss Dickens has prepared each one of these articles with a special degree of care and loving interest, and all through the series will be detected the hand of a daughter who not only loved her father, but thoroughly understood him. What Miss Dickens saw of her father's inner life will now be told for the first time in her Journal articles. It will be seen, therefore, that for the thousands of lovers of Dickens, a rich store of Dickensonia is in prospect in the Journal during 1892.

#### CHRISTMAS EVE

BY MARGUERITE MERINGTON

THE children dreamed the whole night through

Of stockings hung the hearth beside; And, bound to make each dream come true, Went Santa Claus at Christmas-tide,

Black stockings, red, brown, white and gray-Long, little, warm, or patched and thin-The kindly Saint found on his way, And, smiling, popped his presents in.

But as he felt his hoard grow light, A tear-drop glistened in his eye: "More children on this earth to-night, Than stars are twinkling in the sky.

Upon the white and frozen snow He knelt, his empty bag beside-Some little socks must empty go, Alas : "-said he-" this Christmas-tide!

Though I their stockings may not heap With gifts and toys and Christmas cheer, These little ones from sorrow keep; For each, dear Lord, to Thee is dear t

"Thou wert a little Child like them"— Prayed he—"For whom I would provide Long years ago in Bethlehem, That first and blessed Christmas-tide !

"As soothed Thee then Thy mother's kiss, And all her comfort, sweet and kind, So give them love, lest they may miss The gifts I know not where to find !

" That sweetest gift, dear Lord, bestow On all the children far and wide; And give them hearts as pure as snow"— Prayed Santa Claus—" at Christmas-tide!"

# WHEN I WAS A GIRL

\*L-By AMELIA E. BARR



MRS. BARR

WHEN I was VV agirt tilved in a different world. I write these words with a thoughtful con-sciousness, for nothing material of my childhood's world remains. I have, indeed, the spiritual and men-tal outgrowth of that world; but all its actual environments have bewas born among the lonely sea-

stretches of Silverdale, in the little town of Ulverston, a neighborhood saturated with the spirit and influence of George Fox; and I think the soft which-h, which-h of the sen waves spoke to me long before I could speak. I have a cradle memory of the great sea, whose voice has baunted and called me all the days of my

But when the full consciousness of child-But when the full consciousness of child-hood came, I was living among the mountains of the English lake district, in the ancient town of Penrith. It was in the year 1836, and this year is the first A. D. I remember. King William the Fourth reigned then, and, in se-cluded parts of England, life was very similar to what it had been in Queen Elizabeth's time. I remember well the coronation of Queen Vic-toria. I remember the great Chartist riots. I toria. I remember the great Chartist riots. If remember England's abolition of slavery, and the scorned beginnings of the Testotal move-ment. I remember the birth of tract and Bible societies, and of missionary efforts. I remember the bringing home of the first luci-fer match, and the putting away forever of the flint and tinder-box. I remember when there was no help for the poor, and sick, and ignorant, but in private charity. When I was a girl about nine years old, letters were great events; there was no penny postage, and only three thousand post-offices in all England and Wales. It was about this time the Govern-ment began to think of Lancaster or National schools; there was not then a Ragged School in all England. In those days the sanitary conditions of towns were so dreadful that the rich lived twice as long as the poor; and not half of the population, in the rural districts, could read. Little children in factories and mines were worked as brutes-of-men still work horses; and, for the working-man, no one had dreamed of libraries, or of any kind of recreation.

In my twelfth year I first saw a railroad and a steamboat. I had never read about them, and I had never seen a picture of them, and I can feel yet the swelling of heart and the glow of imagination with which they filled me. For in those days there were few newspapers taken; and they were considered as the pecu-liar fuxury of men. I should have as soon thought of smoking my father's pipe as of reading his newspaper. There were no papers reading his newspaper. There were no papers at all for women and children, if I except the "Court Journal" for women of rank. But it never occurred to me, even in childhood, that I should remain among those lonely moun-tains. I was filled with longings for the yellow splendors of Asia, and the magnificence of those lands towards. Sunrising which the "Arabian Nights" had made me familiar with.

\*The first of a series of articles in which a sex lette of the most famous women of America and Europe have been indexed as left how life broked to their in dir-heed, what were their hopes, their dromes and their ametrious, and how they have been realized in inter-years. The other articles in this series will appear in succeeding basics of the Journal.

I dreamed my own stories, and in them set my future years to deeds of high emprise and impossible self-denials. Many of my kinfolk had been, or were, East-Indian sailors. I used to sit in their low parlors, smelling of camplior and sandal-wood, and dream of trepical factors and arrival and treatment. cal forests, and minorets, and turbaned men. Bagdad and Cairo were more real to me than London and Paris. Over the chimney-piece of one parlor there was an ear of Indian corts, bung by a ribbon. It is impossible to explain how that long, golden cone stirred and moved me. Impossible to tell what 1 felt when I first saw a four agre corn-field in Texas—the tail blowing leaves, the fresh snowy cars in my own hands! My first meal of corn-ears was like eating a sacrament. In some way, I was eating the harvest of my childhood.

But I owe more to Queen Scheherezade than to any mere mortal. She was chamberfain to all the portals of fancy; she filled my childhood with wonderful dreams; she made it joy to me to live; she opened every sense, built up lordly cal forests, and minorets, and turbaned men.

with wonderful dreams; she made it joy to me
to live; she opened every sense, built up lordly
pleasure bouses in my imagination, and carried
me on the enchanted square of carpet to all
the spicy lands toward the Sunrising. I hope,
beyond the questing and the guessing of this
world, to know who wrote those marvelous
tales, and thank them.

I lived in books. I was shipwrecked with
Crusoe; I went round the world with Anson
and Cook; I crossed the Sahara with Denham
and Clapperton, and wandered hungry and
forforn with Mungo Park on the Niger. With
every one of Fox's martyrs I suffered; De Foe's
book of "The Plague of London" made me
walk softly and cast a "hush!" over life for
days and weeks. I did not only read through
books—I felt through them. The books that books—I fell through them. The books that formed my mind are now old-fashioned broks; unfortunately, children think them so. They were my first loves, and I adore them yet; for literature, as well as life, has its early and its latter loves. its latter loves.

Life was all a wonder-land to me. To travel Life was all a wonder-land to me. To travel everywhere! that was my dream and hope. And our fervent desires are generally prophecies. God is too good to inspire a want which He does not intend to gratify. I have traveled all my sixty years. It is only within the last few months I have began to think—"that will do! I have seen enough!" Not certainly what I planned to see; but I have seen lands fairer and better than my dreams. I have found out that the Rocky Mountains were not only on the map: my feet have trod them. The Persian Gulf and the Red Sea—which had been in my girlhood the enchanted roads to lands of enchantment—have been nobly exchanged

in my girlhood the enchanted roads to lands of enchantment—have been nobly exchanged for the Atlantic and the Mississippi and the waters of Mexico.

In my sixteenth year I left home and went to a distant school. I went away full of great expectations, but they run in two channels—I would go to far strange countries, and I would do some great and wonderful thing. This achievement never took a literary form. It was always to be religious and charitable. And so, naturally, my eyes were turned towards missionaries. My knight was to be a Soldier of the Cross.

a Soldier of the Cross.

I look back to-day over fifty years, and see how little of my own planning has come to pass. A man of commerce had always appass. A man of commerce had always appeared to me as a man below my standard and
my station. To "Suit the Sen" and to "Serve
the Altar" were the only ideals and traditions
of my family. I was resolved to marry a missionary—and I married a manufacturer of
woolen yarns, nevertheless, a true knight,
who, in the great strait of 1867, cheerfully
faced death and laid down his life. I had resolved to go East—far East. I was sent to
the far, far West. I had fully resolved to be
a great philanthropist—a saviour of men and a great philanthropist—a saviour of men and women ready to perish. Until mid-life, my heart and hands were full and busy with the cares of my home, and the care and education of my sons and daughters. The countries I dreamed about I have

The countries I dreamed about I have not known; but God has shown me far better ones. I have not been permitted to wear my life away as a ransom for many; but I have been permitted to do, and to bear, the noblest duties and sufferings of wifebood and motherhood; and I have been made able, but I late good areas and large to make able, by God's good grace and love, to write for the

by God's good grace and love, to write for the women of my generation some words which have strengthened feeble hands and made hopeful the despairing.

I am now asked bow I have found life to be? I nuswer, without besimition—I have found life good. It has been good always—in poverty or wealth, in joy or sorrow, tenting awhile or wandering about. The influences of childhood never left me. The tales I had read in the lovely study among the mountains and lakes of "The North Country," I told to my children under the stars of the tropic nights. And if ever an hour's doubt of God's care has And if ever an hour's doubt of God's care has come to me in later years, it could find no

come to me in later years, it could find no resting-place, because my beart was sure to whisper—"He loved you when you were a child. Can you doubt Him now?" I have found life a warfare, but I have always found the weapons provided sufficient for the victory. The obstacle has been the necessity for the leap over it. And the God of my childhood bas been the Guard and Guide of my weath and the Friend of my cray bairs. my youth, and the Friend of my gray hairs.

And the conclusion of the matter is this:

Let young girls build their glorious castles for the future; and, having laid out their lives, let them "Commit their way unto the Lord, and He will bring it to pase"; or, if He see it wise not to give them the desire of their bearts, still let them "Trust in Him," for then, surely. He has something better in its place.

Then, when they are sixty years of age, they may say with me.

may say with mes-"I do not feel the snow of years,

Sap mounts and pulses bound : My eyes are filled with happy tears, My ears with happy sound.

My life still keeps the dew of morn, And what I have I give; Being right glad that I was born, And thankful that I live."



Y grandfather lived on a rice plantation on the Cape Fear River, in the section known as "The Neck," a region noted for open-handed hospitality, wealth, retinement and culture. He owned a large number of negroes, and was an amiable, easy-going master, much more interested in literature than in rice planting, and preserving in his daily life many of the habits of his English ancestors.

English ancestors.

The Christmas holidays on his plantation lasted from Christmas Eve—always a half-holiday—until the Yule log burnt in two after New Year's Day. The first work done in the New Year was the selection by the negroes of the Yule log, or—as they all called it, the "Christmas back-log," for the next Christmas fire.

The driver \* marshaled a gang of the best axe hands, and down they went into the swamp to select the biggest, knottiest, most indestructible express tree that could be found, which was felled with great ceremony, while the hands chanted a part of the "Coonah" song:—

"Christmas comes but once a year Ho rang do rango! Let everybody have a share, Ho rang do rango!"

When the tree was cut down the butt end of the stock was measured the length of the hall fireplace "up to degret house," and cut, or sawed off, then hauled down to the canal and anchored where it would get thoroughly water-logged during the ensuing twelve months.

The object of this was to keep it

from being burnt out too soon; for as long as the Yule log burned the whole plantation force had holiday. A day or two before Christmas the

back-log was hauled to the house and given a bed in the sand, so that the surface-water could drain off. Christmas morning, the moment the first misguided fowl "crowed for day," the back-log was carried into the great holly-wreathed hall; the massive brass and irons were drugged forward on the wide, ample hearth, a bed of wet ashes was carefully prepared, and the huge log laid on it; and then an artistic fire of frugrant, resinous lightwood and seasoned oak was built up against it, and the revels had begun.
The week before Christmas—ah!

what a deliciously busy and expectant season it was!

The fanners † full of eggs, that were carried into the store-room, gave promise of endless puddings, pies and cakes; while aundry tantalizing whiffs that were borne to us whenever we ranged near the door—and, who could keep away?—made us all long with childish eagerness to shorten the

Busy days they were, indeed. Holly and mistletoe had to be wrenthed for the hall, dining-room, library and hall-room. Caudle papers were to be cut and dipped in melted spermaceti. Cake papers, of most elaborate design, were to be originated by anut's artistic All the china, silver and glass had to



"De John Coonahs comin"!" And there they come, sure enough?

One of the negroes, who was selected by the over-seer as a superintendent of the working force, or "field hands."

t Fanners were large, square split baskets, holding boot two and a-half bushels, and were for carrying sugh rice from the fiens to the mortars.

gathered on the front piazza, which was string with hampers filled with all sorts of things for Christmas gifts. Grandpa invariably gave money, fifty cents in silver to the men, a quarter to the women, and a shilling and sixpence, respectively, to "the chaps" (half-grown boys) and little children, who, in plantation parlance, were called "the trash gang." The ladies distributed the contents of the hampers. Gloves, comforters, Madras handkerchiefs, printed cotton handkerchiefs, balls, tops, knives, pipes, shawls, aprons, cravats, caps, hoods, all sorts of things that experience had taught their owners the negroes most delighted in. Barrels of apples, and great watters piled up high with gingerbrend and cakes, were divided out, until the last little bow-legged tot had been made happy.

great walters piled up high with gingerbread and cakes, were divided out, until the last little how-legged tot had been made happy.

From the piazza, in a straight line to the store-room, filed all the negro women who were wives, "to draw Christmas," which meant getting an extra allowance of meat, rice, molasses, coffee, sugar, floor, dried fruit, and anything of the sort they chose to ask for, to make their holiday feasting. The week before there had been a great hog killing, so that fresh pork would be in abundance for every cabin at the quarters. Then everywhere revelry had full swing. The gentlemen, headed by "ole Master." went deerhunting, with a large pack of hounds and out-riders, returning to "a great diving dinner"—a special phrase that seemed to heighten the magnitude of the feast to the negroes.

The evening closed with a dance in the ball-room. Uncle Robin, dressed in my great-grandfather's regimentals, and looking, of course, supremely absurd, was the head fiddler, and a remarkably fine one, too. It was delightful to watch him ascend the musicians' stand, bowing with great ceremoniousness to the friendly greatings of the neighborhood gentry, from whom he was quite sure of

cans stand, bowing with great ceremonious-ness to the friendly greatings of the neighbor-hood gentry, from whom he was quite sure of a perfect shower of gold and silver pieces in the pauses of the dance. "Big Ben" and "Cousin Hannah's Be-," who played second and third fiddle to the old autocrat, followed with due humility behind him, quite certain of as many reproofs from him as they got quarters from the young gentlemen. The

board masks covered some; while streaks and spots of red, white and yellow paint metamor-phosed others; and immense beards of horseair, or Spanish moss, were plentiful.

The leader—for there seemed to be some regular organization among them, though I never could persuade any negro to explain it to me-was the



Uncle Robin, dressed in my great-grandfather's regimentals

bells were fastened to the fringes of rags

The banjo, the bones, triangles, castanets, fifes, drams, and all manner of plantation musical instruments, accompanied the procession. One of the Coonahs, generally a small and very nimble man, was dressed in woman's clothes, and though dancing with frantic real,

never violated the proprieties sup-posed to be incumbent upon the wearer of skirts.

Once before the hall-door, the

lender snapped his whip with a crack like a pistol-shot. Everything stood still for an instant; we dared not draw a breath, and could hear the tumultuous benting of our hearts as we pressed closer to mammy or

grandpa.

The awful stillness is broken by another resonant crack of the whip; and at the instant the whole medley of instruments began to play, and, with their first note, out into the open sprang the dancers. Those weird, grotesque, even hideous creatures embody the very ideal of joyous, harmonious movement. Faster and faster rings out the wild barbaric melody; faster and faster falls the beat of the flying feet, never missing the time by the space of a midge's breath. One after another the dancers fall out of line, until only the woman and the leader are left to exhibit their best steps and move-

About this time one of the dancers, About this time one of the dancers, a hideous travesty of a bear, snatches a hat off of the head of the nearest pickaninny, and begins to go round to the "white folks," to gather the harvest of pennies with which every one is provided. All the while the dance was in progress the musical voice of the leader was chanting the Cooneh song, the refrain of which was taken up by hundreds of voices.

was taken up by hundreds of voices.

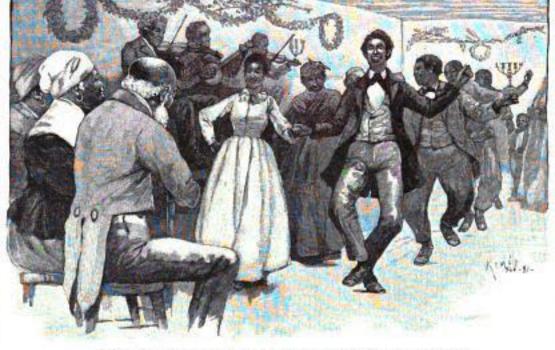
As the wild chant draws to a close, out of
the hall door run a bevy of white children
with laps and hats full of nuts, raisins, apples, oranges, cakes and candy, and scatter the whole among the crowd. Such a scramble as follows! The last fragment gathered up, all at once the leader cracks his whip, and whiris

once the leader cracks has whip, and whites round with his face from the house, and the crowd marches to the next plantation.

Some time during the Christmas week the negroes had a grand ball. There was a very large and comfortable servants' hall attached to my grandfather's kitchen, and in it the ball was held. It was made gay with holly and myrtle boughs, myrtle-wax candles in the ball-room sconces lighted the scene, aided by the immense silver branch candlesticks, the crowning glory of the great drawit Not seldom the ball was opened by master, hisself," who danced either with his mammy, the driver's wife, or some newlywedded bride.

But, meanwhile, the Yule log has been slowly burning out. Uncle Tony, coming in to mend the fire, discovers that the log is only two chunks now. When the family go to dinner he will carry one chunk out, extinguish the fire upon it, and lay it in the path between the house and the kitchen. The next morning he will put it away in the cor-ner of the wood-house to start the next year's Christmas fire. But while it lies in the path it is a sign well understood. Over the planta-tion has flown the news, "De back-log done burn in two, an' Cousin Tony lay um out!"

The long merry festival has ended. The negroes will dance and frolic all night long, and to-morrow, at daybreak, the overseer's horn will blow; each gang will muster under its head man, and the plantation work begin.



During Christmas week the negroes had a grand ball "in de qua'ters,"

servants had set out all the materials for making egg-nog on a gigantic scale. A fanner of fresh eggs, great dishes of sugar, and the cellaret of liquors. When the eggs were beaten to the required degree, etc., until the yelks were the color of rich cream and the whites adhered steadily to the dish when it was turned upside down, the whole was put to-gether in the gigantic china punch-bowl, relic of ancestral feastings across seas in "ye old countrie." I would not dare to say how many eggs, or how much brandy and rum went into the concection of that bowl of egg-nog.

house filled with guests. We children were scrubbed within an inch of our lives, so as to

be clean for Christmas, mammy well know-ing the impossibility of getting one of us to consent to the daily both next morning. Then there was a great flitting about to hang

Then there was a great flitting about to hang up the stockings, and mammy must take notice just whose stocking it was that hung at the foot of the bed, and whose hung on either side of the fireplace, and on the bureau knob; while mammy's own stocking, by universal consent, was given the best place in the room, and hung on a chair right before the fireplace. Then we were tucked into bed, quite sure we would lie awake to see Santa Claus, but only rousing when at four o'clock the horn at the quarters blew a long, clear blast:

horn at the quarters blew a long, clear blast; and we felt the floor shake as the men stagered through the hall passage with the great

By the time our stockings were emptied and examined, grandpa, fully dressed, had

come out of his room into the hall where the

When it was pronounced right, a waiter of glasses was filled and handed round to the assembled company; and then claw-footed mahogany table was lifted out on the wide front piazza, the flaming sconces were ighted, and the egg-neg bowl, surrounded by pyramids of tumblers, placed upon it. The driver, lurking somewhere in the shadows, began to beat a furious tattoo on a drum; and, as if by magic, all at once the house was surrounded by a sea noise was surrounded by a sea of torch-bearing negroes, all the hands from the quarters, who had come over to wish "ole master" a happy Christmas, and to receive from him a glass of egg-nog spicee, My grandfather knew every

My grandfather knew every one of his negroes, big and lit-tle, by name; and his greeting was always personal to each. They came up in couples, ac-cording to see and dignity, and corning to see and dignity, and
the unvarying formula was:
"Sarvant, Master; merry
Christmas to you, an' all de
fambly, sir!" "Thank you,
ack; merry Christmas to you and yours!"
The "drinking Christmas in "is at last ended;

the negroes returned to the quarters, and after breakfast reassembled again to "git Christ-mas," as they phrased it. All the family

banjo player was a unique—a great, big, heavy, awkward-looking fellow, black until he looked blue—and a typical negro; the very last man on the plantation that you would have suspected of having a note of music in him. But just give him a banjo! Dan tuned languidly, with half-shut eyes, struck a note or two to test the strings, and then—if you had one drup of dancing blood in your veins, you belonged to him till he chose to stop.

chose to stop. All the negroes came over to the house "to look on," and it would have been hard to tell which half of the company—those indoors or out—had the merriest time. Somewhere about midnight there was a general distribu-tion of hot apple-toddy and rum-punch; and was ended.

The second day after Christmas the John Coonahs \* began to make their appearance. Sometime in the course of the morning, an ebony herald, breathless with excitement, would project the announcement: "De John Coonahs comin'!" and away flew every pair

of feet within nursery precincts.

There they come, sure enough! A long, grotesque procession, winding slowly over the hill from the quarters; a dense body of men the from the quarters; a delise body of men (the women took no part in it, save as specta-tors) dressed in the oddest, most fantastic-garb, representing birds and beasts and men; Ragged and tattered, until "ragged as a Coonah" was a common plantation simile; with strips and tatters of all sorts of cloth, in which white and red flannel had a conspicu-cus cart sewed all over their clothes in tuffs ous part, sewed all over their clothes in tufts and fringes. They were, indeed, a marvelous spectacle. Rude imitations of animals' heads, with and without horns, hid some faces; paste-

\*I have been unable to discover the origin of the Coonales, and do not know in how many of the Southern States they were known. My impression is that the custom was introduced into South Carolina by the slaves who accompanied Governor Str John Vesmans from Barbadoes, and from theire were beought by his descendants into North Carolina, when they re-settled his old colony on the Cape Fear Silver. They were confined altogether to the low country, or tide-water region. The Coosalts were an institution principally known on the South Carolina, Georgia and Fierda coast, and in New Orleans.





By Mrs. Burton Harrison

EN TWO PAPERS-FIRST PAPER



THE PERSON OF TH

O properly appreciate New York society in the meridian splen-dor of today, one trast with it the recorded bered pic-

tures of its past. Up to the time of the war between the States the town was hardly more than a huge overgrown village, with ideas, cus toms, homes and equipments that are sur-passed in elegance by those of many far west-ern towns recently created on the border-line of American civilization.

To read the descriptions of and satires upon the aristocracy of Gotham a little over forty years ago, makes one smile with a sort of superior amusement at the thought of the leap progress has made into the broad plane of modern culture. For it seems to me bald folly to ignore the fact that much of this luxury we decry as demoralizing to the age, brings within everybody's grasp some share, otherwise unattainable, of the influences that refine and educate. If one is to judge by the authors and preachers of the beginning of this pregnant half-century, people were then just as full of striving after place and power; then just as wont to push away the stepping-stones they had used on which to rise, just as material and of the world worldly, as now. But that surveying it is as if we had turned an opera-glass to look through the broad end, the society of that period does not differ in its salient points from ours.

It is farther back—about the year 1830—that we catch releasant climposes of the Knicker. To read the descriptions of and satires upon

satient points from ours.

It is farther back—about the year 1830—that
we catch pleasant glimpses of the Knickerbocker life, whose foundation was impacted,
apparently by forces beyond the reach of
change. With a population of about two
hundred thousand, for the most part hardmarking and self-respective citizens. New Yorknundred thoctsand, for the most part hard-working and self-respecting citizens, New York recognized few of the purely stiticial bound-aries that make the sets of to-day, like circles striking each other to rebound. The inherited aristocracy of the place opened its doors gra-ciously to those whose talents and energy had lifted there to a whose talents and energy had lifted them to stand on a par with their enter-tainers. Thrift in business, probity in affairs, intellectual supremacy, were the ohief keys to unlock portals desirable to enter. The general quietude of life, the early hours kept, the sanctity of the home-circle in which the guest was deemed honored to be included—not al-lowed merely to see drawing-room and divingtable once a year, then rigidly shut out till the next time, as now—all conspired to further the process of "simplification," insisted upon by Tolstol as necessary to the ideal social life.

IT is like a fairy-tale to bear some dear old dowager of the ancient stock, whom one meets occasionally enshrined in her rightful place in modern New York society, tell of her "coming-out" and marriage in that Golden Age already so remote. In the family mansion in White street—a site built on by her father in preference to one of equal value in Broadway, because the old gentleman was afraid of the noise and dust of a post-road—she had grown up to receive company in a best parlor, furnished after a pattern unfamiliar to the rising generation of to-day. On the floor was a carpet strewn with roses and filies; in the recesses on either side of an Italian marble mantelpiece were hair-cloth sofas; a marble centre-table held puzzle-cards and a Scott's Bible on a special mat. The cideboard in the war worsted mat; the sideboard in the rear room offered decanters of Madeira and Santa Cruz rum always in view, beside a china basket of apples, and another of freshly made crullers. Girls and young men, invited to spend the evening, arrived soon after seven o'clock and left at ten. After a cotillion or two-for the waltz was deemed improper—some young lady would be called on to show her steps in a scarf-dance, acquired from the dancing master of the hour. Music proposed, resulted in "Gaily the Troubadour" or "Home, Sweet Home," the songstress accompanying herself on the piano-forte. Supper, consisting of cof-fee, biscuits, shredded ham and grated cheese, jellies, nuts and oranges, with—on great occa-sions—an oyster stew, was handed to the guests. "Dinners, in those days, were prin-cipally 'stag,'" goes on the sweet old Madam, around whom agroup of women have gathered after a modern banquet, while awaiting the return of the men from table. "A few con-spicuous people kept famous cooks, and owned wine-cellars of renown; but, for the ladies, tea-parties were considered in better taste. My mother's waffles, with cinnamon and sugar dusted over them after the butter was put on, were considered fit to set before a king."

The first of a series of articles on social life in six of the foremost American cities, each city being sketchest by one of its leading social leaders. The two papers closely following Mrs. Harrison's articles are:

WASHINGTON SOCIETY, By Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren. CHICARO SOCIAL LEFE, By Mrs. Reginald DeKoven. After which articles by writers of equal note will follow on pocial life in Boston, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

WELL, well! A wedding, was quite an W extravagant affair. My wedding-dress? It was made, of course, by Whittingham—satin, thick as a board, cream-tinted, cut low in the neck, and the bertha a frill of yellowish-blond isce—laced up behind, awfully night, I'm afraid, and the skirt resching to the insten. Then I were a pair of Lane's white step. Then I wore a pair of Lane's white satin boots, and six-button white kids. Early in the afternoon had come Martel to dress my hair in three buge bows. Oh, how tired my hair in three buge bows. Oh, how tired I was before he put on my orange-wreath to be crowned by a long blond veil. My bouquet, I well remember, was composed of white monthly roses, grown in the dining-room windows of my husband's maiden sunt, and surrounded with geranium leaves; and the bolder was of gold, set with pearls. The groom and groomsmen, who arrived at dusk, wore blue coats with brass buttons, the state of them had been supported by the state of them had been supported by the state of them had been supported by the fied shirt bosoms. Every one of them had submitted to have his hair frizzed by a fashionable barber. We stood, during the wedding, between the folding doors, and, after it, went down in the basement to the supper. Yes, dear, my mother mixed the bride's cake—black cake, an old receipt—and it was iced by the confectioner. Contoit furnished the icethe confectioner. Contoit furnished the ice-cream, but the supper was mostly cooked at home. Turkeys, hams, chickens, game, pre-serves, jellies, blanc-manges, brandied-peaches, grapes, raisins, nuts, plenty of Stuart's mot-toes and candies, cake of all kinds, Madeira, port and sherry were thought all-sufficient then for gentlefolks. I shall have to own that the bride had a finger in most of the prepara-tions. I blanched every almond mamma used.

"The most formidable ceremony was the first appearance of the bride and groom for the fashappearance of the bride and groom for the fish-ionable stroll on Broadway in the afternoon. Langh as much as you please, ladies, but I wore a pearl brocade, with leg-of-mutton sleeves, a steepte-crowned hat of white satin trimmed with orange-blossoms, and a long white lace well that reached nearly to my beels. Of course, I sported the gold watch that was my wedding gift, stuck in my belt and secured by a thick gold chain around the neck! Arm-m-arm with my bushand, we were naturally a thick gold chain around the neck! Arm-niarm with my busband, we were naturally
much observed, but it was the thing to do.

\* \* \* Surely you've had enough? Well, one
more detail that I've heard very seldom told.
In summer-time, belies and beaux walked together to Contoit's Ice-Cream Garden on the
west side of Broadway, between Leonard and
Franklin streets. It was thickly planted with
trees, and had walks with private boxes railed
off on either side, where a young fellow could
sit with his sweetheart, and eat ices and poundcake and drink lemonade; what I'm afrail
will shock you mothers of young girls, is that will shock you mothers of young girls, is that he generally paid for the treat. Ha! ha! ha! There come the gentlemen to wonder, as usual, what we women find to talk about!"

THE middle period of the nineteenth century presents to the student of New York sociology a less inviting aspect than the one preceding it. People who had made fortunes by purveying to the gentry just described, were beginning to push their way post their early patrons. The newly enriched lost no time in fulfilling the necessary conditions of the then fashionable life. They took pews in Grace Church, boxes at the opera, wore cashmere shawls, set up a carriage with coarbman in livery instead of the baggy and pair with which they had been wont to spin along the Third avenue; subscribed to the Society Library, the "Home Journal" and "Trobriand's Review"; bought their books of Crowen, their THE middle period of the ninetcenth cenview"; bought their books of Crowen, their trousers of Derby, their bonnels of Miss Lau-son, put their names on the lists of "Dickens balls" and the Washington Monument; and, last but not least, contrived to get themselves into the good graces of the indispensable Mr. Brown. No chapter of the period would be complete without allusion to this portly carrisge-opener, the link between the curbstone and society, as he was styled by some ready wit, To be a member of " Brown's Brigade" much a part of the ambition of a young blood, until twenty years ago, as to be able to culti-vate a moustache and dance the redown.

SINGLE man owning the snug income of A two thousand a year, in the beginning of the fifties, could live on it, it is said, to include all needful indulgences in fashionable rites, He could wear wide-bottomed trousers, a hat set a riny bit to one side of his pomaded locks, a "Joinville" tie, Alexandre's straw-colored kid gloves; could frequent the cyster-shops of Florence and Sherwood; drop in to laugh at Burton in "The Serious Family"; appland Jenny Lind at Castle Garden; visit the boxes of his friends at the opera-conducted by Max Maretzek; show himself in the Broadway dress parade from Bleecker street to Fourteenth street between the hours of three and four, and be seen at the best balls. The possession of a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars was esteemed, in that halovon time, sufficient excuse for a merchant's retirement from business, while old New Yorkers still quote the saying of one of their number, then re-garded as a specimen of satiric pleasantry: "A man with \$500,000 is just as well off as if he were rich."

WE must now take another bound forward in the century, to consider the ward in the century, to consider the present condition of those men and women whose mothers—at the time when Mr. F. O. C. Darley made some of his charming drawings of "Ladies in Society"—wore skirts with three flounces, hair in low bandeaux with wreaths of flowers or leaves, and wide berthas of state of seal leaves and the leaves of their law. wreaths of flowers or leaves, and wide berthas
of real lace around the shoulders of their lowcut gowns; whose idea of summer bliss was a
visit to the United States Hotel at Saratoga,
the Ocean House at Newport, or the Pavilion
House at Sharon; who read Tapper between
covers of papiermaché, and "doated" on
Nathaniel Parker Willis.

It is useless in a sketch so brief as this to
attempt to deal with more than the mere outer
shell of modern society in New York. The
interest which our continent at large has man-

interest which our continent at large has manifested as to the sayings, doings, habits and etiquette of the body generally known as the Four Hondred, shows conclusively that externals are what the public cares to see. The subject, surviving ridicule enough to have trampled out of existence a weaker plant, springs up anew like the "chamomile which flourisheth most when crushed to earth." The craving for light in the dark pathway of social advancement is universal in our land. New York serves as a model for a countless number of towns and hamlets of which the actors in her drama of society know not the sterest which our continent at large has manactors in her drama of society know not the names; and as the first European hearers of the tales of the Arabian Nights were charmed by stories of Oriental sumptuousness in which they might not share, so the readers of New York "society columns," everywhere, feed their imagination with the pictured splendors of the most extravagant city in any land.

A DMITTED to be the most astonishing feature of modern society in New York—I do not say modern fashionable society, because several of the names upon its shining list are not yet seen in those of the functions enjoyed by the so-called Four Hundred—is the number of colossal fortunes owned by individuals. Two men are circl who are reported to enjoy the revenues from estates of \$150,000,000 each. Others—between twenty-five and thirty of these enviable sonts—lie down at night with the agreeable reflection that they may upon the morrow, if so disposed, make ducks and drakes of fortunes ranging from five millions to one hundred millions each. As to the "one-millionnires-and-over," they are quite common cattle in our streets. Naturally enough, the dazzle of these facts leads people outside of New York to fancy that the whole of society is in the attitude glowingly described by Thackerny's Vicomte de Florac to express his prosperity. "Sitting surrounded by splendors, before golden vases, crowned with flowers, with valets to kies our feet." Entire columns of small print are devoted to the jeweled crowns, the strings of black pearls and threaded diamonds bought from the sales of royalty deposed or deceased; the dinner-services of gold and porcelain; the forests of orchids, the curtains and table-cloths of price-less lace, the town-houses, the country-houses, the equipages and the yachts with boudoirs less lace, the town-houses, the country-houses, the equipages and the yachts with boudoirs fitted in white and gold and silken broideries that would have seemed impossible save to the fevered imagination of a writer of corsair romances twenty years ago. As a keen com-mentator on American character has recently observed: "When the material rewards of success are so great, the American mind has no choice but to broad on them." This discussion choice but to brood on them." This discussion of wealth has, to all appearance, indeed become our crowning reproach among other nations, who declare that while money rules the world, we alone make no pretense at veiling our worship of plutocracy, and are content to let our "spiritual squalor" appear before all men's eyes.

A GAINST such sweeping critics it were folly to attempt defense. But it is conceded by more than one observer who has watched its evolution since the war, that society in New York has, out of its varied elements, built up a much more interesting structure than before. It is a part of history for the Old to protest against the New, and to end by coalescing with it. Nowhere has this truit of human nature been more emphasized than in the great commercial contra where it trait of human nature been more emphasized than in the great commercial centre where it is easily within memory to recall sharp denunciation, by certain members of the old Colonial families, of the pretensions of some of those to whose parties they are now quite eager to be bidden. Said a young scion of an historic stock while discussing the threatened districts of carriers into two factions, the division of society into two factions—the aristocrats, high in established pride of place, and the new element of lavish entertainers "Do you think a fellow who can be sure of getting the best music, the best dancing and the best food in one of the best houses, and in company of women who are all pretty and in company of women who are all pretty and jolly—where the evening goes like a streak— is likely to prefer crowding into one of the ancestral coffins they call parlors, with a lot of his mother's friends, just because each one of 'em has a pedigree and undertakes to saiff' at those who baven't? No, thank you."

This child of the century but voices in his

artless way the sentiments of many of his kind. As one sheep jumps, the others follow. The younger—and, in consequence, the gayer— element, settles the question decisively. The great new palaces throw wide their doors, stretch their thick-piled crimson carpets across the sidewalk, line their halls with flunkies, embower their rooms in palms and growing roses, capture artists to charm the ears, and bedeck their walls with treasures to charm the eyes, and, presto! the miracle is worked. The fusion has begun that a few years hence will and happily so, in a republican community— rease to call for even so passing a comment. In fact, almost all the chorus one hears comes from neither the members of the old rigime nor from the new; but rather from those distinct outsiders who, while a waiting their own golden opportunity, feel obliged to dispose of their time in malicious comment,

T IS from such sources that emanate the cheap diatribes against the heartless, brainless materialism of the fashionable set. In truth, many of the people so stigmatized are the actual springs that supply the great charities like fountains for waylarers about the city of New York. They are continually alert to found, to watch over, and to broaden the scope of scores of noble enterprises meant to lighten the lot of less fortunate humanity. They give personal supervision to the most prosaic details for the entertainment and comfort of thousands of art-atudents, self-support-ing women, mechanics, street-boys, incumbles ing women, mechanics, street-boys, incurables and sick. Such a thing as sensational "slum-ming" is never heard of here; but the news-papers that chronicle the balls and dinners of Mrs. Cresus might as often report that lady's appearance in a plain gown at the banquet she has provided for newsboys, or among the beds of the hospital she has built and endowed; not to mention that she and her husband and whither are meaning the found are a state of the not to mention that she and her husband and children are generally found among the quiet church-going folk on Sunday in their pews. In domestic life—one feels inclined so say a word on a side so seldom presented to the public—the same conspicuous type is found to be, as a rule, a devoted wife and mother. The danger to American youth of the luxurious classes, would truly seem to be the risk of over-training, over-consideration from his parents. Unlike the youngster of the same class of society in England, who is, after the fashion of Tom Brown, sent off toschool "like a young bear thrown upon the world with all fashion of Tom Brown, sent off to school "like a young bear thrown upon the world with all his troubles before him"; our American school-boy is followed into his necessary exile with longing solicitude, with constant consideration, with daily discussions among the circle left behind, as the personnge of first importance, after the father, in his home. The young girl, as all the world knows, is indulged much more than most princesses of the blood-royal at whose home-education history has given a glimpse.

THE complaint of exclusiveness oftenest registered against the fashionable set is justified by the physical inability of women justified by the physical inability of women who go much into society to solve the problem of making both ends meet. In the give-and-take of social intercourse they have as much as they can do to pay debts incurred, to return civilities, to attend to the vast correspondence entailed by the growth of their circle and responsibilities, and, worse than all, to daily go upon rounds of calls among people scattered between Washington and Struvesant Sonares. between Washington and Stuyvesant Squares, and the neighborhoods on either side of Cen-tral Park. The matter of days which, in-scribed on the cards of one's acquaintances, stare one in the fact from December to April
with unrelenting reminder that there is no
cluding the vista of sociability thus opened,
might occupy a chapter to itself.
Dinner-calls are obligatory; visits of condolence and congratulation as recurrent as ocean
tides. A thousand and one wines claims ab-

tides. A thousand and one minor claims ab-sorb the hours set apart for outside service; and with all this, many women find time for classes, courses and lectures, and often keep up classes, courses and lectures, and often keep up studies in which their young people are em-ployed. Those who talk of the rush of the London season should reflect that what the English concentrate into three months, and put uside in favor of a more leis-urely and rational existence, is by us spread over the entire year. For, in one way or another, our business of pleasure goes on until June, and is immediately transferred to New-tor tor Bar Harbor, to be taken in the autumn to Lenox and Tuxedo.

to Lenox and Tuxedo. I do not pretend to do more than offer these facts for consideration, while to enter into the ethics of the subject is beyond the province of my sketch. But I stoutly contend that, critics to the contrary, the society of New York that stands before the world as representative, has something of intrinsic charm, intelligence, as the contrary of the contrary that the contrary of cultivation and merit that lifts it far above the materialism commonly said to be the chief characteristic of the age we live in.

[Mrs Harrsson's second article on "Social Life in New York" will appear in the January JOURNAL.]

#### WINE ON FASHIONABLE TABLES

THE January Journal will contain a special full-page article on "Wine on Fashionable Tables," discussing the point whether the use of wines at fashionable dinners and in the best society is decreasing. The article will have as its contributors the following men and weemen; Changeau M. Darage Han Jahr. women: Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. John Wanamaker, George W. Childs, Hon. Ruther-ford B. Hayes, Col. Elliot F. Shepard, Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. ex-Governor Claffin, Mrs. George J. Gould, Madame Romero and Madame Barrics, which Mrs. Burton Harrison will supplement with an article on "Wine at Women's Lunches.

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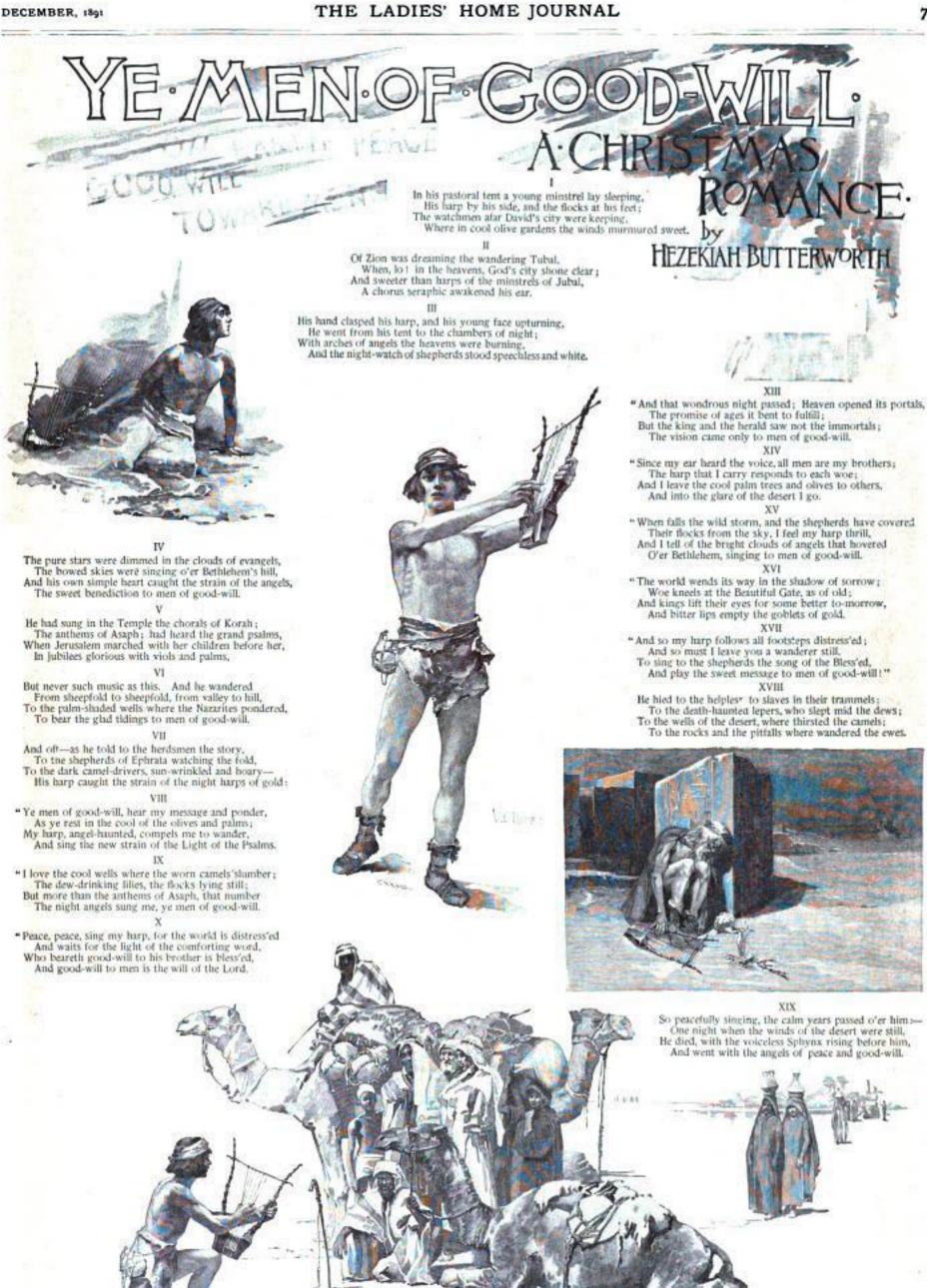
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"It came not, the strain, to the temples of Isis; The priests heard it not on the Palatine Hill; P'en Zion was deaf as the shrines of Osiris, It came to the shepherds, O men of good-will. XII

\*The conqueror slept in his throne chamber matted, With only his golden lamp breaking the gloom; The sentinel leaned on the dark caryatid And guarded the priest in his peristyled room.

Still to men of good-will sings the harp, angel-haunted. Have ye heard it to-day? Have ye caught the sweet strain? Every heart is a chord to which angels have chanted, As once to the heralds of Bethlehem's plain.

XXI

The sheepcotes have gone and the camel bells ringing,
The cry of ewes; but, ah! sorrowful still
Is the heart of the world o'er which Heaven is singing—
Go echo the angels, ye men of good will to by Google

#### SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN

BY RICHARD BURTON

ON towering height is softened into grace And loveliness by snow its summit bears; So have I seen some rugged human face Made beautiful with age and silver hairs.



#### \*XII.—THE PRINCESS BISMARCK

BY THE COUNTESS WILHELMINA



N hour distant from Ham-burg is the castle of Fried-richsruhe, the residence of the Prince and Princess Bismarck. It is situated in a dense forest, bordered

by river, hedge and wall which render it invisible alike to road and rail passengers. Originally built for a hunting-lodge by Count Frederick, of Lippe-Sternberg in 1763, it was converted later into an inn—"Frascati," as it was called—whither the inhabitants of Hamburg went on bullidays and where they held their nicenies. holidays, and where they held their picnics and carnivals. In 1871, when William I presented the estate to Bismarck, the house proper consisted of a two-storied yellow-painted structure. It has remained the main building, although considerably enlarged and altered since that time. The effect within is bare and



THE PRINCESS BISMARCK (By courtray of Mosers, D. Appleton & Company)

plain. Walls and ceilings are whitewashed, the furniture is scanty and uncomfortable, and ornaments are few. A large portrait of the Emperor William, in the enormous dining-room, and photographs of various members of the Bismarck family, and of several of the Prince's celleagues, comprise the only art specimens that the castle contains.

Its grounds are extensive and beautiful, dense woods, a winding river and handsome shrubbery combining to secure this effect. They were, in former years, open to the public; but the flowers and trees were so mutilated by visitors in quest of "souvenies de Friedrichsruhe," that it was found necessary to close the gates.

close the gates.

The life at the castle is one of rural simplicity; possessing but few neighbors, its inmates rely for entertainment upon themselves and the guests with whom the house is always

Extensive entertaining is also the rule at Varzin, and at the ancestral home of "Schon-hausen," the two other estates of the Ex-

Chancellor.
But of the mistress of this home. At the time of her marriage she relinquished a name which would not have misbecome the heroine of a Bab Ballad—von Puttkammer. The Franlein Johanna was a most charmingly sweet and modest country maiden—in spite of her name—when at the weekling of one of her friends, at which she was bridesmaid, she met young Herr Otto von Bismarek, a strapping, dissipated, high-handed young dandy of thirty-one, with a reputation for fire-eating and flirtations which would scarcely have disgraced a Kentucky colonel of twice his years. These two young people, as Rosalind says, "No sooner met than they looked, no sooner looked than they loved." Hence it was that immediately on his return from the wedding young Otto wrote to the parental Puttkammers, with whom, by the way, he had not the ine of a Bab Ballad-von Puttkammer. ers, with whom, by the way, he had not the slightest acquaintance, demanding the hand of the Fraulein Johanna in marriage. The paternal Puttkammer seems to have been somewhat of a diplomatist, for without com-

<sup>\*</sup> In this series of psu-portralts of "Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men," commonred in the last January Jonus AL, the following, each accompanied with

portrait, have been printed:			
MISS. THOMAS A. EDISON			January
Mas. P. T. BARNUM		100	Petersury
Man, W. E. GLASSTONE	-		- March
MRS. T. DE WITT TALMADE		+	April
Mas. CHAUNCEY M. DEPRW	-		. May
LADY MACHONALD		4:	June
MISS. JOHN CHANDLES HARRIS	10		ii Labor
LABY THNNYSON		40	Airgrost
Miss. Will Carlstron			, Reptember
MISS WILLIAM MCKINLEY		44	October
Mus Max O'RELL	10		. November

Any of these back numbers can be had at 10 cents each by writing to the Journal.

mitting himself to either a consent or refusal, after learning from his daughter that she cared for young Otto, he wrote, inviting that es-timable young gentleman to visit him. Preparations were made to have his reception one of becoming solemnity and dignity; but the ef-fect was rather spoiled by young Bismarck the moment he alighted going up to his sweetheart and kissing her soundly in pres-ence of a number of guests. The immediate

ence of a number of guests. The immediate effect of this embarrassing and shocking behavior was the prompt announcement of the betrothal, which was followed, a year later, by the marriage.

During the first years of her marriage, and the period immediately following, of her husband's general unpopularity, Frau von Bismarck, by her cheerful, simple home-life, did much to help and encourage her husband. When the tide of public opinion changed, and he became, from being the most hated to the best loved man in Germany, when honors were heaped upon him, the Princess remained the same simple, loving wife and mother.

Her influence over her husband has been strong, enduring and elevating, and has never, for a moment, wavered. It is no doubt true, as the Prince so often says, that what he is she

for a moment, wavered. It is no doubt true, as the Prince so often says, that what he is she has made him. Always she has enjoyed his entire confidence, and known his diplomatic intentions and plans from conception to fruition, the trust which he places in her discretion and devotion being implicit.

By her marriage with Prince Rismarck she has had three children, all of whom are living. Herbert, William and Marie, now the Countess of Rantzau, who lives with her parents and three little sons at Friedrichsruhe.

ents and three little sons at Friedrichsruhe

ents and three little sons at Friedrichsruhe.

The family goes but little into society, preferring rather to entertain their friends in their home. The Princess is a fine musician, her taste for classical music being strongly developed. And one of the prettiest sights at the castle is the evening picture of Bismarck, sitting in his arm-chair, poking meditatively at the fire, while his wife plays Beethoven's sonatas to him, and the family and guests sit about listening and enjoying.

She is of a quick, lively disposition, with good taste, clever wit and intelligence of more than ordinary quality. She is a most prudent and economical housekeeper, famous in times past for the delicious little dinners which she could concoct with the smallest of outlays.

pass for the deficious little dinners which she could concoct with the smallest of outlays. Her religious character is strong to the de-gree of bigotry. Having inherited a strain of Evangelical piety—her parents were staunch Moravinus—she has a feeling of such intense hatred for the French, whom she regards as a nation of heretics, that she was most bitter in her denunciation of them, and strongly ur-cent in her advice to her husband to externigent in her advice to her husband to extermi-nate them, her sole reason for all this being a functionl zeal for the well-being of the Evan-

gelical religion.

The Princess' taste in dress is exquisite, simple and neat; her manner is sweet and natural, some one once having said of it and of ber, "She wins all hearts, where the Prince

takes them by storm."

As her portrait shows, she is still a pretty woman, and one with a nobility of expression better than mere beauty. She is of medium build, five feet seven inches in height, al-though Prince Bismarck made a note on his bedroom door-posts, where he inscribed, in 1880, the heights of the various members of his family, to the effect that the Princess tip-toed a little to reach this.

Prince Bismarck recently wrote in a friend's album the following little verse.

"Oh, happy is that man, and blest, Who sits in his own home at rest; Who sits in his own home at rest; Who snugly sits at his fireside In tranquit peace, whate'er betide."

What better comment can be made on the lovely home, the reflection of a tranquil na-ture, which has been made for him by her who has been the subject of this sketch.

And so we will leave her

"In tranquil peace, whate'er betide,"

#### THOUGHTS TO CARRY WITH YOU

BY MARY AINGE DE VERE

TRONG faith in human beings is the stronger faith in God.

When we feel the narrowness of these lives of ours, each in its own small circle, we are consoled by knowing that every star must move within its limits, though space be around it.

The rich are only enviable in one attribute —their power to help the poor.

It is only in looking on death that we comprehend immortality, and only utter wenriness gives promise of perfect rest.

The friend who becomes a lover continues still to be a friend; but the lover who becomes a friend ceases forever to be a lover.

When it is said of a man that he treats men and women just alike, you may be sure he treats them all as if they were men.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil there-f; but, sufficient unto a lifetime is often the evil of a single day.

Children are taught more than they ever learn, and learn more than they are ever

Our bodies live in houses, because our souls live in bodies.

Wisdom, like many other human attributes, is only for the time. We are wise to-day, that to-morrow we may look back and say, "How foolish we were!" foolish we were!

The desire to teach is stronger than the deafre to learn. We only study that we may be enabled to impart again.

#### CHRYSANTHEMUMS

BY JENNY BURR

SWEET are roses in the year's young prime, And fair the glowing pinks of summer-

But what shall match the winning grace of these, That bloom the brightest when the others



# \*II-JEFFERSON DAVIS'S DAUGHTER

BY ALICE GRAHAM McCollin



ORN at Richmond, Va., the capital of the Confederate States of America, on June 27, 1864, during the progress of the war for their exist-

ence, it is but natural that Varina Anne Davis-more generally called that Varina Anne Davis—nsore generally called Winnie—the second and youngest daughter of the late Jefferson Davis, should have become endeared to the South as "the daughter of the Confederacy." Her bubyhood was spent in the midst of scenes in which her infancy spared her the terrible knowledge and anxiety that older people suffered. When she was but nine months old—a short time before the evacuation of Bichmond—Mr. Davis arganaed the detion of Richmond-Mr. Davis arranged the de-



MISS "WINNIE" DAVIS

parture of his wife and children from that city to Charlotte, in North Carolina, where a furnished house had been reuted. No preparations for their arrival had been made, the house and its contents being locked securely; the baggage which they had brought with them was largely ruined from the ill repair of the cars in which it had been transported, and discomfort reigned supreme. As if to add to it, Mr. Burton Harrison, Mr. Davis's secretary—and afterward the husband of the clever author of "The Auglomaniacs"—who had accompanied the forlorn little party was forced to leave them and return to aid Mr. Davis. However, the agent for the house came to their assistance, and after a few more mishaps the President's family were comfortably installed. This was Miss Winnie's first serious experience of misadventure.

of misodventure.

They remained here until Mrs. Davis received the news of General Lee's retreat and of the continuous ill fortune of the Confederof the continuous ill fortune of the Confederate forces, when, acting under instructions
given her by her husband while in Richmond,
Mrs. Davis arranged to leave Charlotte. The
tressure train of the Confederacy and that of
the Richmond banks came through Charlotte
at night, and as among their escort was Mrs.
Davis's brother and a grandnephew of her
husband's, it was decided that the President's
family should leave on it. The railroad track
was in running order only as far as Chester,
S. C., which place was reached in the morning. 8. C., which place was reached in the morning An ambulance was here secured for Mrs. Davis and her family, and a wagon for their luggage, and after dark they started to follow the treas-ure train to Abbeville. The mud was so deep that it was found impossible to pull the heavily laden ambulance, and Mrs. Davis with her "cheerful little baby"—ns she calls Winnie—in her arms, trudged for five miles through mud over her shoe-tops. About one o'clock they reached in safety the church in which the treasure guardians had taken refuge, and here they rested until daylight, when the jour-ney was resumed. The children, as the grown ney was resumed. The children, as the grown people, suffered for food before Abbeville, where the little party remained for a few days, was reached. Here Mrs. Davis received the news of General Leo's surrender and of President Lincoln's assassination. Desiring to facilitate Mr. Davis in his movements by leaving him free of any necessity to secure safety and shelter for his family, Mrs. Davis took her children and started for Washington, Ga.
She remained there only a few hours and
toward nightfull left that place. About hen
miles from town, the little band halted and
encamped for the night. Mr. Davis joined

<sup>6</sup> This series was commenced in the Iaal/November) issue of the Journaus, with a portrait and sketch of Miss Racinel sharman, daughter of the Iale General Sherman.

them here and traveled with them for two or three days, at the end of which time he was captured and taken, with his entire party, to Macon, Ga.

Macon, Ga.

From there they were removed by vessel to Hampton Roads, where they lay at anchor for a few days until after Mr. Davis had been removed to his prison at Fortress Monroe. The vessel containing Mrs. Davis and her children was sent, a few days after Mr. Davis's money of the Savannah Ga.

who can be sent, a two cays after Mr. Davis's removal, to Savannah, Ga.

While at Savannah, Winnie caught the whooping-cough, and "was ill" writes Mrs. Davis, "almost unto death for some days with the fever which precedes the cough." Mrs. Davis sent her older children to Canada and interded to score from Angusta (to which Davis sent her older children to Canada and intended to escape from Augusta (to which place she had been sent) to join them with Winnie, but she was told that if she quitted the country for any purpose whatever she would not be allowed to return, and so abandoned the project. The removal to Augusta was a change much for the better, and here both Mrs. Davis and the baby beanne stronger and in better health than for long months before. Soon after this Mr. Davis's release was obtained, and after rejoining his family and making short visits with them in Canada, Cuba and the South, the party went abroad, whence they returned, some months later, to make their home in Memphis.

Winnie remained with her parents until 1877, when she was taken to a school at Karlsruhe, in Germany, where she remained for the stear.

ruhe, in Germany, where she remained for five years. Of her life there not a great deal can be said. She was educated as a drawing teacher, and was also given special dramatic training. The former has borne fruit in the clever sketching and landscape painting which she does and the letter in an extreme for lease. she does and the latter in an extreme fondness for the theatre and good dramatic representa-tions. The principal result of her education here. Miss Davis thinks, was to convince her, after ber return to America, of the folly of educating American children abroad. She has been persuaded to write on this subject, and the JOURNAL will have the pleasure very

soon of presenting these articles.

From Germany she went to a boarding school in Paris, where she was soon joined by her parents. A few months later she returned with them to New Orleans, which was then their home, and where she made her debut at

the Mardi Gras Ball the following spring, re-ceiving her first taste of American social life. The people of Alabama invited Mr. Davis to visit them soon after this, and with his daughter be undertook the journey. They were received with so much enthusiasm that the trip was extended to Atlanta and Savan-nab. It was at Atlanta that Governor Gordon nab. It was at Atlanta that Governor Gordon presented Miss Davis to an enthusiastic gathering under her now de people, "The Daughter of the Confederacy," On this trip also Miss Davis heard for the first time the famous "Rebel Yell." Their itinerary included a stop at Greenville, Ala., where they were received by one of the Southern regiments with the peculiar rebel yell.

After this she remained at home with the exception of short visits and a second journey through Georgia with her father until a few months before his death, when at his urgent entreaty, and on the advice of her physician.

months before his death, when at his urgent entreaty, and on the advice of her physician, she went abroad again. She was in Paris at the time of her father's death, kept in ignorance by his wish of the true state of his health, and prevented by illness, had she known of it, from returning. As soon as possible after Mr. Davis's death she returned to her mother, and since that time has not left her. Mrs. Davis and she divide their time between New York and Beauvoir with an occasional trip abroad. The home at Beauvoir casional trip abroad. The home at Benuvoir is now by reversion Miss Davis's property, and of which we present a picture. It is situated a few miles from New Orleans, on the situated a few mines from New Orienne, on the
Gulf of Mexico, at Beauvoir Station, and has
been the homestead since 1879. The past
summer they spent at Narragansett Pier.
Miss Davis possesses not only the ability
which has been already mentioned to make a
profession of her artistic powers, but has de-

recession of her artistic powers, but has de-reloped also her literary powers to a practical extent. She has of late months written ex-tensively for the current periodicals and re-views of this country, and is always a wel-come contributor. She sings delightfully, playing her own accompaniments with charm-ing simplicity.

g simplicity. In appearance Miss Davis is what her por-Trait makes of her, and yet better to look upon, Tall, slender, fair-haired, with gray eyes of peculiar beauty, she is the ideal realization of Southern maidenhood. She has a sweet Southern madennood. See has a sweet Southern voice and a manner which evidences the gentle, courteous heart beneath. Her health has never been good, perhaps because of the privations and sufferings to which she was exposed as an infant, but she is in no sense an invalid.

Her mother bears tribute to her as "the best and dearest of daughters;" her father when on his deathbed said that she had never dis-obeyed or given him pain, and without an ex-ception every one who comes at all under her gentle refinement feels her to be a woman with

" Heart on her lips, and soul within her eyes Soft as her clime, and sunny as her skies."





By Caroline Atwater Mason

AUTHOR OF "A DAUGHTER OF THE DUNE," "MRS. ROSSITER LAMAR," ETC., ETC.

ERE I am at last!"

The speaker was a tall, slight girl with fair hair and a charming face, who had, at the moment she spoke, rushed breathlessly into a dull supper room of a transport dull upper room of a tenement

house. Seated at a sewing-Seated at a sewing-machine by the window was a woman a few years older, with a serious face, who, yet, looked up with a smile as she returned. "I should think 'at last!" Where have you been all the morning, Lite?"

"Been?" cried the other,

turning ber eyes, which were fairly blazing with fun and exfairly blazing with fun and excitement, up to the ceiling to denote speechless rapture, and effecting a miraculous whirl upon one toe. "Been? How can you ask? There is but one absolutely soul-satisfying spot in this benighted burg!"

"And that is—?"

"Why the five and ten-cent store of course, Emily Loraine."

"Lite!"

"Trule" the girl went on

"Truly," the girl went on, the corners of her pretty mouth full of mischief, "there is

fall of mischief. "there is not, so far as heard from, an aspiration of my soul which is not met and satisfied there."

"Eliza Gilbert, you are too ridiculous," laughed her sister.

"Please don't call this good little girl Eliza. It scares her. And, cara wie, you do not understand. You figure to yourself, T and T—Trash and Trumpery, Trumpery and Trash. Nothing of the sort! This is on a higher plane than any five on a higher plane than any five and ten-cent store which has ever presented itself to your sordid imagination — yes, my love, sordid. Do you hear? and Lite turned a look of impressive severity upon Mrs. Lorsine, who was now stitching busily away upon a red flannel

"Books? Gewiss! Shake-

shirt.

"Books? Gewist! Shakespeare is now reduced to five
cents. The masterpieces of all the ages are
gathered together. They do look a little
ashamed of their clothes, I admit. Music?
Handel, Haydn, Wagner—you can have them
all for a mere sone! Is it art you want?
There it is; any amount of it—high, too—
that is the only thing that was high. Ten
cents will put you in possession of the highest
forms. But I see you return to that odious
red shirt. My eloquence is wasted on you;
but perhaps if I should tell you of the gridirous and blacking-brushes and tin pans, you
would respond. There are plenty of them.
Indeed, there is everything known to the
human family."

"But how in the world did you happen to go to such a place? I thought you started for the post-office and no other where."

Lite had taken off the simple little black hat she wore, and laid saide her jacket, and now came and sat by the sewing-machine, asking, as she did so-

"Where is Jocy?"

"He is taking his nap, to be sure. Look at the clock. It is almost the picheian dinner hour.'

"I was going to say, if he were out of hear-ing, that we can have the jolliest time Christmasing for Joey in this same bazaar. Why, truly, Emily, there are lovely toys there for only five cents apiece, and he shall have his darling stocking full. It will hardly count at Mrs. Loraine looked a little grave.

"I wish it wouldn't, dear; but you know

even five cents does count now-"Fiddlesticks! Stop being sober, Won't have it, not a bit of it! Emily, my dear, I have a statement of some slight importance to

make to you. Look at me for a moment!"
"I am looking; you are awfully pretty.

never saw so many fireworks in your eyes.

Is that what you want me to see?"

"Desist! This is no time for insipid flattery.

She whom you now see before you is—pre-

"Then, last of all, I dropped in at Dudley's to see the water-colors. Free collection, madam, do not alarm yourself—

Although she was on pleasure bent, She had a fregal mind?

So I strolled about among the lovely bric-à-brac for awhile; some things were even finer than at the bazzar." " Lite!"

"Lite!"

"They were, really, but not so adaptable—don't say cheap, it is such an unimaginative word. Then on among the pictures. Of course, Emily, I had the slight advantage here of knowing where to admire, a point which is desirable for several reasons, objective and subjective. There was one woman there who spent half an hour admiring the wrong thing. I felt sorry for her when she found it out, she was so mortified."

"How did she find it out?"

"When they told her the price, of course.

"When they told her the price, of course, There is one standard which is infallible! Now listen: it so happened that Mr. Dudley himself was there....

"How do you know it was Mr. Dudley?"
"I know-no matter how. He saw me admiring a lovely bit of an English moor—just a gray-brown corner up against an autumn sky—and he came up and began talking with me, and when he found I appreciated such me, and when he found I appreciated such pictures, he took me from one to another, and finally, my dear, he opened a great portfolio of the choicest things he had, things which they do not show, Mrs. Loraine, please understand, to everybody, and let me see them all and talked in such a pleasant way about them. Oh, I did have a beautiful time!"

"I am glad, dear."

"Don't be gladdest glad yet, for 'still there's more to follow."

"What, more than this!"

"Aye, more! You are a wise woman, Emily, but I've done one thing you didn't know about. You remember that day we passed the University Chapel, and I was so impressed with the

the first had been to delude Mr. Dudley into selling my card for me, and I had put off going there as long as I could because I do hate to talk about my work and feel like an agent and all that. But when I saw that the moment had arrived, I remarked, modestly, that I worked in water-colors a little myself. Mr. Dudley had fancied so, which was pleasing. Then I further admitted, not without reluctance, that I happened to have a very slight sketch with me, and with that I drew out my card and rushed into the midst of things, telling him how much I wanted to sell it and get orders for more, and, in fact, the whole story."

"Did you tell him that your sister made shirts for a living?"

shirts for a living?"
"No, and I didn't tell him that Joey had "No, and I didn't tell him that Joey had croup the other night. There were, in fact, several points in the family history which I omitted. But he took my sketch, and regarded it with the eye of a connoisseur, while my poor little heart almost burst its black alpaca bounds. Finally he laid it down, took off his eyeglass, pulled a piece of chamois-skin out of his pocket and wiped it tenderly, while I, with an odd little souff he has, he remarked:
"How many of these can you do in a week?

with an odd little souff he has, he remarked:

"How many of these can you do in a week?
They will sell like wild-fire." Now, why wildfire should sell rapidly it is not for you nor
any other carping critic to ask. No matter for
anything but the blessed fact. I am to do it
by the dozen, for every student who sees it
will want it, Mr. Dudley says, and he pays me
a dollar, Emily Loraine, for every one?"

At this point Lite held out in her small pink
palm, with an air of exultation, a bright silver
dollar.

"Talk about not being able to afford fivecent presents for your angel child! What
do you think now?"

"You are an angel child yourself," said Mrs.
Loraine, and began to cry.

Loraine, and began to cry.

"Nicht wahr? And oh, what do you think? Most wonderful of all—I saw Strong of '91!"

"Who is Strong of '91, pray?"

"Emily! Not know who Strong '91 is after living six months in Hamilton! I should

be ashamed to argue myself so unknown as that. Not know Strong—pride of the University, stroke oar in the crew, the man who leads the prayer-meetings and the athletics too! Why, be is a perfect to a room—a he is a perfect paragon—a prodigy—all muscle, mind and morals. You must have heard of him.

"I believe now that I have seen his name. I had forgotten."

"Well I have seen him."
"This is a red-letter day, isn't it? Does he look very different from other students?"

from other students? "No. I experienced a revul-sion of feeling when Mr. Dud-ley, indicating this young man, whispered in an almost awe-struck tone—'Strong '91!' I had noticed him looking at the pictures. One of these very square students, you know— some of them are so—with a kind of nibbled mustache and freckles." freekles.

How uninteresting." "He had a good face, though, and I thought there was a certain manliness about him; still I was disappointed. I had supposed Strong '91 would be a tall, imposing creature 'with an eye that takes the breath,' and all that kind of thing."

all that kind of thing."

"I am sorry to call you down to ordinary things, Lite, but if you would set the table—"

Upon this Lite sprang from her seat and with swift movements went about her work, humming "Robin Adair," and looking so joyous that the room itself seemed to grow bright.

Mrs. Loraine and her sister belonged to the great army of women who are carrying on a struggle to make a living against heavy odds. By birth and education they belonged among better surroundings than they could now com-mand. They had come to Hamilton with the hope of larger opportunities than their native



"Here I am at last 1"

ple are so dense," and Lite put her head on

sumptively—a pampered worldling, a bloated bondholder, a millionaire! She is already rolling—in imagination—in gold."

"Yes, but she has rolled in imagination a good many times before."

"Oh Emily, how stupid you are! I do not roll in imagination; nobody does. Some peo-

one side with a small, pensive sigh.

"Go on with your story, love," said her sister, patronizingly.

"Well, to begin with, you asked me how 1

happened to go to the new bazaar. It was in this wise: the idea seized me as I left the postoffice that I would give myself up to a norming of wild dissipation; see life, as it were!"

"Oh, Lite, and you went to the five-cent store! This is excruciatingly funny," and

Mrs. Lornine laughed merrily.

You must not interrupt me.

know of its great throbbing heart, its teeming millions-?

Seventy-five thousand, to be exact. Its towers, its palaces, its gilded-7' Luxury?

"Thanks, that is what I was after, 'My love she lives in a two-pair back." These two rooms, the courtyard below, the streets from here to the post-office and the church—are they not all we can be said to know of Ham-

"I made up my mind, Emily, to have the best time I could. To play I was 'rich and handsome and everybody loved me, and go about and see things as if I had nothing else about and see things as if I had nothing else to do. I saw other people going into this buzar, so I went there too. Then I went to the Waldo Library and walked about with the air of a bibliomaniac. I am sure I impressed the librarians. Then I strolled in the park a little while and looked at the lovely ladies in their carriages, and "played" I had left mine just outside, you know, and all that."

"You must have had a charming time, and rolled, as you said, in imagination."

"If you don't behave I shall tell Joey my wonderful secret and we'll never tell you at all, until we are ready to present you with a

all, until we are ready to present you with a sealskin sacque."
"Go on, 'Light o' Life."

shape of the old tower and that end of the Quadrangle?

"Well, I had a bright thought; but you know I have had so many that we have got a little bit tired of them, and so I kept this to myself. But the next day I worked out in water-color, on a square of What-

man board, the chapel tower and a glimpse of the old buildings of the an Eiffel-red sunset behind it to make it sell, and edges of snow to make it look Christmas-y. Across the bottom I lettered, in very quaint Gothic letters, 'Souvenir of Old South Centre,' 'Souvenir of and a line of a carol.

"It must have

been lovely. "It was really a clever sketch for me, and only took a few hours. Now, be it known unto you, most excellent Emily, this same Christmas card was peacefully ly-ing in my little black bag through all the morning's wanderings. Not, I may say, without a purpose. In fact, my fell intent from



"Oh, he hovered."

place could afford. Mrs. Loraine after seek-ing in vain for music scholars had betaken berself to making shirts, while her young sister conducted their small bousekeeping operations, and at the same time tried to turn a very marked talent in painting to account, thus far unsuccessfully. Mrs. Loraine was a widow; her little Joey, a

Mrs. Loraine was a widow; her little Joey, a three-year-old boy, was the pride and the joy of the two women. Although in all its ex-ternals their life was a dull round of small duties and petty auxieties, varied by many disappointments, a spirit of bright hopefulness and undannted courage never left them. Their simple meals were always seasoned by Lite's gay, piquant talk; and the downfall of each new carles was unade a source of meetingent new castle was made a source of merriment instead of bitterness.

Mrs. Loraine always said that the reason for her sister's overflowing fountain of spirits lay in the fact that she was not only a Sunday child, but also a Christmas child. She was not only "blithe and bonny, and good and gay," but she was furthermore so sweethearted. so full of helpfulness toward all the world where she touched it, that nothing—so Mrs. Loraine said—but the spirit of Christmas itself falling upon her, could account for it; and so she was fond of calling her her little "Christ-

Certain it was that with each approach of Christmastide and her own birthday, Lite's whole nature seemed stimulated to fresh ac-tivity, and to new impulses of love and ser-

vice for those about her.

A fortnight after Lite's first interview with Mr. Duilley, during which she had painted perpetual chapel towers, as she said herself, for the "dear, delightful public," and had earned a corresponding number of dollars, we find

a corresponding number of dollars, we find the sisters again in their small apartment.

Mrs. Loraine was using the fast vanishing daylight in cutting out work, standing at a table before the window, when there came a knock at the door. Lite was in the kitchen preparing tea: Joey, cherabic with his fair, curling hair, big brown eyes and white pina-fore, opened the door, his mother following him. A stranger, a young man with the sen-

fore, opened the door, his mother following him. A stranger, a young man with the general aspect of a student, bowed respectfully, and handing her his card asked if Miss Gilbert lived there, and if she were at home.

Having received the caller with the quiet dignity which belonged to her, Mrs. Loraine left him to the polite attentions of Joey while she went to the kitchen to summon Lite.

"What, a caller with a card?" whispered the girl, "How surprising! For me, did you say? Who can it be? Emily—it is Strong of '91"—and with this Lite fainted in pentomine; but, instantaneously recovering, went mime; but, instantaneously recovering, went into the next room and received her caller with a business-like air which greatly amazed

She had guessed that he had come to order some of her work, as she knew he frequented Mr. Dudley's picture store. He made known his errand at once with no

unhecessary ceremony; but Mrs. Lornine, loc ing on from her place at the table, caught the sudden surprise in his face when Lite met him: naturally, thought the sister, he was not expecting anything so lovely, and she noted the girl's grace and charm of manner with new pride.

Mr. Strong wanted to know if Miss Gilbert would enlarge the motif of her very pretty Christmas card, making a picture of it taking in a little more of the Old South Centre, and painting it by moonlight instead of sunset light.
"Let me think," said Lite, considering.

"You want it in three days?"

"Yes," replied the young man, "it is only a week now before Christmas, you see, and it is to be sent a long distance. I want to have a certain window in Old South in the picture for an especial reason. My classmate, Dutton, died within the year. He was a fine fellow, an only son—it was a very sad affair. His mother is beart-broken, you know, and all that, and I want to send her this little sketch, with Dutton's window in sight. He was un-commonly fond of the walk about the Quad-rangle and Chapel by moonlight, and I think would like to have the thing on that ac-

"Ob, I see," said Lite, gently. "I wish I could do it." Her manner was less business-like now, "But how can I manage the moonlight? I have never seen the Chapel at night."
"Couldn't you guess about how it would

look?"

Lite shook her head with decision.

"The shadows, you know, must be done properly. I would not like to make it up artificially. I would not like to make it up artificially. I would rif there is a moon now."

"Yes, it is almost full," returned Strong, eagerly. "I wish you could see it to-night, it is going to be fine."

There was a moomentary pause, and then he added.

"But of course you can't stand out on the side-walk to sketch it."
"I did the other from memory," said Lite,

"but this is so different, I should want to be perfectly accurate."

"Certainly, that is just what I am thinking about." He heshtated, and then, with an extraordinarily frank and winning smile, ex-

ordinarily frank and winning smile, exclaimed—

"I think I have a brilliant idea! At least I will submit it to you. My aunt, Mrs. Ford, lives in that old-fashioned brown house diagonally across from the Chapel; perhaps you have noticed it—strangers are apt to. Early Colonial, you know, and all that sort of thing. Now, how would it do for you to let me take you there this evening—let me see, the moon must rise about seven o'clock—and let you make the sketch from her parlor windows? You could paint at your leisure, and be warm and comfortable while you were doing it."

Having referred this proposition to her sister, who approved it, Lite consented to accompany Mr. Strong to the house of his nunt at half-flast seven o'clock that evening. Mr. Strong then, with a slight timidity, inquired what her price for the picture would be. Lite boldly replied five dollars, and he departed

leaving the girl in a whirl of excitement, with flushed cheeks and brilliant eyes.

"To think of it, Emily," she cried, "such a coruscation of splendor—to earn five dollars all at once, to do a lovely thing for that poor mother, and then to 'behold grandeur' in a University events mantion excepted by Strong University avenue mansion, escorted by Strong the magnificent, Strong der einzige-' the lamb

""The lion in the chase? It is too much.
What can I do to perpetuate the emotions of

what can?"

"I would suggest that you put the tea-kettle
on, and let it and your rapture boil in unison."

"Hodled rapture!" murmured f.ite, with an
sir of infinite contempt, and vanished through the kitchen door.

No girl who reads this story will be surprised to hear that Lite spent an unprecedentedly long time upon her toilet after ten; and I am confident that every girl who reads it will be glad to be assured that although her black cashmere dress was neither modish nor hand-some, and her hat and jacket were simple and inexpensive, Lite looked so extremely pretty that the valiant heart of Strong '91 smore against his ribs when he met ber at her door that evening. If she had been a princess in-stead of a poor working girl he could not have escorted her to the house of his aunt

with more chivalrous and deferential attention.

"They were all so kind to me," so Lite told her sister as she laid her color box and portfolio down and threw herself into the one rocking-chair, upon her return. "They did not stand off and regard me with the cold, aristocratic stare with which I am familiar, but left me to myself, to do my work after they had greeted me with the sweetest cordinlity. had greeted me with the sweetest cordinate.

Mrs. Ford is a picture—white hair, dark eyes, and such a gracious smile. Miss Ford, I am confident, was appointed a committee on me (perhaps she was self-appointed) for she would occasionally leave the others—there was a number of young people there in the music room—and cores over to my window."

"What did Mr. Strong do?"

"Oh. he hovered."

"Oh, he hovered."
"Did you succeed with your sketch? I suppose it is only laid in now."
"That is all, but I think it will be good. "That is all, but I think it will be good. The tower was so fine against a clear sky, with one wonderful cloud, the spirit of the place seemed quite different at night. I like to do it, Emily, for that poor fellow's mother. I wish it did not have to be paid for. I wish I could do things for people. I wish I could make somebody happy with just one smile, as Mrs. Ford did me."

"But why do you want to be so economical."

"But why do you want to be so economical, little sister? Your smiles are what Joey and I live on—food and fire and sunshine itself, Light o' Life—but we don't want to be reduced to one. Do we, Joey ?" Upon which Lite snatched her small nephew

up and hugged him close, that Emily might not see the totally unreasonable and absolutely indefensible tear that was making rapid progress to the tips of her eye-lashes.

The day before Christmas came. During the week Lite Gilbert had finished the painting and taken it, as Mr. Strong had directed her, to Mr. Dudley's store to be framed. Mr. Dudley had paid her five dollars, which he said Mr. Strong had left with him, and six more which he owed her. Lite wished that she might have known whether Mr. Strong had liked the picture, but nothing was said on that rount. that point.

"Five dollars must go for rent," said Lite, "and two for stupid old flannels; but the other four shall be spent for Christmas, every blessed cent of it—if we live on beans a month to pay for it, as we are likely to do, for I can't go on painting Christmas cards any longer, that is morally certain. I wonder what we shall do next."

Accordingly, that afternoon she put away her painting materials; Mrs. Loraine closed her machine; Joey abandoned the mangy cot-ton flannel rabbit and rattling tin goat with which his time was chiefly occupied, and the three started from the tall, faded block in the narrow street, to make holiday and prepare to keep Christmes.

keep Christmas.
"First to the market." commanded Lite, who directed the line of march; "we must secure the turkey and crunberry sauce before we subject ourselves to the temptations of the great city, or who knows but we might ignominiously end with a paltry chicken, without

"We don't any of us like cranberry sance, to be sure," remarked Mrs. Loraine, quickly; "but then it is orthodox to have it, and let us be authodox or die" be orthodox or die.

"Most likely Mrs. Hannibal likes it, any-

returned Lite. Mrs. Hannibal was the lame and somewhat unpleasant old lady who, being, as Lite put it, higher up in the world than they—that is, having a fourth story room above them—and being quite alone, had been invited to Christman dinner.

mas dinner. They made a merry round, our easily pleased trio, of the crowded, brilliant shops, enjoying the fine things they looked at, and the simple things they purchased with equal enthusiasm.

Moments of great mystery intervened, when

Mrs. Loraine suddenly vanished, and Lite discreetly did not try to find her, knowing only too well that she was at a glove counter, look-ing critically at small black gloves with more ing critically at small black gloves with more butions than she had any business to be pay-ing for, thought Lite. But then, who cares? Isn't it Christmas? And isn't it blies to be ex-travagant once in the year? Then, on the other hand, Lite would be missing, having ap-pointed a place of meeting farther up the street. Of course her sister did not see her tripping into a book store, and did not dream, would not have been seen dreaming that she would not have been seen drenning, that she
was asking for a copy of Kate Lanborn's
"Year of Sunshine," which they had both
coveted so long. As for Joey, he was the victim of more delusions, was more circumvented,
deceived, misguided and talked about behind
his hack that afternoon then are how of his his back that afternoon than any boy of his inches in Hamilton.

Home they came at last, their arms full, their purses empty; tired and cold and merry. And merry they were all through supper, which did not take long, being a fast before a feast; and Joey was put to bed to the music of "A Night Before Christmas," properly intoned by his devoted aunt. The small black stocking was picked up from the floor and brought out into the sitting-room to be filled by the same young person, and it was only then, and not till then, that the cheer and the courage failed. For Mrs. Loraine sat by the table, unfolding small paper parcels, with tears dropfolding small paper parcels, with tears drop-ping fast on Joey's things. They had to come at last. Last Christmas Eve the boy's father had brought home the mysterious bundles, and together they had filled the tiny stocking, and had stood by the bed afterwards, looking at the curly head and the precious little face, and had whispered to each other—"He is ours." "You must gree darding." Life mid. "it

"You must cry, darling," Lite said; "it would be worse not to. I think maybe Fred knows we are trying to do our best, don't you? And God does. And we love our boy so that he will have his full share of love—he can never be poor in that way, even if Fred is not here."

Then they cried together awhile, not bitterly, not in rebellion or discouragement, but with a grief so sacred and pure that it brought God very near.

An hour later a daintily-gloved and aristo-cratic hand knocked upon the gray-green panels of the sisters' outer door. That it was daintily-gloved and aristocratic is of small moment, but that it was a womanly and a gracious hand is important. It was Miss Forel's hand. She had gome to invite Miss Gillhers hand. She had come to invite Miss Gilbert, and also Miss Gilbert's sister and the little boy—she knew all about them, it seemed —to spend Christmas evening at her

"We are to have some very simple charactes and tableaux," she explained, "almost entirely impromptu; and we want Miss Gilbert to help us. Her artistic sense will be the thing we especially need, and I have fixed upon her to take the part of Cinderella. But I must tell you how delightedweall are at the house with your little water-color for poor Mrs. Duton. It is simply exquisite! So many have seen it and are experted know who usinted at is simply exquisite? So many have seen it and are eager to know who painted it. I never saw Tom—my conain, you know—so pleased with anything. I assure you, Miss Gilbert, that if you would like to take orders you will be kept busy for some time to come. Oh, and would you give lessons? I want my niece to begin this winter, and I have not seen any one; water-volor work that I like we any one's water-color work that I like as well as yours."

Lite expressed her willingness to give lessons, and her various emotions of gratitude and pleasure, in terms as adequate as a certain choking sensation in her throat would permit. Miss Ford having added a few tender and tactful words, for she felt the sort tender and tactful words, for she felt the sort tender and tactful words, for she felt the sort tender and tactful words, for she felt the sort tender and tactful words, for she felt the sort tender and tactful words, for she felt the sort tender and tactful words. row of the little scene into which she had entered, bade them good-night and went on

way to make some other people happy. That
was her way of keeping Christmas Eve.

No more tears fell upon Joey's stocking.
Eager hopes and plans had sprung suddenly
into life, and sorrow made room for them as
she could afford to do, her place being her own
forever. The door against which Life had forever. The door against which Lite had been besting so long with impotent hands had awang wide at last, or so it seemed that night, and a fair field stretched before her. For

it was only a chance to work that the girl wanted, to do what she was capable of doing, and curn her labor's worth.

The next day was a glorious one for Joey, for whom the possibilities of the five-and-tencent store had been thoroughly tested. With white and trumpets calors and three tip. whips and trumpets galore, and three tin horses—falsely so called, to be sure, but that made no difference—what more could a small boy ask? To see Joey revelling in this wise, and to see Mrs. Hannibal devour turkey and cranberry sauce were sources of joy to Mrs. Lordine and Lite, pure and undefiled; but the crown of the day was the evening at Mrs.

It was not exactly a brilliant company which was gathered there, in the society sense. There was a noticeable absence of diamonds and point lace, and other manifestations of magnificence, but there were many interesting magnificence, but there were many interesting looking people, and no absence of brain or culture. Mrs. Ford's companies were the wonder of all who knew her. She had an instinct for bringing people together who would be made happy by meeting one another; a faculty for finding out tired and discouraged men and women who had distinctly reached the point of needing social enlivenment. On this restiguiar. Christops night, something the point of needing social enliverment. On this particular Christmas night something like this was the make-up of the company. It was not an occasion of "the lame, the halt, and the blind," although Miss Ford was "at home" to these also. There was good music, and Christmas games, and afterwards the characters and tableaux of which Miss Ford had arollen.

Mr. Strong and half a dozen other '91 fel-lows, with as many bright girls, had these in charge, and Lite Gilbert was promptly drawn into the inner circle. It was many months since the girl had had such a frolic. Of course it did her good to the tips of her fingers and the soles of her feet, the pure nonsense, the gay laughter and fun which went on continuously behind the scenes, and of which she and Strong soon became the soul and center. By common consent she took the part of Cinderella in the tableon which closed that churnds. The scene chosen was that in which the Prince fits the slipper on Cinderella's foot. There were the Haughty Sisters, with elevated noses; there was the fair-haired Ash-maiden, in a rapped calico dress which was yet, somehow, vastly becoming, sitting on a three-legged stool; and there was Strong '91, gargeous to see in a plumed hat and his cousin's plush wrap, kneeling before her bolding up a yellow glass slip-per, and trying his best not to look like a clerk in a shoe store.

The scene was greeted with much applause, and an outburst of merry languing was caused

by Joey, who called reprovingly from his mother's lap—
"Aunt Lite, fwy don' 'oo mend 'oo dess?"
Upon this the curtains were rushed furiously together, leaving a biatus of several feet at the side, and being pulled apart again, the Prince was discovered leading Cinderella gallantly forward by the hand, all regardless of the de-

forward by the hand, all regardless of the deficiencies in his costume which had been designed only for a side view.

"How do you dare, Mrs. Ford," asked a dowager friend who sat beside that hidy, "to introduce your nephew to such a charmingly pretty girl? I should think he would find her irresistible."

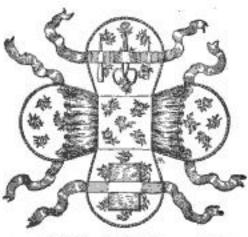
"And what if he down to have the property of the property of

"And what if he does, my dear?" was the reply. "She is as good, I fully believe, as she is pretty. What can the boy do better than to fall in love with such a girl?"

And strangely enough, this was precisely the conclusion reached that evening by Strong of '91. And for Lite herself, we can only say that the new, strange happiness in her young heart was the latest and best gift which Christ-mas Day had brought to "a Christmas girt,"

#### QUITE A DAINTY WORK-CASE

THE illustration shows an extremely pretty and novel work-case, or, as our grand-mothers would have called it, "lady's companion." When it is opened out flat, as in the drawing, the shape is suggestive of a fourleafed clover; in order to close it up the rib-bons are drawn together and tied into small bows at each corner. It is made of card-board covered on the outside with pele pink silk and



on the inside with white linen, on which tiny scattered roses are embroidered in delicate colors. The pockets are also of silk, and some of the ribbon is sewn down as indicated, to take the scissors, stiletto, bodkin and needle-





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## Mr. Beecher As I Knew Him

By Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher

IN SIX PAPERS

THIRD PAPER





BEECHER had been emphatcally assured before accept ing the call to Indianapolis that the city was beauthy. I

was healthy. I
was not strong
in health, our
little daughter
was very iil from teething, and Mr. Beecher
was, naturally, anxious for us. He had been
particular in his inquiries whether "chills and
fever" prevailed there, us we had heard, but
the emphatic "No" reussured us.

#### EARLY TRIALS IN THE WEST

UPON reaching the home of the Elder of the church where we were to be temporarily located, we at once had our worst fears realized. The hady of the house was wrapped in blankets, two small children were ill in bed, and a chair beld an older daughter—all shaking with "chills and fever."

Weary with a long journey and with a mother's fears thoroughly aroused for my feeble baby, is it strange that tears would come when, as my

would come when, as my husband entered I said, "Oh! Henry, they are all sick with 'chills,' and you were told no one ever had them here!"

You must be mistaken, Mrs. Beecher; everyone has chills and fever, more or less, constantly,

said the lady.
"No!" said Mr. Beecher. "we were emphatically told that it never came

No other word was said and we were escorted to our room. I was astonished that he had said no more: but, on looking at the stern eyes, the pale and closely-scaled lips, a part of his character I had never seen before was revealed; his perfect silence and power of self-control, under what he felt was a wrong done to himself, but which he saw it was too late to prevent. No re-proaches, no comments.

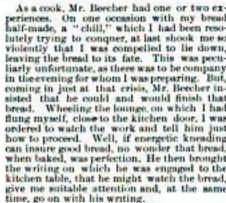
Only a few weeks after we were both taken with "chills and fever"; then congestive fever set in, and both were very sick, too sick to know that one of our good friends had taken the baby to her own house, or that, in great slarm, futher Beecher had been sent for. After recovering from this unusually severe attack, we often had "chills and fever," but in a milder form. But during our ten form. But during our ten
years' residence at the West,
Mr. Beccher's rich store of
good nature and merry
way of meeting annoyances, furnished a silver
lining to many a dark cloud, which even
"chills and fever" could not long obscure.

# OUR INDIANAPOLIS HOME OF TWO ROOMS

WITH a salary of six bundred dollars a year it was not an easy task to secure a bome, and it looked as if the Lawrenceburgh experience was to be gone through with again. From one place to another we moved, until at last there was a small place for sale at a price which would be thought in the East exceed-ingly cheap. The house was one-story, hav-ing two square rooms in all—one small bed-room and a broad veranda which could be used for a kitchen. Some of the people offered to buy this place for us, if, by living on five hundred dollars a year, Mr. Beecher could, each year, pay them one hundred dollars until the house was paid for. The offer was ac-cepted, notwithstanding the visions of taking boarders and sewing, which it foreshadowed. To be free from perpetual moving was worth this additional labor. One room was to serve for entrance into the house, for parlor, study, and bedroom; the other to the dining and workroom. The bedroom was so small that I was obliged to make the bed on one side first, then go out on the veranda, raise a window, reach in and make the bed on the other side. Not such very troublesome work after all, when one gets accustomed to it; viewed in that light, how very few of life's duties are hard. The little kitchen—partitioned off from the veranda—was just large enough to allow a passage between the cooking table and the stove passage between the cooking union and into the dining-room without burning my dress; and my kitchen table was only divided table by the partition. from Mr. Beecher's study table by the partition. For nearly seven years this was our home—a home full of cares and no luxuries; but a very happy home—for many reasons the happiest we ever knew, for we were less separated there.

BETWEEN KITCHEN AND STUDY

W ITH little ones around me, keeping no servant, and with the "chills and fever," I was not able to attend church regularly, or have the pleasure of going with my husband to many meetings of great interest. If compelled to, one can shake with a chill and yet pelled to, one can shake with a chill and yet manage to give attention to such household affairs as must be done, and also keep the lit-tle ones out of danger, if not always out of mischief—with less annoyance, at least to others, than to shake in church. But with all these discomforts, I had a far more thorough knowledge of Mr. Beecher's inner life, his thoughts and feelings than I ever had after we came East. The study and cooking tables, as already stated, were separated only by a we came East. The study and cooking tables, as already stated, were separated only by a thin partition. All that he wrote or was preparing to write—sermons, letters or addresses—I was called to hear. A quick rapon the wall, or a shrill whistle, was a signal never disregarded whatever my occupation might have been. If washing, I dashed the suds from my hands, or if baking, cleansed them from flour, and seated on a stool by his knee, had the privilege of hearing whatever he had prepared. But for this blessed experience I could have had no time or opportunity for intellect-



There chanced to be more than the usual number of callers that afternoon, and he could not refrain from boasting of his morning's work and exhibiting his cookies to every one who came. Of course each caller was invited to try one or more, and they did. Before night I managed to get up and attend to the supper. After setting the table, I went to the cake box for the cookies, but found none. He had given one after another to the callers.

As a cook, Mr. Beecher had one or two experiences. On one occasion with my bread half-made, a "chill," which I had been resolutely trying to conquer, at last shook me so violently that I was compelled to lie down, leaving the bread to its fate. This was peculeaving the bread to its fate. This was peculiarly unfortunate, as there was to be company in the evening for whom I was preparing. But, coming in just at that crisis, Mr. Beecher insisted that he could and would finish that bread. Wheeling the lounge, on which I had flung myself, close to the kitchen door, I was ordered to watch the work and tell him just how to proceed. Well, if energetic kneading can insure good bread, no wonder that bread, when baked, was perfection. He then brought the writing on which he was engaged to the kitchen table, that he might watch the bread, give me suitable attention and, at the same

kitchen table, that he might watch the bread, give me suitable attention and, at the same time, go on with his writing.

But for this inconvenient chill I was to have baked a cake, and still hoped to get up and do it before dinner. But Mr. Beecher, elated with his success in bread-baking, was determined to try his hand at making some cookies; so between shaking and laughing, I gave him directions, and he made and baked the cookies as successfully as he had done the bread, and both proved all that could be desired.

There chanced to be more than the usual number of callers that afternoon, and he could

rake box for the cookies, but found none. He had given one after another to the callers.

This was his first and last experience in bread and cake making.

Rumors of this and our mutual interchange of labor in times of sickness, gave rise, doubtless, to the ridiculous stories of Mr. Beecher's severe labors in his wife's department.

"What good will they do?" they asked.
"What good?" Mr. Beecher used to say.
"Why, make you better and happier every
time you look at them; try it a year and you
will never ask that question again."
Then he determined to use all his influence
towards cultivating this taste in his paradors. towards cultivating this taste in his people as far as he could without being aggressive. He was seldom seen without being aggressive. He was seldom seen without a rose or a rare flower in his hand, and when he neet any one in his walks or calls, he would give them to those who seemed most likely to appreciate them. "It was given by our minister," and, at first, that was its chief value. Sometimes he would take a seldom to the second second seemed to the second second seemed to the second take a choice rose or plant to invalids, telling them how to watch its growth and have it taken care of, assuring them they would find it would take half the tediousness from their sick-room; take bulf the tediousness from their sick-room; or be would describe some beautiful plant in bloom in his garden, and if he found any token of interest in his description, would point to some spot in their yard where, he told them, it would look finely, and add, "If you would like it, I will put a slip of it there and tell you how to treat it."

In this pleasant way, while being very happy himself in his flowers, he doubled his own pleasure by thus gradually developing a floral interest among his people. When we left Indianapolis, few cities could boast of finer ornamental shrubs, choicer flowers or a better assortment of fruits, selected with more correct taste.

rect taste.
Mr. Bescher thus proved the truth of what he often said, that there were few persons who had not—hidden, perhaps undreamed of by even themselves—a natural love for flowers, which, if but touched and quietly cultivated, would in time be developed strongly.

#### A GARDENER AT TWELVE YEARS

MR. BEECHER'S love of flowers and all beautiful things in Nature was of him and in him from his earliest youth. The sur-roundings of his Litchfield

roundings of his Litchfield home as a boy developed the inborn trait.

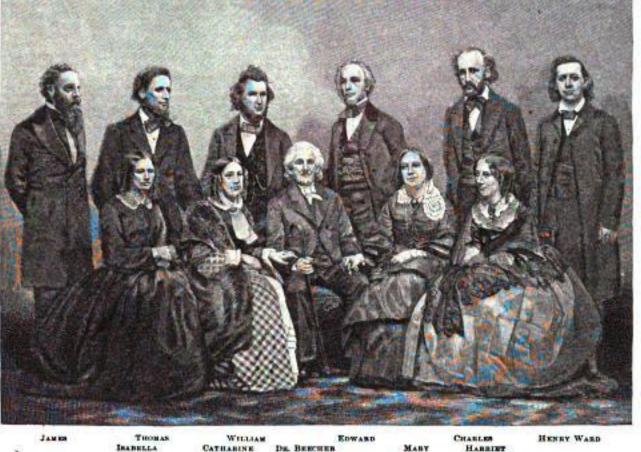
While studying at Mount Pleasant, in Amberst, his love of flowers was so noticeable that a gardener in the village gave him the use of a little spot in his garden where he was at liberty to dig and plant whatever he pleased. Seeing his interest in such work, the man took pleasure in giving him useful hints by which his tastes were practically developed, and so as to be best calculated to insure success. With this kindness in aiding him, the boy of twelve and thirteen learned to find more enjoyment in spending his enjoyment in spending his play hours in planting, weeding and bringing his flowers forward in the greatest perfection than in

any other recreation.
On one occasion the chaptain of Mount Pleasant found him at work over his flowers, watching

over his flowers, watching them with great delight, and said to him: "Henry, my boy! Those are very pretty; but do you think such things are worthy to occupy the time and thoughts of one who has an immortal soul?"

Easily abashed and very shy before such authority, Henry did not look up or attempt to answer; but when the chaplain passed on, he continued his work. When referring to this afterward, he used to say, "I wanted to tell him that since God Almighty had taken time to make such trifles, I couldn't seeig for me to cultivate, look

why it was wrong for me to cultivate, look at and enjoy them.



DR. LYMAN BEECHER AND HIS FAMILY

ual improvement, for the needle or the kitchen are not usually supposed to help much in that direction. I never felt sure if Mr. Bescher did this with any idea of advantage or help for him-self, or, with his thoughtfulness, saw that it was the only help in that line I could hope for.

#### HIS LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN HIMSELF

To one always ready to give so much zeal and courage to any cause which claimed his special service, it was singular to note how distrustful Mr. Beecher was of his ability to

distrustful Mr. Beecher was of his ability to succeed. In his earlier work, this lack of confidence in himself was sometimes painful until he rose to speak. But generally the moment be stepped upon the platform all thoughts of himself disappeared.

Many times when going to speak on a subject of special interest which I greatly desired to bear, he would say, "Oh! don't go! I am sure I am going to fail and I don't want you to be present." For several years I yielded to such a request, and anxious and troubled lest he should fail, waited his return. But he invariably came home cheerful, and would say, "I had great liberty; now I wish you had gone. The audience appeared greatly intergone. The audience appeared greatly inter-ested and very appreciative. They gave me great comfort and courage," and he would ap-pear happy and surprised. As I came to undermoods better, I no longer feared any

#### MR. BEECHER AS A DOMESTIC HELP

No man could have more cheerfully or More efficiently lent a helping hand in the home than did Mr. Beecher in those times of sickness and hardships. He would do a great many things in the kitchen all with apparent ease, except washing dishes and sweeping. These he used to think might be " put off to a more convenient season.

## HIS LOVE OF FLOWERS AND FRUITS

N Lawrenceburgh we did not have a foot of I ground where we could raise a flower, but Mr. Beecher rarely came bome without a handful of flowers which be had found growing wild by the wayside, so that in our little rooms we always had a few flowers. But when we went to Indianapolis the yard around the house we occurred had weveral peach and cherry trees. occupied had several peach and cherry trees, some rose bushes, and ample space to raise such flowers as we were able to secure, and Mr. Beecher was not slow to make the most of it.

After the first year, we secured an acre of good land for a trille, and every spare moment was devoted to the care and cultivation of that. It was through Mr. Beecher's editing "The Western Farmer and Gardener" that he "The Western Farmer and Gardener" that he was able to buy this land for a garden, and it soon became a source not only of great enjoyment but of pecuniary profit to us, for from nurseries both West and East who advertised in the paper, came seeds, plants and bulbs of the best kind. Our garden soon grew quite famous for having the best and choicest, and many were glad to procure their vegetables from it. Our habit of early rising was of great service to us here, while "chilis and fever" were so ready to seek us it was not safe to work in the garden after the sun grew hot. Mr. Beecher's morning writings and my morning's work was always done by lamplight before day-dawn, and thus we made time to go to the garden, some little distance from the house, as soon as the sun had dried up the

dew, and work till the heat made it unsafe. Closing the house and taking the little ones with us we used to repair to the spot around our home where we found the most enjoyment. Some valuable fruit trees were now also sent, and Mr. Beecher took great pride in his fruit and vegetables, but more in his flowers. Some of the people thought it childish for their parson to think so much of his flower-beds.

## FINDING SERMONS IN NATURE

A LL through his life the garden was ever A. his favorite resting place. Wherever we lived, flowers were round and about him, and in their cultivation he found rest and re-laxation from his other duties.

Our garden at Indianapolis was a special source of joy and rest to him. His church labors, after the first year, were very severe and exhausting. Then came a season of unusual religious awakening and interest that meetings were held every evening for many weeks, and each night Mr. Beecher preached or exhorted at these. Each of these services was followed by an Inquiry Meeting, and of these he was always in charge. Then every day he would ride into the country among many of his par-ishioners and look after cuses of deep interest.

This interest spreading, he was often called to other places to be absent for days, speaking constantly. This continued over a year. He had no evenings free, and seldom a leisure hour. Such continued labor began to wear upon him, and it became important that he should seek some change or relaxation. But he did not seek it by ceasing to work; and, as would say, be could drive one kind of work out of his mind by turning to some other en-tirely different. The work in his garden was of great service to him during this excitement. but it could not prevent him from dwelling upon his church work, and, therefore, he did not secure the needed change or rest.

[Mrs. Beecher's fourth paper will appear in the January Jounnal, in which she sketches the real beginning of Mr. Beecher's great career, his early fearlessness of utterance, the removal to Brooklyn, etc., etc.].

#### THE GIRL WHO LOVES TO SING

Eminent Singers Give Their Best Advice for Her Benefit

#### BE SURE YOU HAVE A VOICE

BY CLEMENTINE DE VERE



HE advice which is used as the title of this article is important to be observed in its reference to both quality and quantity by girls who have any intention of making public singing their profession; though it is a matter of far less importance, in its latter connection, to those who may in-

tend to sing only for their own pleasure, to study for a better ap-

their own pleasure, to study for a better ap-preciation and enjoyment of the singing of others, or to teach vocal music. To those who intend their voice to be their bread-winner, in the capacity to which I have first alluded, the title-injunction is the most import-ant that can be given any girl.

In the three cases cited but the slightest quantity of actual vocal strength may be present, provided that the vocal cords are in a physical condition to emit the musical tones. It sometimes occurs that this is not the case, that the threat can not, from its defective formation, resound or reverberate as it should

It sometimes occurs that this is not the case, that the throat can not, from its defective formation, resound or reverberate as it should be able to do in the production of a voice; but this is unusual. The tones then being present, even in the slightest quantity, the rest depends much upon the cultivation.

The best way to discover whether or not you have a voice is to subsult yourself to a thoroughly good teacher, and abide by his or her judgment, although, if you possess good intelligence, musical appreciation and a really artistic sense, you should be able to judge for yourself whether your tones are true and sweet, and those are the only requisites necessary for a commencement in vocal education. Strength, steadiness, volume and ability come with training; but sweetness and trueness are natural gifts. These can hardly be acquired.

The opinion of your friends and relatives in this matter, unless they are more learned than loving, will be of but little value to you. They are, as a rule—because in their ignorance and affection they condone and overlook most elarine faults—the worst crities and advisers.

are, as a re-beside in their ignorance and affection they condone and overlook most glaring faults—the worst critics and advisers that a girl can possibly have. I remember a famous prima-donna once telling me that when on her tours of this country—more here than elsewhere, because most foreign lands have their national consequences over their national consequences. have their national conservatories open to the public, and because, in America, girls of a lower stratum have ambitions beyond their station and abilities—scarcely a morning passed that fond parents did not bring for ber approval and examination embryo Pattis and Conchination and accounts these Scalchis. And it was a rarity when these singing birds could even follow a scale, thus showing by their lack of natural ability how thoroughly unprepared they were for a career as a public singer.

Therefore it is better, when possible, to sub-

Therefore it is better, when possible, to sub-mit yourself and your voice to a thoroughly good teacher; one who can have no prejudice either for or against you, and who should, therefore, as he is interested in his art, prove an unbiased and a safe judge. Flattery may be pleasant, but truth is potent, and a girl of yound ambitions cannot have too much of the latter.

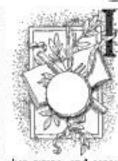
The question which naturally suggests itself The question which naturally suggests itself next is, "How am I to know who is a thoroughly good teacher?" And it is a very difficult question to answer: difficult, as much because of the different schools and methods of singing, as because of the different characters, voices and abilities of pupils and teachers. One man may be an absolute master of the style of singing; can show you all the little delicacies of expression and enunciation, the proper accentuation of important, and the passing over of unimportant, words, and yet passing over of unimportant, words, and yet may not know the first principles of voice production or execution. Again, a master who may be able to develop for you a voice of large proportions from one so small as to be scarcely perceptible, will quite possibly give you nothing of technique—if one can apply this phrase in vocalization. If you can find a teacher who combines execution with voice teacher who combines execution with voice production and development, you have found a thing of value, and the safe person to whom to submit your voice as well as your vocal instruction

But suppose that he tells you that you have no voice—a thing which happens but rarely, most people possessing at least a small quan-tity of that article; but if this excellent teacher shall tell you that—although you have the love of music, and the intelligence and in-dustry necessary—your throat is defective in its formation of the vocal cords, the only its formation of the vocal cords, the only thing for you to do is to resign yourself to his judgment and abide by it. If you cannot do it, that is if you have no voice, do not try to sing. The effect is painful to your beavers and satisfactory only to yourself. The truly artistic spirit is unselfish and is less desirous always of self-enjoyment than of famishing always of self-enjoyment than of farnishing pleasure to others.

But if you have only the smallest quantity of voice, cultivate what you have; develop more and learn the art of singing. That is all you will find it necessary to do in order to become a very pleasing singer. I say "all," but it is a very large "all." It represents months and even years of close application, patient study, continued practice and care. But the adherence to them will give you—provided you have started with the requisites—a style which will charm, and a voice which will be to yourself and your nearest and dearest, if not to the public, a constant source of refined

#### WHEN TRAINING THE VOICE

BY MARIE ROZE



I is when a girl is train-ing her voice that she should be careful with her diet, and look well to the little things in life which bring us good health. Colds and draughts are, of course, always things to avoid most rigidly. A girl who voice cannut be too eareful when going out

into the open air-in her wraps, and especially in the manner in

into the open air—in her wraps, and especially in the manner in which she protects her chest and throst. Another important thing is rest, and plenty of it. A girl who is irregular in her hours of sleep will feel it in her voice.

As to diet, the girl should avoid sweets of all kinds. There is nothing better than food of the plainest kind. Pastry, nuts, almonds, raisins, pickles, rich sauces are simply poison to a singer. All these are indigestible, and a singer, above all people, should partake of only that class of food which digests easily. Never eat closer than two hours before you sing. I go further: if I sing at eight o'clock, I eat at four in the afternoon. As regards fluids, all are harmful if taken in immoderate quantities. Milk is good, but it is best when mixed with soda-water or seltzer. Wines of any kind are injurious, and I cannot be too emphatic in warning all girls who aspire to be singers to abstain from them. I have known some of the most promising voices to be utterly ruined by even the smallest indulgence in wine. Fresh and ripe fruit always makes a good diet for a singer, especially grapes. Very often—almost daily I might say—I eat a pound of grapes, and find them the best possible tonic for the vocal cords.

The voice is regulated by the health of its possessor, and just as she takes care of that or neglects it will she make a success or failure. A good voice cannot come from an unhealthy constitution. If ever two things were inseparable, they are good health and a good

congitution. If ever two things were in-separable, they are good health and a good voice. With the former, the latter is possible; without it, vocal excellence is impossible.

#### IS CONSTANT PRACTICE NECESSARY?

BY CLARA POOLE



NE must be careful in receiving the answer to this inquiry, to dis-tinguish between practice of the voice and exercise of the same organ, else my opinion on this subject is likely to be received with question. I do not believe in constant prac-tice unless it is possible to have such prac-tice with a teacher; but I do believe in the constant use of the

voice under the care of a person competent to prevent the little carelessnesses and errors which unguarded practice is likely to make

If a girl expects to make much of her voice, by which I mean if she intends to sing with style, method, good taste and expression, either in public or in her home, the usual two lessons a week, with the daily practice at home, are, in most cases, useless. I believe in daily lessons, or, better still, in morning and afternoon lessons. sons daily. This obvious the necessity for practice alone, and enables the pupil to give her voice the exercise necessary to secure its flexibility and best effects, under intelligent

guardianship.

A teacher may, and frequently does, spend the time allowed for the semi-weekly lesson in endenvers to eradicate some particular fault of method only to have the pupil leave her in order to "practice," as she calls it, at home; in reality, to fasten the fault the more firmly. It is the most difficult thing in the world for this to be otherwise, as faults which are perfectly evident to a teacher—because of unrecognizable in the majority of cases to a pupil. And if they are unrecognizable, how much more is it impossible for the pupil to guard against them! I wish I could urge more forcibly the economy and wisdom, as well as the necessity, for such a course. These qualities possess often so much more of weight in an argument than does absolute need; per-haps because their effects are so much more visible to the uneducated. To the true musician the effort of misapplied practice is at once only too evident.

Let me suggest, also, the crying evil of lengthy, as well as of misapplied, practice, Under no circumstances should the voice be used continuously for more than half an hour. I think there is but one opinion in this matter, and that is, that longer continuous use tends to destroy both the quality and capa-bility of a voice. Even opera singers, who sing during a two or three hour performance, have always a rest between their lines.

Therefore, let me say, if you can in any way practice with your teacher, or take daily or semi-daily lessons, do so, and your reward will be more than adequate; for I consider that one can accomplish more with daily les-sons, or two lessons a day—under the direct supervision of an instructor—in one year, then in ten, by taking only two lessons a week.

#### THE ART OF KEEPING A VOICE

BY MINNIE HAUK



FTER a girl has gone through the training of a voice, and she feels confident that she has been blessed with vocal powers, it is natural for her to ask: "How can you keep a voice against etc?" This question is asked of all singers, and, certainly, none is more insportant. Care and good health are undoubt-for the preservation of

health are undoubtedly the first requisites for the preservation of the voice. A void draughts, where the cold wind blows; avoid getting over-heated, and do like Mr. Haggard's "She," avoid getting in the fire. Don't, after singing, do as I have frequently seen scores of girls do—stand with a low-neck dress before a window, or sit with

quentity seen scores of giris do—stand with a low-neck dress before a window, or sit with an exposed neck between an open window and a door left ajar. "But I am so warm and nervous," is the general excuse, "and I must get some air!" Yes, my girl, but that is no reason why you should get a cold, too, and, perhaps, ruin your voice!

The greatest danger to a voice is overwork. Nothing will ruin vocal powers so much as to overtax them. Each constitution has just so much vitality, and when that gives out it is useless to force things. The wonderful organs that go to make a voice are delicate, and not impervious to the recklessness of the fortunate possessor. It is marvelous how so many singers escape the exposures that so frequently occur on the lyric stage. We have to change dresses so often in one opera, frequently appearing in a bridal costume in one scene, and in the next wearing a heavy garb, that every chance is given to contract a cold. What are the preventives? As soon as we go off the stage, we wrap ourselves up and keep warm. The exertion of acting and singing on the stage keeps up good circulation. In grand opera the exertion is very great, and oftentimes, in sustained lyrical flights, the voice is put to a test which the audience, I am afraid, does not sufficiently appreciate. Now, it is evident that if one sings too often in a week, the voice cannot stand the strain any length of time. Grand opera singers have imposed upon their voices, and the result has been they gave out in a few years. I made my débest twenty years ago, and my recent appearances have convinced my friends that my voice is as fresh as ever, simply because I take care of myself. Singers ought never to sing more than fresh as ever, simply because I take care of myself. Singers ought never to sing more than twice or three times a week; they should live a quiet, moral life if they want to keep their voices. Society life is the worst life for an artist, Study the laws of health, for health is the voice. Study the laws of health, for health is the voice. Sound sleep, wholesome, simple food, and exercise enough, will do more to preserve the voice than all the drugs or nostrums in the universe. Healthy people have no insurance against colds if they expose themselves. Oftentimes, strong people expose themselves, contract colds and die of consumption. Well, weak lungs are not friendly to an operatic voice. Avoid ardent spirits as a beveruge is another caution, perhaps more applicable to woice. Avoid ardent spirits as a nevering is another caution, perhaps more applicable to male than to female singers. Many a noble voice has been literally drowned into silence by indulgence in strong drink. Shakespeare, when he says, "Oh, that men should put a thing into their mouths to steal their brains away!" could have added, "and their voices, too!"

It is easy to say, "Do this," or "Do that," and give directions how to keep the voice;

and give directions how to keep the voice; but it is well known that what might affect one singer will produce no effect whatever upon another. The main thing is, to study your own constitution, and live up to it. Know yourself, and then treat yourself in the best possible manner. No time is ever wasted which is spent upon the care of a good voice. In the matter of colds, no one can tell when the least exposure will be the beginning of an attack. Going out in the cold night air, something—a shawl or cape—should be put over the mouth to keep away the wind. I always wear a "cloud"—Orenburg shawl. In countries like Mexico, where the air is somewhat rarified, the ladies, coming out of the theures in the evening, always place their mantillas over their mouths.

There are a thousand and one precautions

There are a thousand and one precautions necessary to protect a voice and keep it fresh and clear; and the girl who has found she possesses a voice and has trained it, must not think the hardest part is over. Two words, however, constitute good advice—Be healthy. The road to success, for a lyric artist, is not one strewn with roses. The first requisite is a good voice, and the necessary training is often very ardious and discouraging. But any one who has the genius of song in her soul will not care for the work. I practice daily, and never permit my voice to fall into a longing for that supposed elysium known as innocuous destretude. A singer, to interpret music di-vinely, must feel; but those who do not feel when they sing last much longer. Yet the greatest artists—those who make the deepest impression—must be emotional. It is a continual struggle and a continual dissatisfaction with one's self, and a craving to perfect one's self at every performance. I find, always, there is a point I have forgotten, and which I leave over to do next time. If I had no leave over to do next time. If I had no emotion, I would be satisfied with what I do. but as it is there is a continual desire to do better. I do not believe in artists who think they are perfect. There is no such thing as being perfect. The true singer—the girl or woman who loves to sing-is always ambitious to do better. This is wise and commendable. But don't overdo; be true to yourself, and you will not only be true to your voice, but you will ascertain for yourself the art of keeping your youn powers in their best form.

#### A DANGER TO AVOID

By ITALO CAMPANINI



ERSONALLY, I do not believe in voice build-ing. Nature must give a girl a voice or else she will never acquire one. I often have the question asked if a voice can be made to do this or be made to do this or that. My answer is, that the natural voice can do so much and nothing more. Every singer with a modi-cum of common sense, should know

cum of common sense, should know just what his or her voice can do, and not recklessly stain it by attempting to sing in a large hall. Straining a voice means the beginning of the end. One pure, natural note, is a joy forever; but a falsetto note is the ghost of departed sweetness. I can explain what I mean better by making a rather trite but true comparison. If a man has an income of one hundred dollars per month, and lives up to it, be never saves anything; but if he only spends eighty dollars a month, he has twenty dollars left. That twenty dollars represents reserved capital. Now, if a singer has a voice of a limited compass, and she attempts to go beyond it, or keep up to it, she will inevitably break down. It is the law of compensation and nature. It is far better for a young lady who has a small but sweet voice, never to attempt to sing in a large hall. A man knows just how far he can jump, and singers know what their voices can do. Well, now, if a man who knows he can only jump eight feet tries to jump twelve feet and falls, he can only blame himself. Oh, but why did he not consult friends or a professional athlete?" some one will ask. That would have done no good, because the man knew what he could do himself. Now, young girls who are taught at home, or even in conservatories, soon find out what strength and compass their voices have, and if they reckservatories, soon find out what strength and compass their voices have, and if they reckcompass their voices have, and if they reck-lessly attempt to go on the stage when they have voices that are inadequate, I do not know how it can be prevented. Voices should be well cultivated. I have heard small voices that were sweet and fresh because they were natural and not strained. A young lady had better, by far, cultivate her voice, if a small one, for parlor singing and have it natural, than ruin it by straining for a greater com-pass. She can give her friends in her parlor at home a treat that would make no impression on an audience in a large concert hall. It is better to have a sweet voice in a halt. It is better to have a sweet voice in a room eight feet by ten, than to have a cracked, falsetto voice in a big concert hall.

#### DEMANDS OF A PUBLIC VOICE

BY LOUISE NATALL



'HEN a girl or woman arrives at the deter-mination that she wishes to make for herself a career as a public singer, she must contemplate carefully the considerations which influence her to such a decision. And

the considerations which influence her to such a decision. And of all the considerations which appear, the one which she should weigh the most carefully, is whether or not she possesses a voice capable of public singing: for but few of the lovely parlor voices one hears, no matter how thoroughly they may have been trained, possess this capability, and it is of the different quantities which, when added together, produce it, that I have been asked to write.

First and foremost comes what is known as the "carrying quality," that placing or bringing out of the voice with a resonance and sound which enables it to be heard at the extreme end of the concert hall, no matter how softly the vocalist may be singing. Some volces possess this quality of carrying, naturally: but with a good method, it can, is some case, be acquired. An instructor who teaches a good method of singing—by the proper placing of the voice—will impart the knowledge of its attainment in his first lessons to his pupil, and, after this, the intelligence to appreciate its presence or absence, and careful efpupil, and, after this, the intelligence to appreciate its presence or absence, and careful efforts to secure and retain it by study and practice, will bring the desired quality. With it in possession, there need be no concern as to the amount of voice one has; for a small voice with this carrying power is better than a large quantity of vocal strength without it.

The tones of the voice, too, come in for a share of consideration. They must be, either share of consideration. They must be, eather naturally or as the result of training, pure, sweet and, above all, true. Constant study and practice will bring these us the other qualities. These are the requisites to the voice in pub-

lie singing; but there are some other things necessary—in the woman herself. That subtle power which we of later days, for lack of a more descriptive title, have called "personal magnetism," is of the most vital importance to her success in public singing. She must, by her personal charm, as well as by her singing, carry her audience with her. They must feel her in touch with them, just as she must find them responsive to her; and, in the successful accomplishment of this, she will find new inspiration,

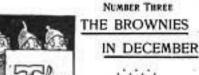
A woman need not be beautiful, although beauty is certainly no barrier to the public singer; but let her have a proper cultivation of voice, sing conscientsously and be in sympa-thy with her audience, and our debatoste has the elements of success, at least, and is sure always of a respectful hearing.

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# THE BROWNIES THROUGH THE YEAR

A NEW SERIES OF 12 ADVENTURES OF THE FUNNIEST LITTLE MEN IN THE WORLD

By Palmer Cox



FIELDS were lying brown and bare; signs of snow were in the air;

And in the leafless forest drear No more the songsters charmed the ear, When cunning Brownies met and planned A task well suited for the band.

Said one: "That glorious day is near That is to young and old so dear; Because it calls those truths to mind So advantageous to mankind, And brings to every generous heart The wish to take an active part In cheering up the homes of all With presents, howsoever small."

Another said: "Through all the year No better season can appear Than this for Brownies to combine, And in some noble action shine. The field is wide, as all can see; No neutral arms need folded be; But to a Children's Home, near by, We will to-night our thoughts apply, And, in no weak or sparing way, Our mystic powers at once display; For not alone the Christmas tree We shall supply with labor free, But ere we leave it standing there It shall the choicest presents bear That can the sparkling eyes invite, Or fill the heart with pure delight."

To learn the task that must be done-Though full of danger or of fun-Is all the Brownies care to know. At once a willingness they show To carry out the scheme as planned, With all the means at their command.

As when the sun through orchard trees Looks down upon the waiting bees, And tells them foliage now is dry, And all the blossoms open lie, And quickly spreading in their flight They dart to woods and meadows bright; So Brownies with a sudden start In all directions now depart



Some to the forest started out ind a tree, both tall and stout, That would support the loads that they Intended on its limbs to lay; /hile others traveled to the townith lengthy lists

all jotted down

Determined to ransack

the place Before they homeward turned a face, However well the doors were barred, Or large the "No Admittance" card. And well they carried out their plan As here and there they freely ran

From candy shops, and places where They sought a certain sort of ware, To largest buildings they could find Where goods were sold of every kind; Upstairs and down, as business led, The busy Brownies quickly sped. Said one-while they

were on the race To find some goods to suit the case-We haven't time such things to make As we require, so we must take



What other hands than ours have made To meet the great demands of trade; But well we know that nothing's lost, However much the things may cost; For greater good will surely flow Through what we take, and what bestow, Than people think who are content



More ways than one may blessings fall On worthy heads, both great and small; The loss that causes tears and sighs May prove a blessing in disguise. We better know where everything Will greatest good and pleasure bring Than those who mostly tax the brain

At bargaining for private gain. We Brownies neither buy nor sell, But give and take and prosper well, And muse how little people know Where next our handiwork

will show."

In time, the scattered Brownies met Those who had gone the gifts to get, And those whose task

it was to fall A Christmas tree to hold them all. The tree was promptly boisted there, And firmly fixed with greatest care, Until it stood

as when it strove To overlook the silent grove. work was found for every hand; The ladders soon were in demand,

And whatsoever would unite With something else to form a height On which to climb and stretch around

Till every branch its burden found. Sald one: "My friends, we seldom find A task as pleasing to the mind;

I fancy I can see the eyes Of children widen with surprise, And see the smiles extend so free From cheek to cheek when this they see,

And learn that not a single tot In all the place has been forgot. boys-the guns, the skates and bats; For girls-the dolls and rubber cats, books, the toys

and fancy things

PALMER COX Christmas to the market brings: And candy, colored red in streaks, To sweeten all their teeth for weeks."

But battles are not always won By those who have the tight begun; And though our good intentions may Be such as no on

should gainsay, And all our toil, or fighting free, Be righteous in a high degree, We may by trials be distressed, As if our cause was not the best. So Brownies did not pass the night Without mishaps that

wakened fright; Where ladders, of the greatest length, Were lacking in the proper strength To bear the crowd that clambered high, Their gifts upon a branch to tie; Or where they broke some rude affair, On which they stood to do their share.

And round the floor the presents rolled That at the time they chanced to hold; received distressing whacks, That gave them broken limbs or backs. By coming down from greatest height Mid candy, horns and weapons bright,

Some costly works were shaken loose, That were not made for roughest use; And bravest hearts were filled with dread As something crashed high over head. And it was dangerous to throw A glance above, the cause to know.

Of nuts, to serve for winter's store When generous autumn is no more, Some active Brownies, spurning all

The chairs and ladders,

And hands that seldom

with actions bold

lost their hold,
Till to the brittle
top they passed
And made the Christmas presents fast.

So work went on, as it must go

When Brownies all united throw

Tis hard to tell or paint aright

Their daring skill and mystic power, into the labor of the hour.

Their acts that long December night Upon one page, however wide, Where pen and pencil must subside.

But those who know the Brownie band,

May well believe no idle hand Was resting there, that had a chance The undertaking to advance.

One, running out one time to spy

If signs of day were in the sky, Mistook the northern lights in play

For early hints of morning gray.

So with the false

Indeed the work

alurm he ran, And almost overthrew their plan.

was acarcely more Than half-way through,

when at the door

with such a shout,

It brought their eyes all pop-

The tree itself

was nearly felled

Through their

commotion

ping out;

The rogue appeared

dared to crawl From limb to limb,

Here fell a doll, in spite of care, And there a goat or cotton hare; Down whirling through the branches fell The felt-made elephant as well, With wiggling trunk, a glassy stare, And saw-dust spouting from a tear, To roll about, as if in pain, Upon some sun-dried Asian plain.

But then, the Brownies' skill sublime Stood them in hand at such a time; A tap, a twist, a shake or two And broken things were good as new.



That had been scattered round the room; The shattered limbs of dolls were set By those who first the patient met: And all the surgeon's skill was shown At splinting up the broken bone, Till on the tree they took their place Without a limp or loss of grace. At times misunderstandings rose, And comrades almost

came to blows. When some an injury received, Or were at rash remark aggrieved; But calmer heads

would get the floor, And words like these soon peace restore: "Be careful of your hand,

my friend,

And let it not in wrath descend; For many a hand with hasty stroke The silver links asunder broke, That neither vows, repentant strain, Nor scalding tears could mend again," Like cunning squirrels when they try To hide away a good supply

But neither slip, nor fall, nor break, Can make the Brownie band forsake A task their willing hands may find, Till they are satisfied in mind. So there they climbed about and tied The handsome gifts on every side, And niled some things around the base That were denied a hanging place,

Till every child that slumbered there, Was sure to have its proper share. Then one remarked, with smile of pride, The task has much our patience tried, But still this thought the heart revives, We've done our best to brighten lives." And when the work, at last, was through, And Brownies from the place withdrew, They left, indeed, a Christmas tree That made the children shout with glee.





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# Philadelphia, December, 1891

#### A HANDFUL OF HOLLY



N ancient times, the old chroniclers tell us, it was a pretty custom, on Christmas morning, with the most courtly of the English gentry, to lay at the feet of the fairest maid in all the parish roundabout a handful of holly. A

happy maid, indeed, was she who on the morn of the birth of Christ received this token of of the birth of Christ received this token of respect to her pure womanhood. Presents were not then so freely given as in our day; but who will say that Christmas Day had less of a joyful significance to the resy-cheeked and bright-eyed maids of "merrie England?" Because Dame Fashion decrees it, we are returning more and more in these days to the customs of our grandmothers in many things, and I am just old-fashioned enough sometimes to think that we are not so very far from wrong when we turn the kaleidoscope a from wrong when we turn the kaleidoscope a little backwards.

little backwards.

And my wish upon this Christmas of 1891, to each of the mothers who read my words, is an old-fashioned one. We are getting so progressive in these days of ours that we are crowding all too rapidly out of the lives of our children those little beliefs and "supposins" that, years ago, made happy the bearts of the young. Why is it that so many mothers of to-day seek to absite the fairy-tales of childhood before the child has inhaled their fragnance and enjoyed their wondrons. their fragrance and enjoyed their wondrons charm? We want to go shead in this world, my friend, but let us not go too fast. We want the little ones in this century to

believe, just as they did years ago, that some-thing of the supernatural transpires on each great holy day of the world. That if the sleepy little eyes will wake early enough on Easter morning, for example, they will see the sun dance in the heavens. We want them still to believe that the wish made on the hot-eross bun on Good Friday will come true be-fore the year is out. We want still that faith in the pretty belief that the new bit of ribbon worm on Whit-Sunday will bring group in worn on Whit-Sunday will bring upon its wearer an attendant good spirit for the year.

And then when Christmas morning comes, let all the wise horses, all the soft-eyed cows and everything that lives in a stable still get down on their knees early Christmas morning, just as they did centuries ago, in bonor of the little Child that was born at that time in a stable. We lose nothing, my friend, by letting this faith remain in the little minds in our homes. Soon enough will the world shatter the pretty story, but don't let it be your hand that tears aside the gazzy curtain. The child-ren who early lose belief in these things are the ones who make unhappy men and women; and, please God, we don't want our children to be anything but faith-loving men and pureminded women.

So, on this Christmas morning, let your Editor come to each of you, wherever be your home, in this land or across the seas, and place at your feet a handful of helly; and may the fragrant aroma of the shining leaves bring to your memory the beliefs of your childhood, and that of your mothers be-face you, and in their remembrance may you determine that they shall rest in the mind of your children and in their children's children Be old-fishioned in this idea; let the rest of the world pass you if it will, but let us each seek to perpetuate the Christmas of the olden EDWARD W. BOX.





Christmas-tide was the pleasure of the Editor to present to his Journal renders a gar-land of Christmas wishes, twined by a dozen of the women of America. This year the greetings come to American women from

the greetings come to American women from their sisters "over the sea." To the Editor of the Journal this pleasure is a special one, since it was his privilege to personally gather the greetings as they are here presented to his readers. For this purpose he made a hasty visit abroad last summer. With each message of good cheer here printed there was given an additional personal one by the writers to the Editor, who now extends them to his readers, in the united wish that each of the readers of these greetings may have the brightest of these greetings may have the brightest Christmas, the fullest pleasures of the day, with not a cloud to darken the horizon.

#### ADELINA PATTI'S CHEERFUL MESSAGE

MADAME PATTI we all know; her voice has charmed us often. She has sang before us, but hitherto has never written to us, "I am glad, indeed, to send this," said the great singer as she penned these words:

T is a pleasure to me to express most cordial I T is a pleasure to me to express most cordial. Christmas greetings to the women of America through the Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal. From my heart I wish for them all the joy, jolity and good cheer popularly associated with the festive season. As I write this in my home, in the beautiful Swansea Valley, I recall with pleasure that one of the songs American women are fordest of bearing me sing is "Home, Sweet Home," and Christmas-tide is essentially a season which brings out all the beauties of a happy home. It teaches us how much real joy is to which brings out all the beauties of a happy home. It teaches us how much real joy is to be found in considering and contributing to the happiness of others. There is, more especially, so much that we can'do for the children to brighten their little lives at Christmas-tide; and I always like to think that at that time of the year the children of the poor are not forgotten. Last Christmas was the first one that I have been able to spend in my home here, at Craig-y-Nos, and it will ever be a memorable one to me from the fact that I was able to provide nearly twelve hundred poor people of the Swansea Valley with poor people of the Swansea Valley with Christmas comforts, and make them feel that they, too, had some share in the closer of the universal holiday season. This year, though I shall be at sea on Christmas Day on route to once more sing before you, the children of my Weish home will not be forgotten. Again, a Merry, Merry Christmas to all! ADELINA PAVII-NICOLINI

# FROM THE DAUGHTER OF DICKENS

SOME way or other we always associate the name of Dickens with Christmas, and I was pleased, therefore, when his daughter said most earnestly to me in England last summer: "Do let me give you a Christmas greeting for your American women. My father loved them all, and his daughter is not less fond of them." And in a few days there came to me these lines, accompanied by a note as warm in its allusions as are the sentiments here expressed :

ON Christmas Day would I greet you, dear sisters of the newer world! Dear of the newer world! Dear mothers, you who are telling your children, gathered round you, the story of the lowly manger-bed; of the Holy Child, tended by manger-bed; of the riory Child, tended by the gentle Virgin Mother, all hall! Some of you may already have tressures in "Sunny Paradise!" There your babies of long ago are awaiting your coming. O, happy thought! bright and lovely Christmas to you! My childless sisters, who have never known,

are never to know, the joys of materalty, take comfort into your hearts through the children of your more privileged relations and friends. Children are so quick, and seem to have such a subtle knowledge of the yearnings we, who love them so, bear toward them, that, believe me, they shower upon us a world of passion-ate, tender and faithful love.

My more unfortunate sisters—if such there be who read these words—listen to the chines will ring on Christmas morning. Take heart of grace. Look up and see the picture of the most compassionate, merciful and di-vine of men as He hends down to the weepling Magilalane, in pity, in love and in forgive-ness! Rise up and follow her; aya! follow her to the very foot of the cross. So shall this Christmas-tide be a happier and more hopeful one than you have known for many a day.

My profty girls—for you are all prefly, I now—much happiness, much fun and frulic, much joy; but in your wealth of youth and beauty do not forget the wants of the poor and needy! Merry Christmas to you still
Manus. Dickness.

EDNA LYALL'S PEACEFUL GREETING

THOUSANDS of our women know the sterling novels of "Edna Lyall," and how characteristic of that pen is this simple yet earnest Christmas message which the author wrote in her Eastbourne home:

A CHRISTMAS greeting from the other side of the Atlantic to the women of America! It has always seemed to me the most difficult of problems to combine in daily America! It has always seemed to me the most difficult of problems to combine in daily life the two parts of the Christmas motto; for the effort to show "good-will toward men." Is only too apt to destroy "peace," and to make home an uncomfortable place where several over-worked people sleep, eat, and discuss plans. Words written by John Foster early in this century often come to my mind. "If I had the power," he says, "of touching a large part of mankind with a spell, amid all this inane activity, it should be this short sentence, "Be quiet, be quiet!"" Can we, any of us, do better than take his spell and try to weave it into our "I urrying life?" We are, most of us, like children who cobble in haste to the end of a long seam, and then are remaineded that a quarter of the amount, carefully done, would have been far better. Surely, home life would be happier, and philanthropy more helpful if we would but let the peace of Christ rule iv, our hearts, and learn that rest is not selficances, and bustling overwork so true service.

Enna Lyall.

#### FROM LADY MORELL MACKENZIE

WHILE the name of Sir Morell Mackenzie has come over to us as one of England's greatest physicians, that of Lady Mackenzie has hitherto been withheld from Americans. And yet, from few of England's women is the American abroad upt to receive more hearty hospitality than in the home over which Lady Mackenzie presides. A sincere admirer of American women, the wife of the great medical practitioner evidences that regard in her message across the sea:

To all my sisters on the other side of the Atlantic I send a garland of Christmas wishes: To the maiden, that the secret hope of wishes: To the maiden, that the secret hope of her leart—if a worthy one—may be crowned with fulfillment; to the young mother, that the babe at her breast may be a link between two lives which nothing can break; to the matron in the mellow maturity of her prime, that her heart may be brightened by the prosperity of her husband and the rich promise of her children; and to her whose sun is already sloping toward the west, that the evening of her life may, like the close of a perfect day, be undimmed by sorrow.

MASGARET MORKLE MACKENZIE

#### MARIE ROZE'S RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE

N the minds of lovers of the best operation music the name of Marie Roze has a pleasant place. With her, admiration for America and its women is not gauged by mercenary motives. Our country won the heart of the famous singer years ago, and in her London home one sees on every hand evidences that that affection has not died out. Many were the words of loving cheer which accompanied the following to its present destination :

THERE is no gentler custom in all the world than the greetings of Christmastide. It is the one season of rejoicing, when men and women and children join hands and make a circle around the world. It is a season make a circle around the world. It is a season of forgiving and forgetting, a time for the wiping away of tears, when enemies should shake hands, and when the blessed word forgiveness should be uppermost in all our minds. It has been my good fortune to spend Christmas in many lands, and always under the most cheerful circumstances. The human heart is the same the world over. It makes little difference whether the color of one's skin be white or black, or of what race they come, or what creed they believe in—Christmas is the day when all enmitties are forgiven, and new day when all enmittee are forgiven and new oay when all committee are torpoven and new friendships are established. I love the Christ-mas times; I love to see the little children, with their toys, playing about the house with never a thought of the rugged road of life their weary feet must one day press; Hove to see the young husband and wife happy in each other's love, for it is in the sanctity of home that society finds its corner-stone; I love to see the old man and old woman, the grandfather and grandmother, whose beads are covered with a crown of silver hair; I love to see the poor at Christmas, for then the great heart of human nature swells. What thoughts come to me as I write! I go back in fancy to the days of my childhood. I can see the toys that I played with. There is the old room, and every particle of furniture and every picture on its walls are familiar to me. There is the loved and loving mother and father, and all my good friends of my childhood days pass before me in glorious procession. How happy I was then, and who of as would not ex-change all the bonors and rowards that have come to us through our adult life for the joya of our childhool Christmas days? I would love to be a child again, and as I cannot I wish it were possible that the glorious myth of Kris Kringle and his pack of toys and goodles had nover been explained to me. It is really too had that we have at all times to face the realities of life. And it will be so until that day when we shall again become as little children. Happy day! Happy Christ-mas-tide to the women of America. MARIE RUSE

THE PEN THAT WROTE THE WOOING O'T

NO hand is always so ready to write something in favor of the American woman as is that which years ago gave us "The Wooling O't," and has since given the world so much other worthy work. With a frank sincerity all her own, the "Mrs. Alexander" of literature and the Mrs. Hector of her friends, gave me these words to present to the Journal readers in their Christmas issue;

Teaces the Atlantic for the blessed Christmas time. This, above all others, is the feast whereon we should lot "the dead past" of offences great or small "bury its dead;" while the memory of loving kindness, of benefits, should glow with fresh life, and stand out in electric clearness against the checkered background of bygone years. For all the good gifts the American people, as a race, has bestowed upon the world, we English women thank you. For the noble thoughts, the subtle pictures of character, the analysis of endives, the faithfulness to high standards in their works which your poets and philosophers and story-tellers have sent to help us on our upward, thorny way—for in all these you have had your share—we thank you with warm gratitude! For the conquests over nature, the sphinx whose riddles your scientists force her to reveal, the allevation of suffering, and the untilities. riddies your scientists force her to reveal, the alleviation of suffering, and the uplifting of mankind, we laud and magnify your mighty men, rejoicing in the gifts of their hounteens hands.

mighty men, rejoicing in the gifts of their bounteous hands.

Let us press forward in union; for ours is the grand battle with ignorance and sloth and the dullness of mean cnvy, and each day shows more clearly that it is our mission to march hand in hand in the pursuit of true freedom—enfranchisement from the tyranny of cvil. So let us bury the erring past, sorrowing for our sins and mistakes with the softness of genuine humility, not the bitterness of mortified self-love. And, taking up our lives afresh, strengthen and beautify them with

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control," and all the gracious growths that spring from this grand trial. "Pence be within your walls!" oh, women of the new world, "and plenteousness within your palaces!

ANNIE ALEXANDER

#### MRS. KENDAL'S WOMANLY GREETING

F Mrs. Kendal it may be truly said that she represents what is loftiest and best on the stage of to-day; and in this pretty sentiment her womanly qualities come to the fore:

SPEAK the same tongue, am warmed and SPEAR the same tongue, am warmed and cooled by the same sun and wind; but I have one slight disadvantage (some think advantage); I am an actress. Now, it is generally supposed that a creature who paints her face, and wears different gowns, cannot retain the same simplicity of thought as other women; but this is not the case. Never believe anything of the kind. In fact, believe nothing detrimental to others exceedible at nothing detrimental to others, especially at Christmas time. No; remember

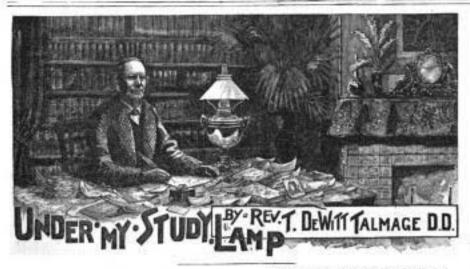
"Stage masks may cover honest faces. And hearts beat true beneath a tinsed rube!"

Now, isn't that a pretty sentiment? Do you know Peg Woffington said that? She also said something else rather nice. She said to her lover:

"Oh tell me, tell me you love me. Outy say so! Never mind if it is true or not."

Now, you pretty, nice, bright, cunning, smart (you see I speak the language) American woman, can you say this of all your friends on this Christmas day of 1891? Yes! you can. Mador Kendal.

A ND it would have been easy for the Journan's Editor so have secured pages of these "greetings 'cross the sea," from England's most noted women, but sufficient are here given to indicate to the women of America the loving estimate placed upon them by their sisters in the mother country. Whether one listens to the words of Mrs. Gladstone, as she speaks of the "dear women of the new country," or hears the author of Robert Elsmere" acknowledge the debt kindness under which she feels to her readers in America, or talks with the charitable Countess of Aberdeen, as her eyes brighten with the mention of American women, the conviction comes quickly home that a closer bond of love exists nowhere in this wide, wide world of ours as that which binds the bearts of the English and American women. The differences of the past are forgotten, the wonderful progress of our land excites no envy, the superior beauty of our American women is not made the basis of a jealous spirit. There is extended but one feeling by the English women toward their American sistersthat of sisterly affection and good-will. As never before in the history of the mother-land are American women welcomed to English homes; their coming is eagerly looked for, and their presence means general pleasure, English bospitality knows no limit when once extended, and the thousands of our American women who visited English shores during the past summer, will be able to approciate, best of all, the hearthese and thorough sincerity underlying these "greening in 2012 by Google





T is December again, and once more my pen is lifted to send my Christ-

lifted to send my Christmas salutations to the readers of The Lades' Home Journal. How quickly time seems to move! And the last month of a year finds many always in a reflective mood. With one year behind us, how natural to look forward to what the next will bring us! Reflections crowd upon us, and with the flight of the year there comes to us a with the flight of the year there comes to us a sense of the flight of our own lives.

THE DECEMBER OF OUR LIVES

I HAVE heard it said that we ought to live as though each moment were to be our A as though each moment were to be our last. I do not believe that theory. As far as preparation is concerned, we ought always to be ready; but we cannot always be thinking of death, for we have duties in life that demand our attention. When a man is selling goods, it is his business to think of the bargain he is making. When a man is pleading in the courts it is his duty to think of the interests of his clients. When a clerk is adding up accounts it is his duty to keep his mind upon the column of figures. He who fills up his life with thoughts of death is far from being the highest style of Christian. I knew a man who used often to say at night, "I wish I might die before morning!" He is now an infidel. But there are times when we ought to give ourselves to the contemplation of that infidel. But there are times when we ought to give ourselves to the contemplation of that solemn moment when to the soul time ends and eternity begins. We must go through that one pass. There is no roundabout way, no by-path, no circuitous route. Die we must; and it will be to us a shameful occur-rence or a time of admirable behavior. Our friends may stretch out their hands to keep as back, but no implication on their part can us back, but no imploration on their part can hinder us. They might offer large retainers, but death would not take the fee. The breath will fail and the eyes will close and the heart will stop. But this ought not to be a depress-ing theme; who wants to live here forever?

LOOKING TOWARD THE SUNSET

THE world has always treated me well, and every day I feel less and less like scolding and complaining. But yet I would not want to make this my eternal residence. I love to watch the clouds, and to bathe my soul in the blue sea of heaven; but I expect when the firmament is rolled away as a residual. when the firmament is rolled away as a scroll to see a new heaven, grander, higher and more glorious. You ought to be willing to exchange your body that has headaches and sideaches and weaknesses innumerable, that limps with the stone-bruise or festers with the thorn, or the stone-bruise or festers with the thorn, or flames on the funeral pyre of fevers, for an incorruptible body and an eye that blinks not before the jasper gates and the great white throne. But between that and this there is an hour about which no man should be reckless or foolbardy. I doubt not your courage, but I tell you that you will want something better than a strong arm, a good aim and a trusty sword when you come to your last battle. You will need a better robe than any in your wardrobe to keep your arm in that place.

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE

CIRCUMSTANCES do not make so much difference. It may be bright day when you push off from the planet, or it may be dark night, and while the owl is hooting from the forest. It may be spring, and your soul may go out among the blossoms, apple orchards swinging their censers in the way. It may be winter, and the earth in a snow shroud, may be winter, and the earth in a snow shroud. It may be autum, and the forests set on fire by the retrenting year; dead nature laid out in state. It may be with your wife's hand in your hand, or you may be in a strange hotel with a servant faithful to the last. It may be in the rail-train, shot off the switch, and tumbling in long reverberation down the embankment. I know not the time; I know not the mode; but the days of our life are being subtracted but the days of our life are being subtracted away and we shall come down to the time when we have but ten days left, then nine days, then eight days, then seven days, six days, five days, four days, three days, two days, one day. Then hours: three hours, two hours, one hour. Then only minutes left: five minutes, four minutes, three minutes, two minutes, one minute. Then only seconds left: four seconds, three seconds, two seconds, one second. Gone! The chapter of life ended! The book closed! The pulse is at rest! The feet through with the journey! The hands closed from all work. No word on the lips. No breath in the nostrils, Hair combed back to lie undishevelled by any human hands. to lie undishevelled by any human hands. The muscles still. The nerves still. The lungs still. The tongue still. All still.

WHEN LIFE RECEIVES ITS SEAL

O'N earth with many of you the evening is the happiest part of the twenty-four hours. You gather about the stand. You talk and laugh and sing. You recount the day. You plan for the morrow. You have games and repartees. Amid all the toil of the day that is the goal for which you run, and as you take out your watch or look at the descending sun you thrill with the thought that it is toward evening. So death comes to the disciple! What if the sun of life is about to set? Jesus is the day-spring from on high; the perpetual morning of every ransomed spirit. What if the darkness comes? Jesus is the light of the world and of heaven. What though this earthly house does crumble? though this earthly house does crumble? Jesus has prepared a bouse of many mansions. Jesus is the anchor that always holds. Jesus is the light that is never eclipsed. Jesus is is the light that is never eclipsed. Jesus is the fountain that is never exhausted. Jesus is the fountain that is never exhausted. Jesus is the evening star, amid the gloom of the gathering night. You are almost through with the abuse and back-biting of enemies. They will call you no more by evil names. Your good deeds will no longer be misinterpreted or your honor filched. The troubles of earth will end in the felicities of heaven! Toward evening! The bereavements of earth will soon be lifted. You will not much longer stand pouring your grief in the tomb like Rachel weeping for her children, or David mourning for Absalom. Broken hearts bound up. Wounds healed. Tears wiped away. Sorrows terminated. No more sounding of the dead march! Toward evening! Death will come, sweet as slumber to the cyclids of the babe, as full rations to a starving soldier, as evening hour to the exhausted workman. as evening hour to the exhausted workman. The sky will take on its sunset glow, every cloud a fire-psalm, every lake a glassy mirror; the forests transfigured; delicate mists climb-ing the air. Your friends will herald it; your pulses will beat it; your joys will ring it; your lips will whisper it: "Toward evening!"

THE ORIGIN OF DREAMS

THE ORIGIN OF DREAMS

DEFORE the year closes I want to answer two leading questions which have lain on my desk for some time from Journal readers: One sister asks: "Do you believe in dreams?" I will tell you just what I think.

I believe that the majority of dreams are merely the penalty of outraged digestive organs, and you have no right to mistake the nightmare for heavenly revelation. Late suppers are a warrant deed for bad dreams. Highly-spiced salads at eleven o'clock at night, instead of opening the door heavenward open the door infernal and diabolical. You outrage natural law, and you insult the God who made those laws. It takes you from three to five hours to digest food, and you have no right to keep your digestive organs in struggle when the rest of your body is in somnolence. The general rule is, eat nothing after six o'clock at night, retire at ten, sleep on your right side, keep the window open five inches for ventilation, and other worlds will not disturb you much. By physical maltreatment you take the laider that Jacob saw in his turb you much. By physical maltreatment you take the ladder that Jacob saw in his you take the ladder that Jacob saw in his dream and you lower it to the nether world, allowing the ascent of the demoniacal. Dreams are midnight dyspepsia. An unregulated de-sire for something to eat ruined the race in Paradise, and an unregulated desire for some-thing to eat keeps it ruined. The world dur-ing six thousand years has tried in vain to digest that first apple.

HOW TO HAVE PLEASANT DREAMS

HOW TO HAVE PLEASANT DREAMS

I will give you a receipt for pleasant dreams. Fill your days with elevated thought and unselfish action and your dreams will be set to music. If all day you are gouging and grasping and avaricious, in your dreams you will see gold that you cannot clutch, and bargains in which you were outshylocked. If during the day you are irascible and pugnacious, and gunpowdery of disposition, you will at night have battle with enemies in which they will get the best of you. If you are all day long in a hurry, at night you will dream of rail-trains that you want to catch while you cannot move one inch toward the depot. If you are always oversuspicious and expectant of assault, you will have at night hallucinations of assassins with daggers drawn. No one wonders that Richard have at night hallocinations of assessins with daggers drawn. No one wonders that Richard III, the iniquitous, the night before the battle of Bosworth Field, dreamed that all those whom he had murdered stared at him, and that he was torn to pieces by demons from the pit. If a man spends his life in trying to make others happy and is heavenly-minded, around his pillow he will see cripples who have left their crutches, and processions of celestial imperials, and hear the grand march roll down from drums of heaven over jasper parapets. You are very apt to hear in dreams what you hear when wide awake. WHAT AND WHO IS WOMAN?

What and Who is Woman?

NE dear sister writes me and asks if I will answer the question which she gives as:
"What and who is woman?" Until you get a better definition, my sister, I give you this:
Direct from God, a sacred and delicate gift, with affections so great nothing short of the Infinite God can tell their bound. Fashioned to refine and soothe and lift and irradiate home and society and the world. Of a value that you do not realize unless your mother lived long enough to let you know, or in some great exigency of life when all other resources failed, you were reinforced by a wife's faith in God, that nothing could disturb.

Speak out, ye cradies, and tell of the feet that rocked you, and the anxious face that hovered

rocked you, and the anxious face that hovered over you. Speak out, ye nurseries, and ye homes now desolate or still in full bloom with the faces of wife, mother and daughter, and help me define what a woman is.

A STORY OF CHRISTMAS DAY

NEVER like a Christmas season to pass without telling to some one a thrilling incident which happened at my house just eight
years ago this coming Christmas. Perhaps I
have told it to you, but I think not. We had
just distributed the family presents Christmas
morning when I heard a great cry of distress
in the hallway. A child from a neighbor's
house came in to say her father was dend. It
was only three doors off, and, I think, in two
minutes we were there. There lay the old
Christian sea captain, his face upturned toward
the window as though he had suddenly seen
the headlands, and with an illuminated countenance as though he were just going into
harbor. The fact was he had already got
through the "Narrows." In the adjoining
room were the Christmas presents waiting for without telling to some one a thrilling inroom were the Christmas presents waiting for his distribution. Long ago, one night when he had narrowly escaped with his ship from he had harrowly escaped with his ship from being run down by a great ocean steamer, he had made his peace with God, and a kinder neighbor than Captain Pendleton you would not find this side of heaven.

THE FAITH OF A CHRISTIAN SAILOR

E had often talked to me of the goodness If E had often talked to me of the goodness of God, and especially of a time when he was about to go into New York harbor with his ship from Liverpool, and he was suddenly impressed that he ought to put back to sea. Under the protest of the crew and under their very threat he put back to sea, fearing at the same time he was losing his mind, for it did seem so unreasonable that when they could get into harbor that night they should put back to sea. But they put back to sea, and Captain Pendleton said to his mate, "You call me at ten o'clock at night." At twelve o'clock at night the captain was aroused and said: "What does this mean? I thought I told you to call me at ten o'clock, and here it is twelve." "What does this mean? I thought I told you to call me at ten o'clock, and here it is twelve."
"Why," said the mate, "I did call you at ten o'clock, and you got up, looked around and told me to keep right on this same course for two hours, and then to call you at twelve o'clock." Said the captain, "Is it possible? I have no remembrance of that." At twelve o'clock the captain went on deck, and through the rift of the cloud the moonlight fell upon the sea and showed him a ship-wreck with one hundred struggling passengers. light fell upon the sea and showed him a ship-wreck with one hundred struggling passengers. He helped them off. Had he been any earlier or any later at that point of the sea he would have been of no service to those drowning people. On board the captain's vessel, they began to band together as to what they should pay for the rescue, and what they should pay for the provisions. "Ah," says the captain, "my lads, you can't pay me anything; all I have on board is yours; I feel too greatly honored of God in having saved you to take any pay." Just like him.

WHAT GRANDER CHRISTMAS GIFT?

What Grander Christmas Gift?

O H, that the old sea captain's God might be my God and yours. Anid the stormy seas of this life may we have always some one as tenderly to take care of us as the captain took care of the drowning crew and the passengers. And may we come into the harbor with as little physical pain and with as bright a hope as he had; and if it should happen to be a Christmas morning, when the presents are being distributed and we are celebrating the birth of Him who came to save our shipwrecked world, all the better, for what grander, brighter Christmas-present could we have than Heaven? have than Heaven?

7. be with Talma

# Dr.Talmage

The Readers of the Journal.

May I ask you to carefully read the announcement contained on the last (outside) cover page of this issue?

I feel quite sure that you will be greatly interested.

T. De Nitt Talmage



This young lady examines the young

"Johnnie, where is Carlsbad?"
"Part of it in every drug store in the United States."

"How do you make that out?"

"The Carlsbad Sprudel Salts are imported from there, and are the solid evaporations of the Sprudel Spring.

What have they done for you, that you know so much about them?

"Why, they have cured papa of his dyspepsia, and in the place of a cross father, they have given me a kind and loving parent."

Dyspepsia will spoil the most angelic temperament. Too much bile inactivity of the liver will start it. Carlsbad Sprudel Salts. A standard, a never-failing remedy. The genuine have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle. Price, 75 cts. A sample bottle mailed upon receipt of 35 cts. Mention this Magazine.

Scotch Fratrics Jean pres Joods. This season. Wansel Brothers

# Tiresome Darning!

Women, save your eyes and your hands. Men, save your wives and your money.

The pointed end of the old style stocking rowds the toes together, and the Big Toe in order to regain its natural position forces itself through the fabric. Result-discomfort, darning.



The New Shape in stockings allows the toes their proper posi-tions and is consequently

The Most Durable and The Only Comfortable.

Ingrowing Nails, Corns, Busions, etc., due to the old style stocking, prevented or relieved by Wankenhose.

If your Dealer hasn't them, send to us, Medium or beavy Cotton, 25 cts.
Fine Cotton, 26 cts.
Soft Liele, Merino or Wool, 20 cts.
Cashnorre, 75 cts.
Fine Cotton, extra quality, 50 cts.
Ralbriggran, 60 cts.
Cashmere, \$1.00. Men's Try Pair.

Mention size shoe, and whether man's or woman's.
Illustrated catalogue free, on application. WAUKENHOSE COMPANY, 76 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass.

TEEL-PLATE at third the cost, Rost quality, Free energies, J. S. C. Thompson, Manharitan, Ka.

CAMDS! New Sample Book Sc. W.S. CASU CO. Casta: S O O O



This Department is conducted and edited by RUTH ASHMORE, who cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which her young women readers may desire help or information. Address all letters to RUTH ASHMORE, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



T IS ringing again. It is telling once more that gracious news that there shall be "Glory to God on high and on earth peace, good-will to men." It's been a year since these bells rang, and so I want you to step forward, come out from the maks and tell me how you have fought the battle of life this last year.

fought the battle of life this last year.

#### THE GIRL OF THE PASSING YEAR

HAVE you given glory to God, in word, in deed and in look? Have you made life about you so joyful that peace and good-will have come down and shed frugrance over all? about you so joyful that peace and good-will have come down and shed fragrance over all? Has the hasty word, the angry look, the petalant reply been counted as of nothing? How much good-will have you shown to the erring brother or sister? How much and how often have you put out a helping hand and the word that should go with it, the word that says "Be of good cheer, you are among us and you are with us, the little Child born so many years ago makes no distinction between the sinners and those who are not, and He came into this world not to save those who had already made a place for themselves, but to show to the sinner the way to joy and happiness, and to make life better and easier for him." "But," say you, "you question so much why life be made easy for the one who does wrong?" My friend, until you make virtue as attractive as vice you will never lead a sinner in the right way. There will never be sweet, pure, honest good-will until we have fewer Pharisees and more Samaritans. It's a little bit of a sermon this, on Christmas day from me to you; but it comes in with the old, old text, that the bells are chiming out, the hearts are beating forth, that the holly berries whisper out and that all are chiming out, the hearts are beating forth, that the holly berries whisper out and that all over the earth makes the mother hold the haby closer to her to hear at once the tune and the words sung by the angels so many years ago, listened to by saint and somer alike to-day, those same dear old words that mean joy is with us as the carels go out.

"Glory to God on high and on earth peace, good-will

# A CHRISTMAS WISH TO MY GIRLS

A CHRISTMAS WISH TO MY GRISS

I WANT every girl among you to have the happiest, merriest, most blessed Christmas day that can ever be made. I want that which you think should come unto her should be hers. I want her to be my girl, and you know my girl is one who, while she has her proper pride, still forgiveth much and will overlook and count as vain the trifles of life—the misrable mean little trifles that make life unhappy if you let them. The tiny, tiny little speck that eats up the beautiful peach. I want her to have a year full of joy and happiness, I want her to think of the mistakes of inst year and be careful enough not to let them happen and be careful enough not to let them happen again. Like me, she may have had illness come unto her, long, tiresome and painful. Like me, she may have seen the angel of death come in the door and take away the little white blossom that was there, but like me I want her to read a that with the approximation. want her to resolve that with the sorrows have come joys, with the grief there has been merriment, and that now we both intend to do the very best we can, taking for our Christmas motto, "There is always a star, that one of Bethlehem, abead."

# THE BROTHERLESS GIRL

THE girl without a brother is especially to be pitted. She is the girl who is never certain of getting the pleasures of life unless she is very attractive. Of course she has no brother who she is certain will take her everywhere; she is apt to get a little bit vain, for she has no brother to tell her, as only a brother will, of her fisalts and mistakes. It is only the somewhat doubtful tact of a brother that an-nounces "I wouldn't walk up street with you in that frock," and the girl whose brother says this to her may be certain that he is only expressing the opinion of other girls' brothers. He may not do it in the most gentle way, but he does tell the truth, and if you ask him why paying a visit to another girl is more desirable than to one you know, he will sit down and look at you, and then he will say: "Well, you see, it is just this way: From the time you get there she is a nice girl who gives you a pleas-ner waterms and not be found that over the there she is a nice girl who gives you a pleas-ant welcome and yet doesn't gush over you. She is entertaining, and yet she has a fushion of putting down nusty gossip or silly talk among whoever is there. She is a restful sort of girl, she is not always wanting to do some-thing that tires you half to death and where the game isn't worth the conde, and when she says good-by to you, you feel certain that she is pretty glad you came, and that she will be glad to see you another time, but that she doesn't look upon you as the one and only man in the world;" that is the kind of a de-scription that the brotherless girl can't get. Then she doesn't bear of men that a fellow would rather not have his sister go with, and she is very apt, poor dear, to make a few little mistakes. Probably the wisest course for her to pursue is for her to choose as her most in-timate friend a girl who has a wise brother; then she can resp the benefit of his counsel.

#### A PLEASART EVENING'S AMUSEMENT

A PLEASANT EVERING'S AMUSEMENT

COMEBODY, a very nice girl, wrote to me

the other day and said that they lived off
far in the country, had few evening visitors
and didn't know what to do with themselves.
They were all fond of reading, but they didn't
want to read all the time. Now, I am going
to make a little suggestion to there, that, it is
possible, may take up some of the time they
very wisely regret to waste. The newspapers
and magazines are full of interesting subjects,
and when one thinks out a special topic it is
marvelous how many articles and paragraphs
you will find on just that subject. Take, for
instance, the histories of the different queens—
Catherine of Russia, Elizabeth of England,
Mary Stuart of Scotland, Marie Antoinette of
France—and look through your numerous
papers and books until such paragraphs or
bits about them are collected; then paste them
each under their own heading. The work of
clipping and armaging is a rest from the reading and you are making at the same time a
very valuable book. A friend of mine, a
young artist, has created just such a book, and
she chose for her subject the story of women
artists. Even the poets contributed to her
stories, and when the book is all done, if it
ever will be, for it has now grown to be
three books and seems likely to increase, she
will have in her possession a veritable gold
mine that some day may be of great use when will have in her possession a veritable gold mine that some day may be of great use when the small amount of silver in the finy purse has entirely gone. We do much for pleas-are that afterwards turns out to be a profit to us, and we never quite know which is pleas-ure and which is profit.

#### ACROSS THE BEAUTIFUL BLUE RIVER

ND He took the little child and set it A ND He took the little child and set it in their midst and said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'" I am sure that every one of the lovinggirls who reads what I write, and who sweetly or kindly writes to me of her joys and sorrows, will suffer with me for a minute at this happy day to know that my little namesake, Rath, has gone to that wonderful place where "There shall be no more weeping, for God shall wipe away all tears." She came for just a little while—just long enough to make us feel how empty life had been without her and them—she slept. I am talking to my girls, and yet I am talking, too, to talking to my girls, and yet I am talking, too, to talking to my girls, and yet I am talking, too, to those who have a little baby across the beauti-ful bine river waiting for them. How can you ever do anything wrong? How can you ever say an unkind word? How can you ever grow hardened and unkind and full of all the grow hardened and teached and that of all the wicked things when a poor baby as unsoiled as any dove is waiting to welcome you over there? Wouldn't you fear to look your baby girl in the face? Your other children grow up, become men and women, see how hard life is and are bruised and burt. The little baby that and are bruised and burt. The little baby that died is waiting for you, waiting for you just as it left you, unspotted. Waiting to take you by the hand and lead you before Him who said, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." And there is my little Ruth, and when the joy bells ring if she is not laughing at her happiness here she is surely singing it in Heaven, in honor of that Babe who came on earth to save all mankind.

## THE ART OF CHRISTMAS GIVING

The art of Christmas Giving

I has been nearly two thousand years ago
since the first beautiful Christmas gift
came on earth, and it was received with gladness and joy by shepherd and king affice. Today, in memory of that, I give you some little
trifle, because I love you, but I give it so
ungraciously you scarcely like to take it.
A pretty way to send a gift is to do it up
up in one of the colored tissue papers, tie it
with the extremely narrow ribbon that can be
bought for a few pennies, the whole twelve
varis, and so give your friend the pleasure of yards, and so give your friend the pleasure of untying the mysterious box, of removing the pretty ribbons and of coming to the surprise at last, the something for which she has longed at last, the something for which she has longed for many a day. I know a woman who has wanted a pincushion ten years, who in that time has gotten two diamond bracelets and in-numerable rings, but the long-looked for pin-cushion has never come. She still hopes for it, and believes that this year will certainly bring it. You say, "Why not buy it?" Well, now, whosever bounds a pincushion without the inwhoever bought a pincushion without the in-tention of giving it to somebody else? It is always a something given to you and not bought. Give with a loving and full heart, and never,

under any circumstances, give that which you begrudge. Such a gift will bear no fruit for you, not even the honest fruit of thanks. You can quote as many times as you want that "Unto him that hath shall be given," and so it shall become it is just this way, my friend: it shall, because it is just this way, my friend : You possess the gifts of gentleness and gracious-ness, of politeness and of goodness and these are gifts that call others to them. If people are cross and disagreeable there is very slight inclination to wish them A Merry Christmas; if they are irritable and suappish nobody cares whether they are blessed with a Christmas present or not, but unto her who hath the graces that I have cited, will certainly come a basket full of good gifts, "pressed down, shaken together and running over."

# WHAT YOU WANT. VIOLET \* \* TO KNOW \* \*

[Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers-RUTH ASHMORE.]

E. B.-I. H. S., means "Jesus Hominum Salvator." L. C.M.—As you have laid aside craps it will not be proper for you to assume it.

Q.—It is in best taste to wait until a man friend asks permission to call upon you.

C.—If you are in deep mouraing it is in very task taste to go to places of amosement.

Blossos —A conversation must be kept up as long as the gentleman who has been presented to you remains by your eide.

Sun-The body is best developed by proper flood and regular exercise; and I would suggest a regular course of Russian baths.

E. N. D.—If you wish to improve your English do you not think it would be a good size to join the class of English liberature and study exmeetly all through the winter? Grace A.—If your sallow complexion is from a tor-pid diver, I would suggest trying calomet tablets. If they do you no good, then you had better consult a physician.

W. C. H.—In the Jewish and Catholic church cosmins do not marry, nor do I think it is approved of in the Charch of England, or, as it is called here, in the Proms-tant Episcopal church.

Conv.—I would suggest your consulting with the president of the Conservatory of Music as to a good and substitute store for the state of A. white singe, or non's veiling, will make a very pretty graduating dress.

A PLOCK OF GIRLS—It is not only had manners but it is absolutely volgar to answer the personals in any newspaper. Almost any girl will reap sorrow from such as action, and she will have nobody but herself to biame for it.

SUSAN N.—When a gentleman is presented to you, you simply how to him. In escerting any one home, a gentleman sees whoever he is caring for to the door. It is not customary to ask your men friends in the house at a late hour of the night.

ANNIE AND OTHERS—I have said a number of times, and repeat it, that a man who is old enough to pay a visit is supposed to be capatite of looking after his own cost and bat, and of knowing how to put them on without the accisiance of his bostess.

MARY L. AND OTHERS—It is not necessary to send regrets to wedding invitations, but it is a pretty court-ery to send a note or tologram at the time of the wed-ding, expressing your hopes of happiness for the bride, and your congratulations to the groom.

AN APPLICATED READER—If your nose gets red whenever you are extremely warm or extremely cold, and the remainder of your face is colorises, it would seem as if your circulation were in bed order, and I would advise you to consuit a physician.

A PAPTEFUL SUBSCRIBER-As the occoa-bester is soft, apply it to the eyelrows with the tip of your finger. Do not use too much, and apply it toward the ends of the systemes, so that the hairs are flattened down and made to look smooth and glossy.

M. L. A.—In sending a regret to a reception the use of a visiting eard is in very had form. Write out your regress and address them to the bestess, though in leav-ing cards within two weeks, as you should, one for the hoston and one for each of her daughters is required.

YOUR WISTERN PRIKEND—At disner pie or custard is served before froit; stewed or fresh fruit is served flest at breakfast. Agentleman is introduced as "Mr. Brown," and he is spoken to in that manner. If one does not understand what is said it is quite proper to ask that it might be repeated.

W. A. H.—Stomming renally means the going through the parts of a large city where the wretched, sasful and the descripte live. Semethness it is done with the intention of helping them; sometimes, under the care of the police, it is simply a visit of curiosity, a something certainly not to be commended.

An Internsteen Beansus—It is absolutely impossi-ble for me to say whether two people will or will not be happy in their married life if the bushand is younger than the wife. Some marriages such as this have not very happily. A great many have not, but the people concerned must decide for themselves.

Styles Pex.—To thoroughly cleares your face wash it well every night with bot water and a good soap. In the morning give it another wash with legal water; this about make the sit in clear and white, and unless you have some bodily allment your eyes about be clear. If, however, you are billious, or suffer from indirection, i should advise your consulting your family physician.

C. H.—The initials for napery may be embroidered in the usual heavy fieldion, or simply eithed with the thread. I should think six table-clatts, six pairs of sheets, six drawn towels, six dozen aspikins and one dozen deliles would be sufficient for a bride in erdinary circumstances; and is you are not going to be married soon you will not find it difficult to accumulate this number.

INEXPERIENCEN—I have never heard that drinking very warm water before meals would reduce the flesh in fact, I think either very warm or very cold maker will tend to increase it. If you do not wish to accept an invitation that has been sent you, and yet have no other engagement, simply write while you thank Mr. Brown for his exercise, that you are unable to accept his kind invitation.

A Quarticoursu Spirite—A hostess wears any pectly house drees at an afternoon ics. Usually the hours are from four to six. The bostess should stand near the door if R is an etaborate ten; but, if not, she may be seated has behind the tea-table. The guests do not remove their wraps unlies they should be very heavy costs. Gestlemen, of course, remove their costs and hats, leaving them in the hall.

Constant Reader—In writing thanks for a wedding present it is wisest to make them in the third person if the people are strangers to you; but if one context from friends, address your envelope to "Mr. and Mrs. Jones"; then write baside "Bear Mrs. Jones:—Pray second my thanks to you and to Mr. Jones for the pretty gift you have sent me. I appreciate it very much, and am gind to think that I have two such good friends. With added thanks and all good wishes, I am, dear Mrs. Jones, yours cordially, Alice Smith."

J. L. B.—For more of the context of the contex

J. I. R.—For general warr in the country I would advise a giove somewhat heavier than the ordinary indressed glot; I think it is called the Blarritz glove; it has boose wrists and so buttees. For evening the gains for daysline wear the ordinary Japanese fans, chosen to maich your costume, are pretty. A small son our beclia of dark blue, dark green, beaven or whatever color you may fancy, with a pretty handle, may be used in place of a parseol. White dresses still be in vogue and quite late in the fall.

8. B.—One gains the most benefit from a good toilet water by petiring a few drops of it is the water in which you bethe. Strawberry cream may be gaiten in any large store which makes a speciality of toilet satcles. The read old-fashioned cold cream is to be preferred where there is a little bruke or a spet that needs to be besief up. Any inflast-powder can be used after bathing, with a good and harmless effect. Personalty, I prefer toth violet powder and perfume, but this is, of course, entirely a matter of special fixing, for there are many other pleasant and good ones.

E. M.—A residence approximation of the second statement of the second statement and good ones.

F. M.—A greatleman usually says, "Will you take my arm?" and offers it: but sometimes be offers it without saying anything, and a bright girl, understanding, accepts. When two ladies are walking with a gentleman, he takes the outside of the pavernent, the lady who is best acquainted with him takes the arm and the other lady walks close beside her. It is neither good form, nor is it pleasing to a man, to place tim is the proction of a sandwich. When some one has been kind chough to escort you have the strainly polite for you be express thanks for the kindness.

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MR. COATES cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which his young readers may desire help or information. Address all letters to FOSTER COATES, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



UGGESTIVE, indeed, are the Christmas days of the year. They are blessed days to the people of the world, for they tell of One who came to bear all burdens. They are days when families are reunited, when romping boys and girls

come home from schools and other cities, and home is home indeed—joyons days for parents; neverto-be forgotten days for children. They are days when broken friendships may be restored; days when broken friendships may be restored; when the gentle art of giving may be practiced to its fullest extent by all; days when old wounds made by thoughtless words should be healed and new friendships made; days when we should stand forth as God intended we should always be, loving, helpful, brave and strong. December is the month when the heads of great business houses look around carefully at their employes to note the most deserving boys who should be promoted for faithfulness, or whose pay should be increased for services well performed. December is the month of Promise. The bow of peace and good-will is set in the sky. Every star that glitters is a hope for better things.

#### THE YEAR THAT IS JUST AREAD

The YEAR THAT IS JUST AHEAD

In a few days we shall begin the new year. The old one is quickly going, a year of success for some and failures for others. What of the days to come? Many of my readers will form good resolutions, and I hope they will be able to keep them. For myself I care little for either boy or man who has not sufficient strength of character to do as conscience and duty dictates, without making resolutions every few months. Is it not better to begin life aright, following the path of duty at all times, and under all circumstances? Every boy who reads these lines knows whether he is daily doing his duty to God, to himself and to those whom he serves. No boy can succeed by doing wrong. No great name has ever been founded except on the eternal principles of truth and justice. No great fortune has ever been built except the foundation stone was honesty. The year that is to come will bring its trials, its cares, its vexations and its disappointments, as well as its successes and pleasures. Some boys will fail and others will succeed. If failure comes through doing one's duty honestly and fearlessly, there will be compensation in knowing that self-respect has not been sacrificed. If success comes by dishonorable means, it will only be temporary. My word of advice to you, my younger brother, is to make only one resolution for the coming dishonorable means, it will only be temporary.

My word of advice to you, my younger brother,
is to make only one resolution for the coming
year: "Do Right!" In that, you have epitomized every manly principle. It is a condensed Golden Bake. It is a sound business
maxim. If followed, it will bring you fortune
and peace of mind. It is the philosopher's -contentment.

#### CREATING YOUR OWN OPPORTUNITY

O'NE of the many boy renders of the Jour-NAL writes me about his mother. He is employed in a dry goods store in a small western city. He writes that the work is dis-tasteful to him, the hours long and the pay poor. He believes he is capable of better poor. He believes he is capable of better things, and is anxious to try some other occu-pation. His mother, however, is a believer in letting well enough alone. She does not like changes. She has faith in the things that are rather than the things that are to be. She is afraid her son may wander away from her, per-haps, and so she will not give her consent to the lad seeking a new occupation, and he, brave boy, follows her advice, while he writes to me for an oninion how he can better himto me for an opinion how he can better him-I could tell him just what to do, but I cannot, Locality, the boy's abilities and other considerationsenter into such a question as this. No one can offer advice for individual cases where the information at hand is so limited. But as there are thousands of other boys situated the same way I cannot ignore the matter. There is only one way out of it, and that is for the boy to create an opportunity to help himself. The boy who waits and hopes without doing anything to help himself will wait and hope in vain. He must begin by being on the alert in vain. He must begin by being on the alert for new ventures. He must seek them out. He must equip himself mentally to be able to fill new positions. He must be skillful in mathe-matics, well read, have an evenly-balanced business judgment and be a quick reader of human nature, to find the flower of success in a barren field. Great opportunities come to those who seek them. Fortunes are made only by men who are not afraid of toil. Per-severance is just as essential as honesty or any only by men who are not alraid of toil. Forseverance is just as essential as honesty or any
other of the manly traits. One of the greatest achievements of the century—the laying
of the Atlantic Cable—was accomplished in
the face of almost insurmountable difficulties.
Cyrus W. Field would not listen to his colaborers when they told him again and again
that success was impossible. He did not
despair for one moment. He kept working
until be had succeeded in accomplishing his
purpose.

#### THE BOY, OR HIS MOTHER?

THE question naturally arises: "Is a boy's mother justified in keeping her son em-ployed at work that is uncongenial to him?" ployed at work that is uncongenial to him?"
I think not. It is unfair to the boy. He should
be encouraged to find employment that suits
him better, so that his life labor may be a
pleasure to him instead of a dreadful nightmare. Happiness is to be found only in employment that we love, the doing day by day
of work that ennobles and makes proud, and
makes every laborer, no matter how lowly his
excumption feel a kingly pride in his toil. A occupation, feel a kingly pride in his toil. A boy who begins life in a struggle in which he boy who begins life in a struggle in which he has no heart will soon become neglectful of his duties, and once he starts on the downward road there is no telling where he will stop. Distasteful toil leads boys to seek pleasures that should be found in work to places where they might not otherwise go. And yet I have no doubt the mother of my little correspondent thinks she is doing right. Every mother wants to see her boys get on in the world, but, with advancing years, mothers sometimes lose their enthusiasm, and are apt to regard the world as selfish, and view promises as thin air. Their feet have been bruised upon the rough roads of experience, and they have the right to be heard. It is not the mother, but the boy, who should take the responsibility of changing his occupation. Let him understand that he must fight his own battles. Let him feel and know responsibility and be wise enough to see an opportunity when it comes above. and be wise enough to see an opportunity when it comes along.

#### THE MOTHER TO THE BOY

SOME little man reading these words may possibly misconstrue them, and think I mean that he can act without his mother. No boy can ever afford to grow beyond the counsels of his mother. The boy who loves and obeys his mother is the boy who is going to succeed. The boy who begins by loving his mother and is not ashamed to own that love before all the world, may be sure that he is on the right road. I know it is the fashion, in these days, to despise grey hairs, and oftentimes ridicule the advice of a mother, but it is an unmanly, ungenerous thing to do. It is becoming too much of a fashion, also, for beys ofttimes to speak disrespectful of their mothers. It sounds smart, for a time, perhaps, and it may create a ripple of laughter among other boys who do not know what filial tenderness or devotion is, but let me tell you, among other boys who do not know what filial tenderness or devotion is, but let me tell you, my young friends, it is a reprehensible practice, and no true boy will countenance it. Your mother is your best friend. She will do more for you than any other human being. No matter what troubles you may have, or how low you may sink, she will cling to you always. He kind to her. Go to her for advice. Show your love for her by those little affectionate attentions that will bind her to you. It is never unmanly to kiss your mother in pubis never unmanly to kiss your mother in pub-lic, but positively emobling. Make much of her every day and hour. Be solicitous about her health and amusements. Anticipate her wants. Make her labors light. Keep her comwants. Make her labors light. Keep her com-fort and welfare always in view. Strew her path through life with consideration and love, and in the years that are to be you will be proud of yourself for having done it. And some day, many years off, you will sit in the twilight of your room, and her voice will come come back from the beautiful valley of dreams, whispering words of encouragement to you as you fight on in the struggle of life. The closer a boy keeps his mother to him, the closer he is always to the best influence in this life. he is always to the best influence in this life.

#### HOW TO SPEND THE LONG WINTER EVENINGS

THERE are many ways to spend these lonely winter evenings. There are plenty of games, and a variety of entertainments, even in the smallest villages, but I would like all my boy readers to devote one evening a week to study. I am very fond of anusements myself, and want all healthy-minded, vigorously constituted boys to be. And yet it is best not to give up six evenings each week to pleasure. Take one evening to perfect yourself in the study in which you are most deficient. Or, if you possess a fair education, take up the study of languages. By devoting one evening a week for three months to French, German or Italian, a boy can make rapid progress, and to be able to speak a foreign language is of great value these days, even if one does not go abroad. But then I hope all my readers will some day be able to visit the old world. Such a visit is a splendid education. How many boys will begin to get ready for such a visit now?

#### THE NECESSITY OF SELF - RELIANCE

A GREAT many letters have come to me from readers of the Journal since I took charge of this department. Some came trom grateful fathers and mothers of boys, who seem to think that these plain talks with boys are beneficial. Letters from boys have come from almost every State in the Union, from big and little cities and the rural districts as well. For the kind words of encouragement, and the good wishes contained in these letters, I am grateful. A great many questions have been sent to me to be answered, and I have taken the pains to reply to hundreds of letters by mail, where matters seemed targent. Let me say again, however, to all the boy renders of the Journal, that I am more than anxious to help them in any way I can, but I have not the time to hunt up information that they may themselves obtain from an encyclopsedia, or even an ordinary book of reference. I want my readers to learn how to help GREAT many letters have come to me cyclopedia, or even an ordinary book of reference. I want my readers to learn bow to help themselves. Do not rely on others for anything. If you are uncertain as to this, that or the other statement, or do not understand any of the problems that daily present themselves, take the trouble to go to the fountain head for information. If this department of the Journal has any reason for existing it is to impress upon boys the necessity for relying upon themselves and not upon others. When in doubt, do not be content until you have in doubt do not be content until you have satisfied yourself on the question in dispute, and then study the matter so thoroughly that you will never forget it.

#### A TRADE OR PROFESSION

A PERPLEXING problem that confronts every boy is whether he should learn a trade, or study to enter one of the professions. Next month I will try to throw some light on this by a practical article considering the matter from many points of view. There is much to be said, and I have some views to express.

#### HERE IS A PUZZLE FOR YOU

N the meantime let me help you to spend A one of your winter evenings. I give you just below here a puzzle to work out. The story is this:

#### A THREE-WORD COMBINATION PROBLEM.

"In the first part of this story a very small word is missing in twelve places. In the second part another and different word, twice as long as the first word, is missing eight times. This second word is one that is used by printers. In the latter part of the story a third word, twice as long as the second word, is missing five times. Supply the twenty-five omissions and complete the story. By combining the three missing words make a sort of robber. There are just enough letters in the three words to make the two words-sort of robber I mean."

To such of the first five how who will send

robber I mean."

To each of the first five boys who will send To each of the first five boys who will send to me between the dates of January 5th and 15th, the correct solution of this problem, I will send a new one-dollar bill. Do not send your answers before the first date given or after the last date. No answer must reach here before January 5th, or else it will be thrown out. The names of the five successful boys will be printed on this page in the February number. Address your letters to me, care of the Journal.

The state of the s the resident and a second interest and a second Three-Word Combination.F

When I was ld I was very fond of skting. Mny time I have spent whole frempoon on the ice nd returning Item given whole even ing to the sport. It was Il I could do to brek wy from my fromite sport to return home t bedtime. A cruic on the ice was one of my fade I cut etures and letters in eturesque profusion and exed out smooth eces in far corners for my ctorial field. As the boys used to say I had a le of fun though the cold often noned my fingers. At any it was sport worth having and if I appear to pabout it do not be me and I will be ofull do not wish to be considered a pro

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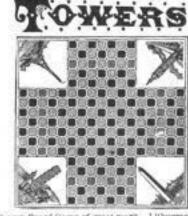
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The purpose of this Department is to bring the members of the Order of The King's Daughters and its President into closer relations by personal and familiar "Talks" and "Chats." All letters from the "Daughters" bearing upon this one and special purpose only, should be addressed to MRS. BOTTOME, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and she will be glad to receive them. Please do not, however, send letters to MRS. BOTTOME concerning membership in the Order, or business communications of any nature. All such should be addressed direct to the headquarters of the Order, 158 West Twenty-third street, New York city, and prompt attention will be given.



HE joyous day has come! Joy to all, because the greatest gift is for all. Some may have diamonds or other precious stones; some may be, as we say, loaded with gifts; but all gifts, all precious things only mean, only hint at God's great gift for all the race: The gift of His dear Son!

RICHES OF A PERSONAL CHRISTMAS

AM so happy, as I think of all the sorrow-ing hearts that read the JOURNAL, that I I. ing hearts that read the Journat, that I can go to every one on Christmas morning and whisper, "He is yours!" and that means that every good gift is on its way to you. I feel sure that as soon as we are prepared for it this universe will be at our disposal. It means more than any of its have yet taken in—that to love the Lord Jesus Christ, that to serve the poorest and meanest of the humanity He loved and died for, means untold wealth for us in the future. I have been made so happy in the months past by being greeted by those to whom I thought I was an entire stranger. Everywhere, among the mountains, at the seastore, by the rich and by the poor the first words have been: "We know you, Mrs. Bottome; we take Tim Ladius' Home Journal." So at this Christmas time I feet my riches.

THE TRUE MEANING OF CHRISTMAS

THE TRUE MEANING OF CHRISTMAS

I WISH I might see the gleam of the silver
on the many thousands that will read my
"Happy Christmas!" as I repeat the dear old
words. You have made my Christmas this
year so very, very happy by your loving appreciation of the little I have done for you!
Your grateful love has been so blessed to me!
Ah, dear "Daughters," my beaven has begun
on earth; love has always been heaven. Somehow it is the only thing that has ever filled us.
Since a little girl I have sung the dear old
hymn of Charles Wesley—
"For love I sigh-for love I pine.

hymn of Charles Wesley—

"For love I sigh—for love I pine.

This only portion, Lord, be mine—
Be mine into better part."

And my Christmas joy this year is not in
the gifts I shall receive, or the gifts I make,
but my deep joy is that while I can say,
"Jesus is mine," all my Sisters, in every
clime, of every shade of color, the rich and
the poor, for the rich cannot be truly rich
without Him, and the poor cannot be really
poor with Him—all have a right to say,
"Jesus is mine!"

I heard some time ago of a beautiful woman,
a Jewess, who said: "I do not think Jesus
was the Messiah; but when I heard, after my
anly little boy died, that Jesus said: 'Suffer
the little children to come unto me,' I have
been interested in Jesus ever since then. I
think they are the most beautiful words ever
uttered."

O deer ones you who any "How can I

O, dear ones, you who say, "How can I have a happy Christmas with my darling gone?" think what Christmas means—Life! Immortality brought to light by His coming. Joy! Joy forever is the meaning of Christmas.

## WORKING GIRLS IN A PALACE

YOUR words: "Do not forget us working girls," have lingered with me, and I have not forgotten you. I thought especially of you last summer while I was at Newport. I met such noble women that seemed to rep-And 1 met a number where should have been so glad to have seen you all

-in a palace. A friend who is interested in our working-A friend who is interested in our working-girls, and whose guest I was, invited a large Circle, that she started years ago, to meet me in her beautiful home; so I not only had the pleasure of meeting the dear girls, but they had the pleasure of seeing the interior of the beautiful bouse. Afterwards, in the supper-room, I passed from one to another, and said, beautiful bouse. Afterwards, in the supperroom, I passed from one to another, and said,
"Don't you want to tell me what you do
every day?" and so many were represented,
as they said: "Teaching kindersarten school,
type-wri..ing, stenography, milliner, dressmaker," and three smiling ones said, "Uncle
Sam's girls,"—post-office. Any of them would
have graced a palace. And as I looked at
them and talked to them, and then thought
of the large number they represented, I saw
another palace—the only palace that will be
enduring—the palace of character. The palace
we are to live in forever; all others will be left
some day. I had in the "talk" said to them:
"You perhaps wish you could live in a palace; it is much greater to be a palace than to
live in one." Perhaps you feel like asking me
if I only talked to the young girls who were
invited to meet me at my friend's, and if I left
Newport without speaking to the many who
could not be there? No, indeed; before I left
the working-girls' clubs were invited to meet
me at the Masonichall. WORDS TO YOUNG BREAD WINNERS

WORDS TO YOUNG BREAD WINNERS

I AM so glad that the favored women of our country are taking more and more interest in our working-girls. So one evening I had the pleasure of telling them all about our lovely Sisterhood, in a hall where all of different faiths could come and feel at home. On the platform were Protestant and Roman Catholic women of Newport. One Name united us, and we let all the other differences go "In His Name!"—the Name that charms our fears, and bids our sorrows cease. I hope, as we come to the last mouth of the year of 1891 and look forward to the new year that will soon be here, we shall feel that we are indeed going forward in that Name!

Be brave, dear girls; I know it takes courage to endure, but the Master whose name you wear over your heart endured the cross for us; and as you think of Him, love Him, trust Him, work for Him, you will come more and more to realize that life is only, after all, the dressing-room for eternity. And earth's distinctions will soon pass away, and you will enter on your inheritance of everlasting joy. God bless you, every one.

ONE OF THOSE LITTLE PERPLEXITIES

A T this Christmas time, this anniversary of A T this Constmas time, this anniversary of

A a Gift, a Gift from God, I want to answer "the perplexities" you write me you
have in regard to believing that you are The
King's Daughters. A letter that was so sad to
me said: "While our desire to live in conformity with His will is so faint that we get
no further than the desire, and the 'living' is
all contrary to and incompatible with Christ's no further than the desire, and the "living" is all contrary to, and incompatible with, Christ's example, how can the Father own us? I cannot understand that we are owned until we are serving, and I sadly fear I shall never be fitted to do that. Probably all I can ever do is to be gentle and considerate toward those I meet from day to day, in the task of earning my living, easing life's journey for them in ever so slight a degree."

And where does the gentleness and consideration come from but from God, whom Christ said was "our Father" that is in you. All good is of God. You say, "you cannot see

good is of God. You say, "you cannot see how He can own you when you do not do His will." He certainty does not own you for an obedient child; but He owned the prodical son as a prodigal child. And Christ told that parable to show us the relation of the Father

parable to show us the relation of the Father
to His sinful children.
At this time our attention is called every
time we hear the words, "Happy Christmas!"
to God's gift. Now, the question is, whom is
the gift to? To what chass? Christ said, "God
so loved the world that He gave His only
begotten Son."

THE STRENGTH OF OUR BELIEF

THE STRENGTH OF OUR BELIEF

OF course, only those who receive the gift can have the joy of it; and the receiving is the believing that Christ meant what he said, and to say: "He is mine." So knowing is conditioned on believing; believing is the only channel through which, in the nature of things, the joy can come. My dear friend, you will never know God is your Father, and that you are the "Daughter of the King," until you believe you are. And you must believe that Christ is your Saviour before you are saved; for in believing is salvation. You have a right to say, "My Father! My Saviour!" as much as the predigal son had a right to say, "I will arise and go to my father." You know you have a spirit, and God is the Father of spirits. And Tennyson was right when he said was right when he said-

"Speak to Him, thou, for He hears, And spirit with spirit can nees : Closer is He than breathing— And nearer than hands and feet,"

LIKE UNTO A NEW LIFE TO YOU S soon as you really say, "My Pather! My Saviour!" and act it, all life will be changed to you, your interior and outward life. You will feel you are rich, no matter what may be your outward circumstances. You have a Father; your Father is King; you are His daughter—not His perfect daughter, but you have a perfect Father, and Christ will be to you your elder Brother, your friend, and the only friend that can save you from the love of sin; the only friend that can make known to you more and more the love make known to you more and more the love of God. You will then know life, not mere existence. A friend I once told you about used to tell of the three Fs-Facts! Faith! Feeling! We can only feel He is our Father by faith; and faith is believing a fact. It is a fact that God is our Father, who sent His Son to be the Saviour of the world; and by believing this fact we feel happy, we feel rich, and we come to know God and Jesus Christ whom He lath sent. And thus we feel the inmortal tides of the life eternal in us. Oh! that all the "Daughters" would come home to their Father. to their Pather.

A WORD TO THE "SHUT-INS"

PROMISED you a little space in our De-I PROMISED you a little space in our De-partment, and in speaking to you I am indebted for the help I hope to give you to the dear "Shut-ins" who have written to me this month. One writes to me that the cross that she now wenrs with I. H. N. on one side means to ber that she is not to trouble others with her ailments. She is to give to them her cheerfulness under trial. And I am so in-debted, personally, to one who will not call herself an invalid, though I know she is, and set in writing to me wants to cheer and enherself an invalid, though I know she is, and yet in writing to me wants to cheer and encourage me. She belongs to a Circle numbering sixty—"The Steadfast Circle." She says, "I know I am only one, but if there were not ones there would never be millions." And then she gives me a favorite little verse, which she says she has sung for years, and she thinks every "Daughter" of our King ought to sing it (and so do I). It is a translation from Victor Hugo—

"Be like the bird that, halting in her flight, Bosta on a bough too slight,
And feeling it give way beneath her, slags,
Knowing that she halt wings."

I am so sure you want to hear what this

I am so sure you want to hear what this dear "Daughter" says that I will give you her words. "It says to me—this little verse of Victor Hugo's—thateven though we often rest on earthly friends, we can safely do so; for when they give way, or are taken from us, we know we are not going to fall or fail. We can yet sing, 'for we have wings.' Yes! underneath us are the Everiasting Arms; and whatever we may rest ourselves temporarily with. neath us are the Everiasting Arms; and what-ever we may rest ourselves temporarily with, Christ is with us; and whatever of pain or suffering comes, yet we can sing, knowing we have Him." Then she says, "Please do not think me an invalid, though I know I shall never be well again."

I think the angels, who never knew pain, bend wonderingly and lovingly over that dear "Daughter," and over every "Daughter" who bears the image of Christ in suffering, and look forward to the time when they can talk

look forward to the time when they can talk over with them the grace the King gave them to follow Him in suffering. God bless you, dear "Shut-ins" that are not shut out from the companionship of Jesus.

A LESSON FROM A PHRASE

A LESSON FROM A PHRASE

COMETIMES the simplest of things teach of us deep lessons. I stood, a little time ago, in a crowd at a railway station, and overheard a young man ask a girl-friend, pointing, as he spoke to another person standing hear, "Are you together?" "It was all I heard. The words had a carious sound—"I'm together"—and after repeating them to myself a number of times, I said, "Well, if that is true, it is a good state of affairs—if you are really together." There are so many people who are not together in themselves; they are separated in conscience and conduct—the affections perhaps going in one direction, and conscience saying, "I cannot go with you." It is a wonderful thing when the whole person is together. It is rare—this perfect harmony, companionship in oneself. We often hear the question, "How did you enjoy yourself?" and perhaps the answer is, "Very much," when the person was enjoying something else and would not, could not, enjoy herself if left alone. It is a great thing to really enjoy yourself—to feel that you are "never less alone than when alone." To be really all together in oneself—the will, the inclination, the conscience—is the work of a life-time.

The discord all over, and the whole being like a well-tuned instrument giving out the beautiful music while the chords are swept by the hand Divine! If you will look deeply into the meaning of things you will see that the discipline of life is meant to bring about this harmony, and it will be well for us to think of Faber's lines—

"The discord switchs, that grabes so harstly in life's song!"

The discord to witch, that grabes so harstly in life's song!

The discord is within, that grates so harshly in life's "Tis we, not they, who are at fault when others seem so wrong!"

f remember once standing as a young girl by the side of my plane, white the tuner was with one finger striking the note, and with the other hand screwing the strings, till I wondered the plane did not seesam "I cannot stand this"; and yet be was putting the instrument in tune. Let us, dear "Daughters," during this coming menth, take everything that comes to us, and everything that goes away from us, as God's discipline to put us in harmony, to put us "together," so that we shall be a beautiful whole in His sight—living our true life "In His Name."

A FEW PERSONAL WORDS

PLEASE do not write to me, if you can possibly help it, without writing your name and address on an envelope; I cannot always make out the correct name or address.

I receive hundreds of letters asking for ti-nancial help. We have no fand for the relief of poverty. I wish we had. All the Circles are independent in their work, but they are

are independent in their work, but they are willing to relieve where help is needed near them. So, instead of sending to me, send to any Circle in your place, or write to the Secretary in your State; or, what is best, form a circle to meet the need.

In New York, as in London and elsewhere, have been started what are known as "Neighborhood Guilds." I think the name suggests a principle we might well follow out as far as possible: let cases needing financial help be relieved by neighborhy interest. So, if there should be some case peculiarly appealing, denot wait to send away from home for help but form a circle at once on the growned. but form a circle at once on the ground. Your loving sister, "In His Name,"

Margard Britime



IMPERIAL GRANUM.—This standard preparation for children and invalids, is steadily moving forward as the years roll by, winning hosts of friends wherever its merits become known. We have been familiar with it for many years, and now take pleasure in describing a recent remarkable case with the facts of which we are personally cognizant:-

A lady of———, Mass., was so reduced by disease and from the effects of the powerful drugs necessarily given to relieve her sufferings, that she was attacked with black cholera morthat she was attacked with black cholers mor-bus, and for days lay in an unconscious condi-tion, life being sustained by champagne. As a last resort she was sent to a Boston Hospital, so weak that she had to be moved on a bed, and her physician said it was almost impossi-ble for her to recover. At the Hospital the physicians began using Imperial Granus, a one-half tenspoonful at a time, which after several trials was retained, and the quantity increased, until the patient after four weeks treatment, during which she lived entirely on Imperial, Granus, was discharged from the IMPERIAL GRANUM, was discharged from the Hospital comparatively well, and so built up that in eight weeks she endured successfully a severe surgical operation, and to-day is, to use her own words "in perfect health."—The Cottage Hearth, Boston, Muss.

IMPERIAL GRANUM.—A neighbor's child being very low, reduced, in fact, to a mere baby skeleton from want of nourisbment, as nothing could be found which the child could within. retain. At the urgent request of friends the parents were induced to try Imperial, Granum, parents were induced to try Imperial, Granum, which proved of such benefit to the child that it grew and thrived beyond all comprehension. At the same time I had a child sick with cholera infantum; on being presented with a box of the Granum, with the high recommend from this neighbor, used it, and continued its use to raise the child; and I firmly believe this had all to do in saving the former child's life and the greater part in restoring my own child to health. A. C. G.—Lonard's Illustrated Medical Journal, Detroit, Mich.

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MILE MANY PACTURES.

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#### CHRISTMAS ON THE HEARTHSTONE



HE blessed Christmas festival is the one day in all the year when care should be put aside. The "bad days and sad days" of the year that is almost over lie behind us;

almost over lie behind us; let the very memory of them be banished as we prepare to make the feast a joyful one to the children around us. What better possession can we give them for their future lives than the remembrance of hours of unclouded happiness in their childhood's home? When they are old enough to appreciate them they will recall with inexpressible tenderness the sacrifices that were made to give them pleasure.

WE are so absorbed in the struggle of living we do not always realize that we are making history, and that the present will soon be the past. The children's future lies, in a great measure, at our mercy. We are shaping and moulding it day by day by the form we give the present. Let a flood of sunshine rest on these holidays when they look back on them from the heights of toiling manhood or suffering womanbood. Let them be able to say, "We did have such a good time when we were children!" Such memories are a precious possession that no after sorrow can dim. Would not many a mother check the impatient word, and many a father hesitate over the hasty prohibition, if they remembered that their children would not forget them in the years to come? the years to come?

PERHAPS some careworn little mother will say, "If we could afford it, I could give the darlings a perfect day." It does not take much money to make children happy. The mysteries and surprises which delight their souls can be achieved without the expenditure of much more than time and patience. Some of the best things money cannot buy; and those that they will recollect longest may be the fruit of their mother's loving ingenuity. loving ingenuity.

THE words "Christmas" and "Santa Claus" always recall to one family certain "cruller ladies," as they were fondly called, which they invariably found in their stockings on Christmas morning. They were only doughouts, cut into a shape which it required a vivid imagination to believe was intended for a woman. The voluminous skirts were marked with a diamond pattern, imprinted with the edge of a knife blade; but the most artistic embroidery adorning a masterpiece of Worth's could not give more pleasure than it did. The masculine counterparts of these charming creatures were not as great a success. Their legs would break off on the slightest pressure, and it was seldom that one of them emerged from the stocking wholly uninjured. It was a carefully preserved fiction that Mrs. Santa Claus made these delicate creations, and it was a matter of wonderment how they were transported without breaking.

CHILDREN love to have a finger in the pic, and like to help in whatever is going on. They are deprived of a great deal of pleasure when everything is done for them and nothing remains for them but to enjoy the labors of others. They should be encouraged to prepare little surprises for one another, to assist in decorating the house with Christmas evergreens, if they are to be had; and, above all, to remember at this time the poor and needy. These are not those alone that lack this world's goods; there are many lonely ones whose nearest and dearest have gone and left them with few to remember them. To these them with few to remember them. To these the children can carry Christmas cheer.

It seems as if this birthday, which was the beginning of a life of such self-sacrifice as the world has never seen equaled, was a fitting season to learn the beauty of self-denial, and the blessedness of spending one's self in the service of others. Mothers must not take all this lesson to themselves. Let the children share in it; they will not be less happy because they have been gently led to be more courteous, more unselfish, more forbearing in honor of the Christmas-tide, whose key-note is reace and good-will. There are bearing in honor of the Christmas-tide, whose key-note is peace and good-will. There are those who look back with poignant anguish least Christmas; or others further past, when they, too, were full of joy. Although personal happiness is over there remains the power to bring sunshine to some desolate hearth, and to find peace in the reflection of its light. There is no heart so heavy that it may not help to give to others a "Merry Christmas!"

ELECTRIC ROBERROS SCOVEL

WHY DOES NOT THE BABY WALK?

BY HATTIE LEONARD WRIGHT



ET the baby stand, for a minute, barefooted, on the floor or table. As the full weight comes upon the feet the tiny toes the feet the tiny toes slightly separate and bend downward, as if to grasp their support.

Place baby's shoe on the table. Observe that the whole sole does not touch the table. The toe

bends upward at an angle of at least thirty degrees. Look at the sole of the shoe. Be-sides the upward bend at the toe, you will find it rounded off, from the center toward the front and sides, and from the ball to the in-step. Probably the heel is as convex as if it were moulded on the inside of a diminutive

saucer.

In looking for shoes the only thing approaching a hygienic model to be found was a little shoe with a flat sole of soft, white leather, so soft it would hardly last through one day's travel of the busy little feet. From shop to shop I went, and at last found shoes whose soles were approximately flat, but the toes of even these turned upward. I was struck with the prevalence of badly-shaped soles; I mean badly-shaped from a physiological standpoint. The best of them turned up at the toes, so as to throw the weight of the child back upon the heels, greatly hindering the use of the toes in walking. Nearly all the soles were so rounded, from center to sides and from front to heel, the beel having its own peculiar conrounded, from center to sides and from front to heel, the heel having its own peculiar convexity, that there was not a square inch on any one of them that was even approximately flat. Added to these defects of form, many of them are so stiff that a wooden sole would be equally flexible; and, generally, the stiffest soles (of the cheapest shoes, of course) are most wickedly convex. The convexity is less in proportion as the size increases, being less in numbers 4 and 44, than in 1's, 2's or 3's.

The cose are of the utmost importance in walking, especially the great toe. The poise of the whole body depends mainly on the great toe.

of the whole body depends mainly on the great toe.

Stender feet, with arched insteps, are much admired. Every one of us would be delighted to have our baby's foot grow to be slender, daintly arched and smooth-akinned. But at the very beginning of development, baby's shoe lays the foundation of weakness and consequent deformity.

The dainty arch we so admire is formed by the bones of the instep and heel.

Take a wire, curved to form an arch, and rest its ends on a table. Holding one end down firmly, push the other spward and outward. The curve is lessened and the arch flattened. The bones of a baby's foot are as easily bent as this wire, and the turned up toe of the shoe is slowly and surely lessening the "spring" of the natural arch of the instep by pushing upward and outward at its forward extremity. Philosophy tells us "an arch is capable of resisting a much greater pressure than a horizontal or rectangular structure composed of the same materials." So, in lessening the natural arch of the foot, it is made less able to bear the weight of the body.

The inside line of the shoe sole should be almost or quite straight. The outside line does not so much matter, as the shorter toes require less room. Some shoes for men and women form almost a point at the toe. Babies' shoes are not so bad in this respect, but even they show some inclination to convergence of the outside and inside lines. When the in-

shoes are not so that it this respect, but even they show some inclination to convergence of the outside and inside lines. When the in-side line of the sole is deflected toward the center, it must bend the great toe with it. This tends to open the great toe joint, and fibrous tissue begins to form they have all the side of the they have a sole they are they for the the first three

An old physician says that for the first three years of its life a child should run barefoot. Under existing conditions, this advice seems impracticable. The next best thing is to select

impracticable. The next best thing is to select babies' shoes with all care, and to see that they are replaced before being out-grown.

If some manufacturer will go to a good physician for a few hints, and construct a baby's shoe on physiological principles, then send his illustrated catalogues to physicians he may make a fortune for himself and serve the cause of physical development.

#### BANKING FOR LITTLE FOLKS

KNOW two young married people who instituted the practice of reserving all the five-cent pieces that each received in mak-

ing change as the special property of the little boy that had come to them.

One of Mr. Stockton's "ginger-jars" always stood upon the mantel, and its cover came off religiously after every mercantile transaction that left a five-cent piece in the peoplet of either parent; and one would be transaction that left a five-cent piece in the pocket of either parent; and one would be surprised to see how fast that little jar filled up. In it was also pieced any piece of money that grandpapa or grandmamma bestowed upon the small bit of a man. Whenever the contents amounted to five dollars this sum was placed in a savings bank to gather interest as the ball increased in size. And such a ball does increase faster than one would think—in this case at the rate of about twenty-five dollars a year. The interest, and the various —in this case at the rate of about twenty-five dollars a year. The interest, and the various principals, will make quite a little fortune when the boy is a young man and ready to begin life for himself, either to start him in business, or to help him through college, while the parents will hardly feel the expense at all; for five-cent pieces often melt mysteriously and unsatisfactorily if they remain at large in one's pocket. It is just as wise to save in this way for the little pirl; for she will need it sometime as much as would a boy, either to make her feel a bit independent when either to make her feel a bit independent when she is married, or to help her to an education

A "ginger-jar" is an ornamental article for the manfel. Wouldn't it be a good idea to have one and dedicate it to the baby?



#### CHILDREN'S PLAYTHINGS

CHILDREN'S PLAYTHINGS

CHILDREN in these days are so provided with every conceivable toy that their ingenuity is not sufficiently taxed, and not being thrown on their own resources for amusement their imaginative and creative shiftly has not enough opportunity for developing.

We have in our home a little one who never cared for manufactured toys. From a little baby, amused with the pan and clothes-pins, to a six-year-old toy, full of ball and tops and mathles, he has always derived most pleasure from toyarf his own centrivance.

One which has afferded amusement for a long time is the "toboggan slide." A simple affair the "slide."

Mother's lap-beard, raised at one end to give a steep or gentle incline as saised the players, and the "toboggans" made of little strips of table of incline, as succeed the players, and the "toboggans" made of little strips of table of incline, as a succeed to give a small round stick at one end, this to give weight to the front, and the form of the real toboggans as seen in pletures.

The first was a rude affair, rolled over a bit of lead pend and planed. But of course, after mother had guiten the idea, it was easy to improve, and a few slitches took the place of the pin. Hours have passed quietly and accriedly, too, with this simple contrivance, for reading was inaspirated and carried on until even old falks were interested.

This was several years ago, before the time of top making with botton modds and matches, that spin better than any other top ever could spin, But the "toboggan silde" has come to stay in our home, and has been handed down to every one of the little ones with ever-increasing interest.

A SEVEN MONTHS' BABY

#### A SEVEN MONTHS' BABY

A SEVEN MONTHS' BABY

THINKING perhaps my experience with a "seven the meaths" below might be of benefit to some one, i determined to write this letter. My bathy weighed four pounds, dressed, at birth, and was too weak to nurse, so has been brought up on the bottle. I have tried merly all kinds of prepared foods, and all ways of preparing milk, and the only one which agreed perfectly with her was a prepared milk powder. After she was a year old I prepared her food that, one-half milk, one half outbeal gread and the "powder," according to directions. I take two tableopoonfuls of coarse oatmest to a quart of water and steam three hours, turn is a dish and use from the top. Since three months old she had had a tepid both in the tub every morning, remaining in the bath only a second. I fleed her every two hours, and after feeding lay her down and she goes to sleep by herself. I have been very regular with her, and have never ladthe least trouble. I take her out at least four hours every day. She sleeps the rest of the time and all right. I do not seed her through the night. When she was too small to wash in a tub she was chaffel, but I used in reson and corn-starch for powder, and she recovered perfectly. I only use the napking sonce: then they are put in the wash. She has never been a left troublescense with cutting her teeth, or in fact at all. She is a thoroughly well, good baby. All that I have done for her has been in accordance with a declar's orders. She has always been very constipated, and I have given her a hot water injection every day until ladely, when I have been giving her cod liver oil, which has regulated her bowels. She is eighteen months old now, weight twelve pounds and has eight teeth.

P. E. S.

## DO NOT STIMULATE BABY

Do not try to make buby notice; do not try to make him forward; stupid bables make wise men and wemen; be content to wait for his intellectual development until a later date. Give bables a chance to rest while they are bables; they will probably never get the afterward.

#### BABIES A PLEASURE

MOTHERS, don't think of your babies as burdens.

Mothers, don't think of your babies as burdens, but has beaven-sent blessings, then the care of them will not be work, but pleasure.

ANNA.

#### WASHING NAPKINS

HAVING four dear babies myself, I would like to contribute my mite for the benefit of other dear babies. In washing boby's napkins, do not put a particle of sods or washing powder in the waiter, as it will irritate the skin very quickly. I have from white rinc ointiment in the best remedy for chaffing, for superior to vasciline. Wash the parts thoroughly with white soap and warm waiter, daily, dry well and if inclined to chaffe apply a little of the oliment, and I am sure the result will be satisfactory.

G. E. W.

#### A BABY CARRIAGE ROBE

I HAVE a very presty and greatly admired robe for huby's carriage, which was very inexpensive. I bought one yard of pink elderdown fannel (seventy-five cents per yard), lining it with pink sateen of the finest quality. A large pink satin bow in the center adds to the beauty. I intend having ribbon-worked dashes done on my robe; and on a blue one Surget-menots would be quite presty.

#### Some Questions Answered

Mns. M. W. M.—It is dangerous for an inexperienced erson to prescribe for the sick from a medical book. It much safer to consult a good doctor.

M. P. S.-Your baby is remarkably forward for a child four months old.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS

The proper form is:

Mr. AND Mrs. JAMES SMITH
Announce the birth of their son WALTER JAMES SMITH December 1st, 1891.

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#### DRESSING CHILDREN AT NIGHT

H ow shall I dress my children for the night? The eldest is three and a half and very restless.

A SCHECKIBER.

Take off all the day clothing and put on flamel night gowns, made long, to extend at least half a yard below the feet. If the feet cannot be kept covered have soft bed socks, knitted or crocheted, to protect them.

WOULD you tell an anxious mother how to treat an attack of croup?

Piace the child in a warm bath, lift it out and roll in a warm blanket and dry carefully without exposing it. Rub the neck and class with warm oil. Give an emetic of one teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed in syrup or honey. Follow with a second dose if the first does not cause vomiting. Send for the doctor. After the attack protect the child with warm clothing, and do not let it go out when the weather is cold or dams. weather is cold or damp.



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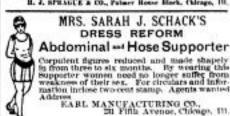
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oned. For tall to an on-Bigithizeneth-by---G00gle

# EDITED by MARY F. KNAPP

This Department will hereafter alternate each month with "Artistic Needlework," so that both of these branches of woman's handiwork may be distinctly and more fully treated. This month both departments are given with a special view to holiday work.

Both Departments are under the editorship of MISS KNAPP, to whom all letters should be sent, addressed to 20 Linden street, South Boston, Mass.

#### Terms in Crochet

Terms in Crochet

Ch-Chais: a straight series of loops, each drawn with the hook through the preceding one. Si st-Silp attach: put hook through the work, thread over the hook, draw it through the stitch on the hook. Si o-Single croches: baving a stitch on the hook, put the hook through the work, thread over the hook, draw it through the work, thread over the hook, draw it through the work, thread over, draw it through the work, thread over the hook.

Dictional countries that the hook through the work, thread over the hook, then put hook through the work, thread over and draw it through two stitches. To thread over the hook through the work, draw it through two stitches. To thread over the hook through the two remaining slitches. To the thread it through the thread thread it the thread it through the work. The slitches are worked off two at a time, as in double. Li to Long treble crochet: Twine the thread three times round the hook, work as in trable, bright the thread three times round the hook, work as in trable, bright the thread three times round the hook, work as in trable, bright the thread three times round the hook, work as in trable, bright the thread three times round the hook, work as in trable, bright the thread through two loops four times. Poor Picot: made by working three chains, and one single crochet in first slitch of the chain.

#### AN ICE-WOOL HEAD-SQUARE



ATERIAL required: 2 boxes of ice-wool and a large size bone

crochet needle, 1st row—Make a chain of 4

stitches join.
2nd row—ch 3, single crochet in first stitch of ch 4, ch
3, s c in second stitch, ch 3,
s c in third stitch, ch 3, s c in

fourth stitch.

3rd row-Ch 3, s c in second stitch of first ch 3 of last row, ch 3, s c in second stitch of first ch 3 of last row, ch 3, s c in same stitch (this is the first corner); ch 3, s c in second stitch of next ch 3, chain 3, s c in second stitch of next ch 3, chain 3, s c in second stitch of next ch 3, chain 3, s c in same (this is the third corch 3, chain 3, s c in same (this is the third cor-ner); ch 3, s c in the second stitch of next ch 3, chain 3, s c in same; now you have the four corners, which you must be careful to keep even through the square.

4th row—\* Ch 3, s c in second stitch of ch 3, chain 3, s c in same (which is the first corner). Ch 3, s c in second stitch of next ch 3; repeat from \* through the row four times in all.

Continue in this way until your square is the size you wish. Each row will have one more ch 3 between the corners than the last.

For Border: 1st row—(You have finished corner). \* single crochet in second stitch of a corner). \*single crochet in second stitch of first ch 3, 5 d c in second stitch of next ch 3; repeat from \* through the row; 5 d c will come in the second stitch of ch 3, at the cor-

er; join. 2nd row—Ch 6, s c in top of third d c, \*, ch 3, d c in a c between the groups of 5 d c, ch 3,

s c in third d c.

Repeat from \* through the row. At the corner put 1 s c in second d c of group of 5 d c, ch 3, s c in fourth

After the last corner,

ch 3, join. 3rd row—ch 3, 4 d c in third stitch of ch in third staten of ch 6. where you joined the last row. \*s c in s c, 5 d c in d c, repeat from \* through t he row. At the corner, s c in s c, 5 d c in sec-ond stitch of ch 3, s c in s c, After last corin s.c. After last cor-ner, join.

ser, join.

4th row—slip the wool along to the third d c, ch 4, d c in s c between the groups of 5 d c, ch 3, s c in top of third d c, ch 3, d c in s c, so continue through the row, working the corners. working the corners like second row. After the last corner d c in s c, ch 3, join.

c, ch 3, join.
5th row—ch 1, 5 d c
in d c, s c in d c, 5 d c
in d c, continue in this way through the row. At the corners, same as the third row, join.

as the taird row, join.

6th row—The same as the second row, after last corner, ch 3, jein.

7th row—ch 3, 4d c in d c where you joined.

\*s c in s c, 5 d c in d c; repeat from \* through

the row, join.

Sth row.—The same as the fourth row, mak-

sin row—the same as the route row, max-ing ch 3 after last corner, join.

9th row—ch 1, \*, 5 de in de, se in se, 5 de in de, se in se; repeat from \* through the row; join. Ice-wool comes in colors—pink, blue, pale salmon, black and white.

#### A KNITTED ANKLET

MATERIALS: Brown Germantown wool, 1 ounce of white Shetland wood, knit-ting needles No. 12 and No. 8. Four or two needles may be used. If two needles are used there will be a seam to sew up; while with four needles you simply knit round and round. With the brown wool and No. 12 needles, cast up 64 stitches and knit I plain and I seam for 80 rounds, then bind off loosely.

For the lining cast up 40 stitches of the Shetland wool on No. 8 needles, and knit plain 46 rows, binding off loosely. Sew the lining to the outside on upper and lower edges and fluish off both edges with a brown scallop.

#### CROCHETED TRIMMING WITH BRAID

OR this edging, a braid with five medal-lions separated by a plain space about an inch in length, is used. It can be procured at any notion store at sixty cents per box of one dozen pieces. As

cents per box of one dozen pieces. As it launders very well and is strong enough to wear a long time, it is specially good for babies' dresses. With No. 50 cotton make 1 s c in each of the four loops of the first medallion; ch 5 and repeat to the plain part of the braid. Ch 5, 1 s c in each loop, ch 3, 1 s c in middle of last 5 ch; ch 2 1 s c in each loop of the

1 s c in middle of last 5 ch; ch 2, 1 s c in each loop of the next medallion; ch 3, 1 sc in opposite ch 5, and repeat to next plain part of braid. Ch 5, 1 s c in first loop, ch 5, skip one loop and take 1 s c in the next. Repeat to next medal-lion. Thenrepeat from begin-ning. Make the desired length in this way and you will have a series of deep scallogs. Cut off the braid and join these scallogs by repeating the prooff the brind and join these scallops by repeating the pro-cess on the opposite side of the braid, which brings it into the proper shape. For head-ing, make I s c in the middle 5 ch at the top of a scallop; ch 3, I d c in second 5 ch; ch 3, thread over twice to make a thread over twice to make a triple crochet, but make half of it in the next 5 ch and the other half in the 5ch oppo-

site, bringing it out as one stitch. Ch 3, 1 d c in next 5 ch; ch 3, 1 s c in top of next scallop. Repent to end. Finish with a row of squares formed by 1 d c, 2 ch, repented all across.

### LADY'S CROCHETED SKIRT

MATERIALS: Germantown wool-4 skeins of blue and 4 of drab; coarse tricot needle.

Yoke-Make a chain of 55 stitches; \* with the blue, and work three rows in afghan-stitch. Next work one row with drab to the 8th-stitch from the end of the row, which forms the top of skirt, then one row to the 16th-stitch from the top in drab. Repeat from \* until there are thirty-three stripes of drab. Finish with three rows of blue.

Flounce - Make a chain of 75 stitches;

with drab wood; work 8 rows; then work two with blue, 2 drab, 2 blue and 2 drab. Next work 8 rows with blue, 2 drab, 2 blue, 2 drab and 2 blue. Repeat from \* until you have 6 broad stripes of drab and 6 of the blue, and then join together. In making the flounce, the following directions with drab wool; work following directions must be exactly fol-lowed: First row, plain tricot; after that make 1 chain at beginning of each row to form an extra stitch, and leave off a stitch at end of each row, keeping the same num-ber of stitches all the time, but giving the flounce a bias appear-ance. Fasten yoke to flounce with chain of 5 stitches, enught first in the flounce and then to

Through the open-ings made by these chains of 5, a blue rib-

chains of S, a blue ribbon, No. 7, may be run and tied in a bow.
At the waist finish off the skirt with one
row in d c, putting 1 ch between. Through
this a cord and tassel may be run. The opening
at back of yoke may be finished with a scallop.

Border of Flounce-1 row in drab shells of 5 stitches, 2 rows of blue, 2 of brown and 3 of blue; the last blue row having 6 stitches in each shell.

#### NARROW WHEEL EDGE

MAKE a chain of 4 stitches, turn.

1st row—Make a shell by putting 3 d c in first stitch of ch. Ch 1, 3 d c in the same stitch. Ch 3; turn.

2d row-3de under ch1; ch 1, 3 d e under

the same. Ch 4; turn.
3rd row—Make a shell in shell. 1 d c in top
of first d c at end of row. Ch 3; turn.
4th row—Shell in shell, \*1 d c. 1 ch under
ch 4, sepeat from \* until you have 8 d c with
1 ch between. Catch with s c in the last d c

of first row; turn.
5th row—1 s c, 2 d c, 1 s c under each ch 1.
You will have seven small scallops, shell in shell, I d c at end of row, ch 3; turn.
Repeat from second row.

#### A HINGE CURTAIN

I've most houses of modern style, the doors are hung with heavy hinges that leave a wide "crack" when the door stands half-way open. This space, usually one or two inches wide, is often an annoyance, when the door opens upon the hall where passers can see through it into the room, and it sometimes gives rise to an unpleasant desurch of air gives rise to an unpleasant draught of air upon the bed.

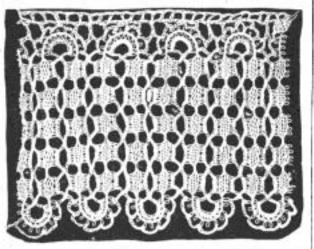
apon the bed.

A'device, both pretty and effectual, is made of a strip of crochet work of coarse gray macremé-twine, which should be nearly as long as the door and about six inches in width. Any pattern of shells, with open spaces between them, will answer. Let the spaces be wide enough to run in through them a three-inch satin ribbon of the desired celor. Finish the bettom with a frince of the macreméat the bottom with a fringe of the macremé-twine. Hang it upon the upper hinge on the inside of the door, or fasten in place with two small tacks.

#### AN INFANT'S FIRST SHIRT

By K. R. FOLGER

MATERIALS: Saxony yarn and bone needles. Cast up 40 stitches, knit 12 rows of garter stitch—twice across is a row—



then knit 2 stitches and seam 2 stitches, for 12 rows. Divide the stitches, taking off 20 on a coarse thread or needle. Narrow once each coarse thrend or needle. Narrow once each time across in front to shape the neck, until you have 4 stitches left for the shoulder. Bind off. Take up the 20 stitches from the thread, and lenit other side of front. Cast up 40 stitches for the back, and knit same as the front half, calls not leave an exercise. only not leave an opening.

Sew both halves together—under arm seams—also the shoulder seams.

For the sleeves: Cast up 16 stitches, knit 2, seam 2 the desired length; sew them up, then

sew them in the arm's eye. Crochet a scallop round the neck and sleeves. Run in a baby blue ribbon.

# CHILDREN'S PLAY HARNESS

MATERIALS: 6 ounces of heavy German-town yarn, 6 little sleigh-bells, and a a hone crochet needle.

Make a chain of 12 stitches; join in a ring with a slip-stitch; turn the flat or right side of the chain on the inside and crochet once around with the single creschet-stitch, putting the needle through the loop on the wrong side of the chain. Keep the right side of the chain always on the inside of the tube, and hold the work so that the inside will always be toward you and your work wrong-side out. The next round and the rest of the harness is made by a single croehet-stitch fastened in the loop, made by passing the thread from one stitch to the other previous to pulling it through the stitch to form the single crochet stitch. This makes a diagonal rib run around the harness, and can be formed by taking no other stitch. The harness is very firm and durable, and should be three and one-half yards long. Sew the onds together, then crochet a similar piece

the ends together, then crochet a similar piece one-half yard long and sew it to the long piece of harness on each side one-half yard from where it is joined. This makes the piece to come in front of the child at the waist-line when the long harness is over the neck. The harness will be a hollow tube, with the right side of the crochet-stitch inside. Sew the little sleigh-hells on the one-half yard that reaches from the neck to the waist-line. not to miss any stitches in crocheting, lest you make the harness smaller,



Under this heading, I will cheerfully answer any question I can concerning knitting and crocheting which my readers may send to me. MARY F. KNAPP.

G. E. M.—You will flud knitted "Teapot-holder" in May, 1888, number of Jdunnal.

READER OF THE JOURNAL-Directions for knitted allipsers "boney-comb stach" are in Book No. 1," Re-libble Parterus.

M. D.—Send your address, with two-cent stamp, to M. Ff Knapp, for information concerning "Scotch thread for fan itdy."

Miss May—We gave neck ruching directions in June, 1888.

Willi's Wiyn-You will find knitted shoulder cape in March, 1890, Jockwall.

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#### SOME USES OF DENIM

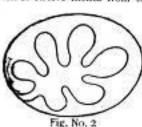
BY MARY A. WILLIAMSON

VERY popular material now in use for table covers of all sizes, curtains, etc., is that known as denim. It formerly came in but few shades, and was used mostly for overalls; it is now manufactured in both browns and blues, and comes in many qualities; some poor and slenzy, others fine, firm and almost like wool. The blue is nicer if washed before using; it dulls the purplish tint and makes it more on a

dulls the purplish tint and makes it more on a greenish shade. There is a blue and yellow of the same twill, which, with a little decoration of gold thread and brass rings, looks very well indeed, and the best and heaviest of all is woven like duck, in blue and brown.

For the decoration of cur-

For the decoration of curtains or hangings, draw circles on paper eight, ten and twelve inches in diameter, cut them out, fold in quarters and trim off one fold so as to form an ellipse, as in No. 1. In the ellipse draw a figure similar to No. 2; do this on the three sizes and cut out the centre figures, thus making a stencil. Lay these figures upon your curtain stencil. Lay these figures upon your curtain ten or twelve inches from the top, and with them form an



irregular bor-der at least eighteen inches eighteen inches deep, and with a fine brush and white water-color trace around, adding lines to join, and form a pattern across the curtain ; or,

ble, make it up and down on the front.
Where a narrower band would be used, a
few detatched figures could be used in the
centre of the curtain, but be careful they do
not fall in lines or rows. If you have tanestry not fall in lines or rows. If you have tapestry



Fig. No. 3

colors use them, or common ink will do.
With quite a large brush fill in between the
ellipse and the figure; a second wash may
be required to cover the denim.

Either fish cord, heavy linen threads or tapestry wool will answer for the embroidery;



EDITED AND CONDUCTED BY MARY F. KNAPP

this should be conched on with any remnants of embroidery materials, silks or linens you may have, using them just as they come, the mixture of colors having a good effect. The tapestry wool may be of the beavy kind, or four light tints laid together to form one cord, to be served on with rather a long stitch on top and a short one in the material, so as to show as much of the thread used as possible. For the ellipse crochet a heavier cord of any of the materials used, and sew with the flat side down, taking stitches on each edge.

If desired, the curtain can be made three-fourths of a yard longer than is required, and this folded over the darker side to hang over, and on this place the design, and trim with tassels made of the same material as that used for conching.

Cushions of all shapes and sizes can be made of denim; some nearly two yards long for porches or door steps with a slight design across one end lined with the same; old chair covers, or a length for a wicker chair with one thickness of cotton laid between and held in place by a star worked in odds and ends of rope silks; this last is best of the



browns, which never crocks as the blue will sometimes, although that could be used after

browns, which never crocks as the blue will sometimes, although that could be used after washing if preferred.

Table-cloths for halls, for dining-tables between meals, and little side tables, are very useful and durable. Turn the hem so the other side comes up about two inches deep, and with the brush and white paint draw a pattern of long curves, similar to No. 4, changing it as you please. Start from the hem and run into the center or across the corners, not letting the lines come too near together, and fill in with either black, blue, or, on brown denim, red ink; work as directed for the curtains, or for a hall table use gold thread, or embroider in heavy outline stitch with any mixture of colors you may have, beginning one color well into the last used so as to form a double line in some places, or use minnow thread and outline the design, filling in with a course lace thread; this last method is very pretty. If the lovely pale old blue is desired in the denims, the goods should be boiled, laid on the grass and

denims, the goods should be boiled, laid on the grass and kept wet for a number of days, then washed again and pressed; this makes a very pretty tint, and forms a very pretty tint, and forms a very
attractive eight-inch border
for a table-cover, with a
square center of the dark
shade, or sice serse, with a
conventional design worked
in linen or bagarren art
thread, and finished round
the edge with white linen fringe from three
to four inches wide.

to four inches wide.

# NOVELTIES IN BOLSTERS

BY M. AGNES CURRAN

NOW that bolsters are "the thing" in bed OW that bolsters are "the thing" in bed furnishings, we must turn our thoughts toward their decoration. Some are made of linen, with bands of drawn work at both ends, some adorned with out work, while others are plain, with the ends gathered into a large rosette and a scarf of bright colored silk tied in the center in a large bow. Sometimes these have a frill of lace at the end to imitate a cracker bonbon.

cracker bonbon.

A handsome and inexpensive case is made A handsome and inexpensive case is made of fine cream linen; in one corner is embroidered a large group of sunflowers in their natural colors; while coming from the opposite side and stretching half way across the bolster, is a group of butterflies coming toward the flowers. Afar off they are mere spees, but in the foreground they are their natural size. The ends of this bolster are fringed into a large tassel and finished with a bow of yellow satin ribbon. A set of bolster case and bed-spread was made of white linen, medium fineness. All over the bolster were scattered wild roses and a few leaves, and the same on the spread, while on the border was a chain of roses. Between the border and spread was an insertion of heavy lace five inches wide, the edge being finished with a valance of lace slightly being finished with a valance of lace slightly fulled. The ends of the bolster were finished the same way. The roses can be worked solid or in

outline stitch, in olive, pink and yellow thread.

#### A MOST ACCEPTABLE PORTFOLIO

BY MARY J. SAFFORD



ERE is something easily made, inexpensive and very acceptable to
the school-girl, school-boy, or busy
woman who is laughingly said to
prefer to "write on her knee." It
is a pretty thing, too, to place on a
table in a "spare room" supplied
with stationery for the convenience
in lieu of a weiting death

with stationery for the convenience
of a guest, in lieu of a writing desk.
Cut two pieces of stout pasteboard, each ten
and a-half inches long and eight inches wide,
and one piece of gray or ecru linen sixteen
inches wide and eleven and a half inches long.
Cut from very stiff paper—a visiting or
postal-card is excellent for this purpose—two
crescent-shaped pieces, one three inches long
and two and a half inches wide in the broadest part—the center—and the other two inches
long and one-quarter of an inch wide in the

est part—the center—and the other two inches long and one-quarter of an inch wide in the broadest part.

Lay the linen flat on a table, and in the upper right-hand corner, at least an inch from the edge, trace the outline of the larger cres-cent. In the lower right-hand corner, at about the same distance from the edge, trace the outline of the smaller crescent then have

about the same distance from the edge, trace the outline of the smaller crescent, then lay it across the pattern and trace a second time, taking care to avoid marking across the first one by commencing the second at the line of the first and then deswine the second then drawing the second half.

Proceed in this manner according to your taste, drawing sometimes a large single crescent, sometimes two large ones crossing, sometimes the smaller one crossing the larger. The effect is bet-ter if they are not placed too near.

Then, with olive and red rope-silk—or any colors you prefer—work around each crescent in outline stitch, using red for one and olive for the other where two cross, and sometimes

red and sometimes olive for the single ones.

Lay the oblong pieces of pasteboard as closely together as possible and baste the linen neatly over them around all the edges—except, of over them around all the edges—except, of course, where the two pieces come together. Then cut a piece of linen-backed satin, olive or dark red, the same size as the linen. Cut a second piece eleven inches long and two inches wide. Fold it so that the raw edges overlap in the middle, and, on the right side, feather-stitch with rope silk—using red if the satin is olive, olive if it is red—through the band from end to end from end to end.

Cut a third piece of satin eleven inches long and five inches wide. Turn a hem an inch wide, baste it, and feather-stitch it on the

Now baste the two narrow ends and the long unhemmed end of this strip on the right-hand end of the large

piece of satin, keeping the satin side upper-most, and put a second row of feather-stitching across the center of the strip, thus form-ing two pockets. Next sew the feather-

OPEN

stitched inch-wide
band at the top and CLOSED
bottom only, four and
a-half inches from the left-hand side of the large piece of satin.

large piece of satin.

Next turn in the wide piece of satin all the way around to exactly fit the pasteboard—the raw edges of the pockets and the embroidered band are turned in too—and with a stout needle baste it on. Sew the satin and the linen together with "over-and-over" stitches as weather as worthers.

as neatly as possible.

Cut two pieces of blotting-paper ten inches long and fourteen inches wide; lay them flat on the satin, then fasten a piece of "baby" ribbon, the color of the satin, at the middle of one side of the portfolio, draw it across the sheets to hold them in place and fasten at the other end. other end.

If you desire to make the portfolio hand-If you desire to make the portfolio hand-somer, use linen-backed satin or rich broended silk for the outside also. In the latter case, dispense with the embroidery. If durability need not be considered, use white duck for the outside, embroidered or painted with rose-buds, forget-me-nots, poppies, or any favorite flower, lining with satin the shade of the blossom. White kid, handsomely painted, also makes a dainty folio.

#### A TASTEFUL HANGING PINCUSHION

BY E. LAING

LONG bag, one inch and a half wide, stuffed with sawdust and covered on side with a different shade of ribbon,

tied at the top with narrow ribbon and a loop left to hang it up by. The pins can be stuck in all over it, or only in a row up each side. And down the center of each

ribbon a design or verse may run.
A similar cushion for parlor use is made of a bag eight inches long and three inches wide, inserting a Japanese doll's head at the top of bag, overseaming the edges across the shoulders. Open-ings for the hands to extend horizontally are left at the sides. A sush and girdle of half-inch ribbon shape the doll, which is suspended from the gas by a loop at the back of the same ribbon.



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NO MORE DULL SCISSORS. Suppose will sharped the delifer block at the control of the contr



#### MY START AS AN AUTHOR

BY GRACE GREENWOOD



N editorial friend has requested me to write a requested me to write a little account of my "first start in author-ship." I make no spe-cial claim to modesty, yet I cannot flatter my-self that my limited experience in literature can have much interest for the unlimited elien-

na my friend has, even in such trifles, a strong will—something I always admired, but never possessed—I yield.

possessed—I yield.

This rash young gentleman goes so far as to call for the resurrection from the dust of some old cablact, or the profound depths of memory, of my "first manuscript." Now, it happens that I can only recall, as among my early essays, certain rhymes, rather on the doggerel order. "When I was a child, I spake as a child, I thought as a child," and a very simple one. True, I "lisped in numbers," for I had a very bad lisp. I sung original inllabys to my dolls and lectured my pets in starely verse, but seldom displayed my gifts before less indulgent auditors.

My first effusion designed for mortal ears and eyes, was called forth by a family exodus from my old country home—westward, six the Eric Canal. I was to be parted from all my little playmates and cronies, and even from my most dear and intimate friend, sweet Polty Ellis, whom I yet love to remember. On her I wished to bestow a farewell poem. There was a difficulty in the way. A weakness of the eyes had prevented me from taking any lessous in chirography, beyond what was any lessons in chirography, beyond what was called at our school "coarse hand," a sort of "pot-book" or "pot-hanger," preliminary to "fine hand." With my poem in my bead I persuaded one of my brothers to write for me

"Farewell! a long farewell, dear friend! Alas! our happy times must end! Of all my schoolinales, kind and true, There is no one I love like you.

"In Western climes may be my grave— Or I may shok 'seath Erie's wave; So keep these words with tender care, Also, the little lock of hair.

"Ah, never with a critic's eye, Leek on this verse of poetry, For, oh! remember that it was given When your dear friend was scarce eleven."

My voice broke a little at the close, as did My voice broke a little at the close, as did the measure, and my wretch of a brother pre-tended to wipe away a tear. He then asked why I had not woven my friend's name into my verse. I explained that, though deer to me, it was not exactly poetic in sound. He dissented, and quickly added some couplets of his own to show how sweetly the name "Polly" would lend itself to poesy, thus—

would refer to poesy, this"We shall not find ourselves so jolly.
When we are parted, preclous Polly!
But don't give way to metascholy.
Though reading locks engilf me. Polly!
I love you more than Sue, or Molly.
Sameinthe Jane, or Ann, my Polly!
I'll name for you my new wax dolly.
And call my parrot—' Pretty Polly!"

I hope I need not say that I rejected this im-pertinent addown with scorn.

For some time after that I refrained from poetical composition—until, in fact, I could write myself, and not be compelled to dictate my glowing fancies to a scoffing scribe. Then, widly enough, though a wild, fun-lov-Then, widly enough, though a wild fun-lov-ing girl, I took, for a considerable period, most ardently to elegiac writing. I could always "small the mold above the rose," and I smiffed at it. Few deaths occurred in our neighborhood wirhout calling out some pa-thetic and pious stanzas from my pen, which was soon in great demand with bereaved friends. My brother used to say: "First, the doctor, then the undertaker, then the minis-ter, then sister." I was, at times, moved to song by catastrophes and casualities, so that other people's misfortunes were my oppor-tunities. When, one day, a certain predutory had boy was thought to have met with a fatal injury in a fall from a neighbor's pear tree, injury in a fail from a neighbor's pear tree, that some pleasant brother of mine exclaimed —"A windfull for our poetess!" The boy's mother said she hoped I would have "something sweet about Johnny, all ready for the funeral." But I didn't. I drew a line at each unregenerate urchins—and, besides, he didn't die. That kind never do.

As I increased in local fame I found I could nick and choose subjects for my starter trib.

pick and choose subjects for my elegiac trib-utes, and I did so. My plaintive strains were usually published in the local papers. The mourners saw to that. Sometimes they The mourners saw to that. Sometimes they had the verses framed in black and hung under the portrait of the deceased. I marvel at it now; for as I read some of those momodies, preserved in a musty old serap-book, they seem to me calculated to add another sting to death. My model in this solemn school of song was Mrs. Signurney. To her I sent the first poem of mine thought by good judges worthy to be published in a maguzine. She was associate-editor of one of the Philadelphia monthlies. In some manner, the great poeters did not enthuse much over my ambitious effort, perhaps thinking my mournful muse a small trespesser on her own con-

a place in the magazine. It didn't get it. No a place in the magazine. It didn't get it. No; my poor little carrier-dove of a poem, which it dreamed was to bear my name to a waiting world from the office of that magazine, was imprisoned in a common, dusty pigeon-hole, and for all I know is there yet! Only eight or nine years later, I found myself Mrs. Signorney's successor on the same famous mouthly! So rapidly may we rise to dizzy heights of distinction in our glorious Republic! When there, I somehow never cared to search for my lost verses; nor did I seek to search for my lost verses; nor did I seek to take my rewards for the old disappointment and mortification by rejecting MSS, right and left. I never had much spirit,

My poetry was mostly serious, or senti-mental; but when I took to prose—essays, let-ters and stories—my style became lighter ordi-narily, and even, at times, exuberantly gay and dashing. Still, people said my great hold was through the tragic and pathetic. I confess I tasted something of "the luxury of woe" in causing my readers to shadder and cry; and when I felt a little chill running down my back, or saw tears dropping on my foolscap, I knew it would "fetch" them. Now, I would rather be thought frivolous and common-place than produce vertebral chills by weird, place than produce vertebral chills by weird, unwholesome funcies; would rather make my readers laugh, even at my expense, than cause the least among them to shed a needless tear. Strange!—when I was glad, my strain was sad; now I am sad, my strain is glad! The more I see of the real tragedy and sorrow of this sin-marred and death-shadowed world, the less I feel like inventing anything of the kind. The more I see of the bremedlable suffering and

more I see of the irremediable suffering and unrest of life, the more do I fear to sound its dark and troubled depths.

Though I have done a great variety of literary work, I have left untrod many paths which lead others to fame and fortune. I have not yet produced a didactic, a dialectical, or detective novel; a volume of erotic, exotic poems; a demi-mondaine play or a cook-book; have not even followed distinguished divas, dancers and divines in a tribute to a special soap; so, naturally, I am not only out of fashion, but out of pocket. The bulk of my writing has been journalistic, bound to be swiftly borne away on the tide of time. For a writer of such irregular methods, for so careless a thought-sower, flinging seed behind careless a thought-sower, flinging seed behind ber—not heeding where it fell, or thinking of a possible harvest—I have not much to com-plain of. I have had little ambition except for Press and publishers have been kind to me; and if some publishers have proved unkind. I have to blame my own deplorable lack of business training and astuteness that gave them the chance. My most widely-accepted work has been for children. It has brought me small gold, but something better—the love of my little readers-two generations of them.

The same editorial friend asks, " Is a literary

The same estitorial friend asks, "Is a literary career worth struggling for?"

I would unswer, Yes: far more than any other worldly career; that is, if one does not work for fame or gold alone, but with an earnest desire to do some little good in his day and generation, while carning an honest livelihood. If the author sets himself, with all his mind and heart, to elevate other minds with high, grave thoughts and move other his mind and heart, to elevate other minds with high, grave thoughts, and move other hearts to noble human sympathies; or to lighten them of weary care by healthful merriment, then his reward will be ample, however slim his bank account may be. But to do this he must have God, more than gain, in his thoughts. There is for him the peculiar pleasure of composition; the first passionate interest, the breathless dashing off of the sketch; then the calmer revision; the harmonizing and clarifying of style; the roundmonizing and clarifying of style; the round-ing of sentences; the claboration of a fine idea, even the resolute lopping off of exuberant expression: the dainty dissatisfaction with a word; the persistent search for a more supho-nions synonym—all is joyous oil for the true artist. Success, appreciation, honor, count for very much to any author; but a deeper happi-ness than they can give comes and abides with the consciousness that though Fame be caprictous and Fortune clusive, he has from the first meant well by the world in general, including publishers and sinners.

Yes; for an author of good heart, good aims, and a large capacity for toil, a literary career, with all its struggles, or because of its struggles, is "its own exceeding great reward"; but not for the literary empiric, the dabbler in helicon, the indelent pretender to an art, the sublime difficulties and possibilities and solemn obligations of which he has not the faintest conception. Ah, no! He who audaciously poses as a genius, with but one attribute of greatness—ambition—and that of a discussion of the properties of the properties. cased fungue-growth; the conscienceless, slovenly workman, who, as he writes, thinks and dreams only of his publisher and little public; cares more for his "royalty" than his public; cares more for his "royaliy" than his norality, and fears God less than the critic—he, after much struggling—or, rather, straining—hungering—or, rather, hankering—for renown, and gaining a little chesp notoriety, will probably at last declare, with bitter cynicism, that "a literary career dresn't pay." Such worthless interlopers, crowding themselves into the make of an honorable guild, are bound to come to this conclusion, sooner

# LITERARY . QUER!ES

Under this heading the EDITOR will en-deavor to answer any possible question con-cerning authorship and literary matters.

C. F.—Schiller is pronounced Shil-ler, and Piscola, Physicsecia.

M. H. S.—I do not know to whom Tennyson referred in the quotation you give.

E. E. M.-The authorship of "The Saxe Holm Stories" is attributed to the late Helen Hunt Jackson. W. B.—Leggatt Brothers, of New York, and Leary's, of Philadelphia, buy old books. Write to either or both of them.

Mass R.—I cannot direct you to any particular house or journal which cares specially for translations. This branch of literary work has been much overdone.

AN ASPIRANT—"The Ladder of Journalism, and How To Climb It," by T. Campbell-Copeland, price 30 cents, would be useful to you. We will forward it to you on receipt of price.

HELEN-41) The pages of THE LADIES' Hong JOHN-NAL are always open to new and original contributions. (1) You must determine to what department your tal-ents are best adapted.

E. L. M.—"The Life and Death of Jason," a poem by William Morris, is a sect of Utopian remaines. He was considered a here by the people; but the work is more of a lake of adventure.

8. N. H.—"The Youth's Companion," and "Wide Awake," published in Boston: "Et. Nichoine Maga-sine" and "Harper's Young Feople," published in New York, are the best magazines for children.

PRIVIE—Read the articles, "When You Address the Editor," and "I Wish I Could Write," which appeared in this Department in recent issues of the Journal, You will find excellent and practical advice in them.

Pattence—You would have considerable trouble in finding a publisher to take your song and publish it without cost to you. This is rarely done, unless of ex-ceptional merit, the author invariably paying the first cost.

J. L. J.-I do not find anything regarding the post. Wahsel-to-bo. Mrs. Harrist Maxwell Converse, of New York, schopled by the Senes, Indians, of New York, is a postess and known by the name of Ya-te-wah-tob.

LEARNER—It is possible to be ten labored and exact in your writing; on the other hand, it would not do to be carriese in the proper use of language, and your methods of expression. It often pays to rewrite. Study carefully the tyles of the best authors.

6. W.-(1) Heisen Hunt Jackson was the author of "Mercy Philletick's Choice." (2) Julin C. Fletcher is the author of "Kismet." (3) T. Campbell is the author of "Getrude of Wyoming." 16 "Buran Chollidge" is the sam de plume of Miss Sara C. Woolsey.

6. M.—(1) Proctor's "Poetry of Astronomy" is published in London. We can obtain it for you. The price is \$2.60. (2) The authorship of "The Breadwinners" has never been definitely settled. (6) The family name of the Eart of Warwick is pronounced Nev-il.

E. W.—(1) Temperance stories are best suited to periodicals entirely devoted to the interests of temper-ance work, as "The Volca," of New York or "The Union Signal," of Chicago, (2) All magnetices print sessays,—the point of acceptance turns upon their merit. E. S. N.—Publishers will receive book manuscripts.
But it is best to write first and obtain permission to send
it, as it will be apt to preceive more attention. They will
reject or accept. If the latter, the chances are that
they will propose the terms upon which they are willing
to publish.

E. A. M.—Translating as a profession I do not consider a very good one. It is open to competition from every source, and is, at the best, a presentions means of carning a livelihood. New fields have to be sought and new authors brought to light. Your success will depend on your ability to do this.

H. P.—The Mubibliarata, the predigious Indian opic, has never been completely translated. It contains over two bundred and twenty thousand lines, being seven-field greater than the Hind and Odyssey constined, "In-dian layle" and "The Seng Colectal" by Edwin Arnold, are extracts from it; size the Bhagarad-Gia.

Sweet Statem—I should be delighted to farnish you a list of books to be read both for instruction and amosement, but neither time zer soarce will permit. Read Richardson "The Choice of Books," which will greatly assist you. We will send it to you if you desire. The price is \$1.00; also "100 Best Books," price in conta

It. V. P.—(1) See "Young Author," in March number of the Joversat, which will explain to you about copyright. (2) It is eminently scoper to send your manuscript from one publisher to another. I would not advise your sending a story that has been published, though not paid for, without the full statement of the field.

A. M. W.—Type-written copy is always preferred (2) A story accepted, published and paid for, is the property of the publisher, and he can issue it in any form he pleases. The subble has no right therein on-less stipulated beforehand. (3) The publisher will at-tent to the copyright, as it belongs to him, not to the subble.

E. J. E., J. I., J. B., Beller-I have been unable to find trace of any of the following books for which you have inquired: "Str. Headred dold Bollars; or, Ar The Prison Gaiss," by Samuel F. Wood; "The Hely of Bandelph Abbey," "Hiver Knife; or, A Social Dag-ger," by Gilva Lovell Wilson. They do not appear in any of the book catalogues.

my of the book cutatogues.

S. L. T.—(1) If you can get your novel published first as a scrial in a magnature of repote. It is certainly advisable to do so. If published in book form, it is difficult to advise whether to sell the manuscript outlight or accept a reyality. If it should not be a success, you round gain by selling outright, On the other hand, if it should be a success, you would to all probability be the gainer by receiving a reyality. (2) Write on facebeen size paper, one side only.

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\*.\* Miss Maude Haywood will be glad through this Department to answer any questions of an Art nature which her readers may send to her. She cannot, however, undertake to reply by mail; please, therefore, do not ask her to do so. Address all letters to MISS MAUDE HAYWOOD, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### THE REVIVAL OF PYROGRAPHY

THE art which is variously called pyrog-raphy, poker-work and burnt wood etch-ing, although a novelty in the sense of being new to the general public of this generation, is in reality the revival of a mode of decoration which should deservedly rank high among the



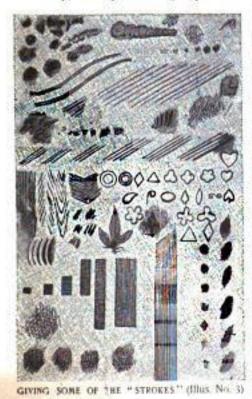
THE NEW MACHINE (Ellus, No. 1)

"minor arts." It was undoubtedly practiced among ancient and savage nations, and coming down to more recent times, examples of the work are to be found in some of the old English churches, in which figure subjects have been represented chiefly in outline, the background being deeply burned away.



THE DIFFERENT "POINTS" USED (Illus. No. 2)

For the enlightenment of those who now hear of this work for the first time, let it be explained that pyrography is the art of drawing upon wood with a red-hot tool, and that when well done, the result is highly decorative and artistic. The various woods burn differently, and by exercising a judicious



choice, according to the subject in hand, per-fectly distinct effects can be gained, and the character of the design emphasized. Former-ly the drawing was done with irons of assort-ed shapes and sizes, which were heated either in the fire or more conveniently in a spirit lamp or gas stove, while pokers literally (hence one of the names given to the work) were employed for the large pieces, or for back-ground surfaces. The principal drawback to these rather primitive tools was the difficul-ty of regulating the

ty of regulating the heat of the fiery pen-cil, but at the same time it must be actime it must be ac-knowledged that wonderfully success-ful results have been attained by enthusi-astic workers in spite of being thus handi-capped. The fact that will doubtless cause by to be come widely popular in this country, as well as on the other side of the water where the taste for it where the taste for it is already widespread, is that a machine (Illustration No. 1) has been invented, by means of 
which the point, which is made of 
platinum, can be kept 
constantly in working order, and the 
heat regulated to any 
intensity desired. 
The outfits necessary, including these ry, including these instruments, have been, within the last few weeks, imported by a firm in New York, which is agent

for them in America, OTHER SPECIMENS OF and they will proba-bly soon be obtainable throughout the

OTHER SPECIMENS OF "STROKES" (Illus. No. 4)

AN EXAMPLE OF ANIMAL WORK (Illus, No. 5)

country.

It should be understood by those ambitious It should be understood by those ambitious to try their hands at this most fascinating work, that the principal qualifications in order to achieve success—for the manipulation of the machine is comparatively a simple matter—area good general knowledge of drawing and of light and shade. It is not an art preminently suited for the amateur who possesses will be noticed by the contract. skill in neither, but it is, on the centrary, capable of a great deal where the artist can boast of taste and imagination in addition to the technical requirements already mentioned. At the same time designs may be traced and transferred to the

wood, and afterwards gone over with the point, with tolerably good result, even where art education is considerably lack-

The selection of the wood used for this work is a matter of some importance. It should be well sea-soned and free from knots. Holly, syca-more and lime are recommended as the light woods,

while bass wood, if carefully chosen, also answers very well, and being cheaper is good for beginners to practice upon. Holly, when burnt, shows a very dark line, and is therefore suited to subjects where strong contrasts are desired; and sycamore is far the best for delicate or fine work, giving an almost infinite gradation of tones. A few experiments upon samples of various woods will teach an artist more about them than a column of writing on the subject. Other kinds which are specially well adapted for pyrography are oak, ash, elm, tulip, chest-nut, cedar and teak.

All the materials necessary for a beginner come in the box centaining the outfit, already come in the box centaining the outfit, already described, although many will soon find a second "point" very useful. Illustration No. 2 shows the various shapes in which these points are made. Figs. 2 and 4 are the most useful for general work. Figs. 9, 10, 11 and 12 are attachments for stamping patterns, which are employed in borders and for other decorntive purposes. The points should be carefully treated, as they are the most expensive item of the outfit, being made of a valuable metal. The benzoline, by means of which the heat is maintained, should be handled with due regard for its inflammable qualities. Although gard for its inflammable qualities. Although not daugerous in the ordinary way, a serious explosion might occur if it were spilled too

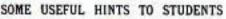
to heat the point in the spirit lamp, when starting work, but after that the lamp is no longer required, as the action of the bellows maintains-and regulates the heat. It is well to practice various strokes on a trial piece of wood for the first attempt, and not to rest content nor to start on a drawing until a tolerable clear even line can be readily produced. Illustrations Nos. 3 and 4 give good suggestions for the kind of strokes that will be found most helpful for this exercise, showing gradations of tone, with ideas for the treatment of background and rounded surfaces. If these of background and rounded surfaces. If these are at first thoughtfully and studiously copied, the worker will find that they have been a great assistance when later on the reproduction of designs from nature or from copies is attempted. The lines should be made coarser and bolder than they appear in the illustra-tions.

All kinds of subjects are suitable for the burnt wood work. Flowers and foliage are employed in designs under every conceivable form, either conventionally or realistically treated. The subject may either be light, with a dark background, or it may show dark, the plain wood being left for the ground. The latter is perhaps essier to manage but the former is usually more effective. Sometimes the background is burnt away very deeply leaving the design in low relief. Figures and land-scape can both be rendered with very decorative result, and portraiture has been also undertaken with great success. Illustration No. 5 gives a good example of animal work in pyrography, ex-

in pyrography, ex-ecuted in the early part of this century. The strokes and the technique generally may be studied with advantage. That the rapid and

That the rapid and andden rise of this art into popular favor is likely to be lasting, is principally owing to its possibilities for interior decoration, which at once lifts it out of the ranks of mere play-work. Architects have been quick to appreciate its value, having in-deed been of the first and probably the and probably the most important of its promoters. It is particularly suitable for the enrichment of the paneling in hall, library or dining-room, and large surfaces in public buildings can, by its means, be rapidly and effectively decorated. At a recent exhibition of pyrography, examples of this art were shown plete decoration of a

as applied to the complete decoration of a small apartment—walls, ceiling, flooring and furniture being all of the burnt wood work.



N painting in oils from the life, some prefer to I painting in oils from the life, some prefer to
put in the first painting entirely in burnt
umber, with no body-color whatever, but the
method taught in one of the Parisian schools
is to begin directly in color, with an extremely
simple palette, yellow-ochre, cobalt-blue, vermilson, crimson-lake and cobalt-green only
being allowed for the flesh, with black and
burnt sienna for dark

Round brushes are usually to be pre-ferred to flat ones for portraits, because the after are apt to lead to the affectations of clever brush-work. In painting backgrounds either may be used indifferently. or perhaps the flat brushes have the ad-

The following is quoted from a letter of advice to begin

ner from an artist of experience in different methods of art education: "Contrary to the opinion of many, I should say never, near paint from copies. It will not teach you to see for yourself. Begin at once from some real object, it may be the simplest thing, merely a tube of paint and a brush, but whatever is chosen, copy from reality, paint what you see, not what some one else sees. Copyists, when they come to work from nature, reproduce the effects they have imitated, not those before them. As you can only draw what you see, if your drawing is wrong it is because you did not see correctly. As a matter of fact the hand will always answer to the eye, though it is difficult to realize it at first, and people who do not draw never find it out. They think they can see things and cannot draw them, but in reality they do not see them, they only look at them, and copying will never teach you to see for yourself. An excellent plan is always to draw afterward from memory whatever you have been working at

In sketch-classes, for rapid drawings a very good effect may be obtained by the use of rod and white chalk only or together with char-coal, upon brown or yellow paper, the latter ground particularly lending itself to wonder-fully truthful representation of the flesh tones, capable of showing all the warmth and color of life. It will be found extremely beneficial

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pear the lamp.

The method of working the machine is shown in Illustration No. 1. It is necessary to make many such studies of the head or single limbs from the living model



ON HOME DRESS MAKING

> MISS HOOPER invites, and will cheerfully answer any questions concerning home dressmaking which may be sent to her by the JOURNAL sisters. While she will answer by mail, if stamp is inclosed, she greatly prefers to be allowed to reply through the JOURNAL, in order that her answers may be generally helpful. Address all letters to Miss Emma M. Hooper, care of

> > UNDER SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Women just before maternity cannot wear ordinary styles without causing remark, which every modest woman shuns, and what to wear or how to make it in such a manner as to insure them comfort and at least a moderate degree of becomingness and fash-

TO INSURE COMFORT AND BECOMINGNESS

ion, becomes an important question.

OW women under special domestic conditions shall dress, is a subject that interests many, but all domes-tic publications fail to notice how much relief, judging from the nu-merous letters received, they might give large portions of their readers. Women, just hefore readers its

#### THE ART OF MENDING



way of handwork has gone over the land, women are taking an interest in the old-fashioned art of mending and darning that surprises one not conversant with the present state of revived, if not lost, arts. Naturally, mending is not darning, and vice terra, but they blend together like two harmonizing shades. Pattence and practice will bring forth wonderful results, as I believe that any woman can mend and darn well if she only wills to do it, and keeps on trying until her object is attained. Many good seamstresses cannot mend, as they never have time to devote to such work; but do not say, "I cannot mend," for you can, if you will, and it is fascinating work to watch the old garment made new, or a rent become almost invisible under the nimble fingers.

THE MATERIALS TO USE

#### THE MATERIALS TO USE

N EVER put new, stiff muslin with old, as from sheer perverseness the old will tear around the edge of the new. Buy several yards of light-weight muslin, wash and boilit soft, and iron out. Keep this for all patches and new pieces to be put in underwear, using 10-thread to sew with. I do not approve of coarse thread or needles in sewing if the material will take a fines, as the former tears. of coarse thread or needles in sewing if the material will take a finer, as the former tears old goods when pulling the thread through. In patching a piece of muslin cut the new piece much larger than the old, and do not fell down the seams of the patch. This will raise a storm, as raw edges are not usually considered a neat finish, but they are at least comfortable, and a thick seam is not if on a thick fabric. Overcast the edges, run the sides around, turn in the edge of the torn part, hem them down, and you will have a flat patch, be it on muslin or flannel underwear. boys' trousers, etc. Always press a patch on the wrong side when it is finished. Use linen thread for mending men's or boys' clothing, or sewing their buttons on. Lace is mended or sewing their buttons on. Lace is manded by basting it on a piece of embroidery leather and working the hole over with lace thread, coming in tiny balls, to imitate the pattern as closely as possible. Lace curtains are quickly and easily mended by pasting with starch a piece of net over the tear, and press-ing it on with a warm iron. When a button tears out, leaving a great hole, cover the space with a piece of the material trebly doubled, sewing it down on all sides, and then sew the button on again. button on again.

## TO MEND WOOLEN DRESSES

WHEN a dress tears, it is nine times out of ten a zigzag line that is made, to try the mender. Baste under this a piece of the new goods, pulling the ragged edges close together, and running a line of long stitches close to the tear, and a second one two inches beyond. Ravel long threads from a bit of the goods; if you have none, use fine sewing silk, goods; if you have none, use fine sewing silk, and darn with them over the unsightly gap, making even attiches over and under the work, running them certainly balf to an inch beyond the hole. When done, apply a damp cloth to the wrong side, and press with a warm iron, first pulling out the basting threads, or the marks will be pressed in the goods. If the tear takes a piece out of the cashmere, or whatever it may be, then baste a new piece, as before, under the torn edges, and use ravelings in a fine darning-needle. This time make three small stitches beyond the edge, on the dress, and two stitches over the edge on to the dress, and two stitches over the edge on to the dress, and two stitches over the edge on to the new or inserted piece. Darn all around in this manner, pulling the thread evenly, and keeping the patch perfectly smooth over the palm of the left hand. In this manner the center of the new piece is not covered with stitches. When done, lay a cloth over the right side of the patch and press it with a warm iron. I have seen this kind of a patch unde by French nuns so beautifully that it could hardly be found. Do not burry with mending, and do not begin a difficult or long task of it when tired.

#### A FEW PRACTICAL HINTS.

IN buying dress goods, always have at least half a yard left over to mend with, or make a new collar, cuffs, etc. Save all the small pieces for mending, as any gown is apt to be torn. If in the liabit of remodeling gowns buy a yard extra material for this task. Save old linen, not only for mending purposes. but for bandages, etc., in time of illness. Old towels are useful for mending, to cut the good portions out and hem for wash rags, and also for cleaning-rags. Old stockings may be cut down for children, and thus every "old thing"

There is much to say on the subject, and this is only a beginning; but next month I will take up the subject again and continue until it is exhausted.

\*DRESSMAKERS \*CORNER \*\*

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any possible question on Home-Dressmaking sent me by my readers. EMMA M. HOOPER

I must ask my correspondents to write me just how their pieces are cut up when they wish information regarding the remodeling of a gown; and also to state the occasions for which a certain costume is wished, when asking how to make it. Another point is in regard to an outfit of any kind, which can be more plainly written of if the writer will tell me how much she wishes to spend upon it. One more important item is- to be brief, yet give necessary detail in an explicit manner.

Mrs. H. K.-Von will have to consult a dyer about our cordurey cleaning well. It is a difficult under

"Sweet Statemen"—I four that this is too late to be of any service to you, but, if not, have a plain front, flat sides and gathered back to your skirt, with a border of vefter six inches deep in front, and narrowing to three inches at the sides. Cont basques, with cuffs, collar, pockets and revers of velvet. Plastron of surah or china silk.

A. E. D.—You should have told me the length of your pinsh skirt. If the plash runs up to the tell, you can make a "bell" skirt of it, and out of the drapery skirt of it, and out of the drapery skirt of coat-pieces and high sheeves to your basque. If it does not run to the belt, get new Henrietts, or a plaid, to make up with the present basque, and keep the plash to use as a trimming only.

B. A. E.—If your complexion is clear, the frackles will not alter the becomingness of any color. As you are rather slender, the present styles of dress goods and costumes just salt you, yet you are not soo than to avoid stripes. Navy-bite, reddin brown, dark green, clear gray, cream, pale bine, some of the heliotrope shades and dark, rich reds you can wear.

BRUNK—Differes is not as becoming an evening color as it is during the day. The faint rese-pinks are exquisite in the gaslight, and trian prettily with chillion ruilles, headed with the composition passementeric, showing several delicate shades in wire and beads. This is from torty to seventy-five cents, as inch in width. Roffies of chillion, not gathered, are from twenty-five to sixty-five cents when four inches deep, the price depending upon the amount of embroidery.

MINNIE R.—Pronounce like it was spelled rayceda, mignosietie-green. Gendarme, rtr., a French soldier; the color is a peculiar blue, worn by the French army, The pian bed-skirts will be worn. Bend me your address if you wish the name of the chart sent you. Wear pink, eid-ress, pale yellow, navy-blue, dark green, red and yellow-browns, cardinal and pale blue, perhaps. The pialn skirts, pointed bodievs and cost baspies. If flat over the bigs and pointed in front, will become yes.

Mas. J. McC.—Your complaint is very natural, but there seems to be no remostly for it except to wear a little drapery on the front of the skirt, jacket fronts to the basque and a long wrap, like the deep capes now worn. For the house the loose-fronted teagowas are restainly the most appropriate. Certainly, do not lose your needful exceptse. I do not think that you can possibly wear the Newmarket, as it is such a plain-filling garment. If possible, get one of the long capes in a dark color.

H. D.—Golden-brown, navy-bine and black, lit up with a color, will protably be safe shades for you to salect. Old-rose is becoming to a sallow complexion, it the eyes are dark. You can have good serge and cashniere gowns from seventy-five cents to one dollar a yard; an excellent cloth is one dollar and fifty cents, a flat Bedford certling is one dollar and the entry-five cents, and figured cheviots and camel-hair goods are from serventy-five cents. Trim with slik gimp bull an inch wide and twelve to sixteen cents a yard.

"Weary Mothers"—Unless your camel's-bair is very wide you have a short pattern. Have a nearly plain skirt in the front and sides, with a box-plained or gathered back. Head the bem with brown or green gimp, thirteen cents a yard. A round walst opened in the back, with the fronts full from the shoulders, brought down to form a slight point; high steeves and plastron of sunh, the celor of the gimp, or sleeves of the dress material, if there is sufficient. Finish the lower edge of the walst, wrists and collar with the gimp.

G. B. G.—The tea-gown is permissible for receiving the ordinary calls, but not for a bride on her "at-home" days, when both the visitors and hosters are sup-posed to use more executing than the pertilest of tea-gowns implies. After your first wedding calls are made you can wear the ten-gowns, but for the first three or four Wednesdays wear a handsome home gown, which should differ from an ordinary street costume. One of light weolen goets, having yoke and coreslet of velvet, and trimmed in jet glung, would be stylich made in princesse style.

in princesse style.

GUILLETTA—A boy of ten years can wear long transers, if it is wished; but knee trousers are usually worn by city boys until they are at least twelve years of age. A pink veivet toque, trimmed with a black pompon, and black veivet strings, would be very pretty, a little jet adding much to its appearance. You do not tell me how much cloth or veivet you have, but the veivet could only be used as a vest in a long coathasque. Sievess of the cloth, unless not afte to match high thick silk gimp. I regret that you have met with such misbrunes.

Extra —Such — see

Entra-Such a girl as you describe can wear gray, it up with a vest of old-rose, deep pink or cardinal. Black not, for a costume, is too old for a girl of sixteen, stay young while you can, for youth never returns. Make the gray gown with an almost pink skirt, having a fan-back, and a ruffle across the edge, headed with slik ginp. Coal basque, having high sleeves and hip pockets, finishing all redges with the braid. Bevers of the same, also edged, or revers, collar and pockets of velvet, and not edged with the gimp. Full plastron of pink, etc., chim or sarah slik, and wear ribbon of the same color basied in the neck.

same color basied in the neck.

FLORA—You wrote your letter too late for an answer before this issue. I am sorry to disappoint any one, but a letter written \*eptember ?th could not be asswered in the October basis. I think you have selected an excellent plan far your girl-friends to get a full knowledge of Title Lautow Hours Journal. A rese-pink crépon, light weolen goods trimmed with chiffso ruffles, bearled with passeemmenterie, would be very presty for the hanquet, and then answer for an evening dress. This is one deliar a yard and forty inches wide. A chira sikk at sevenity cents would be both twenty-seven and thirty-two inches, according to the quality.

Mes. J. K.—The value skirts now worm must prove

china stik at seventy cents would be both twenty-seven and thirty-two inches, according to the quality.

Miss. J. K.—The plain skires now wern must prove becoming to you, only in place of a ruffle head the same with narrow sitis gings, of use a narrow border of velvet. A void the cont basques, and wear a pointed bodies having a deep, coat-tail back. There have been several articles in the Jot KNAL upon proper dressing for stout figures. The fashion-plates are made by French ideas usually, and they think a tail, shouler figure makes a better picture. Send me your address, and I will enclose you a few pictures suitable for little women. Breitle-shaped trimmings and tapering revers are becoming to short people, also moderately high sieeves and collars, and the very untily trailing skirts now worn. Braili your long hair and twine it in a long-shaped relifient the maps of the seek to the crown of the head. Wear narrow-striped goods.

F.—Cream albatross is thirty-nine inches wide, and sixty to seventy-five cents. I would much prefer a cream cripon, a cryp wooden fabrie, and ratice than this a cream china silk, twenty-two inches wide, and seventy cents a yard. If you get the cripon at one dollar, forty inches, make with a plain front and sides, and fan-platied back, lying five inches on the floor at the center-back. Trim with a bias ruffle, ten inches around the slight train; head with slik ging, at fifteen conts; basque pointed back and front, with a slight V-shaped neck, and long, full-topped sievers. Trim the lower sign, wrists and seek with chiffun ruffles, from inches deep, theiry cents a yard, using six yards, honded with the ging. Crochet buttons, while slippers, for one dollar and fifty; while surely givers, one deliar and fifty; while surder givers, one deliar and fifty; while surder givers, one deliar and fifty; while surder givers, one deliar any address. Trim the ton-gount with his knew collar, deep cuffs and revers of jabots of black lace.

O commence with the underclothes, have them on deep yokes, and wear warm, not thick or heavy garments. An easy-fitting corset or corset waist will do no injury if worn properly, and will give a much better figure to the wearer. For a street dress have

figure to the wearer. For a street dress have stripes or plain colors, rather dark than light, and a wrap like one of the long capes now worn, if the person is tall. If of a short figure, one of the full length wraps having a close back and peasant fronts below a yoke will prove more becoming.

The dress skirt should have the usual narrow fan-back now worn, and a slight drapery in front near the top, which is given by cutting the front about four inches longer, and arranging three or four folds diagonally into the belt. The bodice may be a coat, jacket or pointed basque. In any case it should open pointed basque. In any case it should open from the shoulders over a loose vest made like a drooping blouse of soft silk. Have nothing very tight in fit, but shapely, and to give as long lines as possible.

SOME OTHER SUGGESTED DESIGNS

SUCH a skirt as the above may also be worn with a bloom front with a blouse front made with a lining . The soft China silk is especially adapted for this purpose, for its clinging qualities. Over this is worn a blazer having a snug back, rolling collar, high sleeves and loose, cutaway fronts. This suit is appropriate for the house or street, and is prettier made of plain goods, with a trimming of silk gimp or rolling collar with a trimming of silk gimp or rolling collar and cuffs of velvet, with a border on the skirt to correspond. Odd skirts may be worn in the house with the half loose tea-jackets of surah or China silk or cashmere, which have either loose fronts meeting in the center or cutaway fronts over a loose vest. Jabots and frills of lare at the neck, wrists and down the front edges serve to disguise the figure. Tea-gownare becoming, as they are made with a demitrain and loose fronts. A Watteau back is better than a plain princess, as it narrows the figure. The loose fronts of a soft material may fall loose from the neck or be slightly canght at the waist-line. Anything like a belt should be avoided, also cross-wise trimmings, short bodices, yokes or round waists. The dress bodies, yokes or round waists. The dress skirts should be cut with an upward curve at the top in order to have them hang evenly at the lower edge.

# A FEW RECENT CHANGES

SOME new princess gowns for the house button from the shoulder to the edge of the skirt. From the knees down the sides are left open, showing a facing of contrasting goods. Chiffon and silk frills trim a bodice from the shoulders to the point of the bodice where they meet. Others are gathered around the back of the arch and continue down the the back of the neck and continue down the front on either side of the battons to the point where they are narrowed. The sleeves of all costumes are very full above the elbows, some of the latest having a puffing around the top of the arm sides of velvet cut on the bias, doubled, and five inches wide before it is folded. Deep cuffs on bishop sloeves are funcied of a second material. Velvet yokes and correlets may be said to fairly "rage." Sleeves of the dress felicies and a contraction material. of the dress fabric or of a contrusting material are equally fashionable. Slender figures like the double cont basque, which shows a second skirt part of velvet longer than the upper one of cloth, etc. The five-gored skirts trimmed with gimp down each seam are increasing in number. Many French skirts have a width of five yards, very plain, and lab! in a triple box-plait in the back; is styled the "umbrella" skirt. Borders and ruffles are put on decreasing from the state of deeper in front and tapering toward the sides

Some of the princess gowns made for slender figures are without darts, having the fullness drawn as smoothly as possible over the fitted lining, and caught in tiny plaits running under a cincture belt or girdle. Others have a short, pointed basque-front, with the outside material cut on the blas, so as to fit without any fullness. The skirt in such a case is of may fullness. The skirt in such a case is of the plain "bell" shape, slipped under the basque, with the back cut as a princess, and the opening down the left shoulder and arm seam made as invisible as possible.



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# HATS AND BONNETS FOR CHRISTMAS WEAR

## By Isabel A. Mallon



SUMMER hat always seems like the historical butterfly who, although he was very beautiful and of many colors, met his fate and came to an untimely death by being drowned in a tea-cup. When the sum-mer hat is taken off, the

roses and the lace and the fluffy trimmings and the soft ribbons all have what women call and the soft ribbons all have what women call
"a mussed look," and do not seem as if there
were any future in store for them. With the
winter hat it is different. There are always
pieces of velvet left over from last season,
shapes that may be altered, feathers that may
be curied and velvet that may be steamed into
good condition. These, of course, are to be
used on the rather dressy hat; for the jaunty
walking hat is almost entirely without decoration unless a knot of ribbon, a tiny wing or
a pompon be counted as such.

#### A JAUNTY AND PRETTY HAT

THE soft felt hats for wear with the tailor-made suits or for traveling are at once jaunty and pretty. In shape they all tend to the Tyrolean, a slight difference being shown by their being shorter in the back, higher or lower in the crown, as is most becoming. The colors are black, dark blue, speckled blue, mauve, emerald-green and golden-brown. In almost every instance

almost every instance almost every instance a broad or narrow band of ribbon is about the crown, and the dec-ration, which is very simple, is placed on the left side a little near the front. Occasionally it extends over the edges,

extends over the edges, but oftener the loops are quite inside the rolling brim.

A typical Tyrolean hat is of dark blue cloth finished with binding such as is used on men's cloth bats. About the cloth hats. About the crown is a two-inch crown is a two-inch band, perfectly smooth, of dark blue velvet, and on the side is a double box-plait of the velvet, which stands up a little above the crown and has its ends concealed by a smart little bow of velvet, (Illustration No. 1). If one does not care for one does not care for so elaborate a walking hat, then a loop of ribbon with a wing stuck through it, or a tiny bird, is in good

taste. Pompons are also liked in these hats. The tall, stiff grenadier-like pompon should be placed just in front.

#### THE STYLISH CONICAL CROWNS

A TYPICAL TYPOLEAN HAT (Illus, No. 1)

THE conical crown is noted not only in hats, but in bonnets, and is really most attractive. Dainty little bonnets either of velvet or felt have this pointed little crown, and set up well and easily on the head. When they are felt, a decoration of rather elaborate they are felt, a decoration of rather elaborate velvet is just in front, so that its softness comes on the hair. Small beads, usually the pris-matic ones, outline the edges, and some fanci-ful trimming gives a chic air to the entire chapeau. The Toreador has a very conical crown which, by causing the brim to stand a little further, makes it more becoming than before. The new turbans also have conical crowns and are decorated by an inch wide binding of velvet, and have an elaborate ar-rangement of loops and knots of velvet the omning of verves, and have an elaborate ar-rangement of loops and knots of velvet the same hue, just slightly to the side and front. Such a hat as this could only be worn by some one who does not need the softening effect of a bang, for it requires to be placed well forward on the face.

on the face.

A very pretty little bonnet (Illustration No. 2) is of dark brown felt with a conical crown shaped down short and straight in the back, while in the front its brim is broader and bent into scallops. It has its entire edge outlined with brown prismatic beads; that is, while one sees many colors, the brown one is the principal. Valuet had in house, folds is degree access. pal. Velvet laid in heavy folds is drawn across the front from each side, and is pulled down into one of the curves, where it is held by a brown crescent. Starting out from this are three branches of heather which, while they stand up a little yet turn directly to the back. The ties of ribbon velvet are fastened under a knot just in the back, and coming forward are looped under the chin.

#### THE WAVING PLUMES

PLUMES big and little, dark and light, falling and standing up, are in very gen-eral favor on the large hats, especially on those that are bent in some odd or picturesque way. The favorite mode of arranging them is in the stiff fashion known as the Prince of Wales. When there are two bunches of feathers on the hat or bonnet whatever it may be, those in front being somewhat smaller than those at the back, they are tied together with a nar-row ribbon which, in addition to their being wired, gives them the air belonging absolutely to the plumes of his royal highness the future King of England. On large hats, plumes ar-ranged in this way are very high and are really very trying to the face, as they stand up, rowivery trying to the face, as they stand up posi-tively in an aggressive manner and give none of their pretty softening effect to the skin. Really, though, it must be confessed that they have a rather smart air which-is-most at tractive.

Emerald green plumes are noted on brown ats, brown on green, gray on gray, blue on Emerald green plumes are noted on brown hats, brown on green, gray on gray, blue on black, and, of course, the usually rich effect of all black plumes on black hats is seen. The black costumes call for these, but very often women who do not care to wear an all black costume gain a bit of color by having contrasting tips on their chapeaux. For evening wear somewhat long plumes, white having pink, blue, shrimp or yellow tips are worn, and these usually are arranged so that they fall loosely over the hat, and although reall; firm in position flare up in a way that would fair loosely over the hat, and atthough reali-firm in position flare up in a way that would suggest their going to join the original ostrich from which they came. These feathers, be-cause they are odd, must be rich and fell, for when decorations are unique they must be so perfect that they can bear absolute criticism. when decorations are unique they must be so perfect that they can bear absolute criticism. A very odd bonnet for evening wear consists of a coronet of cut jet with white Prince of Wales tips at the front and back and narrow ties of white velvet ribbon. This gave to its wearer a rather queenlike look, but the women who admired it knew that it had to be done up with the same care as if it were a crown of diamonds, inasmuch as the finely cut jet facets will easily drop off and so require to be done up in cotton, wool or soft tissue paper. A quaintly pretty hat intended for street wear is of brown felt, the shape originally being a low crown with a broad brim, but it is bent down here and up there until the original shape is altogether forgotten. It comes almost to a point in front, and there a small bunch of emerald feathers fall, while at the back a larger bunch forms the decoration, and long green gros grain striper come from the

long green gros grain strings come from the back and are looped in a large, somewhat stiff bow just under the chin.

Although so much has been said about trimming bonnets at the back, and although they are seen decorated with feathers and aigrettes until they look like Eiffel towers in millinery, still milliners who look into the future do not hesitate to say the trimmings will return to the front again, as they the front again, as they have no becoming qualities when they are

qualities when they are placed so far from the face. Just now opinion is divided by their being trimmed both at the back and from so that really everybody ought to be suited. It is certain that bonnets will be small, although one resembling the poke of some years ago, and worn much off the face is brought forward and is gaining considerable favor, still I cannot but think that the quiet, ladylike capote made either of velvet, felt or cloth, varied by its trimming, or its size, will continue in fashion at least one season longer. season longer.

#### AMONG THE PICTURESQUE HATS

A MONG the picturesque hats the most becoming is the one which Lady Clancarty, of famous memory, were on her pretty
head when she went to King William to plead
for her husband's life. It is a low crown hat
with a broad brim, bent a little at the back with a broad brim, bent a little at the back and front so that it arches at each side. The decorations are usually, because one wants to be historical, two plumes, one starting on the right side from under a clasp that must be diamonds, it is so bright, and which falls far over the rim and rests against the hair. The other, a shorter feather, starts from the back



THE BECOMING SPOON-SHAPED HAT (Illus. No. 3)

under a tiny bow of velvet and comes forward well on the crown to give it a fluffy look.

It must be confessed that nothing is so becoming to the feminine face as velvet. Consequently the announcement that tall velvet hats, large or smalt, will obtain this season, has been received with gratification. Of course felt ones will be worn, but to be absolutely as Madame La Mode dictates, an all-velvet hat is requisite. They are made large and bent in every pretty picturesque way



THE STYLISH CONICAL CROWN (Illus. No. 2)

suited to the face. The bonnets are made small and fit right down on the head, bring-ing the hair out in a most effective manner.

#### THE SEASON'S SMALL HATS

THE SEASON'S SMALL HATS

The plateau hat, which has set so daintily on many a bead this last season, is now brought out in velvet and decorated with loops of ribbon at the back. It always had the air of flying off the head of whoever wore it; but in velvet it loses a little of this look. A very smart one to be worn with a black and red gown is of black velvet laid in folds from the back until a shell-like effect is produced. Very high ribbon bows of bright scarlet stand up from the back, and from among them are Very high ribbon bows of bright searlet stand up from the back, and from among them are three tiny black feathers tied with a red rib-bon, exactly as are the feathers that belong to the Prince of Wales. Another round hat that is very becoming to a young woman is a straight turban of grey felt; about the crown is a band of dark blue velvet which shows just a little above a bright covered with one is a band of dark blue velvet which shows just a little above a brim covered with gray krimmer, the fur, by-the-by, which a great many people call, in mistake, grey astra-chan. Just at one side is a cluster of pompons made of the fur. Of course, a hat like this is in-tended to be worn with a special coat, and in this case it is with a gray cloth trimmed with gray krimmer.

#### SOME QUIET HATS

THE liking for the spoon-shaped hat has not by any means disappeared, and many of the new shapes, especially those with medium brims, show the point that so many have found becoming. A girl with golden-brown hair which she means shall be seen, has gotten for the winter season a hat that will resemit this. permit this.

In shape, the hat shown in Illustration No. In shape, the hat shown in filustration No. 3 has a low crown and a medium brim, faced with velvet, that rolls up slightly all around the head, and is cut to a sharp point just in front. It is outlined with a fine gold passementerie, and at the back, where the trimming is, are loops of heavy satin ribbon with gold aigrettes standing from them. This hat being on a band stands far from the head, and gives the hair an opportunity to be seen to best adthe bair an opportunity to be seen to best advantage. One says quiet, and then talks of gold decorations, which sounds a little queer. But in this case the gold has been so carefully arranged that never for a moment does it look out of place.

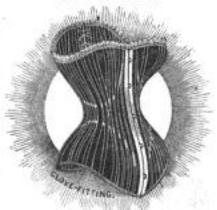
# FOR YOU AND FOR ME

Now, it's just this way. You and I probably each want a pretty bonnet; not being second cousins to Crossus, we can't walk in and order bonnets as we would blackberries. But I tell you what we can do. If we are not elever enough to make bonnets for our selves, and I regard it as more than eleverness— I think it's a talent—why, then, the best thing for us to do is to wait. Wait until the rush for bonnets is over; wait until the general woman has satisfied her soul as far as the bonnet is has satisfied her soul as far as the bonnet is concerned, and then go to a fashionable miliner's, pick out your chapeau and coolly ask him his price. Somebody says that half the secret of being well served in stores is to retain a coolness of manner that overwhelms. He will probably say twenty-five dollars. You can look at the material and decide whether there is anything that will be left over for next season, and if there isn't you can depart to another fashionable milliner's. When you get there and discover the very bonnet that has been tempting you for many weeks, try it on and have them tell for many weeks, try it on and have them tell you again that it is twenty-five dollars. Then turn to the milliner and offer her ten, and the chances are she'll take it. And this is the reason why; she knows she's going to have to carry it over the season and risk the moths dining on it next summer. She also knows that it didn't begin to cost her twenty-five dollars, and that she has made a greater profit on other hats, so that she can afford to lose a little on this. Most important of all, she's gained a customer, and there is no doubt about the more an who were a treater for dollars. it that the woman who gets a twenty-five dol-lar bonnet for ten dollars will return some day and bring a friend who will pay thirty-five for an eight-dollar one. This is the diplo-macy of millinery and the faith of lovely

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# THE SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

By Isabel A. Mallon

MRS. MALLON will be glad to answer any question about woman's wear which may be sent to her by JOURNAL readers. She asks, however, that she be permitted to answer through this Department in the JOURNAL; though, if stamps are inclosed, she will reply by mail. Address all letters to MRS. MALLON, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



FTER having been on earth goodness only knowshownsany years, it has at last been discovered that the beauty of a neck is retained by permitting it to go uncovered. In the old days neither the Romans nor their con-temporaries were any-

thing that even resem-bled a collar, while the few nations who did affect collars had the few nations who did affect collars had them made of magnificent jewels, so that they rested like neckhoes far down on the neck itself. With the high collar, or even the collar that we call medium, came a noticeable change in the throat and neck. The one lost its firmness and whiteness, and the other became bony and unbenotiful. So, afterall, the only way to really keep one's neck beautiful is to wear it not necessarily uncovered, but with a soft finish at the throat and keeping the neck unhamat the throat and keeping the neck unham-pered by stiff linen.

ONE of the prettiest of the new handker-chiefs is black crops de chine with a bor-der of fleur de lis wrought out in gold thread as its finish. These are shown in white, scar-let and supplies blue. Of course, they are merely decorative adjuncts, but they can be made a very smart addition to the toilette. Fushionable girls have for every-day use large linen lawn bandkerchiefs with a hemstitched border and a half inch wide lace edge. The initials are wrought out in the corner in very

THE deep square veil that comes in rose point, appliqué, or an imitation of either and in all white, has not had the same approbation given here that it obtained both in Paris and in London. Whether it is that it is and in London whether it is that it is not writted to the American considerate and the constitution of the con not suited to the American complexion can-not be found out; but it is undoubtedly for one of these reasons that the delicate real lace veil has not met with the same approval.

HATS of all velvet, inclining somewhat to the beef-eater shape and having a high cluster of feathers at one side, promise to be in vogue during the season. They are shown in golden-brown, olive, gray and billiard

In making up the plaid costumes for the winter a plain color is, in almost every instance, combined with the plaid in one way or another. Capes of the plaid in one way or another. Capes of the plain cloth, high puffed sleeves of it, pocket laps and somerimes a smooth band about the edge of the skirt placed just as fur is, will be affected. In many instances a cost of the plain cloth is liked, and really when the plaid is one that permits the use of a blue or green or dark scarlet plain cloth coat with or without fur trimpings it will be found to give a pair of sensitive. mings, it will be found to give an air of special style to the gown.

It is interesting to know that an intelligent hair dresser claims that blondes cannot be done away with; that blondes are essentially the beauties of civilization, and that they cannot be driven away. He says that the blonde can dress more effectively, and that a well-kept blonde has ten years' advantage in the point of youthful looks. You can not exputage her in favor of the brunette even in literature, for in the novels turned out during the past year there have been three hundred and past year there have been three hundred and eighty-two blondes to eighty-two brunettes.

THE jewel pins that were so popular at one time have lost their prestige, the sim-pler tortoise shell, jet or amber being in their place. Indeed, the loop of plain shell, which can be so expensive and which, when imitated, is so chemp, has rather more vogue given it than any other.

FOR evening wear at concerts or the oper T nothing is quite so pretty as a tiny bon-net formed of a wreath of roses with black ribbon velvet strings to the them in position. They are usually placed rather well forward on the head, and pinned at the sides to the bair by tiny little pins with white heads.

B LUE and white striped silk blooses will be worn during the winter with the cutaway jackets of blue cloth. It is always supposed that over these will be assumed a long cloak or cape that will hide the little jacket

IN colors this season the blues are rather gray in line while the grays either have a tinge of lavender or lilac, or else show a greenish line deepening into mignonette or sage. The heliotropes are more than ever suited to those brunettes who have a clear complexion, but the warmen who is unfortered everything. but the woman who is unfortunate enough to be sallow should never wear or permit to be near ber any shade of the delicate line. But the glaring emerald green is not only at once trying, but loud, and can not be commended even for the much quoted lady who has the skin of a peach. The popularity of black is very great. The soft wools, or mixtures of silk and wool being shown especial favor. A black wool gown is always refined not ladylike. So she who can get only one gown will be wise in choosing that it shall be entirely in the fashion by being black. A LTHOUGH organionally odd colors are noted in gloves, still the various tans and gray shades, as well as the white and the black, are really the ones worn. Though pink, blue or deep yellow may match a costume, it is not in good taste to wear them.

F one wishes to be economical and freshen I up black satin slippers it can be easily done by covering them entirely with finely cut done by covering them entirely with finely cut jet beads. Sew each one on separately and then they will not be likely to come off. Another very pretty way of concealing the ravages of time on slippers is to have a bugegauze rosette, made very pully, standing up well and high from the slipper and in this way accomplishing two things—that is, the instep is made to look higher and the greyish look of the satin is completely hidden.

If during the season you intend to wear white gloves very much, take the advice that I have gained by experience, and though they cost a little more, get a glacé glove in preference to the undressed glove, as they will clean much better and do not so easily show that they have been undergoing the scouring

THE gold girdles, that is, those of wide gal-loon and having on them a deep gold buckle, will be worn all winter. They are not expensive and will look well with a cashmere or black stuff dress of any sort.

VERY young girls who are permitted to go to informal parties usually have plain skirts of light silk, or nuns' veiling, finished around the bottom with a festooning of crepe de chine. The bodice is a draped one, and should always be high at the neck and long in the sleeves. The Valois sieeres, that come in a point down over the hands, will be found most becoming, as young girls are apt to be slender of arm and a little awkward of hand.

A PRETTY way to finish a night dress is to scallop, with colored thread, that part of the placket which laps over, and then to embroider all over the collar and ouffs, which, by-the-by, are outlined in the same way, tiny flowers, that is, daisies, rosebuds, forget-me-nots or butter-cups, in the same color and after the flat Kensington fishion. In addition to their being very pretty, some suitable work is afforded for a great many idle hands.

NO evening dress is too elaborate or too light a texture not to have fastened quite near the edge and between the back and front a huge bow of broad velvet ribbon appliquée-i flatiy in place and made to look as if it were holding two parts of the gown together. Bows made in this fashion of very broad braid are liked on cloth gowns.

'N this day, when enormous hats are seen, it I must not be forgotten that small ones are also in vogue, and a tiny bit of a woman must not look as if she were being extinguished under an enormous hat covered with rich plumes when she would look daintier and prettier in a turban or small bonnet, both of which are good form.

MONG the most becoming veils may be A cited the one of thin net that has upon it tiny stars of cut jet; this veiling is rather expensive, but it will wear well, as the jet stars are each sewed separately in place and so have solved to many a tiny girl just how the stars stay up in the sky.

W OMEN who look well in very broad turnover collars and deep cuffs of white linen are making them fashionable by wearing them; when they are becoming they are so very becoming that the wearers cannot be blamed for the energy with which they push them, but as they are unbecoming to so many it is almost to be hoped that they will not be generally adopted,

A VERY presty Christmas gift for one's sweetheart or one's brother is a hand-some brush having a back of tortoise shell with a monogram or cipher cut into the shell itself. This with the comb is strapped in a pretty leather case and possesses the two desirable qualities of being ornamental and ase-

ONE of the most curious rings seen lately is of aluminum with a very dark ruby set in it. The ring looks almost black, and it is only at night that the stone is at its best, and impresses one with its great beauty,

LTHOUGH the style of the new hats rather demands that they should be set forward, still it is well to remember that a hat brought too far over the face is at once trying, and gives a rather hard, bold look.

THE busy woman finds a useful ornament for her chatelaine in a pencil that exactly imitates a match, and which may suggest to the looker on either that she is matchiess, or her match has been found.

WHAT is known as the sharp-pointed Spanish bong is very much in vogue. but it must be remembered that the hair must grow in this way for it cannot be cut in this shape or trained to it.



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# FUR COATS AND FUR TRIMMINGS

By Isabel A. Mallon



HE gowns and jackets of the winter season are themselves cut with such

the winter season are themselves cut with such great plainness that the use of a flat or band decoration is necessary upon them. Of course, the preference is given to fur, though it is mingled so often with braid or feathers on the elaborate gowns that indeed it is suited thoroughly to the house gown, the street costume or the beautiful dress that is to be worn in the evening. Fluffy trimmings are given the preference, and although a great deal of astrachan and gray krimmer (which is often incorrectly called gray astrachan) are noted, still, mink, or its limitations are given a decided preference. Russian sables are the finest fars in the world, and equally, of course, the little animals are the smallest, and are the most becoming, the soft, fine light from the fur bringing out particularly well all the good of the complexion, and toning down all that is bad.

I think we women always like to know a little of the removal belowing to particularly well as the proposed to the complexion of the complexion and toning down all that is bad.

is bad.

I think we women always like to know a little of the personal belongings of people, and so I was interested when I was told by a large New York furrier that the finest sables in this country belonged to Mrs. C. P. Huntington, and the finest chinchills to Mrs. Langtry, who used it to line a sapphire-blue velvet cost. It's rather nice to know about people



A FUR TRIMMED GOWN (Illus. No. 1)

who have such beautiful things, even if one can't possess them one's self. After Russian sables, the favorite fur trimmings are Hudson Bay sable, mink, black marten, stone marten, blue fox, black fox, black bear, Persian, as-trachan and krimmer. Most all these furs are very closely imitated, and even in a store like Gunther's a thoroughly good imitation intended for a dress trimming can be gotten.

#### HOW TO PLACE THE DECORATION

THE favorite mode of arranging a street gown is, first of all, to think over your material, next of all whether you are trimming a new dress or freshening an old one. In the case of the old one you need to hide the spots and to make your trimming act as a good friend, and charitably conceal all de-fects. Now, suppose you are buying a gown and you fancy a black serge; your skirt is made with extreme plainness, and your bodice basque has long skirts that reach almost to your knee. You are like old Grimes' cout, all buttoned down before, though your collar is not quite so high, nor quite so close-fitting as it was last year. Your sleeves are raised high on the shoulders and shaped in to fit the arm. There is the plain dress. Now select your trimming. Get an inexpensive quality of quality of either bear or marten, choosing this because it always sews out wider than it is. Have a band of it about your skirt at the front and sides, pipe your cost with it all around the edges, so that about an inch of fur shows, and then have a turn over collar of fur as the neck finish. You may or may not have cuffs; the furriers say they are not fashiomable and the dressmakers say they are. Just a little below the waist-line put rather deep pocket laps of the fur, and behold? your costume is transmed, and is really a very smart one. For your bounet choose a tiny black felt, pape it with fur, and put a Prince-of-Wales bunch of bright elive feathers at the back, tying them

in place so that they may look as if placed there carelessly, and yet the strings will come from under them and be looped just in front. Now this gown is plainly shown in libustration No. I, and she who will make over a gown, or would have a new one, cannot do better than use this for a model.

#### THE FASHIONABLE FUR COATS

THE FASHIONABLE FUR COATS

EVERY year it is announced with the interpolarity that the seals are fast dying out, and yet with the same regularity beautiful fur coats are developed, and make happy the hearts of a good many people. I think I have said before that I regard a seal-skin coat as a good investment; it looks well, it can be altered from season to season, and one that has seen and one that has seen eight years of good, honest wear looks me honest wear looks me straight in the face as much as to say "stand up for us," and so I do Experience is the very best teacher, and ad-vice is not worth giving unless it has experi-ence as its background.

#### THE LATEST SEAL JACKET

THE new seal jacket is the veritable Louis XV. It comes almost to the knees, fitting quite closely, and has, at the proper distance below the waist-line, deep pocket laps that are vandyked on the lower edge. The collar is a straight one, broken just in front in two points. There is no trimming and no cuffs on this coat, and its beauty depends entirely on the perfection of the seal and the fit. Another jacket, and Another jacket, and one that will be much liked for younggirls, is that which is known as three-quarters length; it is loose in front, has a large turned over col-lar, and fits in the back : it is double-breasted, and fastens from the shoulder straight across the corsage to the edge. The sleeves are full and drawn into deep cuffs. What is known as the seal

sacque is always in fashlon. It is double-breasted, has a slight slit up the back, and is decorated with a deep Russian collar. It has plain sleeves slightly ruised on the shoulders.

SOMETHING HOVEL IN FURS IT is most desirable, as well as most eco-I nomical, to get something pretty in fursthat will form a neck trimming which is detachable. Capes are not always desimble, especially if they are to be worn by some one who is stout, or who does not find the cloth coat sufficiently warm. By the-by, the new capes of fur are made

longer, fit more closely, and have a decided point in the back. The novelty, how-ever, is the Elizabethan

ever, is the Elizabethan collar. It is made of sable or sable tails, mink or mink tails, and then of any of the rather close furs in vogue. The collar stands high up above the neck with a slight flare, fastens close nader the chin, and under the chin, and comes down forming a plastron which covers almost entirely the front of the bodice. This is accompanied by a muff to match, and the set, which may be gotten in costly or more expensive furs, will be found to add to the shape of the figure and to be very stylish in its effect Just how it fits is shown in illustration No. 2.

#### CLOTH-TRIMMED COATS

HEAVY serges, diagonals, smooth cloths and camel's-hairs are made after the Louis XV fashion; have piping of some pretty fur. pocket laps, cuffs, col-lar and muff to match. The cloths are shown in all colors, but I

particularly recom-mend black camel's-hair, as at is very much in vogue, and is becoming and warm. The dark blues look well trinsmed with saluk, but have not that suchet which pertains to a black cont. In all things this year black will be fashionable, THE SMART CRAVATTE THIS YEAR

A GAIN the little mink and sable and Per-A GAIN the little mink and sable and Persian lambs are shown just as they are when alive, and to be put right around one's neck. They are fashionable, not so very expensive, and with a muff to match make a very pretty finish to a plain coat. Apropos to these cravattes it must be remembered that they may be certainly appreciated as a delightful Christmas gift. Muffs are made of the skins of all animals, though I can't quite make up my mind whether the seai is an animal or a fish. They are much larger than before, and consequently give a more dignified air to the woman who carries one. The fluffy furs, such as the black marten, black fox, and their imitations, though they may be the same size, really look much larger than do those with the close hair. After all, in buying a muff, it is just as well to get a big one, for it can always be cut down small, while a little one can't be cut up large.

up large.

#### CLOTH AND FUR CAPES

COMBINATION A COMBINATION of cloth, velvet and fur makes one of the most beautiful and useful capes that can be imagined. It is long enough to cover one's back and high enough to keep one's neck warm; in fact, it comes almost to the knees. The one I saw had a deep under cape, reaching to the knees, of ing to the knees, of pule gray cashmere. Above it was a gray velvet coat that seemed to be three capes, but was in reality only one, having the edge finished with a row of chinchills, and two rows above this of the for, at regular inter-vals, gave the triple effect. The collar was high, and the lining of gray brounds. This shows the cape as it was worn in the street.
(Hlustration No. 3.)
When it is intended for evening wear; it is made sufficiently long to cover the entire claborate this cape is, in reality, very simple, and the home dress-maker should be able to make one like it. If the expense of a velve upper care is not do.

the expense of a velvet upper cape is not desired, why, then, one can have it of the cashmere, which is pretty, and the same effect would be produced. In all-black, with a black far; in white, with a brown fur and in gray with a black, brown or gray fur, this useful and unique little cape would be most becoming.

#### THE BOA AND MUFF

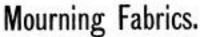
THE long fluffy box, which has always re-tained its prestige in London and in Paris, is shown in black bear, blue, red and black fox; indeed, in all skins that give the soft look only gained by the long-haired fur. A woman who can wear a well-fitting cloth gown, with just a chumois bodice under it and who does not need a

who does not need a who does not need a wrap, often chooses the long bea and the big muff as the warm-looking adjuncts to her get up. To a tall, slender girl one of the large muffs with a fur boa is executally bebox is especially becoming, and as fur is not as contrary as feathers, which will lose their good looks in damp weather, it is certainly wiser to choose the skin rather than the fuzz of the early ostrich. Nobody ever connects fass and furs, because fars have a beauty of their own, but five and feathers seem as natural as furs and luxury. In wear-ing your boa do not tie it; instead, have little ribbons on it that tie just where you wants confine it and want to confine it, and you will then find it will not only look better but wear very

much longer.

Now, will you remember what I say,
just my usual little
last word, that the
triuming which is effective does not always need to be expensive, will rule in the world of trimulage, and, consequently, when

R IN FUR (Illus, No. 2) consequently, when you are looking out for what you wish to make rich your pretty gown, by all means thouse the wooly, finfly animal who is sacrifired at the shrine of beauty and I do not think you will find I have advised a roughly.



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A STYLISH, SENSIBLE CAPE (Illus, No. 3)

THE ELIZABETHAN COLLAR IN FUR (Illus, No. 2)

# DOMESTIC HELPS AND CULINARY HINTS

Helpful Suggestions from Experienced Minds

#### HOUSEKEEPING AS A PROFESSION

By EDETH DECKSON



YOUNG housekeeper only recently said to me after years of failure: "For the next two or "For the next three years I am going to make housekeeping my business. I mean not only to learn bow to do everything connected with it, but also to study and find the best and most simple methods of managing the whole."
If that intention

should be carried out, there will be no danger that that young woman's housekeeping will not be successful. It is a fact that many women regard the care of a home too much in the light of an in-

care of a home too much in the light of an in-cidental, one among many occupations which they propose to carry on. Some of them are musical, artistic or literary in their tastes, and see abused if household cares rob them of the time they wish to devote to their favor-ite pursuits. Some are engaged in various kinds of charitable work, which they consider of more importance than the doing of the of more importance than the doing of the numberless little things about a home, which may take a whole day's time, and leave one at night with the unsatisfactory impression of

at ingot with the binatismicroy impression of having accomplished nothing.

Few women are so fiverably situated that family cares will bee often hinder them from all other occupations. Disappointment and discontent then are felt by the woman who had expected to be able to follow without in-

had expected to be able to follow without in-terruption some chosen pursuit.

But why should a worman complain because she is too busy to find the time for all the study, benevolent work, or visiting that she would like to do? No sensible woman would find full because she has to work. It is what her husband does, whatever his wealth may be, said, if she be wise, she would not wish to be released from it. eleased from it,

be released from it.

The woman who is a clerk, a seamstress, a teacher, an artist, or a writer, does bird work day after day with little leisure for self-improvement or recreation. The average house-keeper has more leisure than she could have in any other business. She is liable to have days and weeks of hard work, when help is not to be found, and there is company to be entertained, or sickness in the family. But she is no worse off then than women in other employments. employments.

The woman who is too poor to hire any help, but must do for herself all the work of her bouse, with a family of little children to care for, has a hard time. But even such a one works no harder than a large part of the women who are earning their own living. The care of a home with all it involves, considered simply in the light of an occupation, is, un-doubtedly, for the majority of women, an easier life than any of the employments by which a living may be earned.

which a living may be earned.

The married women, therefore, has no reason to think that her life is exceptionally filled with care, and to repine, unless she is too indetent to be willing to work at all. True, she may not be domestic. She may be a sunsician or a teacher, and have absolutely no gift or liking for a domestic life. Such a woman should not marry and enter upon home duties.

The difficulty is that women marry willing to make a business for life of the care of their bomes. That is what marriage means to the majority of women. A man goes on

to the uniority of women. A man goes on with his costomary work, but whatever a woman may have done before marriage, afterwards there is commonly but one busines for her—that of caring for her bome.

The married woman who is unwilling to sc-cept this for her life-work will be discontented cept this for her life-work will be discontented and unhappy berself, and will be the cause of unhappiness to ber family. No woman has the right to condemn her family to a boarding-house existence, or to leave to others the care of her home and children, in order that she may follow more congenial pursuits, if she tries to do her duty by her family, and, at the same time, to devote herself to some other work, the conflicting demands upon her time and strength will hinder her from being time and strength with times our goes occupantly in either undertaking. She also experiences a great nervous strain under which many women break down, resulting from the consciousness, in whatever one may be doing that something else needing attention is being neglerted.

This is not saying that women ought to confine themselves to the round of their dointestic employments. However busy a woman may be, she can and ought to find some the for reading and study in the line in which abe is ness interested. In her lessure hours she may be able to write books, paint pictures, or accomplish much in any other direction in which she has a talent. But if a woman wishes to be happy and not to break down in strength and health, let her look upon the care of her toone as her profession in life, and regnal all other pursuits as simply occupations for her hours of leisure

If she does not down this a work worthy of such a monopoly of her time and thought, she should not have married. Having done see should not have married. Having done
on, she is in the position of many a man who
finds too late that he lies chosen a life-work
that is uncongenial. The only sensible and
beave thing to do, is not to abandon one's home,
like the begoine of Ibean's "Doll's House,"
nor to neglest it, but to try by extra diligence and palms to scales up for the lack of cutural adaptation to one's work.

RECEIPTS FOR A CHAFING DISH BY MARIA PARLOA



ADDITION to those receipts for the chafing dish which I have already given in recent is-sues of the Journal, I add the following final four which will, I think, give a pleasing satis-faction to those who will give them a trial:

#### CREAMED LORSTER

CREAMED LORSTER

YOU will have emough to serve three people if you use half a pint of cream, one pint of lobster cut into small pieces, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, one level table-spoonful of flour, a grain of cayenne, one teaspoonful of salt andone teaspoonful of lemon juice. Senson the lobster with all the cayenne and a little more than half the salt. Put the butter in the granite-ware dish and place over the lamp. When the butter is melted add the flour, and stir until the mixture is smooth and frothy; then gradually pour in the cream, frothy; then gradually pour in the cream, stirring all the while. When the sauce boils up stir in the lobster. Now put hot water, to the depth of one inch, in the lower pan. Set the upper pan on this and place all over the lamp. Put on the over and cook for ien minimum. utes, stirring frequently. At the end of this time stir in the lemon juice and serve at once.

#### FRENCH PEAS

TURN one can of petit pois in a strainer and let about a quart of cold mater mn over them. This is to rinse off the water with which they were surrounded. Put them in the chaling dish with one tablespoonful of butter, one tenspoonful of sugar, one gill of water and one level tenspoonful of salt. Place over the lighted lamp and cook for five minutes.

#### CANNED TOMATOES

PUT into the upper dish one generous table-spoonful of butter and one teaspoonful of flour. Stir over the lighted lamp until the butter bubbles; add one plut of camer tomatoes, one-fourth of a teasquoutul of pepper and one level teaspoonful of mit. Cook for ten minutes, stirring frequently. For some tastes a tenspoonful of sugar in a desirable addition.

#### BLANGUKTTE OF CHICKEN

You will need for this, if three or four peo-ple are to be served, one pint of cooked chicken, out into delicate pieces; one gill of white stock, one generous gill of cream or rich white stock, one generous gill of cream or rich milk, two level tablespoonfule of botter, one level tablespoonful of floor, a saltapoonful of pepper, one tenspoonful of lecton-juice and the relk of one egg.

Season the chicken with two-thirds of the salt and all the pepper. Put the butter in the granite-ware dish and place over the lighted lang. When it is matted add the floor, and attraction most small smooth and feedly. Gradually add the proper.

etir until smooth and frothy. Gradualty add the stock, and when this boils add all the cream the stock, and when this boils add all the cream except about two tablespoonfuls. Now add the remainder of the salt, When the sauce boils up add the chicken and stir until it boils. Place over a dish of hot water the dish in which the chicken is cooking, and after setting both over the lamp, cover, and cook for fifteen minutes. Beat the yelk of the egg well, and add the remainder of the cream to it. Stirthis into the blanquette and cook for one minute longer. Take from the boiling water, add the lemon-juice, and serve.

It will not harm the blanquetta, before the egg is added, to cook over the boiling water for

egg is added, to cook over the bolling water for ten minutes longer than the time given; but it would spoil it to cook len seconds longer than the given time after the agg is added. Should it be inconvenient to use chicken

stock, substitute a gill of water and half a ten-apopulul of best extract

#### THREE WINTER DESSERTS

DISHES WHICH TANCE GOOD AT THE ESD OF A REARTY WINTER MEAL



GOOD dish of orange fritters can be made by taking four oranges, peel thora, taking off all the white pith without breaking into the pulp divide in four or five pieces through natural divisions of the orange: dip each piece into cons-mon batter, and fry in hot land. Serve on nap-kin with powdered sugar.

#### A GOOD PLUM-PUDDING

ONE and one-half pound raising, one and three-quarters of a pound of currants, one pound of figs, two pounds moist sugar, two pounds of bread-vrumbs, sixteen aggs, two pounds to recurrence, sixed also enge, two pounds finely chopped suck also onness mixed courtied peel, one onnes ground not neg, one ounce ground cinnamon, one-half ounce bittar almonds, one-half pint molasses. Mix all the dry ingredients together and moisten with the ergs; when all well mixed, floats a strong past-ding-bag; put in pudding, the well, and look eight hours. A nice same is to take one cupeight noise. A nice sains is to take one cap-ful of sweet evens, whites of three eggs and three tablespoolints of possibled sugar. When the cream is chilled, wide and put in a roof place, beat the whites stiff and add sugar and eream. Any flavoring may be used.

#### GERMAN COFFEE CARE

O'sk quart milk, eight anners sugar, eight onners butter, a little salt, two ounces yeast, lemm flavor, flour, six eggs. Make a soft sponge of the milk, yeast and flour; let it rise. Then add all other ingredients. Make a stiff dough, adding all flour required. Let the again, rull out, put on a pun and let it rise again. Brush it with egg, aprinkle sugar and choppedalmonds on top and bake, mends may be omitted if desired.

#### TO MAKE A CHRISTMAS CAKE

AS TRIED BY A GOOD HOUSEKEEPEN

MANY are the ways to make a Christmas cake, and the following receipt may have nothing of newness about it, yet the results which it has brought warrant us to put it before our readers with a cordial indorsement. It will make a thoroughly satisfactory Christmas cake, provided, always, the direc-tions are carefully followed.

#### DETAILS OF MAKING THE CAKE

One pound each of sugar, butter, citron and currants; two pounds of raisins, seeded; one and one-half pounds flour, two-thirds of a cup of currant jelly, twelve eggs, one teaspoonful soda, the same of salt; a dash each of cayenne pepper and black pepper, and one cupful of molasses. Divide the flour into two parts; into one part put one teaspoonful of cinnamon; one natmer, grated; one-fourth teaspoonful of cloves, and two-thirds teaspoonful of allspice. Mix fruit with the other half of flour. Cream the butter and snugar, add the eggs, well beaten; dissolve the soda in warm water, and stir in the molasses. Mix all well together, and put in pans lined with buttered paper. This will make two large loaves. Bake in a moderate oven for two bours. The result is a Christmas cake which will delight the heart of a good housewife and please the pulates of those who can it.

#### TWO GOOD CHRISTMAS DESSERTS

BY A SOUTHERN HOUSEWIFE

ONE of the most toothsome of orange jel-O'se of the base toomsome of owage jet-lies can be made as follows: To two quarts of calves foot jelly, that has been well clarified, add three pounds of lost sugar, the juice of two lemons and of six oranges, the thinly-pared rind of two oranges, oranges, the thinly-pared rind of two oranges, and one stick of cinnamon broken up. Beat slightly the whites of six eggs and mix all well together in a preserving kettle. Set it on the fire and let it boil briskly for half an hour, then throw in a cup of cold water and let it boil twenty minutes longer. Have a flannel jelly-bag, made shape of a V, scald it and pour the jelly into it carefully. Tie it where it can keep warm while the jelly runs through. Then set the bowl of jelly in a cool place to get firm. get firm

#### DELICIOUS CHOCOLATE PUDDING

Beinchous chocolate Pubblish

Oil. four ounces sweet chocolate in a quart of milk; when quite dissolved, pour over a pint of bread crurabs and let it stand for an hour or so. Mash the bread well and, if there are any pieces of crust, it may be passed through a sieve until a perfectly smooth mass is obtained. Add four well-beaten eggs, a cupful of butter, two of sugar, a little grated nutmer, a cup of stoned raisins, and another of binnehed almonds, Steam for an hour.





Premium with an order of \$20.00.



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 Miss Parlia will at all times be glad, so far as she can, to answer in this Department all general domestic questions sent by her readers. Address all letters to Miss Maria Parloa, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa-



O most of us Christmas would seem incomplete were the green decorations left out. Even the poor woman who lives in one or two rooms in some dirty tenement house will save money enough to buy a few bits of holly. All sorts of evergreens are used

sorts of evergreens are used to keep them in, it is best to buy the greens when they are first brought into the market, as they are then in the best condition.

As a rule, the branches of bolly that bene many berries upon them will not be so fresh and full of leaves as the others. Buy a few branches that are well filled with berries, then be generous with the greener branches. Pile all but a few as flat as possible, putting on top be generous with the greener branches. Pile all but a few as flat as possible, putting on top those having berries. Cover these with the plain branches, and the. When you get them home, sprinkle well and place on the cellar floor. They will keep fresh for a week or two. If you buy laurel, put the bunch in a pail of water and sprinkle; then place in the cellar. This is the most satisfactory green, as it will keep bright all winter if the water be changed every day and the leaves be showered generously at least once a week.

#### WHAT TO DO WITH CHRISTMAS GREENS

IT is best not to put up the decorations un-til the afternoon before Christmas. The halls, sitting-room, dining-room and library are the most appropriate places for the holly. Place large branches over mantels and side-board and some of the pictures. Fill the fire-places with large dishes containing holly and laurel, unless you are to have a fire at once haurel, unless you are to have a fire at once.

Have long sprays of English ivy in small wide mouthed bottles which can be hung behind picture frames. Twine the ivy around the supporting wires and the frames. Do not hang the greens near a fire or over a register. They carl and wilt very quickly when ex-

Posed to dry heat.
At least a week before Christmas get at the At least a week before Christmas get at the florist's about fifty cents' worth of the green stuff called "Wandering Jew." This will fill several bowls and vases. Arrangeit gracefully in the various dishes, and fill with water. After wiping the outside of the receptacles perfectly dry, place on the corners of mantels, book-cases, etc. Change the water every other day. To do this do not disturb the plants; simply hold the vase under the faucet and let the fresh water run until all the old is displaced. In a week's time the vines will have grown into a graceful, luxuriant mass, and with care they can be kept in this condition for months.

for months.

for months.

Smilax, asparagus fern and other delicate vinea can be used for pictures and statuary, but the expense pats them out of the reach of the majority of people. There is a hardy wild fern which all florists keep now and sell for about ten cents a dozen sprays. Buy a few dozen of these and place them on the cellar thoor. Sprinkle well and they will keep for weeks. A large bowl filled with these and a few flowers will make an effective piece for the center of the dinner table; or, the bowl can be placed on a low table in any of the rooms. the rooms.

These suggestions are for people with modest

#### ONE WAY TO MAKE CHILDREN HAPPY

SINCE Christmas is so much the children's festival the woman who can make dainty things that will please the eye and the palate too, adds much to the pleasure of the little folks. With a few kinds of colorings that are harm-less and a plain ising she can make some very pretty cakes. Let her make a good cup cake, bake a part of it in two thin sheets and then add to the remainder candied almonds, cherries and apricots, all cut fine. Bake this in a sheet, having it about an inch thick. When this cake is cold it can be cut into triangular and square pieces and be ised with white and colored leing. While the icing is soft, sprinkle some of the candled fruits over it. Out one of the thin sheets of cake into two parts. Spread one half with some kind of jelly or jam and place the other half on this, pressing down firmly. Cut this into squares and then into triangles, and ice half with white scing and the rest with colored icing. Put a candied cherry on each piece that has white icing. The second thin sheet can be cut into squares, covered with white icing, and have a candied cherry placed on each corner. When the icing is bardened, short notices can be written in the center of the sales. Have a fine bringh and some melted chocolate for one part and the unbeaten yelk of an egg for the remainder. It pleases children to find their own names on a little cake, especially if there be a message also,

#### AN IMPORTANT DUTY OF THE HOUSEKEEPER

WITH the cold weather the duties of the When seems become more exacting, because so much depends upon the atmosphere of the house. In summer one lives out of doors a great deal; windows and doors are constantly open; there is no care as to the heating of the house; social duties are of a more informal character, and one takes life more easily. It is true one has to be more watchful of the food, because in bot weather it spoils so quickly; but this is not burdensome when every part of the house can be open to the fresh breezes. It is so important that the entire house should be kept sweet, well ventilated and properly heated that I need not apologize for devoting some space to these matters.

#### VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE

HEALTHFUL animal or vegetable life cannot be sustained without fresh air in plenty. At this season of the year we are apt to forget this, and keep our houses too carefully protected from the air. Living in rooms that have not a proper supply of pure air lowers the vitality and makes one feel the cold much more. It is an agree to think you cold much more. It is an error to think you can keep a house warmer without fresh air than with it. A thoroughly-aired room heats more readily than does the one where the is vitiated.

Air the sleeping rooms the first thing in the morning, no matter how cold the day. Have at least one window in one of the upper halls at least one window in one of the upper mans in which a ventilator can be placed; or, if that be inconvenient, have a strip of board about four or five inches long, which placeun-der the lower sash. This will give fresh air without a draught, and is a good way to ven-tilate sleeping rooms when one fears an open window. If the windows of the sleeping room be so arranged that the wind blows up-centile hed alone a serven near the bed. room he so arranged that the wind blows upon the bed, place a screen near the bed.
Always keep some rooms warm while the
others are siring, and give them a thorough
flooding with fresh air when the first rooms
are comfortable. The house that is kept well
ventilated and at a regular temperature
throughout the winter will be much safet for occupancy by both sick and well people than the one where the bousekeeper has the mis-taken idea that she wastes the beat by open-ing her windows for at least a part of an hour in the morning, leaving a little corner where health and sweetness can steal in unobserved.

#### KEEPING THE PLUMBING SWEET

THE care of the plumbing is an important duty; yet, provided there be nothing wrong about the plumbing at the start, and the supply of water be constant and generous, this duty will not be found a hard one. The bousekeeper should impress upon the younger members of her family the importance of theroughly flushing the closets. She should at least once a day personally see to it that there is sufficient flushing. The best time for this is after the morning work is done.

The laundry tubs should be thoroughly riused after washing, being generous with the water, that no trace of suds shall be left in

the pipes.

After the mid-day work is done, and again at night, the pipe in the kitchen sink should be thoroughly flushed with bot water, if possible. In case there be no hot water, be gen-erous with the cold. Once a week put half a piot of washing soda in an old sauce-pan and add six quarts of hot water. Place on the fire until the soda is all dissolved; then pour the water into the pipes, reserving two quarts of it for the kitchen sink.

Have an old funnel to use in the bath-tub

and besine, that the hot soda may not touch any of the metal save that in the pipes. Particles of grease sometimes lodge in the sink pipe and cause an unpleasant odor. The hot soda dissolves this grease and carries it

away.

Copperss will remove odors from drain pipes. Put one pound of the crystals in a quart bottle and fill up with cold water. Cock tightly and label. Write "Poison" on the label. Pour a little of this into the pipes whenever there is any odor.

I will say right here that if thorough flushing and an occasional use of the hot soda will not keep the pipes sweet there is something

not keep the pipes swert there is something wrong with the plumbing, and it should be attended to at once.

It seems as if one need not caution people

in regard to throwing Into closet or basin any substance that might clog the pipes, but it is because of ignorance or carelessness on the part of the people who me these conven-iences that much of the trouble with the pipes arises. Here are some of the things that should never have a chance to get into the pipes: hair, lint, pieces of rags, no matter how small; matches, fruit peelings, etc.

#### PROPER MANAGEMENT OF FIRES

THIS is the season of many fires, and for this reason, to many housekeepers, a sea-son of trials. A coal fire is like some people; it will stand a certain amount of nagging, pressure and neglect, but it will make you suffer in some way for all your abuse. On the other hand, with uniformly fair treatment, it

will repay a hundredfold in comfort.

The demands upon the kitchen fire are va ried. Sometimes we want a very hot oven or surface, and again we must have only a moderate amount of heat. The degrees of heat must be regulated by the various checks and must be regulated by the various checks and draughts in the range, rather than by the use of a greater or less amount of coal. In the morning remove all the ashes and cinders. Put the shavings or paper on the grate loosely, and then put in the kindling wood, crossing the pieces, that there may be a free circulation of six. Once all the draughts and light the of air. Open all the draughts and light the fire. As soon as the wood begins to burn, put on some coal. Let the fire burn ten min-utes; then shut all the dampers, but keep open the draught in front of the fire. When the coal begins to burn well add enough fresh fired to come product to the top of the living of fuel to come nearly to the top of the lining of the fire-box. Keep the front draught open until all the coal has become ignited, but not until it becomes red hot. Now close the front draughts and the fire will be bot enough for anything you may want to do for hours to come. Should you want only a moderate heat there are checks with all modern ranges which enable you to make the combustion very slow. If greater heat be wanted, open the draughts, and in ten minutes you will have a glowing

These are the great secrets of always hav-ing a good fire when you want it: Do not let the coal burn to a white heat; when you do not require a hot fire, open all the checks; when you want a hot fire close the checks and open the draughts; and, of course, the moment there is no further need of a hot fire, close the draughts and open the checks again.

A fire built and managed in this manner can
be used constantly for four or five hours.

#### SOMETHING ABOUT THE FURNACE FIRE

THE furnace fire should be shaken down A few shovelfuls of coal should be put on and A few shovelfuls of coal should be put on and all the draughts opened. The ashes should then he taken up. As soon as the coal begins to burn well and the fire looks clear at the bettom, put in enough coal to come almost to the top of the fire-pot. Keep the draughts open until all the gas has burned off; then close them, and later, if the fire be too hot, open the checks. Except in extremely cold wenther this is all the attention that ought to be necessary through the day. The fire must be raked down and fresh coal or cinders put on in the evening, but a small amount of coal will answer for the night, unless the draughts have been open the greater part of the day.

On an extremely cold day it may be necessary to have the draughts open a part of the time and some coal put on at noon.

All the clinkers should be removed when the fire is raked down in the morning. The water pan should be replenished at least once a day. Some careless people leave the ashes for a day at a time at the bottom of the furnace, where they absorb the heat, robbing the hoose of its share.

If the furnace fire be allowed to burn to a

house of its share.

If the furnace fire be allowed to burn to a white heat it will be ruined for that day unless more coal be put on a little later. The cold-air boxes must admit enough air to drive the hot air through the house, but not more than can be bested.

Heating stoves and open grates are to be managed as far as possible the same as a fur-nace. With the stove there is no trouble, there being plenty of checks and draughts. The open grate is not so well provided.

#### CARE OF THE BATH-ROOM

THE bath room should have special atten-THE bath room should have special atten-tion daily, and once a week a thorough deaning. A woolen carpet is not desirable for this room. The floor may be of tiles, or of hard wood, stained or painted, or be covered with lignum or oil-cloth. Of course, there must be a rug or two. The Japanese cotton rug is cheap and pretty for this purpose; or, one can make rugs frem pieces of carpet. Each morning have the washbasin washed clean and the bowl in the water-closet washed. If the bath-tub has been used, have it washed

If the bath-tub has been used, have it washed and wiped dry. Dust the room, and hang the soiled towels where they will dry before being put in the hamper provided for such things.

Once a week give the room a thorough cleaning. Wash the toilet articles. Wash

all the marble with scap and water, and if there be any spots that are not easily removed, put a little sand soap on the wash-cloth and rub the spot well. The bowl in the water-closet should have a good scrubbing with sand soap. Rub the bath-tub with whiting, wet with household ammonia, and then wash it with plenty of hot water and wipe dry.

Never use for the bath-tub sand soap or any

substance that would scratch, unless it be an enamel tub, in which case no harm will be done. Clean the faucets with whiting. Take a long handled boot-buttoner and draw from a sogn annuel observations and a value to the waste pipes all the bits of lint that have gathered there. Dust the room and the floor, wiping very dry. Now lay down the rugs, which should already have been well beaten and sired.

#### WOOL WADDING FOR COMFORTERS

SUBSCRIBER asks where she can get A wool lining for comforters.

This is a much more expensive article than

cotton batting, but it is very serviceable. It can be bought at a first-class dry-goods store, and is usually found at the lining coun-ter. It comes in sheets about a yard and three-eighths long. Two sheets are enough for a comforter. If only a thin covering be wanted one sheet will answer, as it can be split. The two lengths cost in colored wool \$2.50, and in the white, \$3.00,



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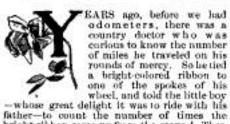
Dec. 24, 1890. New York.

Glace

SEND \$1.50, \$2.25 or \$1.50 for a main-ple, put up to Japanese banket, and supplying the passions, Ori-



A Department devoted entirely to an interchange of ideas among our band of JOURNAL Address all letters to AUNT PATIENCE, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, 433-435 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.



bright ribbon came up from the ground. Then it was easy to tell, with sufficient accuracy for his purpose, how many miles he node, by multiplying the circumference of the wheel by

multiplying the circumference of the wheel by
the number of times the bright ribbon came up.
In this good mouth of December is placed
the bright mark which shows that one year
has rolled around again. Happy are we if
this blessed Christmas notes progress in the
right direction. For movement is not always
progress. Bid you ever see a locomotive wheel
turn round and round on the track without
moving the train forward an inch? I remember how, in one beautiful spot through which moving the train forward an inch? I remem-ber how, in one beautiful spot through which I often passed in the days of my girlhood, the brilliant leaves of autumn fell upon the rail-road track and made the rails so slippery that the engine could not go forward till sand was sprinkled upon them. So the mere fact that one glad festival has come again does not assure us that we have made any advance. Some of us neethors, have been too merry in assure us that we have made any advance.

Some of us, perhaps, have been too merry in
the sunshing hour; some have struggled
hard in the cloud and fog, but could not climb
the steep and stony way. Whatever has been
the past—however unsatisfactory—this is a
blessed time when we may make a new start.

Unto us is come again in this sacred Christmas a Helper, who can not only strengthen us for the days to come, but can take from us the stain and the emptiness of the past. So, with gladness in our bearts, forgetting all that has vexed and hindered us, let us, with His strength, take up life with fresh vigor.

THE servant question is such a weighty one that we are sinking under it. Do tell as more of these blind cases who want work. The very thought of their wishing to work is a recommendation, for in my State, Tennesse, the servants expect wages, and then want to work when they please, and to do what they please. I cannot see look the blind can fill a servan's position; how can they dust, wall on the table, wash dishes and the many other detire about a bouse, whom skipt?

Fluxes let is hear from you on the most interesting subject. Oh! to think of faving competent servants, thus enabling one to read, and think about something beside housework.

M. E. C.

Till ANKS for your kind and encouraging words in the July number respecting blind girls in demestic service. As I am a newly adopted niero, please encourse me from putting muself or my kome on exhibition. Enough to say, that, although I am blind, I grades to look well to the ways of my feites, and in addition in the various tasks which I reserve for my own bands, I can, in an emergency, do almost anything essential in the considert of my family.

In avercoming difficulties, every blind woman has berough private methods. Usually much time and strength are saved by an occasional glance and word from some sessing person—il may be only a child.

We have all had glets in our kitchops who might be called diri-blind, "Where there's a will, there's a way," and, with a love for cleanliness, a scientific noqualitance with the chemicals and applications to be used, and with flort well-trained series, the average woman will even flad a way to make windows and clother clean.

I knew of a blind lady, the wife of a city physician, and mother of several small children, who does all her ewo bonesswork—except sume of the dradgery—and nee family scaling testion.

C. B. A.

Thank you for giving us this glimpase into

Thank you for giving us this glimpse into your home. It is not a merely idle curiosity which leads us to wonder how you manage your work. We are so helpless with our see-ing eyes closed that we cannot understand your powers.

I WOU, LD like to say a few words on the subject of weeken draping themselves in motoralay, hoping that when the alteration of the budges of sectory is called to it, they will use their wide influence in pathing an end to this barbatous credom.

that when the alleration of the budgers of sectory is callent to it, they will use there wisk indicators on pating an end to this buttatures cretices.

While there is consenting touching in the fittle hand of empereum is made and in the hand of empereum in the many made in the setting a woman robod in breve habiliments of wee. I know from conversation with many women that they have this the theoresisters best they have set the moral courage to break the sharkites of custom and declare themselves free from in bombany. When one dockness themselves free from in bombany. When one dockness themselves free from in bombany. When one dockness themselves free from its bombany. When one dockness themselves free county in the relative to some morphing for him. As if our grief was measured by the depth of our empereum its set in the set of the woman of the Niortee of the trainer to show her good sense or stopping it. How themselves is the thought that in the mides of our new grief we noted turn our alteration to proceeding these habous gainments for the fineral, and that, too, at an expense which many can but ill afford. What hours of we show the dead by giving our pretty colored clothing over to the mothe while we make surjective of not wearing the present spire of common intelligence, we beg the lenders of fishion in set the example of not wearing the present spire of moning, and in a short these the crision will be one of tradition only, become mark of herewever as the curviese, for a short for the reason of the stable and in a single and inexpensive; I at the curviese, for a thick we shrink from when our hearts are hierefully that for here as simple and inexpensive; I at the curviese job a which we shrink from when our hearts are hierefully that for

Just as in some places flowers, or a sheaf of whent, take the place of the old-fashioned weeper" on the door, so a more suitable nourning does takes the place of the heavy. glooney crape and the unwhalesome and hid - on well and we are grateful for the change.

A ND here, as the door opens, we see the "touching little band of crape" round a man's bat; and we case our chatting for a moment to hear in quietness a brother speak.

I AM a man, and therefore have no right to intrade upon the petvacy of your inner circle. But I am constrained to say, that to your effection This Labrics Hosia Jocussa to make the many dear wives, who look to you for coursel, impler in their hasbands and to their homes. I believe you are doing a work that will be owned and blossed in Heaven.

And I make bold to address you this letter, that I may send you the casy of a Bills posm which I have, and which, if it might dud a place in your widely-readingles, might be "light in the durkness" to many a troubled soil, and might out the heartrachs for the joyous and fortearing love that ence was.

My own young wife was faitely taken from me, and before love's first devotion had worn away comugh really to call such lines into requisition. But others who are privileged to live longer, though not so happily with the loved companion of their choice, will certainly first in this little poem a solution of many a trying crick in their filters.

The poem I sut from a samp of waste paper some years ago, and is exactly as I copy it.

A QUARREEL

A QUARREL

There's a knowing little prevert,
From the sensy land of Spain;
But in Northhand, as is Southland,
In its meaning clear said plain.
Look it up within your heart;
Nother lose nor lend it—
Two it takes to make a quarrel;
One can always end if.

Try it well, in every way, Still you'll find it true: In a fight, without a fixe, Pray what could you do! If the wrath is yours alone, Soon you will expend it— Two it takes to make a quarrol: One can always end it.

Let's suppose that both are weeth, And the strife begun; if one shall cry for "Peace," Soon it will be done. If but one shall span the breach. He will quickly belod it.— Two it takes to make a quarral; One can always end it.

WHY is it that beauty is so much more essential in woman than in man? Women strive for higher intellectual situatiments, and the way is open for them in do so. And yet, unless they add beauty to their list of secompilatizents, they are called "lishes strecking," —therally, strong-minded—and other correstic epithets. From the fays of our childbood so labor under peruliar deactromagns. We are told we enset and clind frees, jump floress, run races, play bad, or indulge in any other beauthful exercise, else we will be called "Tombolya," We must be, as the old trunsery rhyme telesus. "Cur mother's hady-get."

Is it a wooder that very few of us grow up with strong, healthy bedies, it frames for strong, vispertes minds," As we grow towards recomminded we are taught to dance gracefully; to sit and fold our little white lands; to "look up with a smile and look down with a sigh," as one of the sterner sex bendes e'er to with all the witchery of his irrestellible smile. What matters it that we may be brilliant conversationalists—our wit a sharper those as two-edged sweet? If we are plain, it is all for mangint, I have in mind, at I write, two selects. One, highly occumplished, a fine electricitist, and an after mentions. "Us frinnessly, however, she has not an attractive face, and lacks endirely the quality denoted style.

The other stater, extremely beautified, but with few accomplishments, is the favoritie of society.

"How beautiful at he one: How grift is the other?" is the comment upon them, with no reference to the noble work in which the side is engaged.

O, that word plain, it is all our little word of but five letters!

You exaggerate the trouble. Many a girl, this being because of a factor of but five letters!

You exaggerate the trouble. Many a girl. thinking herself plain, becomes self-conscious, and puts herself one side. Fuir faces attract men and women; but fair faces alone do not hold the affections or the attentions of men or women. There must be good qualities behind the beauty. To be sure, sweetness of temper and gentieness count with many men for more than intellectual attainments, and mere knowledge or skill will not please perma-nently. I believe that a fine spirit is more than a fair face, or a cultured mind; and I can assert, from many years of observation, that the women who have the strongest hold on men and women are the true and pure and loving bearts.

I HAVE charge of a guild of young ladder, beonly be sunder, whose ages are from differen to twenty years. They are mostly working its, and of moderate means. We are all communicates of the Protestant Spicers, and charge all resumments of the Protestant Spicers, and charge a large guild room, with a plane. Now, what to do to make the evenings pleasant for the gifts is one of any treather. In the summer we take little outlage, them that to them. We take our laster little outlage, them that to these. We take outlasted little outlage, then these to the sound we start his sampley afternoon, take the car to some distant point, find a charch and attend service. Many things one can find to do be summer; but what for the bidg winter evenings? I would like, for one thing, to find some good short stories be read, in one sitting. I like Mrs. Whistory is the story of the story of the long to read about. If you could find some bely for me. I whisk you would also be helping many a Sunday school teacher, who is trying to bely young people with hose event amusement.

You will find belastful suppositions.

You will find beloful suggestions, from time to time, in the Journal, about evening entertainments. The last (November) issue contained an entire page. Have you ever rend Mrs. Ewing's short stories.

BAVE been matried sever years, and my husband is list on alregal; be to an house treat with a good many faults. If fact out of patience with him I just suit of solutions of court inty own faults and I also being to sail it separate. Find we cannot be traily happy notices are belong to their last take all our troubles to 44 m. May 1. T. It.

NOT long ago I received a letter from a dear friend of mine to a little town in Texas. I wish I could send you the whole letter, but it is too long; I copy the part I think will interest our friends and sisters issest, and trust (if it is printed) "Janet" will read it and find ter let a little less hard in comparison.

Waltter's Wife.

"Ministers in these new countries have a hard time; my heart aches for their families, for they are educated and refined, and the love of the beautiful is as strong as in the older States, and but little here to grarify it.

"Just think: our minister at the most gets but six handred deliars a year, and with a wife and six week, levely calibrest, and the many calls a minister has to give, and give freely, too, you can see how the wife and little coses must be denied all but the bare necessities of life.

levely children, and the many cash a minister has to give, and give freely, too, you can see how the wise and fluthe cose must be denied all but the bare necessicles of life.

"Somehow I feel like writing you a little about what the church has had to do since I come been. We have always worshiped in a small room under the ledge room of the Masseas. All demoninations are free to use it, and affert, we (the Methodists) had service one storday in the month, and Sunday-school every Sanday: them, for two or three years, service twice a mostle; then the minister wasted to live here, as it was on the railroad and of eary across to other places; so we made a great effort and built a little parsenage of three rooms; not a room finished, lest rough boards inside, and only one room celled overbead. Now the time has come that we must have a boase of worship; and we have, by hard work, get finide enough together to pot up the frame, and finish on the outside; then it will have to wait until another crop is stade and sody to part to not led it, as it is in the white do something to get the parsonage more comfortable.

"We have one of the nicest and sweetest of ministers' wives, and I long to see her have more of the comforts of life. But the men are all interested in the church, and do not conspreted the fact that the little uncompitalning body inside the parsonage is giving part of her life is making the best of its roughness.

"I see it, and bong to do something, but can't see how, as yet. I am not a good poloneer; I like some of the comforts of life as i go along.

"Fancy yourself in a room of rough boards, except the Boar, open to the peak of the roof the best of an almost tropical summer beating down, and the ferrest which which the first and honding up a business for themselves and children in this new country.

"There are no plastered hones have among the common houses; all that are finished are ceiled with boards, then painted.

"There are no plastered hones had public-spirited, but are all making homes and building

We forget sometimes that, while business men choose ploneer life for the sake of what material improvement is to come to them and their children, ministers have no such expec-tation to help them endure present discom-forts. On the contrary, the probability is, that when the community is established in the comforts of success, the minister will have worn himself out in the hardships of his work, and a younger and stronger and more "interesting" man will be wanted. He must then betake bimself to another "frontier field" or to a place too poor to have a choice, and his wife and his children must struggle for a chance to live. That such children do live and do become noble and useful men and women is as true as it is straine. women is as true as it is strange.

I TOO, must answer "Anna Mary," I have been married over eight years and my instand has never spoken ose cross word to me, in house cleaning time nor at any other time, and I don't believe if it were necessary to have the whole boose sors up at each that it would make any difference with his temper, for he could see the reason for it as well as I can; he is not only pissason through it, but always willing to help in any way possible and will say, "I can't broable to cook much, for you are fired coosign without,"

8. A. M.

...

It is seeing together that makes it easy for people to live together. And it is sympathy and feeling, and not reason or judgment, which make the common sight possible. Two people may differ very much in judgment and yet be in thorough accord in the carrying out of plans for which one of them must be responsible.

I know of one remarkable example of a husband and wife so different in temperament that their tastes and objnious seemed oncosed:

that their tastes and opinions seemed opposed; but in matters where he naturally had the de-ciding to do, his wife was as cheerful a co-operator as if the course were of her own choosing, and he accepted her arrangements in her department, though with an occasional humorous protest. A more perfect union could not be, yet had it not been for the strength of the love which brought them into sympathy, there could scarcely be imagined greater cause for controversics and unhappy differences. And the strength of that love could not be weakened even by death.

. . . DEAR "M."—As I am near your age and have met with some of the difficulties you devidenced. I wish, my dest wisher, to tell you of my exparience of suffingerowment withouts teacher. I have derived the greatest benefit from reading about, as Annt Pathorecasty less you. But I did not improve satisfactority in pronunctation until I pursued the following plan: I periodomeed the word correctly twenty-five times, and used it correctly in several sentences. This I continued for two or three days, and after a lange of time reviewed my lesson. I kept in not of the words I sudded. I found it setvisable to take so more than two or six weeds a day, and not more than two or six weeds a day, and not more than two or an alone, as two in the morning, two at more, etc. I then had plenty of time to think of them, and this constant repetition became, as it were, a part of one. I have nise found the followings of great help:

"Woods and Their Dess," by flictuari Grant White; "The Orthopist," by Alfred Ayres. "The Orthopist," I would not be without.

A Section Flow with a plant of the most of the section of the section of the continued of the section.

books you commend are very useful.

You certainly made a wise plan, and the

. . Do not say you are too busy, or too sad, or too poor to make some Christmas cheer for your children. "Bread and cheese and kisses" are a feast, and the Christ-child will bless a

meagre tree which is draped with love. You will grow glad, my dear sister, in the doing of the simple things; your ingenuity quickened by desire will suggest surprises, and you will maryel at the case with which you accomplish

And if your home is full of joy and your ourse heavy with coin, send the light of Christmas into every pinched and darkened home you can reach.

For "we who have light, we must make our light brighter, and thus show our love to Thee, Lord, for Thy gift," With loving greetings, and a happy Christ-

Aunt Patience

#### RESCUED AT LAST.

A Hard Struggle to Save the Lives of Two Little Children.

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TWO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT THINGS

TO YOUNG AUTHORS WHO ARE UNCONSCIOUSLY INJURING THEIR PROSPECTS OF LITERARY SUCCESS

BY EDWARD W. BOK



says: "Some critical friends to whom I have submitted this pronounce it excellent"; or,
"My family and
all my friends
have complimented this
year highly." very highly. Or, again, some one will say," A literary (or ed-

iterary (or editeral) friend, whose critical judgment is
acknowledged by the public, has read and enthusiastically praised this." After a while, the
manuscript comes back to the author, and she
rises in wrath, not to those "critical friends,"
her "family and friends," or the "literary
friend," but to the editor. The judgment
of the former is undisputed; it is the editor
who is at fault, and cannot appeared as evol who is at fault, and cannot appreciate a good thing when he sees it.

Now, my friends—and I am talking to hundreds with sore little spots in their hearts towards me—let me give you a few words of plain, every-day common sense. When you send a manuscript to an editor, don't tell him these things. They have no more influence with him than has water on a duck's back. This sounds a little hard, doesn't it? But, nevertheless, it is true—very true. Use a little common sense and figure it out for yourself. No matter how good a literary judgment your family or your friends may have, what do they know of a certain editor's policy? What do they know of the magazine's needs? They may know something of literary standards; they may be able to pass upon your style, the accurracy of your expression, the interest of your article. All these things they may know, and know perhaps better than does the editor—although from some of their recommendations I am inclined to doubt it. But that your article is just the one for which the editor to whom you send it is looking, they do not know. Neither do they know but that the editor has accepted an article on the same subject as yours a week before, and yours is therefore useless to him. Or, that he may have under ject as yours a week before, and yours is there-fore useless to him. Or, that he may have under order an article on the same topic. These things your friends do not know; the editor does. Be charitable, and give him credit for knowing a little. If he didn't know what he wanted he couldn't hold his position. Editors are not engaged to ornament publishing offices.

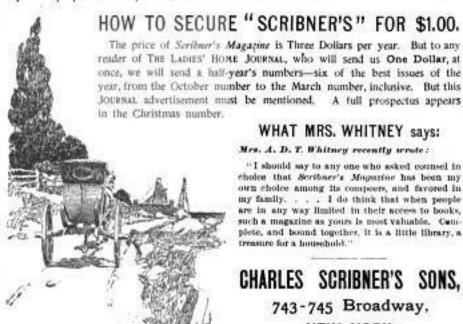
A NOTHER thing: your own family and friends are the poorest critics in the world to you. Their love for you makes them blind, renders them partial, and their opinion prejudiced. You may be sensitive, and they, well knowing that fact, would not tell you that your article was bad even if they felt it to be a glaring fact. The "literary friend" is no better, be he critic, publisher, editor or what not—unless you submit your manuscript to him for publication in some magazine with which he is connected. Then, if your manuscript is so good as you tell me he says it is, why did he not keep it for himself? The editor is proverbially generous, but his generosity does not extend to that point where he allows a good manuscript to pass him to some other editor. That isn't human nature, and, strange as it may seem to many, editors are human.

I't may seem to you the strangest thing in the world to have your manuscript receive the praise of friends and family, and then re-ceive the rejection of the editor. It seems strange to you because you look at it from one side; if you could look at it as does the editor. perhaps you wouldn't think it so very strange. The wonder would be more how your manu-The wonder would be more how your manuscript ever reached a reading, if you could see the mass of material which daily and hourly pours into an editorial office. An editor is more often the friend of the author than he is his enemy. I know some writers may find this very difficult to believe. But it is so, nevertheless. A young author cannot realize this at first. He finds it out as he goes along, knows more of editors and understands their methods better. I do not write all this in defense of the editor; rather, to make his position a little clearer, if possible, to those who are just stepping into the literary arena. To mis-construe the position of the editor, or blindly question his judgment, never helps an author And, as I close, let me say these few words:

NSTEAD of going to your family or your I friends for an opinion on your manuscript, be your own critic. Every man or woman in the world knows when he or she does a good thing, and where there is one who does not that one was never cut out to be an author Use your own critical faculties. He unsparing of yourself. Then, send your article out into the world, to the editor of that periodical for which you think it is best suited. But don't piu to it your father's indusement, your nother's pruse, your sister's opinion, your friend's recommendation. Save that ink for your next manuscript. Don't waste your time telling editors what they ought to do, or what some one else blinks they should do. What your friends think of your manu-script, and what the editor thinks of it, are two entirely different things, and, take my word for it my frietal it never pays to con-



series of articles on the life of the people in great cities and their improvement, with a special view, of course, to the condition of the poor, and the means that are now on trial or may be taken to improve it. It is proposed to make a series on a scale never before attempted, and written by authorities so high in their respective fields that the plan will appeal to all civilized people everywhere. The work will not be confined to the cities of the United States, but will touch upon the chief places where a study of the situation will be helpful for purposes of comparison, as for their own intrinsic interest.



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Mrs. Oliphant will become a contributor.
Marion Harland's Timely Talks, "Day In and Day Out," are intended for matrons, and Helen Massall. North, will specially address girls. T. W. Hioutsson, in "Women and Men," will please a cultivated audience.
Questions of etiquette and ceremony, and inquiries about dress, are fully treated in the department of "Answers to Correspondents."

Mrs. Candace Wherler will tell people how to beautify their homes, in a series entitled "The Philosophy of In-door Decoration." Mary C. Hungerord's articles on Fancy-Work will appear regularly.

Mary E. Wilkins, Kate Urson Clark, Octave Thanet, Harrier Prescott Sportor, Louise Spockton, and others, will furnish brilliant short stories.

FORD. LOUISE STOCKTON, and others, will furnish brilliant short stories.

Plays and farce-consedies for amateur performances will be written by Grack Lavingston Furness, Katharine Loring Van Cott, and W. G. Van Tassell Sutphers.

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This Department is under the editorship of EBEN E. REXFORD, who will take pleasure in answering any question regarding flowers and floriculture which may be sent to him by the JOURNAL readers. Mr. REXFORD asks that, as far as possible, correspondents will allow him to answer their questions through his JOURNAL Department. Where specially desired, however, he will answer them by mail if stamp is inclosed. Address all letters direct to EBEN E. REXFORD, Shiocton, Wisconsin.

#### IN DECORATING A CHURCH



N decorating a church for Christmas, bear in mind that fine effects do not depend so much on the quantity of flowers used as on the man-ner in which they are ar-ranged. A few flowers and plants in the hands of a per-son of artistic taste, and with a good eye for color-effects, will give excellent results, while a great quantity of flowers arranged by persons deficient in these respects, will never give satisfaction. Good taste and judgment are quite as important as flowers.

A RTISTIC effects do not depend on elabo-rate designs. Last year I was in a little country church where pine branches and country church where pine branches and Mountain Ash berries were the only materials used, and there was no attempt at elaborate work; simply branches of good size fastened here and there where there seemed to be a place prominent enough to make it suitable for decoration, with great clusters of the fruit showing through the dark-green leaves. The altar, or pulpit rather, was not "banked." A large branch was used, fastened at an upper corner, and falling across the front till it rested on the floor, with the scarlet berries lighting on the floor, with the scarlet berries lighting up the somber foliage as effectively as any flowers could. The result was charming in its simplicity. A more formal and studied scheme of decoration might have resulted in complete failure with the material used.

In decorating a church, do not wait until the afternoon before Christman, and then get at the work in hand in a haphazard fashion, trusting to a happy inspiration which generally fiels to come, when wanted, for satisfactory results. Appoint a committee to see to the work, and let it decide on some scheme of the work, and let it decide on some scheme of the satisfactory. decoration. When it has made a decision, fall to with a will, and help it work out its plans, to with a will, and help it work out its plans, but never hamper or annoy it by constant sug-gestions of changes which you may think would be improvements. In this, as in other things, too many cooks spoil the broth. If the committee possesses ordinary taste, and thinks out a definite scheme before beginning operations, the chances are that the church will present a far more pleasing ameanunce will present a far more pleasing appearance than it would be likely to if all the young people in the neighborhood came together without a plan to work on, and suggestions from everybody were received, and an attempt made to carry them out.

WHEN plants are used about the alter, and you have but few, do not set them close together, but cover the pots and fill in between them with Florida moss or something similar, colored a dark green. This will make a good background for foliage and flowers, and hide the open space.

If you have few flowers, do not scatter them. Rather concentrate them. Use them at the principal point where decoration of this kind is desired, say on or in front of the altar or pulpit. A dozen roses, or as many clusters of geraniums, will be effective when grouped together, but scatter them and the effect will be weak and this. weak and thin.

DON'T undertake more than you can carr out well. Elaborate decorations are all right in the hands of experienced persons who have plenty of material to work with, but in the ordinary church, where the expense of elaborate decorations cannot well be afforded, and the "experienced" person is generally lacking, pretentions designs are all wrong. Therefore, let simplicity, which is always ar-tistic, govern you in making beautiful the house of God at Christmas time.

WHEN flowers or other bright decorations W are hard to obtain, a most pleasing substitute is afforded by the comes of pine or Norway spruce. These, in their natural color, are very pretty, but their effect can be greatly heightened by bronzing or gilding them. The fiquid gold paints sold by all dealers in artists goods, are cheap, and produce good results. Apply two costs, so that the cone will be well apply two cuts, so that the cone will be went overed. A cluster of them, shining against a background of dark-guen, will stand out brilliantly by lamp-light. For a good deal of the decorative work about arches over the altar, the decorative work about arches over the altar, and in the making of crosses and similar de-signs, they are much preferable to flowers or fruit, as they are more in harmony with the evergreens among which they are used. Pro-vided your gilding is good, most pleasing re-sults can be secured by giving comes such a covering. Try it and you will be sure to be pleased with this new method.

#### FORCING THE EASTER LILY



ANY complaints come to me of failure in the cultivation of the Bermuda Easter Lily in pots. In most cases of failure the reason is apparent-

plant is not under-stood by the amateur floriculturist.

stood by the amateur floriculturist.

I generally plant two or three good-sized bulbs in a ten-inch pot. I fill the pot about half full of a compost of loam, turfy matter and old manure, in equal parts, adding enough sand to make it open and porous, being careful, of course, to provide good drainage. On top of this compost, which should at first only half fill the pot, I place the bulbs, and then put soil enough over them to just cover them. This I press down quite firmly about them, and then water thoroughly, and set the pots away in a cool and rather dark corner and wait for the bulbs to start. As soon as they begin to throw up stalks, I bring them to the light, and as fast as the stalks shoot upward I add soil to that already in the pot, until it is add soil to that already in the pot, until it is full. Why do I do this? Because the roots of the plants are sent out from the stalks im-mediately above the bulbs, and in order to give them an opportunity to furnish necessary sup-port to the statks, they must be provided with earth in which to grow. I seldom find it nec-essary to furnish sticks to support the stalks when grown in this way. Unless this is done, the stalks often break over at their junction with the bulb.

the stalks often break over at their junction with the bulb.

Much depends on the bulbs you get. There are several grades. Some are small; some are inferior in quality; the best ones are three inches or four across, plump, and with a heavy feeling which shows that they are full of storest-up moisture, which denotes vitality. While the small bulbs will generally bloom if treated properly, they will seldom give more than two or three flowers, while the larger ones will often give as many as six, eight, or than two or three flowers, while the larger ones will often give as many as six, eight, or ten. They cost a little more, it is true, but they are worth the difference in price. A plant bearing one or two flowers is beautiful, but when you come to see a stalk crowned with a great cluster of blossoms, the effect is so much finer that you consider the extra money you paid for the large bulb well invested. If I could have but one flower for winter use, it would be the Bermuda Lily, as, with proper treatment, it is sure to bloom well, and all who have seen a good specimen in full flower will readily admit that there can be nothing more beautiful.

#### A GOOD FUCHSIA WORTH TRYING



E Storm King Fuchsia, which was so largely advertised some three or four years ago, had a remarkable sale which proved how popular this flower was, but ninety-nine out of every hundred who bought it failed atterly with it, judging from the complaints which came in. I succeeded in getting plants to bloom, but I never succeeded in getting on plants to brow well and I am our

ting one plant to grow well, and I am con-vinced that the reason of failure was, in order to supply the great demand, the florists forced the plants in their efforts to obtain stock

the plants in their chords to dottain stock enough to supply the trade, and consequently their plants were lacking in vitality.

Madame Van Der Strass, which closely re-sembled it in color and form, was a great im-provement, being more robust, but still it was not satisfactory in all respects. Last year a new variety was sent out under the name of Mrs. E. G. Hill, and great claims were made A small plant was sent me, and I gave it a good trial, and I am glad to say that at last we have a variety of Fuchsia having a last we have a variety of Fuchsia having a double white corolla, which I think I can safely recommend to the amateur who has tried Storm King and found it wanting. Mrs. Hill has a stordy, upright habit of growth, and is a free bloomer, and grows well under ordinary conditions, which is something Storm King would not do; indeed, the variety under consideration seems to have all the good qualities reculiar to such old and standard sorts as: ities peculiar to such old and standard sorts as Convent Garden White, Black Prince and others of that class.

Its flowers are very large, quite as large in many instances, as those of Phenomenal, the well-known variety having a double purple corolla, but quite similar in shape and habit

to Mrs. Hill. In order to grow any Fuchsia well, it must be given proper treatment, and proper treat-ment consists in giving a soil of leaf-mold, if possible, with some turfy matter and sand mixed in good drainage, a half shaded loca-tion, plenty of water at the roots and overhead, when in a growing condition, and frequent shifts as the roots fill the old pots.
Never neglect to water, as one layer of this sort will often spoil a whole season's work.

#### NEW WINTER-BLOOMING CANNAS

WO of the Cannas of last year's introduction have proved to be excellent
winter-bloomers. They are Star of '91
and Madame trozy. The Star of '91 is
a dwarf grower, seldom reaching a
height of more than two and a half or three
feet when grown in pols. Its flowers are borne
in large panicles or spikes, and are of most
brilliant scarlet, touched with pure gold at the
edge and in the center of the petals. Its foliage
is a rich green, and the striking effect of the
large clusters of vivid flowers borne well above
the broad leaves is something that must be
seen to be appreciated fully. As a decorative
plant I know of nothing of recent introduction that can equal it. It is of the easiest cultivation in pots. A large root should have at
least an eight, better, a ten-inch pot to grow in
if the plant is expected to do its best, and after
the pot becomes lilled with roots it will be advisable to apply liquid manure at least once a
week to keep it in good condition. As soon
as a flower-stalk has developed all its flowers,
out it off close to the leaves. It is characteristic of this plant that new shoots are conout it off close to the leaves. It is character-istic of this plant that new shoots are con-stantly being thrown up if given good soil and proper treatment, hence its constant-flowering qualities. Give good drainage, and a compost of loam well enriched with thoroughly rotted of loam well enriched with thoroughly rotted cow-manure, or, in case this is not at hand, use bone meat. Add some sand to lighten the loam, and water well, daily. Shower the foliage often to keep down red spiders which sometimes attack it.

Madame Crozy has very large flowers of a rich vermillion, bordered with yellow. In habit of growth and flowering it is very much like the variety first described, and makes a good companion for it.

For greenhouse decoration no finer plants

For greenhouse decoration no finer plants could be selected. They have that peculiar brilliancy of color in the flower that lights up all plants with which they come in contact. For grouping, where broad effects are desired, they compare the property of the contact. they are unequalled.

#### AS A WORD OF CAUTION TO YOU

THE TRICKS PRACTICED BY SOME DEALERS TO HUMBUG FLORAL LOVERS



Y this time it would seem as if the tricks of the tree-peddler ought to be pretty well understood from the frequency with which he has been shown up, but from letters that come to me it seems that he is still

abroad in the land, selling tree-roses which are warranted to bear flowers of several different colors on the same bush, climbing lilles and other wonderful and tous, climbing lilles and other wonderful and rare plants, and it seems that there are always plenty of persons who are ready to take the tempting bait on his book, notwithstanding the fact that they have been warned against him time and again. When I get letters from these people, I take a kind of savage delight in thinking how they got swindled, for most of them confess that they ought to have known better.

But many get swindled quite as had who purchase from the catalogue of prominent dealers. Last season a plant was sent out by several florists under the name of Rose vine, or double Morning Glory, with a glowing description of its beauty. I quote: "This is a hardy perennial, sending up, every spring, long graceful vines which throughout the entire summer are perfect wreaths of lovely rose-colored flowers. It is simply magnificent, and no cut or description can begin to do it justice. One of the grandest acquisitions of late years. No garden is complete without it."

Now, the fact is, this vine is the old and troublesome weed which farmers in many localities have fought against for years, Calystepia pubescess. Some correspondent of this

stepic pubercoss. Some correspondent of this department made mention of it recently, and that mention called out the following letter from George 8. Conover, the veteran and well-

known horticulturist:

A short time since I noticed in THE LADIES' Home Journal a word of enution from some correspondent regarding Calusteria pubescens. It was timely. I have wondered that there has been no more protests made about the introduction, or, rather, the redissemination of this plant. It was finely figured, strongly admitted and highly commended in the catavertised and highly commended in the cata-logues of some of our most prominent seed and plant men, last spring, under various high-sounding names. Though the flower is pretty enough, the plant soon becomes a vile nuisance. When once established, it is almost pretty enough, the plant soon becomes a vise
nulsance. When once established, it is almost
if not quite impossible to get rid of it, as it
makes underground shoots, sometimes for
quite a distance, and will break or grow at
every joint. I had it forty years ago, and its
habits soon made it a nuisance, and for twenty
years I tried to get rid of it, but when I left
the old place I left plenty of it behind me. I
would as soon think of planting couch or
quack grass, and it seems to me that reputable
dealers ought to fully test and understand such
thines before attempting to make a run on things before attempting to make a run on them. Very truly yours, "Grouge S, Conovers."

Mr. Couver does not say what he well knows to be the truth, that many of these dealers knew quite as well as he does all about the habits of this plant. But it would not do to tell the whole truth about it for that would injure its sale. In some—or most—branches of business, this would be called dishonesty.

Apics inbries, or Tuberous-rooted Wisteria, is

another weed which proves extremely difficult to get rid of when once introduced, but the dealers are careful to not say anything about this. Enterprise is a good thing, but when one gets to be so very entergrising that he takes up any old plant that has been read out of the list of desirable ones for good and suffi-cient reasons, and hides its true character under a new name, and so describes it that it will be sure to dupe people into buying it, it strikes the average man that it is carrying enterprise a little too far.

## "HOW BEST TO HEAT OUR HOMES"

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An elegant Fern or heat Palms for only \$1.00 has given great satisfactors of plants offered tast months for the state of the plants offered tast months for the state of the plants offered tast months for the state of the plants offered tast months for the state of the plants offered tast months for the state of the plants offered tast months for the plants of the plants

The eligant concerns or plants offered last month for \$1.00 has given great satisfac-tion, and we shall continue to . Boo't fail to get our new likes-undreds of rare Tropical Plants; and intending purchasers.

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# For Girls

# Musical Tastes

A FREE MUSICAL TRAINING WITHIN THE POWER OF EVERY GIRL.



F all offers ever made by THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, none have met with such quick response as those of a free musical training for every girl in America. At the time of the conception of these offers the one point most borne in

mind was to place them within the reach of the humblest girl. For years we had heard the cry of the girl of musical tastes stifled by the lack of means wherewith to acquire her desires for a vocal or instrumental training, and we determined to make possible

#### A MUSICAL TRAINING WITHOUT COST

VER five hundred girls are now working for these offers. Every report coming to us tells of easy success. Girls who started only two months ago are already within a few of the small number of subscriptions necessary for success. "It has come to me almost without an effort," writes one girl, "and I can scarcely believe that the easy work of the last two weeks means twenty weeks of free vocal training for The great advantage in these JOURNAL offers is that there is no competitive element in them. Every girl stands the same chance. It is not a question of who secures the largest number of subscriptions-the girl in the smallest village has the same good chance as the girl in the thickly-populated city.

#### THE MUSICAL HOME WE SELECTED

THE large conservatory selected by the JOURNAL to which to send our girls, is probably the best and most liberally equipped in the country. It is the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston. Girls from every State in the Union are within its walls. The most skilled teachers preside over it, while, in a domestic sense, it possesses all the advantages of a carefully regulated and refined home. Foreign musicians of prominence have recognized the standing of the Conservatory by personal visits and indorsement. During her last visit to this country, Adelina Patti honored the Conservatory by spending a morning in its different departments, and now recommends the institution over her own name.

#### WHY THE OFFERS ARE GENEROUS

THE JOURNAL is anxious that the largest possible number of girls shall take advantage of these offers for a free musical and vocal training, not because of any pecuniary profit to itself, for there is none. The simplest calculation will show, to any one who studies ffers, that we are not guided by money consideration. On the any money consideration. other hand, each successful girl whom we send to the Conservatory means an actual financial outlay to the JOURNAL beyond the income. We have merely changed our methods of advertising. We have merely We have now extended these offers beyond the time originally set for their withdrawal, but they cannot be continued indefinitely, as any one can easily see. It is important, therefore, that girls enroll themselves on our books as desirous of trying for the offers. Any girl can learn all particulars by simply writing to the JOURNAL, and details will be forwarded to her. Remember that this is the best season of the year to secure subscriptions.

\*\* Write and we will gladly tell you all about the idea.

Address

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

Only such questions as are of positively general interest will be arrowered under this title from this time on. Therefore, in saking a question, before you request a reply through the paper, satisfy yourself that an answer will be of interest to some one beside yourself. If I tan't, don't ask it, for it will not receive attention.

L. S.—Yes; a pit is excellent for wintering woody plants of the class such as Tea Roses.

Max. D.—Grange from seed bear in time, but a budded or grafted plant comes into bearing much secuer.

Et.a C.—The Geranium requires a sell of learn made light with sared, and well enriched with manure from an old cow yard.

Mrs. M. H. M.—I think some insect is at work on your Geraulums. Try kerosene emulsion, the formula of which is given below.

Mas. F. C. R.—The leaf you send is evidently from some variety of Petania. Allow branches enough to grow to give you a bashy plant. Mrs. Y's treatment for Gernoluma is satisfactory.

Saveral Correspondence—I know of no fertilizer more reliable or easier to use than Bowker's Food for Flowers, which you will find advertised in this Journal. It is very effective, cheap, and immediate in its action.

M. M. J.—now seed in the fall, preferably in Septem-ber. Cover the young plants lightly with evergreen boughs during winter. In spring transplant to the places where you want them to bloom.

Mass L. P.—I do not think the Hydrangen Rose hardy enough to stand our cold winters in your State. If left out in the open ground. I would much prefer lifting it and keeping it in the cellar. It. Puniculata Grandiflora is very facily at the extreme north.

8. D.—The Tuberose does not bloom but once. It is better to bey strong, specially grown bulbs each spring than to attempt to get flowering plants from young builders, as it is too coult here at the north to perfect them. Our summers are not long and warm enough.

Mas. H. J.—A Correspondent writes that white worms can be killed by luserting half a dozen matches, sulpher end down, in the soil. I have beard of this before, and advise its trial, experimentally. Please test it on one plant, and, if successful, try others, and report result.

"AUNT RETTIE"—Thanks for poems. The cut you send, labeled Nerlum, is intended to illustrate the Cheander, but the artist drew on the imagination to such an extent that the only way in which one can tell what he intended R to represent is by the name amounted.

N. H.—As you do not give the treatment which your plants have received, I cannot give the cause of the leaves of your plants turning yellow. Correspondents should always tell how the plants they ask questions about have been treated. From that I can often form an intelligent opinion regarding them.

an intempert opinion regarding them.

I. R.—Take up your Geranisms after the tops are killed by frost, and by them in the sun for a day of two covering at night. Then out off all but about six inches of the tops, and tie the roots togother and hang them to the celling of your cellar. Most varieties will come through all right if frested in this manner.

E. P. C.—Put Fuchsias in the cellar to remain over winter in November. Water at time of putting away, but not afterward, unless you find that the soil in the pots is getting dry as dust. Being them up the latter part of February or early in March. Then re-pot them, and, at that time, cut them back at least one-third.

X. Y. Z.—If you give your Callas too rich a soil, too much best and water, the leaf-stalks will be lacking in vitality and break easily. Bernouds Lilles are not worth keeping for a second season of flowwring in the house because you can't depend on them. For lice on Chrystartheumans, use Subjebo-Tobacco Soap. If that falls, try kerosene emulsion.

A JOURNAL Boy.—Gladiolisses are too tender to survive the winter if left in open ground. Take up the bulbs and store them in a frost-proof room during winter. In starting tiernalisms and Fachatas from cultips select tadi-woodly branches, and insert them in plates of clear sand, which should be kept very mobil and warm. Do not take large cuttings. Those two or three inches long are better than larger ones.

F. B. M.—The Colons is not worth attempting to where unless you have a very warm greenhouse for it, and then it is best to start young plants late in the season and depend on them. Tender thoses can often be wintered safely by laying them down and covering them with leaves and earth, but you can not be quite sure of their coming through in good shape. See reply to correspondents above for answers to your other questions.

T. B. C.—Box is hardy, I think, though I know of none growing in this part of the country. I do not think it would answer very well as a bedge. I would peeder American Arbor Vita. For hardy vinas, I would dvise Ceissium scanders, or Bittersweet, Whtaria and Trumpet Homeysuckie. For shading versands, I know of nothing prettier than themats. I do not think the Holly flourishes in this country. Some varieties of Hawthorn are soid by several dealers. In shrubs.

Kenosene Entrinson. Several ask for the formula. Kenosene, two parts. Slightly soir milk, one part. Chura together until the two liquids units. Where small quantities are prepared, use an eag-bester. If a larger amount is required, use a large brass syrings, which can be inserted in the liquid and worked like a pump. Great agitation is required to force the liquid and to order. Use one part of the "butter" to twelve parts water. Spray your places all over with this emulsion,

water. Speny your plants all over with this emulsion, S. E.—If I wanted a Calla to flower during the sum-mer I would put the pot containing the root in ceilar-during winter, and keep it very dry. I would re-pot in spring, using a composit of mark and some well-rotted cow-manure, with a little sand, daring care to drain the pot well. Then water theroughly daily, giving liquid manure once a week after the plant lead got a strong start. Let the young plants grow if you wants the flowers. The Aster of our roadsides and pasture is a plant generally growing two or three feet high, branching freely, and bearing fring-like flowers which range in color from white to deep bine and lavesder. For green lice I know of nothing better than Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

Totacro Scap.

Mose J. R. — Heliotropes often lose their leaves if not given as much water as they require: also, if restricted as to pot-room. The center of the ball of earth in the post is often to completely flited with they reots that it is difficult for water to penetrate it. Thrust a kutting-needle or something similar through the center to make search that water can find its way in. When any one tells you that Gerandmus for winter dowering should be started in July and August, seek them if they have ever tried year-old plants, and if they say they have not, then tell them not to presch that young plants are preferable until they know that to be the own from experience. A young Gerandom for the first six months of its life will seldom have more than one branch, and as observation will convince anyone that the amount of bloom deponds largely on the number of branches a plant has, the outer fully of advisting such young plants for winter use will be seen at once. Your plants must be old created to have a reversal branches, and it takes at least a year to grow a well-branches plant in a pot.

Over a hundred inquiries have been thrown into the waste-basket. Some were of no interest to any one except the writer; others came months ago, and it is now too late for a reply to be of any benefit; others have been answered repeatedly in these columns. Those not receiving an answer can, therefore, understand that their queries belong to one or the other of



It's a cold day

for the housekeeper when Pearline gets Take Pearline from washing and cleaning and nothing remains but hard work. shows in the

things that are washed; it tells on the woman who washes. Pearline saves work, and works safely. It leaves nothing undone that you want done well; what it leaves undone, it ought not to do.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—send it back. 263 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.



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#### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

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Paste This in Your Scrap Book.

A Simple Menu

## FAMILY DINNER.

Ox Tail Soup (Cowdrey's)



Radithes

Belled Turkey, Egg Sauce Egg Plant Fritters

"Cowdrey's Early Harvest Corn," Stewed with Cream

Cowdrey's Refugee Stringless Beans **Baked Apple Demplings** Coffee

#### DELICIOUS MINCE PIES EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.



Such Puckage contains material for two large ples. If your groom does not keep the NoneSuch brand, send No. for full size sackage by mail, prepaid. MERRELL & SOULE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.





Necessity is the mother of invention. With the growing use of polished brass, nickel and steel articles in domestic interiors came the discovery of Stilbona, to make and keep them bright. Stilboma is a chemically prepared charnois, which polishes or burnishes metal surfaces. It is neat; clean and durable-and never scratches.

A large sample of Stilboma will be sent to anyone who will mostlon where this advertisement was seen still friends styrents in stamps to Tex CHANDLES & BUDD Co., Gereined, Olio.

#### SOUTHERN BREADS AND MUFFINS

BY ELIZA R. PARKER



HE Southern housekeepers have always been noted for the excellence and variety of their bread, served at each meal. The following are selected from the receipts of some of the most famous housekeepers of Virginia

and Kentucky.

#### TO MAKE LIGHT MUFFIHS

SIFT three pints of flour; best six eggs, leaving out the whites of two; stir in as much flour as can be mixed in the eggs, aid milk to thin, then the remainder of the flour, and five tablespaonfuls of yesst; best ten minutes, and pour in two ounces of melted batter. Have the batter stiff; set in a warm place flower minutes. Flour in greater flower minutes. butter. Have the batter stiff; set in a warm place fifteen minutes. Four in greased muffin-rings, and bake in a very hot oven.

#### DELICIOUS CREAM MUFFINS

BEAT the whites and yelks of four eggs separately. Mix in half a pint of cream and an ounce of butter. Add slowly one pint of flour, pour in muffin-rings, and bake very quickly.

#### MARTHA WASHINGTON WAFFLES

THIS is a receipt from Mrs. Washington's kitchen. Beat six eggs very light, sift in a quart of theur, add a teaspoonful of salt, a spoonfuls of yeast. Beat well, set to rise over night, stir with a large spoon in the morning, and bake in well-greased waffle-trons.

#### OLD VIRGINIA WAFFLES

M<sup>1X</sup> a quart of milk and six tablespoonfuls of sifted corn-meal; add a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Lastly add three eggs, beaten very light. Bake immediately in well-greased waffie-irons.

#### SALLY-LUNN

Mix a quart of flour with a teaspoonful of M. salt and a tablespoonful of sugar, in which rub a tablespoonful of butter and an Irish potato, mashed line; add half a teacup of yeast and three well-beaten eggs, with warm water to make a soft dough. Kuead half an hour. Let rise, handle lightly, put in a cakemold and bake in a hot oven.

#### FRAGRANT SOUTHERN BUSKS

SIFT a quart of flour; in the centre of it
put two cups of sugar, one of lard and
better each; two beaten eggs, two cups of
milk, a pint of yeast, and one grated nutmeg.
Mix all together, work well, and set to rise.
When light make in small rolls, work over
with better and sugar, let rise again and bake.

#### OLD VIRGIRIA LOAF BREAD

BOIL one large Irish potato until done, peel and mash fine, add a little cold water to soften it, stir into it a teaspoonful of brown sugar, a tablespoonful of lard and three tablespoonfuls of bop yeast. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly, and put the spoage in a close jar, cover and let standseveral hours to rise. Sift into the tray three pints of flour, to which add a spoonful of sait, then pour the spoage in, with enough cold water to work into a stiff dough; knead entil smooth, and let stand over night to rise. In the mornand let stand over night to rise. In the morn-ing work in flour to keep from sticking to the hands. Allow it to rise one bour, and bake.

#### SALT RISEN BREAD

INTO a pitcher, put one teacupful of milk fresh from the cow, two teacupfuls of boiling water, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tenspoonful of salt; into this stir a little less than a quart of flour. Set the pitcher in a kettle of moderately warm water and keep it at a naiform teacuparture, cover the receipt of kettle of moderately warm water and keep it at a uniform temperature; cover the month of the pitcher with a towel. Set the kettle where the water will keep warm. Let it stand three hours, then beat up well, after which do not disturb it. In two hours it should be light. Have ready two quarts of flour, half a table-spoonful of lard, and a tenspoonful of salt. Four in the yeast, to which, if not sufficient, add warm water to make dough. Knead well, mold in loaves, put in greased pan, and set in a warm oven to rise; after which bake slowly.

#### APPLE PIE AND COFFEE

BY ANNA ALEXANDER CAMERON

To make a good apple pie is an art, but here is a carefully prepared receipt: Stew some tart cooking apples until perfectly tender, and rub through a sieve. To one quart of apples (which will make two pies) quart of apples (which will make two pies)
add sugar to sweeten to tasta. Throughls will
be sufficient if the apple is not too acid. Sir
in a half pound of nice butter and flavor with
grated nutneg, or lemon if you prefer. Line
a pie plate with puff paste, fill with apple and
put on a top crust of the same pastry; pierca
it with a fork and bake a pale brown. All
pies and puddings should be removed at once
from the tin piates on which they are cooked,
to white ware plates which have been heated,
to prevent the pastry from gathering moisture
by being put on a cold plate.

ESSENTIALS OF GOOD COFFEE

#### ESSENTIALS OF GOOD COFFEE

To have the perfection of coffee these things are essential; the best quality of coffee and I are essential; the best quality of coffee and plenty of it, boiling water, just fifteen minutes to cook, loaf-sugar and cream, and serving at once. Take two gills of Java coffee, ground not too fine, mix it in a bowl to a smooth paste with the white of half an egg and a little cold water. Put it in the coffee-pot that has been well scalded, and pour in it one quart of boiling water. Set it on an oil-stove and boil briskly just fifteen minutes. Take off and let it settle for a minute and pour at once in your coffee cups, in each of which you will put loaf sugar and tich, sweet cream in quantities to stit your guests. Serve it immediately. Its virtue departs in steady ratio with its best.

### A Famous French Chef

once wrote: "The very soul of cooking is the stock-pot, and the finest stock-pot is

### Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.'

#### RECIPE FOR FISH SAUCE.

Heat half a tablespoonful of flour in plenty of botter, till yellow, add as much Liebig Company's Extract of Reef broth as sauce is required, and boil well in it plenty of capers, some lemon juice, and a little pounded mace, till the capers are partially asthened; stir in a quarter of a pound of fresh butter and as many yolks of express as necessary to render the sauce rather thick. The butter will probably convey sufficient sait to the sauce, but, should this not be the case, add a little more, and pour the sauce, very hot, over the fish when in the dish, or serve it separately.

#### THIS IS A JAR



of the genuine. Note the signature of JUS-TUS VON LIEBIG.

# "PILLSBURY'S BEST

Makes More Bread Makes Whiter Bread Makes Better Bread

THAN ANY OTHER FLOUR MANUFACTURED.

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# WOMAN'S COMPANY



GWNED AND OPERATED BY WOMEN FOR WOMEN.

Our plan is to establish 100 factories in the United States, with money derived from sale of capital stock. Then we can easily employ 5,000 women, who will earn for us a net profit of \$1,180,000 annually, assuming 75 cts. per day to be the net profit for each employé, which is a very low estimate. Our stock, now offered at \$25 per share, on a basis of \$5 per annum, will then be worth about \$365; \$25 invested now will, we confidently believe, eventually be worth \$365.

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#### THE STORY EVER NEW

BY FLORENA M. YORK

ONLY an old, old story Of Infinite love and grace; Only a beam of glory Lighting a baby face. But through the rolling ages, No story half so dear; Of all earth's smoshine glory, No beams so bright and clear.

Only a manger lowly, Wherein the sweet Child lay; Only a mother holy, Watching the hours away. Only a sweet song stealing Down through the quiet skies; Only a star's soft beaming, Points where the Baby lies.

Only some shepherd's kneeling, Paying their homage sweet, Pouring their richest treasures Down at those Baby-feet. Strains of that far-off anthem Float through the world since then, Breathing of " Joy in Heaven On earth good-will toward men."

Hark! to the joyous chorus-"To you a King is born"; Star of the East now lead us, Lead us this Christmas morn. Till, like the faithful shepherds, We kneel in homage sweet, And pour our hearts' best treasures Down at those sacred feet.

Thus reads the sweet old story, Old, but still ever new; Know we the wealth of glory It brings to me and you? Know we those tiny fingers Opened Heaven's portals wide? But for that helpless Baby All the whole world had died?

#### ABOUT OURSELVES, YET INTERESTING



HE JOURNAL makes it a point to say as little as possible about itself in its own reading col-umus. The two or three little subjoined paragraphs are, how-ever, of interest to our readers, we think, and for a careful perusal of them we shall feel indebted to our constituency.

#### THE GOOD THINGS TO COME

To any reader who prefers to have the Journal's announcements for 1892 in more compact form than as set forth on the first two pages of this issue, we will send our hand-book of attractions for the coming year, if they will simply enclose a two-cent stamp. The book is daintily printed and illustrated.

#### AS A PERSONAL FAVOR TO US

D'N'T put off sending us a renewal of your subscription if you expire with this number, but favor us personally by remitting your dollar as quickly as possible after you receive this Jounnal. This is our busiest time, and at the end of the year we frequently receive from ten to fifteen thousand subscriptions in a single day. Then we naturally cannot give your order as quick attention as we can now. In your own interests, therefore, pray let us ask you to send us your renewal without delay. Don't put it off until to-morrow; oblige us by doing it to-day.

#### TO OUR AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

TO OUR AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

THERE is not an Agent or Canvasser securing subscribers for The Lanus' Home Journat, who has not been cautioned and warned against offering the paper at any rates other than the full subscription price.

We hereby give further notice that any Agent, Club raiser or Canvasser who offers a subscription at a cut-rate, or who offers a present or gift of money, or anything of value in addition to the paper itself as an inducement to subscribe, thereby forfeits his or her claim to any Cash prize which has or may be offered, and forfeits any and all Cash Commissions due for all subscriptions sent in.

#### **OUR FREE MUSICAL OFFERS**

O WING to the unusual success of the Jour-NAL'S offers of free musical or vocal training, it gives us pleasure to state that we have been able to arrange for their extension, so far as time is concerned. It was the original idea to limit the time to January 1st, 1802, but we now see how this would disappoint scores of girls who are at work to secure the prize. prizes. Hence, the offers remain good until we withdraw them.

Over five hundred girls are now working for the offers. Every report coming to us tells of easy success. Girls who started only two months ago are already within a few of the months ago are already within a few of the small number of subscriptions necessary for success. "It has come to me almost without an effort," writes one girl, "and I can scarcely believe that the easy work of the last two works means twenty weeks of vocal training for me." The great advantage in these Jour-sat offers is that there is no competitive ele-ment in them. Every girl stands the same chance. The girl in the smallest village has the same good chance as the girl in the thickly. the same good chance as the girl in the thickly-

populated city.

Write us, and we will tell you all about the offers. Address.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Philadelphia, Pa. A USEFUL CASE AND BAG

By Eva M. NILES



N elegant present is the night-dress case and brush-and-comb bag. They may be made of knitting-silk any shade desired.

For the case three flat bone meshes will be required, measuring respectively half an inch, quarter of an inch, and one-eighth of an inch wide. A yard of lining is used. Get two yards of inch-wide ribbon for the bag strings. of inch-wide ribbon for the bag strings. Begin at the bottom of the back of night-

dress case, by putting 100 stitches on a founda-tion thread with the 4-inch mesh, and net 16

plain rows. 17th row—with 4-inch mesh. Plain netting. 18th row-with 1-inch mesh, take up two loops together on the needle and net them as I stitch, and the same all along, and there will be fifty stitches in this row.

will be fifty stitches in this row.

19th row—with the same mesh, plain netting.

20th row—with ½-inch mesh, net two
stitches in every loop all along the row, which
restores the original number of 100 stitches.

Net 16 plain rows with the ½-inch mesh.

Work the four open rows as before. Again
net 16 plain rows with the ½-inch mesh.

Again work the four open rows as before. Net
6 plain rows with the ½-inch mesh. And now
begin shaping the flat:

1st row—work with the ½-inch mesh in plain

lat row--work with the 1-inch mesh in plain

lst row—work with the 1-inch mesh in plain netting.

2nd row—with 1-inch mesh, take two loops together on the needle and net them in 1 stitch. Repeat the same to end of the row.

3rd row—with the same mesh, plain netting, and omit 2 loops at the end of the row.

4th row—with 1-inch mesh, net 2 stitches in every loop, and omit two loops at the end of the row. Work 4 plain rows with 1-inch mesh, always omitting 2 loops at the end of each row. Repeat the 4 open rows, omitting 2 or 3 loops at the end of erery row. Net 3 plain rows with 1-inch mesh, omitting 2 or 3 loops at the end of erery row. Net 3 plain rows with 1-inch mesh, omitting 2 or 3 loops at the end of each row; and fasten off; this is the end of the flat. For the front of case, recommence, and work as for the back, until you get two complete lines of the open netting, and 3 plain rows of the third line of 16 plain rows, when fasten off. The front of the night-dress case must be laid level with the back piece, and both be sewed together, the two commencing rows forming the bottom of the case. And now proceed to work the netted border all round the case, taking the needle into both pieces of netting where, along the edge, the work lies double.

1st round—with 1-inch mesh, work 2 stitches into each loop of the netting, and case at the corners by doing 4 stitches into 1 or 2 corner loops.

2nd round—with 1-inch mesh, take up 2

or 2 corner loops.

2nd round—with 1-inch mesh, take up 2 loops together and not them as 1 stitch, and

repeat.

3rd round—same mesh, plain netting.
4th round—with ½-inch mesh, net 3 stitches in each loop, and make whatever increase is needed at the corners.

5th round—with ½-inch mesh, plain netting.
6th round—the same.

7th round—with ½-inch mesh, net one stitch in each of 5 consecutive loops, miss 1 loop, and repeat the same; the loop that is missed must be a loop over one of the open spaces between the groups.

8th round—net 1 stitch in each of 4 successive loops, miss the loop over the missed loop of last row.

of last row.

9th round-net 1 stitch in each of 3 succes-

9th round—not 1 stitch in each of 3 successive loops, silk round mesh, and miss the loop over the missed loop of the preceeding row.

10th round—not 1 stitch in each of 2 loops, silk twice round the mesh and miss the loop over the missed loop of last row; fasten off. This finishes the border. Make up the lining for the case, and arrange the netting tastefully on it. Put a button and loop on the flap. Work the brush and comb bag to match.

Begin at the bottom of one side of the bag and with the 1-inch mesh put 60 stitches on a

Begin at the bottom of one side of the bag and with the k-inch mesh put 60 stitches on a foundation, and net 20 plain rows. Net 4 open rows as in case. Net 18 plain rows with the small mesh. Net 4 more open rows. Net 18 more plain rows and fasten off.

Make the other half of bag in same manner. Sew the two pieces together, having the conf-mencing rows at the bottom of the bag, and joining the open rows on the side quite evenly. Net a border all round as on case. The lining is cut to fit the netting, it has a deep been at the top with a double running to contain the ribbon as a drawing-string. ribbon as a drawing-string,

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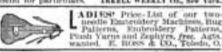
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#### THE PERFUMES WE USE

By L. J. VANCE



TH reference to the origin of perfumes there are three kinds—floral, aromatic and balsamic. Thus, we have sweet odors derived from

flowers, from spaces and herbs, or from resins and musks. The ottar, or essence of perfume, is usually obtained in two ways—by distilla-

tion and by maceration.

The perfume from flowers which contain the The perfume from flowers which contain the volatile essence is extracted by distillation, which, briefly stated, is as follows: The flowers are put into a retort with about double the quantity of water. The contents are boiled by a quick fire, and the steam, as it condenses in its passage through a spiral coil, exudes the volatile essence, which is caught in a small flask at the orifice of the tube. The water is used over again for distillation, and becomes the "rose water" of trade.

Flowers which do not contain the volatile essence may have their perfumes extracted by what is known as the "hot process," as follows: The flowers are put in a copper vessel with a quantity of lard; the whole is then boiled, and more flowers added, until the grease has absorbed the necessary amount of perfume. The scent is extracted from the lard, and blended usually with other essences. Then there is the cold process. By this process, freshly-gathered flowers are placed on a layer of lard which is speend over glass trays. Every twelve or twenty-four hours, as the case may be the flowers are banned until the lard.

Every twelve or twenty-four hours, as the case may be, the flowers are changed until the lard may be, the flowers are changed until the lard
has absorbed the necessary amount of perfume. The ottar of roses comes principally
from southern Bulgaria and southern France.
Few sights in the world can be more beautiful
than the vast fields of roses. Travelers revel
in word-painting when they come to describe
the wondrons charm of the valley in which
Kasanlik, the "City of Roses," lies surrounded by acres and acres of flowers. In
blooming time the place is
"So perfumed that

"So perfumed that The winds were lovesick."

"So perfumed that
The winds were lovesick."

The Bulgarian rose district is about one thousand square miles. So, too, many districts in France and Italy are given up to flower culture. The French ottar of roses is of excellent quality, and more expensive than the product of Bulgaria. The finest violet comes from the south of France, where they are grown under the shade of olive groves. From Italy we obtain the citric odors, as lemons and bergamot. The celebrated Parma violet is grown in Taggio. Nic. is also celebrated for violet and mignonette. The Island of Sicily raises large quantities of orange and citron for the perfamery trade.

Of the animal substance, musk is the most powerful and persistent. It is said that one part of musk will scent three thousand parts of inodorous powder. The substance is found in the pouch of the musk deer of China, Thibet and Tonquin. The musk reaching our market comes from Shanghal; it is put up in boxes or "caddies." Each box contains twenty-five or thirty musk pods, wrapped in rice-paper. The caddy is made of brown cardboard, which is covered by Chinese paper of silky texture; the outside designs and colors are usually gaudy. Some twenty-five ounces of musk are packed in this fashion.

Civet is another animal substance blending with floral compounds. It is a secretion of the African and Indian cat. Civet comes to this country in cows' horns; these horns are wrapped up in coarse cloth, on which are marked the number and weight. They contain from one to two pounds of civet. Ambergis, the secretion of a spermaceti whale, is used to give permanency to floral compounds.

Of the aromatic odors, cloves are most largely used. From the unexpended flower-buds of the clove trees is obtained a very powerful and pungent oil. Then comes cinnamon or coarse, both vieled etimulation, essential oils.

the clove trees is obtained a very powerful and pungent oil. Then comes cinnamon or cassia; both yield stimulating, essential oils. The cassia has a cinnamon-like flavor, and comes from Colna; the best clunamon comes from Ceylon.

It need hardly be said that perfumes are ex-tensively adulterated. The oil of geranium, or oil of idris, is used in the adulteration of ottar of roses, and there is no infallible test for discovering the imposition. Strange to say, art gives bouquets of delicate odor— bouquets which are not found in nature, Thus, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Mousse-Thus, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Mousse-laine, to name no others, have no existence outside the laboratory. A tincture of vanilla, added to a small quantity of the ottar of bitter almonds, rose and orange flower, gives the "extract of heliotrope." Again, a mixture of essences of orange flower, rose, tuberose and violet makes "extract of magnolia." Once more, the "extract of verbena" is made from the Indian lemon-grass, and so on

It may be interesting to add that perfumes were introduced in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Earl of Oxford brought from Italy "gloves, sweet bagges, a perfumed leather terkin and other terkins."

leather jerkin and other pleasant things."

In a few years the garments of the ladies of the court were outrageously perfumed. The present English fancy is to make perfume in sticks. Another fancy is to fill a tiny buttle with a reviving odor, and to use the silver flask as a vinaigrette. It is said that some French women indulge in the folly of injecting a few drops of perfume into the blood. Of course, the experiment is dangerous, and one not likely to be repeated here. With Ameri-cans the sachet is held just now in high favor. These dainty creations of silk and lace are made for gloves, bonnets, underwear and linen. They are of all sorts and sizes, from the little pad to be slipped into gloves, to the big bags hung in the clothes press. Frankly spenking, a woman can be judged by the perflame she uses.

#### THE CARE OF A SEWING-MACHINE

BY HORACE N. JONES



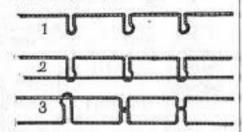
ERY few of those who run sewing-machines, or see them in operation, under-stand how this most helpstand how this most help-ful of the Nineteenth Cen-tury genie performs its work. Its accomplish-ments are so wonderful that it is taken for granted

that such effects can only be produced by most complex mechanism, which none but a skilled artisan can understand. One result of this rather general misapprehension is that sewing-machines do not receive the care they should have. True, the wife complains that the machine does not run as easily as it used to, but it never enters the man's head that he to, but it never enters the man's head that he is competent to repair it, and that an hour's work on his part would materially lighten his wife's labor. He votes that the machine is wearing out—a hig dose of oil is all it gets, while what it needs to make it practically as good as new is a thorough cleaning.

It is not absolutely necessary that one should understand all about how a piece of machinery works in order to take it apart and clean it. A sewing-machine is very simple in its fundamental principles, and there is hardly a household but contains some member who is competent not only to clean a machine, but to thoroughly learn how it works, and so be able to tell what is the trouble if anything

goes wrong.

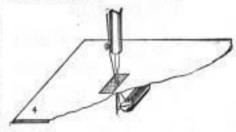
There are but three important parts to the common double-thread machine—the needle, the shuttle and the feed. All the rest are mere devices for bringing these into the right lace with relation to each other at the right ime. The whole work of the needle is to keep constantly pushing the upper thread down through the fabric, making a series of bends or loops in it, as in Fig. 1, and as fast as



each loop is formed the shuttle runs through t, carrying the lower thread and leaving it as in Fig. 2, only that each loop or stitch is drawn tight by the tension as soon as made, so that the real effect is more like Fig. 3. The function of the tensions is to hold the thread tight, and when they are properly adjusted the crossing of the threads will be in the center of the sewing.

If the reader will seat himself at a machine

and turn it slowly, he will notice that after the needle descends to its lowest point it moves a little way up and then stops. The thread being taught all the time, this slight upward move-ment causes it to buckle or bend outward, as shown in Fig. 4.



Just at this moment the shuttle comes forward, its sharp nose enters the loop stretching it wider, so that the whole shuttle slips readily through, carrying the lower thread. As soon as the shuttle gets well through the loop, the needle resumes its upward motion, and at the instant its point clears the material, the little toothed plate, which is called the feed, pushes up against the cloth from underneath and slides forward, carrying it into position for the next stitch. The length of the stitch is regulated in a very simple manner by altering the extent of this motion of the feed.

In cleaning a sewing-machine you need a small screw-driver, a stick about the size of a lead-pencil, with a long, slender point; a piece of cotton cloth and some kerosene oil. In taking a machine apart, do not go at it in a haphazard way, removing a screw here and a Just at this moment the shuttle comes for-

haphnzard way, removing a screw here and a pin there, but commence at one side and work toward the other side, taking off everything as you go that needs cleaning. Have a table at your side with plenty of room, and as fast as the pieces are removed lay them on the table as nearly as may be in the order they came off, the first pieces on the further side. Leave sufficient space between the different parts and groups of pieces so that there will be no danger of getting them mixed, and be particularly careful not to lose any of the small ularly careful not to lose any of the small screws, for they are frequently of such a thread that you cannot easily get a duplicate cut. After you have taken off all the movable parts, carefully clean the body, or skeleton, of the machine. The kerosene will act like magic in removing the hardened oil and dirt, and the sharpened stick will be very serviceable in reaching every little crevice and corner. In oiling the machine use none but the best oil; but it is a good dies to oversionally use a little but it is a good iden to occasionally use a little kerosene as it will tend to keep it free from gum. When the body of the machine is cleaned, every bearing and surface subject to friction polished bright, begin on the pieces taken off, reverging the order, starting on that which was removed last, and as soon as a piece is cleaned put it back in its place. In a few minutes you will have everything back again; oil carefully, using too little rather

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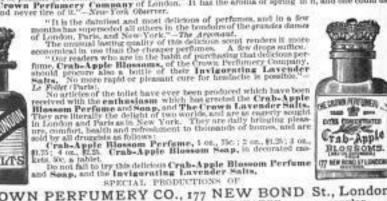
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### WOMEN'S CHANCES AS BREAD-WINNERS

#### \*WOMEN IN ART

(Continued from November Issue)

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT

BY SUBAN M. KETCHAM PRESIDENT OF THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE OF NEW YORK



OMEN may be divided into two

OMEN may be divided into two classes—those who can paint a little, and those who cannot paint at all." This was said a few years ago by one of the first artists of New York—a gentleman genial and kindly, and a favorite instructor. At that very time the Academy walls proved beyond a peradventure that women led in the Water-Color exhibition. Kate Greatorex headed the list with a superb still-life—exhibited in the Paris Salon previous; a picture magnificent in color and bold in treatment. Rhoda Holmes Nichola followed, while Dora Wheeler and Rosina Emmet by no means brought up the rear.

The new Water-Color Club numbers twenty-

The new Water-Color Club numbers twenty-seven men and twenty-six women, but of seven men and twenty-six women, but of their exhibitors only thirty-three per cent. are women. The catalogue of the last annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design (oil paintings), shows about twenty per cent. women. Of the schools throughout this country, at least seventy per cent. of the students are women, the studio classes showing a still greater percentage of women. Why, then, do the exhibitions show this reversal?

A young man visited the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. He was profoundly impressed with the paintings. His parents mortgaged their farm to send him abroad for five years' study. He is now in the fore-front rank of artists. What parents would mortscare a firm for a daughter's study?

The name of women art students is "legion." But they do not undertake the study seriously,

The name of women art students is region. But they do not undertake the strict seriously, as men do. Girls take it up as a pastime or an accomplishment. Women too often plunge into it for bread-winning. Applications for admission to the schools not seldom contain this question, "How soon shall I be able to teach?" For this reason, "many are called, but few are chosen." but few are chosen.

but few are chosen."

Occasionally it happens that wealth and position influence sales, but the size qua non is a low price and a pleasing subject. On these accounts, women probably sell a greater number proportionately. However, the income of an artist is a matter of great uncertainty. One year an artist here sold ten thousand dollars worth of paintings; the next year he confessed his income had not been ten cents. In the same building a lady made \$4000 one year; the next she did not make her studio rent. Rosa Bonbeur's "Horse Fair" brought the largest price of any picture, except an old

the largest price of any picture, except an old Master. It sold in America for \$55,000. The ideal club is to be found in Chicago. Ten years ago it was formed with seven mem-Ten years ago it was formed with seven mem-bers. It now numbers fifty. At their last annual exhibition in one of the galleries of the Art Institute, the men's club held its dis-play in an adjoining gallery. All acknowl-edged the women carried off the palm. They report during the ten years "not one single squabble," while the records of the men show the rise and fall of four clubs.

In no country has there been edict or injunction against women entering the field of art, as has been the case in other professions. The brotherhood of artists shows a spirit of good-fellowship, and offers kindly criticism. It is a fair field for woman, and if she does not "gwin and possess the land" it is her own fault.

There is also room for women in the "no-ble army" of collectors. A gentleman of wide experience as salesman at exhibitions in many of the large cities of the United States, many of the large cities of the United States, says it is positively true that women do not buy pictures. A man makes his selection. The wife is brought to confirm the sale, which in every instance ends it. A lady worth from twenty to forty millions of dollars was indignant at her son's paying \$100 for a Diaz. The Catharine Wolfe collection was largely an inheritance. A lady of brilliant intellect, wide advestice a musician of unusual attainment. education, a musician of unusual attainment, leader of society, president of a literary club, said frankly, "A picture means literally nothing to me. I would us soon look at the society doubt as at the old Mesters." veriest daubs as at the old Masters.

\* This series of papers "Women's Chances as Brendwinners," was commenced with
"How to Become a Trained Nurse" | January
"Women as Strengharders," | February
"Women as Deessaakens" | March
"Bee-Beering for Women" | May
"Women as Deessaakens" | May
"Women as Deetson | May
"Women as Tyrenghartens" | June
"The Gera, Who Wants to Traces" | September
"Women as Internow Deconations" | October
"Women in Ast" | November
"Women in Ast"

FROM AN ARTIST'S VIEW

BY WILLIAM M. CHARR

THE WELL-KNOWN ARTIST



HIS is a field of labor but recently opened to women. Twenty years ago the woman artist encountered many obstacles in her path to af-fluence and fame. But with the radical enfranchisement of women

mdical enfranchisement of women into the professional and business walks of life, these obstacles and hindrances were pushed uside. Women are now admitted into colleges and academies of design, and enjoy the same instruction and privileges as men. In my own classes, I treat both sexes alike. I criticise the work without giving a thought to the author's personality. Two-thirds of my pupils are young ladies. In my parlors hang two pictures which I value as much as any that adorn my walls. One is the production of a woman who was formerly a student of mine, the other is the work of a student of mine, the other is the work of a French woman.

In view of the fact that woman's opportunity to show what she can do in the field of art has but just come, it were unjust to draw conclusions from the present status and work of woman artists. One can only look at the situation generally and judge of the ultimate outcome by the present outlook.

We have no formic Ruphael or Augusto or

We have no female Raphael, or Angelo, or Titian; but the names of Elizabeth Serani, Marie Robusti, Angelica Kauffmann, Lavinia Fontana, Rosa Bonbeur, Louise Abbema, Louise Bresslau, Berte Moresot and Mary Cassatt, sufficiently attest that in the domain

Cossett, sufficiently attest that in the domain of art, as in every other, woman, if she does not rise to the very pinnacle of greatness, may at least attain excellence of no common order.

We are told that the first portrait in relief that ever appeared was modeled from a sketch made by Kora, daughter to one Dibutades, a native of Corinth. Pliny makes mention of one Trimarata, a woman, whose pictures he had himself sees. It Pohesus. In the time of Alexander the Grene of find the names of several women artists—Circne, Aristarite and Calypso. A charming little painting by the latter, found in Pompeli, is now in the studio of Naples. Although the Romans did not espouse art so universally as did the Greeks, we are told that a woman, Laya, excelled in the painting of portraits. Down to the Middle Ages we hear little or nothing of woman artists, but the names of those whose works have become more or less well-known since then are too many for mention here.

There is no use denying the existence of a statistic agency of the statistics of a statistic and the statistics and the services of the statistics of a statistic and the statistics of the statistics of the statistics and the statistics of the statistics of the statistics and the statistics of the statistics of the statistics and the statistics of the statistics of the statistics and the statistics of the s

There is no use denying the existence of a prejudice among some people against the work done by a woman artist. But I defy any one to distinguish between two canvases, one of to distinguish between two canvases, one of which shall be the production of a woman, and the other of a man. Women are much influenced by the work of their teachers, who are usually men. In the selection of a sub-ject, they are becoming daily more and more true to art. Formerly, the decorating of china, the painting of sachet bags, the execution of dainty, meaningless groups of flora, seemed to satisfy women. Now they compete with men in the selection of their subjects. In treat-ment, they are what we understand as effem-

in the selection of their subjects. In treatment, they are what we understand as effeninate. Women are not endowed with great creative powers, but they are eminently calculated to excel in all that demands grace, tenderness, fancy, quick perception and delicate poetic feeling.

Art is not to be considered as a means of livelihood. Fortune may come, but only with the years. And the long, long road uphill, can only be traversed by those who have patience, endurance, and, last, but greatest of all, money. We artists do not paint in order that our bank-books may become piethoric. As a rule, we are content to make a comfortthat our bank-books may become pictnoric.

As a rule, we are content to make a comfortable subsistence and take the notice of our work by the public as the ices and fruits of desert. Artists are wonderfully lacking in business tact, and often submit to extreme impositions. There are two qualities which I think artists need—application and wholesome conceit, or a more accurate appreciation of the

Every artist, man or woman, will find an audience. And it is in art as in music, literature and the drama. In the obverse ratio to their artistic merit will the size of that audience be. The more popular an artist's paint-ings, the wider the circle of people to whom they appeal. I would not advise any woman to enter the profession who is not able to stand unrecognized and unpatronized, for some years at least. But, putting aside the question of income. I see no reason why women should not attain as great success as men have attained or can attain. Genius has no sex.

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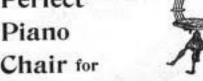
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WHY SANTA CLAUS' BEARD IS WHITE

A LEGEND: BY M. A. BIRD



URING the babyhood of Santa Claus—long, long ago—while still many good and worthy folk believed wood-sprites lived in the holes of trees, witches in caves, and dwarfs deep down under earth, there lived in far Germany, on one of the lesser mountains of the Harz, a miner,

with his wife and seven children.

Deep down in the bosom of the mountains was the mine. Here the father had worked each day from morn to night to feed, even scantily, his wife and children. At last came a season of great dearth. The miner fell sick. Sadly his wife hung out of sight his leather work-suit.

The cold winter with its cruel grasp stole down from the mountain-tops; still the miner lay seek; still the dearth of food throughout iny seek; still the dearth of food throughout the little town; nowhere a mouthful to spare. The birds in the trees lived and were merry. Must the little children starve? Who had done it? "I tell you, it's the Gubich, king of dwarfs, who spoiled the crops last year. I know his pranks, curse him," said the oldest of the miners. "Who in summer steals all the respherities and strawberries? He never cuts must teles and has lived little a value, in eats aught else, and has lived like a prince, in his rocky cavern up there among the holy firs, ever since the old giant threw these mountains out of his shoe because the bit of sand hurt him. I tell you, the Gübich can make us sick with a glance, touch or breath. Save me from going near his home! Yet they say the cones off his trees are good to eat, and can be made into wondrous pretty things which sell well in the town below us. Starve or touch them? Starve I say!

in the town below us. Starve or touch them? Starve, I say!"
"Dear husband," said the patient wife, "thou knowest the holy firs; I go to gather their cones, I will sell them and buy thee food which will make thee well. Children, care for thy father while I am gone."

Quickly throwing a shawl over her head and taking a basket on her arm, out into the gathering coldness of the coming night stepped the mother. The wind shoot "continued the mother. The wind shoot "continued the mother with the stepped at the windows of the continued the and dried foliage of the mother to the gods the elements were thought. no to the gods the elements were thought to respect, and then died away among the pines in a soft, sad music, that brought tears to the mother's eyes. It was like the moun the bairns made for bread. The tears broke into a sob; half-blinded, with bent head, she reached the edge of the holy forest.

Pityingly, out from his bed of clouds, the setting sun glanced warm and tender. He shot his parting rays among the firs, and filled their deep shadows with a cheerful glow. Suddenly, into the marked pathway of his light, stepped a little man with snowy beard, who gravely doffed his leathern cap and waited for the sad mother to reach him.

who gravely doffed his leathern cap and waited for the sad mother to reach him.

"Good woman, what all'st thou? Why so sad?" broke upon her startled ear.

"Oh, sir, I mean no harm. My children starve; my husband never again will be well. I cannot see them ask each day for bread and give them none. I go to gather cones. Do let me pass and fill my basket."

"I would harm thee not, my friend," said the little man. "And knowest thou where the best cones can be found? Follow this path a hundred feet, and there they can be gathered with "—but the mother was on her way. A knowing look, a caress of his white beard, a sniff of the perfumed forest air, and the little sniff of the perfumed forest air, and the little man had vanished.

With glad feet the mother hurried on. Not a sound but the dropping of the cones broke the stillness of the forest. Faster and thicker they seemed to fall at each onward step. A perfect storm of cones. They dropped upon her head; they fell at her feet; they pelted her shoulders; they filled her basket. Frightened, the poor woman turned and fled, glancing neither to the right or left. Heavier and heavier the basket grew. Breathless and exhausted she reached her cottage door.

The mother entered and quickly barred the door. "Husband, husband, think what hus happened! On the edge of the holy forest I met a little man with snowy beard, who told me where to gather the best cones. I hurried to find them, but the farther I went the faster the cones fell from the firs. They came about my head as thick as snow-flakes in mid-winter yet the trees shoch to I. With glad feet the mother hurried on. Not

my head as thick as snow-flakes in

my head as thick as snow-flakes in mid-winter, yet the trees shook not. I was afraid and
did not stop to pick up one; but some fell in
my basket, and here they are."

"Hist,wife! Look, look thou! They are pure
silver. It's the Güblich thou hast met."

Down the basket dropped. Around it
grouped the mother and children. True, there
lay the cones, silver every one, glenming in
the fire-light as had the beard of the little man
in the golden glow of the sun.

The morrow's sun had tipped the graceful firs with gold, when again the mother stood at the edge of the forest. In a moment the Gübich was before her. "Good-morrow, good soul! Founds't thou not beautiful conesyester-eve?" And a laugh rang through the forest. The mother struggled to speak. "Keep thy thanks, I wish them not" continued the Gübich. "Be thou only faithful to thy husband's words, and each cold December give to me and my dear firs a loving thought to keep our hearts warm. Now hie thee home." Not more quickly speeds the wind than the mother bome again; not more happy are the hirds than were the hearts in the miner's home that day. By night, nowhere a hungry soul on the "beautiful Hirbichenstein."

Dear Santa Claus—ever since, thy beard's The morrow's sun had tipped the graceful

Dear Santa Claus—ever since, thy beard's been white as snow!

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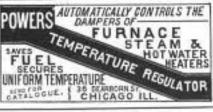
browned, while no part can be burned,—and preserves the junces, which alone give to a roast delicious flavor, Just as well adapted for Bread and Cake. 6 sizes, \$1.50 to \$2.75. A medium size sent, prepaid, for \$2.00. Polished steel. Very durable. Send for circulars, describing also other Household Specialties.

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No pass sawries. Too cheap to give away.

Sand asc. for ten weeks' trial. \*\*Eg-And if you are so fixed that you could do some moderately paying work for us at your home, compiling lists, nedressing, etc., please say so, nawing this faster.

# Housekeeper's Weekly, 29 N. 7th St., Philada. 

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# OUR PEERLESS

of homes where it is not already taken, now make the following engrecodes determine the control of the state of the control of

#### TO BUILD IS A PLEASURE



WHEN YOU SEE THESE SEW
1891 DENIGNS IN BOOKS 4 and
5, "BOUNES and COTTACIN,"
Nor. 8.2 19 Inches. Contains
now designs, new styles. No. 6
has 15 designs classified from
\$100 up to \$1000, about half sudder \$1000. No. 5 centains 20
designs of dwellings corting ever
\$1000, many \$1000 up to \$1000.

B each, or the two for \$1.50.

C HONGERS. D. S. HOPKINS, Architect

Cor, of Ottawn Street, Grand Rapids, Mick.

### USEFUL THINGS WORTH KNOWING

VERY often it is the short hint or sugges-tion that we read somewhere which proves a mountain of help at some critical time, and the following may deserve a place in the memory or the scrap-book of the cureful housekeeper.

#### A REMEDY FOR TENDER FEET

A REMEDY for tender feet is cold water, about two quarts, two tablespoonfuls of ammonia, one tablespoonful of bay rum. Sit with the feet immersed for ten minutes, gently throwing the water over the limbs up-ward to the knee. Then rub dry with a crash towel and all the tired feeling is gone.

#### ABOUT BRUSHING THE TEETH

THE question is often asked, How often should the teeth be brushed? After every meal, and just before retiring, should be the rule with everybody; but as this may seem to be so much of a task to some as to discourage them altogether, a safe rule, which all can follow conveniently, would be to brush them every night and morning; this, if done thoroughly, would no doubt prevent decay from any deposits of food which would occur. Many people who brush their teeth regularly, and have finely preserved sets, use nothing but water.

#### HOW TO TREAT CORMS

CORNS are somewhat a result of the constitution; but there is no question that the
rubbing and slipping of an ill-fitting shoe is
a frequent occasion of them. No radical
cure for them has yet been discovered. They
may be greatly helped, though, by being soaked
for twenty minutes in warm water, then pared
or scraped with a very sharp knife, and
painted with iodine. Lunar caustic is excellent also, but not exactly safe, as it sometimes
burns so deep as to make a scrious sore. A
salve made of white or yellow wax, spermaceti and almond, or castor-oil, in equal quantities, is excellent to rub upon corns and callousness. Apply just before going to bed, after
bathing, but not soaking the foot, and rub in
thoroughly.

#### FOR PEOPLE WHO WISH TO BE STOUT

THE role to be observed by those persons who feel that they ought to be a trifle stouter, is simply this, says a very practical physician: Avoid excitement and keep your mind as much as possible in a state of repose and free from worry. People of a nervous temperament should control themselves. Learn to sit quietly for a long period, and don't rush about consuming muscular tissue by unnecessary movements. Eat all you can and as often as you can, avoiding bot things, such as bot bread, and that which is made from the finer grades of wheat. Stale bread made of flour containing a portion of the chaff, is far more nutritions than light, freshly-baked bread. The diet should consist of such articles of food as are largely composed of starch and sugar and oil. Meat in large quantities should be avoided. All things should be thoroughly cooked in order that the raw material can undergo the chemical change that otherwise would have to be deep by the stewards. dergo the chemical change that otherwise would have to be done by the stomach. Lastly, sleep as long as your time allows. These rules and such suggestions as you will observe by watching yourself, will soon add all the flesh to your frame that you want,

#### WASHING BLANKETS AND WOOLENS

Washing blankets and woolens: Take onehalf of a bar of any good laundry soap;
shave it very fine. Pour over it a pint of boiling water, and put upon the fire and stir until
it becomes a thick paste. Into this put one
tablespoonful of borax and two tablespoonfuls of ammonia. Have ready a tub of tepid
water softened with a tablespoonful of borax,
Stir into this the soap mixture, then put in
the articles you wish cleaned. Let them soak
an hour, occasionally turning them over; then
run through a wringer. After this rinse
through clear, tepid water, being careful sever
torub with the hands. Run through the wringer
tagain, and hang in the sun to dry. When
nearly dry, iron.

Blankets washed by this receipt are as soft
as when new. Shawis, flannel dresses, in fact
all woolen goods, it will wash beautifully.

#### SOME USES OF BAKING-SODA

sect stings Moisten a pinch o Soda with water, and apply to the wound.
For pimples, fever-blisters, burns, poison from ivy: - Mix one teaspoonful of soda with one-half glass of water, and apply with a soft cloth.

To remove sunburn :- Mix one tenspoonful of soda to one-half glass of vinegar, and apply with cloth to face and hands just before re-

with cloth to face and hands just before re-tiring.

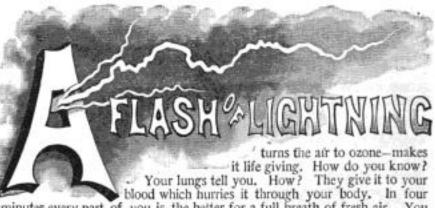
For bathing:—Add a little to the water.

For sore throat:—Hold a small quantity in the mouth, or mix a little with water, and gargle frequently with it.

For cuts and barb-wire fence wounds:—Mix one dessertspoonful of soda to one cup of boiling water and apply with a soft rag as hot as it can be endured. as it can be endured.

#### HOW TO PREVENT PROZEN FEET

N cold weather never wear a woolen stocking inside a thin tight shoe. To do it is to invite frozen feet. The wool grows damp and clammy with insensible perspiration, the shoe pinches the bloodyessels into sluggish torpor. pinches the bloodvessels into sluggish torpor. Betwixt them you have a frozen foot almost before you know it. Much better put a thin silk, lisle-thread or cotton stocking next to the foot, and draw the woolen one on outside the shoe. With arctics over the stockings, you can defy Jack Frost, if you are shod like Cinderella herself.



minutes every part of you is the better for a full breath of fresh air. You know it all over. So much for a flash of lightning. Now for a discovery of science. Drs. Starkey and Palen's Compound Oxygen is exactly similar in composition and effects to the clearer air of the lightning's flash. The manner of application is exactly the same, the proof exactly similar. How do you know? You feel it. You feel it all over. Nature's he!p, in nature's way, for nature's needs—that's Compound Oxygen. It was discovered more than twenty years ago. Ever since, and in widening circles it has given strength to the weak, hope to the despondent, and years of life to those given over to die. We can prove this to any one who could be convinced that there ever lived such a man as George Washington. The evidence can be had for asking.

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120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. 66 Church St., Toronto, Canada.



# DON'T

### To Learn Book-keeping

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If you have not received my new catalogue you should ask for one. The Symphonion, is the only Music Box with changable steel plates. Plays

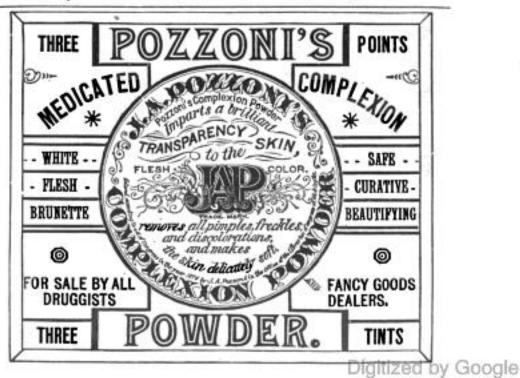
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and steadily gained in the estimation of physicians who regularly prescribe it, and the public who endorse its wonderful coralive properties. The amount of sales have rapidly increased until Militons of Bottles are now sold annually. This preparation is

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#### WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATES

are attempted to be substituted by unprincipled deal-ers. They are not, but lack the peculiar virtues of this preparation. If your Draggist does not keep it, send direct to A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, Mass., the only Manufacturer of this Preparation.

YOU HAVE TROUBLE In trying to keep your Bangs and Curls in position? If so, send 50 cts. to A. B. AUSTIN. Manufacturer of Tollet Specialities, 67 N. sin St., Transa HAUTE, 1852, for a bottle of COLUMBIAN CURLING CREAM, which will turn your trouble into joy.

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To the first 20 who mention Thus Lannior Home Journal and send for full particulars of our \$100 lots on easy terms, in GRIFFITH, the coming Great Manufacturing Bubarb of Chicago, we will send a freetyl for \$50, good on any lots brought of us. To the next it, we will send a free admission licket to the World's Fair. Try it!

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LADIES, DON'T BE PERFECTION DRESS STAY

BUT USE the "PERFECTION" DECIS STAY, with a suds of the steel, corrected not be not observed to the ends of the steel, corrected not be not though. Gustin Perceks, nearest, will not trust. "Perfection" stamped on the back of each Stay. Ask your dealers for them. Write for samples, Manufactured by THE DETROIT STAY CO., Detroit, Mich. New York Office and Subserven, 823 Broadway.



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BSELF-THREADING NEEDLES-Every Lady Wants Them.
will not pull out, or out in the eye;
with not pull out, or lot in the eye;
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TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS: Any question from our renders of help or interest to women, will be cheer fully answered in this Department.

First please beer in mind: Write your questions plainly and briefly. Don't use unnecessary words; editors are busy persons.

The right to answer or reject any question is reserved by the Editor.

Asserves cannot be promised for any special issue. They will be given as quickly after receipt as possible.

All correspondence should be accompanied by full name and address, not for publication, but for reference.

ALICK—It is in good taste to let a gentleman ask per-mission to call upon you.

N.-P. P. C. means pour prendre conge, that is to say in French, take farewell.

MINNIE R.—It is certainly very impolite for a man to smoke in a lady's presence.

B.—Some very posity coats that will give you hints as to the styles are shown in this number of the Jour-NAL.

M. R.—I do not think fruit stains can be removed from a white wood gown unless by a professional cleaner.

A SUBSCRIBER-The pine pillows to which you refer can be gotten at most of the decorative art stores in the large cities.

A. S. W.—A storm-coat is seldent worn except when there is a storm, or one on its way and announcing its coming by dark clouds.

A. G.—Tan-colored gloves may be worn with any except a gray suit. The tailor-made gown is always in good style for street wear.

THA,—The burnished silver is given the preference over the oxidized; and really, it must be confused that in looks it is much prefiler.

CONSTANT RHADER—It will be extremely impolite not to thank a gestleman who has been corrected enough to take you out driving.

VERA—White is not a color. The hair can be curied on Kid rollers and the Iron is out then necessary. Broad-brimmed hats are in fashion.

PANNIE L. H.—If your bed-spread is a handsome one, I should advise your submitting it to a professional cleaner to remove the grouse-spots from it.

INNOCENCE ARROAD—There is nothing that is absolutely wrong in a gentleman taking a lady's arm, but it suggests a familiarity that is not in good case.

Masse M.—It is not necessary that a maid-of-honor at a weating should be a child. In the evening at a for-mal weating the groom and ushers wear dress clothes. J. M. C.—There would be no impropriety whatever in asking a widow who is an old friend and whose histhand has been dead eighteen months to allow you to call upon her.

M. N.—Both flowers and feathers will be used upon the hate this season, so that the mingling of your crimson roses, with your black plumes, will be in good taste.

I. A. S.—Make your brown flaunch dress with a close-fitting skirt that has no trimming upon it, a coat bacque and high full sieves; finish the throat with a rolling collar.

A. B. C.—If a friend sends regards or love to you through another friend, it will be contracts. for you to say, "thank you," to whoever has been kind enough to give you the message.

A. B. C.—A daughter wears a crape rell and bound for her parents for two years, and a widow can, if she wishes, wear crape all her life. This is entirely a mat-ter of personal feeling.

L. B.—The gray wool will look very well trimmed with dark blue velvet. I would suggest a border around the lower edge, a collar with deep revers and cuffs and pocket laps to correspond.

Mns. A.—Make the little man's costone of gray flan-net with a short kilt skirt, knee breeches to match, cost buttoned down the front of the same material, and a plain white lines collar and cuffs.

SUBSCRIBER-You can only get a natural row color in your checks by keeping yourself in a thoroughly healthy state. Health and row checks as naturally gu together as happiness and smiles.

Max, Word, West—A prospective bride marks her table and bed lines with the initials that are here before her marriage; all supery gotion after her marriage should, however, bear the initials of the wife.

Wino—It is proper to have the number of your house and the street on which you live engraved on your vis-ting card. A full-dress salt is not worn until after six o'clock, and certainly not to an afternoon test.

Annus—A piece of dull brocade will make a pretty book-cover; it can have the liming of some dull sills, and then the ribbon the of a soft gros-grain ribbon that matches some of the brocade shades in true.

Innonance—A very pretty coal to get for the winter would be one of black serge fitted closely to the figure and extending almost to the kness. If cages are made of rich materials, they are then worn on dress occasions.

I. D. L. AND OTHERS—I must repeat again that we do not publish patterns, the garment shown in the il-instrations usually being the latest style shown by the dressmakers, and which have not reached pattern mak-

R. L. M.—Botted muslin curtains, with full frills of muslin to match, and ited back with white ribbons, are used for winter as well as for summer wear, the only demand being they shall be immaculate as the pro-verbial filly.

A. C. C.—In applying the sweet oil for the develop-ment of any part of the body, simply put a few drops in the palse of your band and when that is absorbed use a little more. Too much oil is sometimes as bad as not recently.

B. H. S.—Try using a good soap on your teeth every day, certainly once and if possible three times. Once a week use powdered charcost, cleaning them theroughly. A series of Russian baths would tend to soften and whiten your skin.

GENEVA, OHIO-Unless you are the hostess it is not necessary for you to rise or shake hands when a gentle-man is introduced to you. It is in the best tasic to help one's self only to what one can eat, and then an untity plate will not be left. A READER-Although I do advise and there are a od many velveteens, still I cannot recommend what

is known as extens velvet. A mort more desirable would be one of dark blue seegs or cloth, trimmed black bear or black passementerse. School-Gibb.—I would advise for general upon a school a dark-blue rashiners, or seys. It would be found to keep elean longer than black, will not collect as many of the particles that seem to fly about a school-room, and is a little younger looking.

M. H. V.-A very handsome wrap for the whiter weather will be onced black came?'s bair, that of beavy quality being preferred : for a triuming, collar, coffs and most of the Hodon Bay salie for, which you say you already have, will be in good taste.

MOLLIK-Don't you think it just possible that you pay too much attention to the spois on your checks? Let your bushly physician decide what is best für you and then sirk to wintever in advises, für one cannot get well of any skils disease in a short thos.

F. J. A.—I cannot recommend any special system of rutting by charts. I can only say, that from other people's experience, the best way to learn dreamaking is to go in a dressmaker's shop, and commencing at the Sot of the ladder learn your way up.

Mns. J. G. L.—When a lady goes to a batel alone, the clerk comes to ber in the reception room, takes her name and registers for her. The only way to introduce one's self is to simply say, "1 am Mrs. Brown," and then go on and state what your business is.

E. M. N.—After a wedding at 1-o'ctock I would suggest your collation being served from the sideboard, letting the gentlemen walt upon the ladies. This will be found much loss trouble than a regular six-down supper, es-pectally when the wedding is to be a quiet one.

E. N. E. C.—The long fur-lined circulars are still in vague by people who live where it is cold enough to make one necessary. I have seen some extremely pretty ones this sesson made of good heavy camel's hair and lined with lock or whole squirrel skins.

Many M.—You cannot possibly make a mistake in trimining the black gows with black for, whether it is intended for street or house wear. The use of for as a decoration is so general that it is noted not only on the street and house, but also on the evening, costumes.

B. H.—As your black eatin skirt is in good condition, why not make a little black brocaded Jacket something like a mailner, and use it for house wear. You can trim this jacket very elaborately with interposite face and ribbins, so you seem to have achieved a very gorgeous tellet.

J. T.—If your astruction jacket is so much wern I would suggest your getting enough material to make a jacket of black camel's hale, trimming it with the for the control of the fir, also pecket laps and deep cuffs; this ought to be a very stylish wrap.

A. L. C. AND OTERRIS—We do not mention names in this column, but the souvenir boxes may be gotten at any of the French confectioners in New York city. I do not mean simply those who sell French candies, those who make a specialty of importing French trifes and noveities.

Woncester.—A square of dotted lace, finished with a frill of thread lace, will be pretty to wear around your neck, especially as you can arrange a little V-shape, opening so that part of the neck will show. Do not let your patent-leather shoes get too near any kind of heat, else they will certainly crack.

8. P. Q.—By having a special day engraved on your visiting cards it will be understood that that is your nathoner day, and your friends will call at that thire. Visiting bours differ in different cities. In New York they are from four tools: in many of the smaller towns from three to five, or even earlier.

8. D.—Have your mavy-blue serge trimmed with a facing of black astructum about the lower edge, and have your coat basque disibled in the same way, with a rulling collar of fur and deep rolling cuffs. A maiff made of the gover material and trimmed with fur and black ribbons would be in good taste.

M. T. B.—The white ribbon fillets for the hair to which I have referred may consist of either three or one hand as is most becoming. When one hand is worn, it should be tied in a little loop on the left side of the lead. I think either white satin or white gros grain would look more effective-these white velvet.

Inquirerree. It is certainly not in good taste for a young man to take a young woman's arm, but the taking of arms has in many instances gone entirely out of vorus, especially in the day time, when a man does not offer his arm to any except a very old lady or one who is crippted. After dark a gentleman may offer his arm to a lady.

F. K.—As your efforts at cleaning the black gown seem simply to have made E look worse, I would sag-gest, if S is good material, that you have it dyed. This is really the only perfect way of taking out spots that have been dabbled over by an annuleur. Strange as it may seem, black is one of the most difficult of all

Sea St.—If you wish to call on a young lady who is visiting at the house of people who are strangers to you, write her a note and ask her permission to make this call, expressing a wish at the same time to become acquainted with her hosters. A small white card with the name engraved upon it in the simplest manner is in good taste for a gentleman.

C. Z.—I would not advise your getting an elaborate milliary cape for general wear; instead, choose a long, well-fitting cost of serge in some becoming shade and let it fit you so thoroughty that no trimming will be necessary. There is a great simplicity just now in regards to neckwear, a simple brooch being always considered proper for the street.

V. V.—All shades of helintrupe and lavender are best worn by a person with dark hair and a rosy skin. The heliotrope shades make a blonde look pale and rather dragged out. The woman who is dark haired and with a rosy, desir complexion is fortunate in being able to mear almost any color except. Nile green, which is the exclu-sive property of the perfect blonde.

Marcox L.—White and gold chinn and glass are most in fashion on dinner tables; the glass is usually fine cut, and searches like diamonds when the candies are lift. By-the-by, it is pretilect to have candiestacks of glass, also; but if one passwers silver ones they will be in good taxle. All white napery is best liked, and the elaborate millinery used upon a table is now counted in extremely bed form.

Millionion—A smart traveling costume to be worn as a wedding gown would be one of guiden-brown sarge trimmed with one of the light brown, long-haired fars. The far need not be on the skirt, but only on the lacket basque, where it should constitute collar and cuffs and outline the edges. A links bounet decurated with mink tails could be worn with this, and the gloves should be of brown, undressed ktd.

R. I. S.-A new mode for arranging the bang is to crimp it, draw it back from the forefield, and permit one small curt just in the cruter to rest on the while sur-face. Though this is a little suggestive of the fations. "little girl who had a little curt," it is still a style very becoming to memor who have round faces and dark hair. Another mode much fancied shows a full being parted slightly at the side, and with a roll not unlike a lop-knot very close to the center.

Mass S. E. S.—The best way to entertain people is to be entertained yourself; to like what they like and to let them know it. As for your visitors, introduce your man friends to the ladles who are present and trust to them to make those pleasant. I do not think as Ension ritrous to the indice who are present and trust to them in make things pleasant. I do not think as En-glishman requires any different style of esterialment from any other mas; in fact, I think he is very enably essectationed by American women because they are powerfully brighter than those he is used to meeting at home.

MADD E.—In washing the hair it is elsest not to me too swoch water. It is the hair that should be given a hath, but it does not need to be delaged or else is drying there would be much trouble, and the color would be im-plement. The armall boost full of but water and a tooth bright. Scrub the scalp well with this, having dissolved in the water a sexual import kitchen soap. Do the hair into the basis and wring it out very quickly, so that the water has not time to soak. I would not advise washing the bair more than twice a month; for if it is well brashed and carefully attended in it will not re-quire it.

Integrate — As your rich slik is to be worn for receptions and formal calls. I would suggest inving the night train that is flavored, and a decoration of gold and let passementerie extending across the front and sides at les bottom. Have a bodier made in coat flashion, the side portions flaring away to show an elaborate waiterout of gold and let; flools the election with a full frill of black lace that has a passementerie coff above each, flave a high coller of the passementerie and a the of the lace. With this wear a small jet and grid bonnet, having carrow ties of black votest ribbon. Black undreased kid, or else very pale yellow ones, can be worn solitality with this dress.



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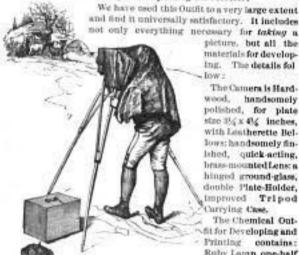
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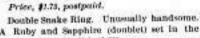


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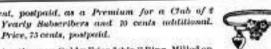
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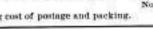
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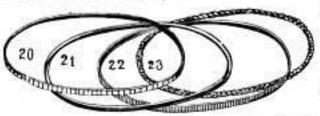
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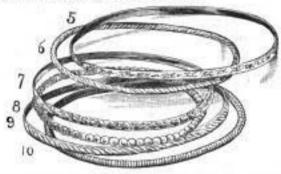
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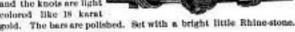


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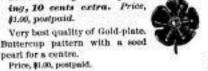




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#### SILVER-PLATED CHILD'S SET

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 6 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Bubscribers and 25 cents additional; or, for 4 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.50, postpaid.



This Set for children we can guarantee will please every obtains it. It is Triple-plated, and includes Knife, Fork, Spoon, Mug and Napkin Ring. All the pieces are chased, and the Mug is Satin-finished and Engraved. The case (7)4×354 and 354 inches deep) is of Silk-plush, lined. As a birthday or holiday gift it would prove a delight to any child. If you wish to purchase a set compare ours, in price and appearance, with those offered in retail stores. Price, \$1.50, including cost of postage and packing.

#### PEPPER and SALT-SPRINKLERS, No. 183

One pair sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for # Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, \$1.00. postpaid.

These little Chicks are entire ly new and very pretty. They are Triple Silver-We do not break the pair,

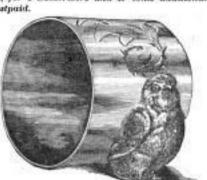
but send them together, packed in a handsome box, for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers, as above, or postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00.



Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, 85 cents, postpaid.

This Napkin Ring is Quadruple Silver-plate. We fornish it as an exact match to the Pepper and Balt Sprinklers above. The quality is first-class, and the Ring and Sprinklers make a most attractive table set.

Price, of the Napkin Ring, postpaid, 85 cents.



We will send a pair of the Sprinklers and a Napkin Ring, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.60. This low price applies only on the entire et when all three pieces are ordered together.

#### VER-PLATED SPRINKLERS, No. 565 Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers

at \$1.00 each; or, for I Subscribers and IS cents additional. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

These Sprinklers are very handsome as well as desirable. Silver-plated on white metal, and chased, they make very pretty table ornaments. We send them out packed in a satin-läned ense. In ordering specify "No. 565" as we have several varieties of these goods



Price, per pair, 80 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

#### SILVER-PLATED MUG

Bent postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.



to please every child. The Mug we offer is well and strongly made, The plating is good, and is upon a base of white metal, not upon brass, which means that it will wear well and for a long time. Gold-lined. The Mug is an improvement on the one we have been using; it is handhand-chased and

Something sure

Price, \$1.00. Ask your leweler his price for a similar one.

#### SILVER-PLATED TEA-SET

We have selected for this season's use what is, beyond question, the finest Silver-Plated Tea-Set ever offered as a Premium.

It is, in every respect, of the first quality. The plating is on a base of white metal, and each piece is stamped

#### Quadruple Plate

The goods are manufactured to our order, and cannot be secured in the stores.

The design is very elegant, being satin-finish, bright-cut and hand-chased. We call especial attention to the fact that the ornamentation on the various articles will be found on both sides of the piece. (Remember this when pricing or ordering silver-ware.)

The prices are higher than most silver-plated-ware offered in Mail-Order Catalogues-yet those who purchase ours will find it the cheapest (that is, the best value for the money) to be secured. Each piece packed in a locked-corner wooden box.

By special arrangements with the Express Companies, we are enabled to prepay the Expressage at lower rates than we could send the goods "charges collect." Those having no Express Office handy, may order by Mail, postpaid, at the same rates.

#### COFFEE-POT No. 6



Given as a Premium for a Club of 17 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 10 Subscribers and \$2.75 additional. Price, \$2.75. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 60 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, at same rate.)

#### TEA-POT No. 5

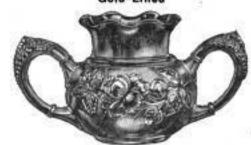
(Same shape and design as Coffee-Pot; in size slightly smaller.) Given as a Premium for a Club of 16 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.90 each; or, for 10 Subscribers and \$1.50 additional. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 42 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, at same rale.)

#### SUGAR-BOWL, No. 7



Given as a Premium for a Club of 12 Yearty Bubscribers at \$1.00 each ; or. for 8 Subscrib ers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$5.50. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 40 cents extra, whether Premium or pur-Mail, postpaid, at same rate.)

#### SPOON-HOLDER No. 8 Gold-Lined



Given as a Premium for a Club of 11 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 7 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$3.25. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 25 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, at same rate.)

#### CREAM-PITCHER No. 9

Given as a Premium for a Club of 11 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each ; or, for Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$3.26. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 25 cents extra, whether Pre-



#### **BUTTER-DISH No. 194**

Given as a Preminm for a Club of 9 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each: or, for 5 Sabscribera mud \$1.00 addi-6 tional. Price, \$2.75. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 46

at same rate.)



cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, of some rate.)

#### THE BEST MAKE OF SILVER-PLATE

THE BRAND: "1847.-Rogers Bros.-A 1."

THE QUALITY: The highest priced of all the various "Rogers Wares." We have used it for five years—we have never received a complaint.

THE PATTERN: "The Portland"--the latest and the most desirable pattern used in plated-ware. Designed to closely imitate Sterling Silver-ware. It is unsurpassed for richness and elegance. It is handsomer, and in general appearance far superior to any of the old patterns.

We will send it out as Fremiums and for Cash as follows:

#### "Portland" Tea-Spoons

One-half dozen given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.50 per half-dozen. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra for each half-dozen, whether sent as a Premium or purchased.

#### "Portland" Table-Spoons

Set of four given as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for \$ Bubscribers and \$1.00 additional. \$2.00 for four. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra for four spoons, whether sent as a Premium or purchased.

#### "Portland" Forks

Bet of six given as a Premium for a Club of 11 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each ; or, for ? Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$3.75 for riz. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra, whether sent as a Premium or purchased.

#### Portland" Butter-Knife or Sugar-Shell

Either sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 70 cents each, postpaid.

#### Engraving

We will engrave initials at the rate of 5 cents per letter.

ROGERS BROS.' SILVER-PLATED KNIVES



Set of six given as a Premium for a Club of 9 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each ; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.75. Postage and packing for six knives, 25 cents, whether Premium or purchase.

#### SILVER-PLATED WARE

No housekeeper can afford to be without a set of Silver-Plated Tableware, if only for "company" use. Read our offers as they follow. This "Jewel" ware is not the very best quality of quadruple plate; however, it is not the cheap, miserable trush which is so often offered" Free! !" The goods are of steel, plated first with nickel and then with silver, and a procticul test has shown us they will wear well for a long time and look remarkably well.

We begin to believe that all are not willing to pay for the best goods, even though offered at the lowest possible price, and we now offer, in conjunction with our regular line, plated Tableware which everyone, even the most economical, can afford.

Much of the plated-ware offered for sale is made of brass. While goods of this character will look better and smoother when first received, the base metal underneath soon shows through the very thin coating of silver with which they are washed, and in a short time the ware is wholly unpresentable and unfit for use, for no one wants to eat with bross forks and

#### One Dozen "Jewel" Tea-Spoons

Bent, postpaid, as a Premium for only two Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 75 cents per dozen, postpaid.

A Set of Four "Jewel" Table-Spoons Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for only two Yearly

Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, for set of four, 50 cents, postpaid.

A Set of Four "Jewel" Dinner Forks Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for only two Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, for set of four,



to cents, postpaid.

#### CAKE BASKET No. 691

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 4 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.25. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 50 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, at same rate.) New pattern : latest de-

sign. Triple-plate, well and strongly made. Satin-finish, hand-chased and bright-cut. A very destrable basket.

#### PICKLE JAR No. 20

Given as a Premium for a Cheb of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each ; or, for # Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.15. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 50 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (Ry Mail, postpaid, at

This Pickle Jar is superior in manufacture and design to the one we used last season. The jar is of clear glass.

It is carefully packed, as is all of our hollow plated-ware, in strong, wooden lockedcorner boxes, which permits of the goods being safely sent to any part of the

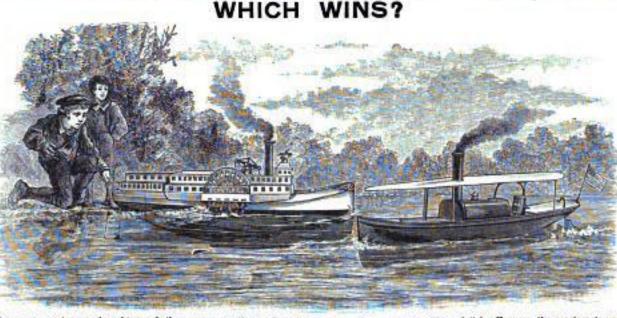
Price, \$1.65, by Express (or mail) prepared



MO ALL FREMIUM GOODS FOR SALE AT THE PRICES OUIOTED →

These boys are trying to decide this question to their mutual satisfaction, and are using two of the most popular of all the Premiums we have ever offered the boys. In the larger of the boats the graceful form of the well-known Side-Wheel Steamer has been adopted, and great pains have been taken to retain the proper proportions of all the parts, and at the same time to construct a Boat which will not only work properly, but will present a fine appearance when steaming in a tank of water or on a still pond. Measures from stem to stern, 12 inches; 334 inches beam; 5 inches high; runs one-half bour at each firing.

In order to always secure the proper working of steam cylinder, crank, shaft and paddile wheels, they have all been secured to the top of the bodler, and the boiler is hinged at one end to the Boat, so that it can



readily be swung upward to give ready access to the lamp for trimming, lighting, etc., etc. The boiler can be readily filled with water through a filler in the pilot-house. The rudder is adjusted as usual. Unusual pains have been taken with the details, such as windows, molding, eagle on pilot-house, etc., etc., while she is finished with coppered bottom and bright-colored upper works, like our handsome excursion steamers.

Every Steamer is thoroughly tested and fully warranted.

Full directions for running the Steamer will be found in each box, with price-list of duplicate parts.

We will give the Side-Wheel Steamboat as a Premium for a Club of? Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 10 cents additional; or, for 3 Subscribers. and \$1.00 additional.

Price, \$2.00. Send 20 cents extra to prepay postage and packing, whether you secure it as a Premium or a purchase; or, we will send it by Express, the receiver to pay the charges.

The other Boat is a Screw Propeller II inches long, and is a perfect model of a small Steam Launch. It has sharp bows and is a fast sailer. The boiler is brass and is perfectly safe. The metal hull is hand-somely painted, and the works and deck are covered with an ornamental canvas awning.

This Serve-Boot we send, postpoid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.00, postpoid.

Provided with these boats, two boys can have no end of fun. All sorts of races and trials of speed can be arranged for Saturday afternoons. They can be used as "Mail Steamers." Notes can be sent across the pond and the boat turned around on the other side for a return trip with the answer. The possibilities for sport, which will suggest themselves to any live boy, are unlimited.

#### OUR NEW "FAVORITE" ENGINE

Scut as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at 41.00 cach. 15 cents extra must be sent to prepay postage and packing. Price, 50 cents. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra.

The "Favorite" Engine measures 6 inches in height.

It is a model Steam Engine, complete and perfect, and all its parts are firmly connected, so that it can be readily moved from one place to another while in operation.

The essential parts

are as perfect, and as carefully made, as in our larger and more expensive Engines.

The "Favorite" has sufficient power to run small toys.

small toys.

Richly finished in red and gold colors.

Each Engine is thoroughly tested before being sent out.

ng sent out.

Price, 65 cents, including cost of packing and posinge.

#### UPRIGHT ENGINE, No. 4

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Sub-

cach; or, for 2 Subscribers and 75 cents additional. Price. \$1.75. Postage and packing, 45 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased. This Engine is larger, stronger and very much more elaborate than our Upright, No.1.

It stands over 11 inches high.

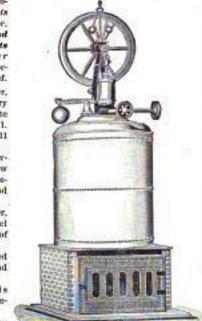
It has a rotating Governor—an entirely new feature. The Balancewheel is large and

heavy.

It has a double Boiler, giving economy in fuel and preventing loss of heat by radiation.

It is richly finished in bronze, red and gold. Each Engine is

thoroughly tested before it is sent out. Price, \$1.75. Postage and packing, 45



#### UPRIGHT ENGINE, No. 1

Given as a Premium for a Club of 1 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for t Subscribers and so cents additional. Price, \$1.00.

Postage and packing, 30 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.

A real, complete working machine. You can blow the whistle, or start and stop the Engine by opening and closing the throttle-valve, as in a large engine. It is both amusing and instructive. It is safe and easy to operate. It will run small toys and develop ingenuity. Every Engine is tested before it is sent out.

SAFETY-VALVE—The Engine has a perfect working Safety-valve, which makes it impossible for the boiler to explode.

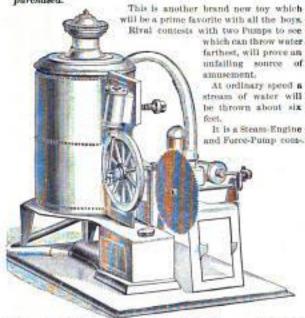
STEAM-WHISTLE—By referring to the cut, you will notice the location of the Steamwhistle. You will also see the valve by which the whistle is operated.

THE THEOTILE-VALVE—One important feature of this Engine is its Throttlevalve. No other amateur engine has this feature.

Price, \$1.00. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra.

#### STEAM FORCE-PUMP

Given as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 cach and ten cents additional. Price, \$1.00. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.

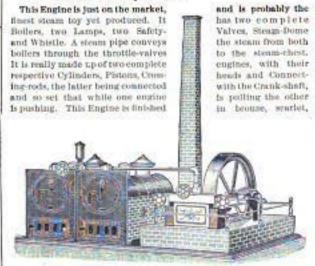


bined. Suction-Hose, Leading-Hose and Nozzle are provided with such.

Price, \$1.30, including cost of postage and packing.

#### DOUBLE MILL-ENGINE

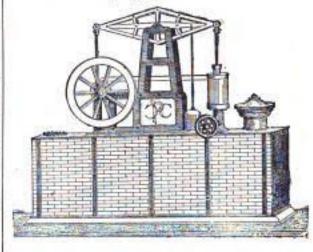
Given as a Premium for a Club of 10 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 6 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$1.00. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.



gilt and black. Each one is thoroughly tested before being sent out. Price, \$3.00. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

### BEAM ENGINE

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 4 Subscribers and 25 cents additional; or, for 3 Subscribers and 55 cents additional. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra. Price, \$2.00, postpaid.



This has all the essential features of a Cornish Pumping Engine.

The boiler is mounted in imitation of the usual brick setting, including from stays and working furnace door for management of fires.

The top of boiler is provided with manhole, gullows-frame with walking-beam, and filler with safety-raive. Instead of an oscillating cylinder, there has been arranged, as a special feature, a new device for the introduction of steam into a stationary, vertical cylinder, consisting of rocking-valve with valve rod, worked by an accentric on the main shart, the inlet of steam to the steam-chest being controlled by a screw throttle-valve.

Each Engine is thoroughly tested before being sent out. Price, \$1.75. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra.

#### STEAM LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAIN

Locomotive, Tender, Track, and one Passenger Car given as a Premium for a Club of 19 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each ; or, for 6 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional ; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.25 additional.

Price, \$1.00. Postage and Packing, 65 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased. If we can send it by prepaid Express at a lower price we shall do m, and return the balance.

Length of locomotive, 8½ inches; height, 4½ inches. Length of tender, 4 inches; height, 3 inches, Length of car, 10 inches; height, 4 inches. Length of complete train, 24 inches. Gauge of track, 23-15 inches. Runs on a track made of steel rails and wooden sleepers. Runs half an hour at each firing, Puffs the exhaust sleam like a large locomotive. Huns eight time a around track in one minute. No danger from explosion; safety.



valve perfectly adjusted. A most fuscinating and amusing steam toy. It will delight the old as well as the young. Richly finished in steel, bronze and polished brass. Perfect in design and workmanship. Every our fully tested by steam and guaranteed. Complete tmin with track securely packed in a wooden locked-corner box. Our cut here is an accurate representation of the locomotive

The locomotive is complete in all its parts, and has all the essential features of a large locomotive, as well as an ornamental wheel goard, headlight, etc. It will run on a straight or curved track equally well.

Our artist shows two cars to carry out his idea of a train; our offer includes one passenger car only and the tender. We can, however, furnish extra cars for 60 cents each, postpaid. The track packed with each locomotive is circular, and eleven feet around, but we can furnish any number of extra elevens and rails, either straight or curved, so that any length of track may be constructed. Price, 64 cents per foot, postpaid. The track can be placed on the dining room table, on the floor, or on a regular railroad embassionent built in the yard. We can also furnish truck frames with wheels and axies fitted to track, so that flat, dump or box-cars can be made either from pasteboard or wood, and easily fitted at home. Price, 30 cents each, postpaid. Price of locomotive, tender, track and one car, \$3.00. Price of the contract of the co

These sets of

### MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS

We sent out last year three times as many Magic Lanterns as we had previously used in any one year. This season we shall use a great many more. The reason is, we have found two Lanterns which surpass any other low-priced ones we have over seen. The first one we call

#### Magic Lantern No.1

Given as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for & Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, \$1.00. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured in a Premium. This new Lantern of ours has a high illuminating power and is built upon an entirely new plan, strictly in accordance with Optical Laws. It is very convenient to operate, and has as a special feature a SCREW FOCAL ADJUSTMENT, so that by the use of the thumb and forefinger of one hand the pictures can be sharply defined with ease and precision. No danger of tipping the Lamp over. Has metal Chimney and powerful Lamp.

#### Slides

We furnish with each Lantern six (6) slides; but we also have a large variety of special slides. as follows: We can furnish first: Views of a miscellaneous character, 4 views on each slide, for 40 cents per dozen. Postage and packing, 20 cents extra per dezen. Noorder for less than one dozen received. Second: We farnish special slides in sets as follows: Little Red Riding Hood, Puss in Boots, Robinson Crusoe, Famous Men. Baces of the Earth, Geology. These are in sets of twelve (12) slides each, 4 pictures on each slide. Price, 50 cents per dozen. Postage and packing, 20 cents extra per dozen. No order for



and packing, 10 cents extra per half dozen. Fourth: "The Chromatrope," in wooden frame; with a beautiful colored disk with its interesting kaleidoscopic changes, which is always the last slide in "THE SHOW." Price, 35 cents each, postpaid. Our glass slides are sent out in partitioned

All the boys know what these are, and no

boy is half a showman who does not include in

his Entertalument some of these funny pictures.

Price, 35 cents per half dozen slides. Postage

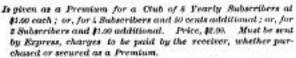
less than one dozen received.

cases of our own special design, and packed in fine sawdust. We rarely have a breakage. In ordering Slides, be careful to select just what you need. No Stides can be exchanged. Don't forget this!

Tickets of Admisssion and a Show-Bill are packed with each Lantern, A DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE is sent with each set of the special alides (Red Riding Hood, etc.); none go with those of a miscellaneous character.

Boys! Here is a chance for lots of fun during the long winter evenings, and an opportunity to make considerable pocket money. One boy may commit the Lecture to memory and assume the character of "showman" while another attends to the Lantern.

#### Magic Lantern No. 2



This is a thoroughly good Magic Lantern, by far superior to any re have over seen at the price.

It has a high-power Burner and Fount, French Polished Condensing Lens and Metal Reflector.

The Slide-rest is adjustable, so that any width of slide can be used. This can be found on so other Lenters. The Back and Pinion focusing adjustment has hitherto been found on the highest-priced In place of the bungling and uncertain Stereopticons only. method of getting the right focus by sliding the Tube (which always sticks) in and out by hand, with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand the proper adjustment is easily and precisely beningdo.

engine.

OUR FISHING OUTFIT FOR THE BOYS

The hammer is raised

by the action of the co-

gine, which winds the

rope on the dram, and at

the top the gripper jown

are opened automati-

eally and the hammer

falls, striking a blow suf-

ficient to drive small

plies six inches long. The shipper is then

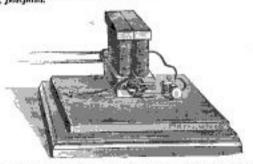
used, the gripper de-

This Lantern is this season's production, and will undoubtedly prove a very great success, as it is certain to give entire satisfaction.

Admission Tickets and a Show-bill and 6 Slides sent with each Lantern.

Price, \$2.00. Sont by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

ELECTRIC MOTOR Bent postpaid as a Premium for a Club of 6 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.60 each; ar, for 5 Subscribers and 75 cents additional. Price, \$1.50, postparid.



The greatest novelty in mechanical toys. A source of infinite amusement and of the greatest educational value to a youth, especially when taken in conjunction with the treatise on Dynamic Electricity which we send with each.

It is a perfect working miniature dynamo, complete with its hatteries, field-magnets, armstures, commutators, brushes and driving shaft. "Two teaspoonfuls of water" is all that is necessary to start is for a five-hours run at a speed of 1200 revolutions per minute. New battery-pads at a nominal cost. No danger, shocks, fire or acids. One of the leading scientists of this century pronounced it the "Wonder of the Age." Price, \$1.50, including cost of postage and packing.

and an assortment of Artificial Troot Fites. We put these Outfits

up here in our own workrooms, and will recommend and goor-antee them in every particular. The Rod is made of the material

used in manufacturing the enormously expensive rods used by

Poles by mail will measure only eleven or twoive feet long

Por \$1.10 (or, 4 Yearly Subscribers) we will send the Outfit by Ex-

press, charges to be paid by the receiver, with longer and heavier

A similar Outfit cannot be purchased

expert and scientific fly-casters-Burnt Calcutta Bamboo.

for the same money at any retail store in the country

poles. Packages over four feet long cannot be malled.

Given as a Prevalum for a Club of

& Yearly Bubscribers at \$1.00 each;

or, for 2 Subscribers and 30 cents

additional. Price, \$1.10. Postage

and packing, 30 cents extra,

whether secured as a Premium or

purchased. (See remarks below re-

This Outfit for trout and has fishing

garding ordering it by Express.)

is one of which any boy might be

justly proud. The Rod is of genuine Calcutta Bamboo, 1256 feet long, in

three joints, with double Brass Ferrules.

The balance of the Cuttle consists of 1

Brazz Balance Reel, with screw handle

and raised pillars. Braided liste-thread

Line, 25 yards long: 1/2 dozen long-

shank Carlisie Hooks, for Trout, and 56 dozen Bass Blooks on double-twisted

gut; one varuished Quili-top Float,

Reel is a perfect beauty. Price, \$1.40, postpaid.

#### STEAM PILE-DRIVER

Sent postpaid as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Bubserthers and 50 cents additional. Proce, \$1.00. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra.

A perfect working model of the machine used around canals, docks, railroad bridges, etc. Itstands



the winch in and out of genr without stopping the

twelve loobes

scends and catches the hammer again and the blow is repeated as often as desired. It is a very interesting and in-

structive toy. Price, \$1.50, including cost of postage and packing.

#### THE POLYOPTICON

Given as a Premium for a Club of 15 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 10 Subscribers and \$1.25 additional; or, for 6 Subscribers and \$1.25 additional. Price, \$1.25. Sent only by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

This is a wonderful invention, whereby views from Newspapers, Magazines and Book Illustrations, Portraits, Comic Cuts, Photographs, Chromo Cards, IN ALL THEIR COLORS, Flowers, etc., can be thrown on a screen in the parlor, enlarged many times

Over 200 pictures are given with each Polyopticon. Price, \$4.25. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver

#### SANS SOUCI" HAMMOCK No. 2

Given as a Previous for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each ; or, for & Rubscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.15. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.



This is our new Bantmock, and we find it to be preferable to the one we formerly used. The Weave is new and better. The Stripes, running lengthwise, not only add strength to the bed of the Hammock, but, being tinged with Colored Yarn, give the Hammock a very attractive appearance. The

end cords are strong and attached to the bed by a peculiar method, which gives additional strength. It is larger-extreme length, 11 feet; bed mesonres 76 x 28 inches. It is much superfor to, and more comfortable than, the old Mexican Hammock; it is very clastic, and conforms to every motion of the body, and will not pull buttons from the clothing.

Price, \$1.15. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

#### SANS SOUCI" HAMMOCK No. 4

We have a larger size than the above. Same Hammock in all respects but size. Extreme length, 13 feet. Bed measures 96 x 48 inches. This we send as a Premium for a Club of 9 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional.

Price, \$1.70. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver. whether purchased or secured as a Premium.

#### THE HAMMOCK-CHAIR

Given as a Premium for a Club of I Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 euch. Postage and packing,

20 cents extra. Prior, 70 cents, postpatel.

This Hammock-Chair combines the features of a Ham-mock and of a Swing. As we send it out, it is complete and in perfect readiness for hanging up. Ropes, books and slips are sent with it. It can be packed in a very small and compact bundle, and is just the thing in which to spend a hot summer's afternoon on a cool porch, or under a shady tree.

Price, 50 cents. Postage and packing, 20 cents extra.



#### A UNIQUE TOY

A pair sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 ench. Price, 35 cents each, postpaid.

The "Winsed Bubble-Blower" e brand new Toy. When the small boy gets out his mother's washbasin and his father's clay pipe, and starts into business with a can of somp and a gill of water, there is sure to be fun on foot. But when the same small boy, with one of these new toys, succeeds in blowing a large bubble with one, or even two, smaller ones inside; balloon bubbles, whole chains of them and lots of new and strange



things hitherto unheard of his delight is unmeasured. Just the thing for Bubble Parties. Fun and enjoyment for old as well as young. A sheet of full and explicit instructions sent with each.

Price, 23 cents each, postpaid.

#### THREE-DRAW, 12-LINE ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE

Given as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each ; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.50. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra, whether purchased or secured as a Premium



Length, when extended, 16 inches. Length, when closed, 6

The lenses in this Telescope are Achromatic, and objects seen through them are very clearly defined. The extension tabes are of Polished Bross, and the body is covered with French Morocco. Packed in a nest cloth-covered case. We warrant every one we send out, and guarantee it will give the utmost

satisfaction. A handy companion for a stay at the sea-shore, or a trip to the mountains. Price, \$2.65, postpaid.

# Digitized by Google

#### THE YOUNG ARTIST'S SKETCHING-BOX

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Bubscribers and 50 cents additional. Postage and



This Outfit consists of : Polished Wooden Box with Brass Handle, containing Wood Palette, Tin Palettecup, 8 selected Artists' Oil-Colors in tubes, I bottle Pale Drying-oil, 2 Flat Bristle Brushes, 2 Round Fitch-Hair Bruthes, 1 Brass Crayon-Holder, 2 pieces Oil Sketching-Paper, I piece each of Impression and Tracing-Paper and 12-inch Folding Rule. We also send a collection of Colored Studies mounted on card-board. This box is put up for our special use, and the materials are such as we can recommend. The Colors are those we keep in stock, which are first-class.

Price, \$1.65, postpald.

#### OIL-COLORS IN TUBES One dozen lubes sent, postpaid, as a Premium

for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00

each; or, for 8 Subscribers and 50 cents addi-



Chrome Yellow Chrome Orange Medium Chrome Brilliant Yellow Deep Chrome

10 cents per tube, postpaid.

Light Naples Yellow Medium Naples Yellow Deep Naples Yellow Gamboge Chrome Green, No. 1 Chrome Green, No. 2 Olive Lake Emerald Green Zinnober Green, Light Zinnober Green, Medium Zinnober Green, Dark Vandyke Brown Septa. Manye Neutral Tint Cremnitz White Flake White

Zing White · Ivory Black Cork Black Blue Black Lamp Black

Yellow Lake Yellow Othre Price, \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid; in quantities less than one dozen,

#### FOUR-FOLD JAPANESE SCREENS

Given as a Premium for a club of 19 Yearly Subscribers, at \$1.00 each; or, for 11 Subscribers and \$2.00 additional. Price, \$5.00. Bent by Preight, charges to be paid by the receiver.

Lack of space precents our showing a cut of these elegant screens which we guarantee to be of superior quality. They are 5 feet long, the feet high. Gilt builtion embroidery in relief on a ground of fine black cloth, with a gilt and white border. The reverse is in gilt and colors. The frames are black lacquer, with beass corners

We import them from Japan, and feel sure they will please all who secure them.

Price, \$5.00 each. Sent by Freight, receiver to pay the charges.

#### WONDERFUL KALEIDOSCOPE

Given as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price,

\$1.25. Sent by Express charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Presufacm.

Every one recognizes in the Kalcidoscope an inexhaustible source of entertainment. The one we offer is specially convenient and desimble as a parlor ornament. The cells contain a varied collection of brilliantly-colored solid and finid objects, presenting, by a revolution of the brass ob ject cell, an ever-changing number of elaborate designs.

The regular retail price of

this particular Kaleidoscope is \$3.00. We offer it for \$2.25. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

#### OUR NEW OUTFIT FOR OIL PAINTING

Given as a Premium for a Club of 12 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.60 each; or, for 8 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional; or, for 8 Subscribers and \$1.75 additional. Price, \$5.50. Must be sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.



This Outfit includes a most complete assortment of materials for Oil Painting, all of which we can recommend as being first-class in quality. The box is of Japanned Tin, size 6x11 inches and 1% inches deep. The details of the Outfit are-12 tubes of Winsor & Newton's finely prepared Oil-Colors, Mahogany Palette, Palette-Knife, Bottles of Rectified Spirits-of-Turpentine and Pale Drying-Oil, Tracing and Transfer-Papers, 4 Artists' Sable and Bristle Brushes Badger Blender, Japanned Tin Palette Cup, I Academy Board and 4 Colored Studies.

The regular retail price of this Guidt in all art supply stores is \$4.00. We can supply it for \$1.50.

Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

#### DECORATIVE ART COLOR BOX

Moist Water-Colors

Bent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, to cents, postpaid.

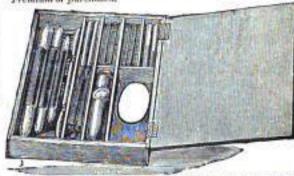


To any one desiring a reliable set of Water-Colors we can offer this box of first quality French Moist Water-Colors, of which we here give a representation. The box is of Tin, japanned black on the outside and white on the inside. The tid of the box is arranged in six mixing-trays, and, when open, affords ample room for mix-ing the paints. A ring in the bottom of the box itself, permits of the box being held in the hand and conveniently used as a palette. There are twelve colors in the assortment, each inclosed in a tin tray. Three good brushes, of different sizes, complete the set. With each box we send a sheet of instructions regarding the using of colors, and the mixing and blending of tints. Boxes of this character are usually retailed at 50 cents each.

Our price, 40 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

#### PALETTE CRAYON BOX

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Bubscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for \$ Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.25. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.



This Box contains Conté Square Black Crayons, White Crayons, 1 bottle Velour Sauce Crayon, Paper Stomps, Leather Stomps, White and Gray Tortillion Stomps and Brass Porte-Crayon.

The lid of the Box is covered inside with Chamois Leather for stomping, and the Thumb-hole is so arranged that the Box may be held on the hand as comfortably and conveniently as the ordinary

A complete Crayon Outfit for students, schools of art, etc., which will be appreciated by those interested in crayon work,

Price, \$1.40, including cost of postage and packing.

#### NICKEL-PLATED DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each, and 15 cents additional. Price 15 cents, postpaid.



This Set of Instruments is manufactured in Europe to our order, and put up specially for our use. We guarantee it to be very superior in every respect. They are of Brass, Nickel-plated. The Dividers are fitted with removable steel needle-points. The Pens are of a new patented variety. Adjustable Lend-holder. Both Peu and Pencil parts are jointed. The Set is packed in a velvet-lined box, of a special pattern, which is closed with a rod pass ing sideways through the box. The box closed is only 1/4 o an inch in thickness and 2% inches wide, and is made to permit of its being conveniently carried in the pocket. We offer it as the best low-priced set of Instruments in the country. By reason of the greatly increased foreign im-portation duty the cost this year, to us, is much higher; our selling price, however, will not be changed,

Price, 85 cents, postpaid.

#### FOUNTAIN PEN

Given as a Premium for a Club of ? Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 10 cents additional; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$1.75, postpaid,

The Pen we offer, we have tested by practica use, and believe it to be as successful a working

Fountain Pen as any offered. It is simple, durable,

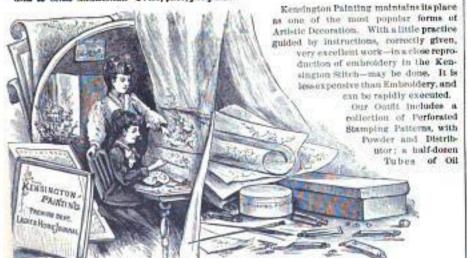
handsome and easily adapted to a writer's wants.

The holder is of Vulcanized Rubber, or an ornamental chased design, and is fitted with a fine quality of gold shading-pen of regular pattern, which, with proper care ought to last a life-time.

The Pen fits in the centre of the holder and the feed is on the top of the Pen. It is without complication, having no springs, valves or delicate parts to get out of order. We unconditionally guarantee every Pen, and will refund full purchase money in every case where at does not give satisfaction. Full and simple directions, and a filler, accompany each Pen. The retail price at which this Pen is sold in stammery stores is \$2.50. Our price, \$1.75, postpaid.

#### KENSINGTON PAINTING OUTFIT

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Bubscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Bubscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.



ors, and a Brush; 4 Kensington Painting-Pens; a Felt Banner, stamped and all ready for painting. also send an Illustrated Manual of Instructions

Price of Gutfit, \$1.00, postpaid. Price of extra tubes of Kensington Oil-Colors, ten cents, each.

#### LUSTRA PAINTING OUTFIT

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each ; or, for 2 Subscriber and 59 cents additional. Price, \$1.00. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra.



Medium: 3 China Mixing-cups and an assortment of Camel's-hair Brushes.

We also send an Illustrated Manual of Instructions.

Price, \$L15, postpaid. Extra bottles of Lustra-Colors, and Flitters in all Colors (for Iridescent and Brocade Painting) 15 cents each, postpaid.

#### LADIES' HOME JOURNAL CARPET SWEEPER

MANUFACTURED BY THE BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Given as a Premium for a Club of ? Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 50 cents additional; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.50. Sent by Express. charges to be paid by the receiver, whether secured as a Premium,

This Sweeper is a handsome one, being hand-decorated, and finished in Cherry or natural Walnut, making it an ornamental article

It contains the following features, comprising all that has yet been invented to add to a sweeper's utility or convenience:



The celebrated broom movement, which makes the Sweeper self-adjusting to any carpet, and to light and heavy sweeping. On an Ingrain carpet, where all the dirt lies on top. it makes no attempt to dig into the carpet: when it touches a Brussels or a Moquette the pliable bristles force their way between the threads. taking out every particle of dirt without raising dust. Four Rubbertired Wheels, of a size sufficient to impart a constant, steady motion to the brush, and to prevent all rattle and noise. The Rubber Furniture

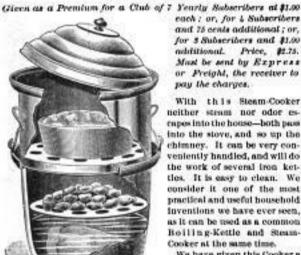
Protector. A Pure Bristle Brush, set in such a manner that it is impossible for threads to wind up on the bearings and stop A New and Convenient Spring Dump,

operating both pans at a time with the greatest case, and preventing the covering of One's self with dust in emptying.

The price is \$2.50. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the re-In order to save money for those of our subscribers who order these Sweepers, we carry a stock here in Philadelphia, and another at the factory in Michigan, and we ship from the point nearest the town from which we receive the order.

## STEAMLESS AND ODORLESS COOKER

With Iron Base



each : or, for & Subscribers and 15 cents additional; or, for 3 Subscribers and \$1,00 additional. Price. \$2.75. Must be sent by Express or Preight, the receiver to pay the charges.

With this Steam-Cooker neither steam nor odor escapes into the house-both pass into the stove, and so up the chimney. It can be very conveniently handled, and will do the work of several from kettles. It is easy to clean. We consider it one of the most practical and useful household inventions we have ever seen, as it can be used as a common Boiling-Kettle and Steam-Cooker at the same time.

We have given this Cooker a practical cooking test, and can

confidently recommend it. Twenty quarts capacity. Price, including one tin extension, \$2.75, by Express or Freight, charges to be paid by the receiver.

#### FRUIT, WINE AND JELLY-PRESS

Given as a Premium for a Club of 16 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each : or, for 8 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.25. Bent only by Freight, charges to be paid by the receiver.

For seeding and ex-tracting juice from all fruits and berries.

With this Press can be extracted the juices from strawberries, respherries, cranberries, buckleberries, gooseberries, elderberries, blackberries, cherries, currants, peaches, plums, tomatoes, pincapples, pears, quinces, grapes, apples,



The seeds and skins are discharged perfectly dry. Nothing is

Wines, iellies, fruit-butters and sirups can be made from anything that has juice.

Can be used as a perfectly satisfactory Lard Press.

Price, \$2.25. These Presses must go by Freight; the charges are to be paid by the receiver.

#### NUT-PICKS AND NUT-CRACKER IN A PLUSH CASE

Given as a Premium for a Club of t Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Postage and packing, 20 cents extra. Price, \$1.55, postpaid.



This is a new and very handsome Nut Set, including Cracker and 6 Picks. They are of steel, nickel-plated and embossed as shown in the cut. The case is of Silk Plush, lined with Satin.

Price, \$1.35, including cost of postage and packing.

#### WRITING-TABLET

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, 90 cents. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.

This Writing-Tablet is our own importation. It is of a generous size and very convenient. Well made and covered with silk-finish cloth. The cover is hinged at the side, as shown in the cut. It has



the usual compartments for holding envelopes, paper and letters, and the writing surface is fitted with a blotting-pad. At the top is an inkstand and three small compartments for pens, stamps, etc., with an ornamental Penholder in a sheath at the side.

In appearance the Tablet is most attractive. The ornamentation covering the entire top of cover and pen-boxes is hand-paintednot stenciled or stamped.

Price, packed in a wooden case, 90 cents. Sent only by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

#### CHATELAINE BAG

Given as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra. Price, 70 cents, postpaid.

Chatelaine Baga appear to be as popular with the ladies as ever, and no wonder; they are among the most convenient of all articles ever adopted for ladies' use, and few who have once worn one would care to set forth on a shopping tour without it. The one we offer is well made of Leather, in imitation of "Cone Calf." The trimmings are Nickel-plated, oxidize finish.

By means of the hook at the top the bag can be worn at the waist, or, by detaching it, carried as an ordinary hand-lag.

Price, 70 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

#### ROYALOOZE COIN-PURSE

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 55 cents, postpaid.

We have selected this Purse from a large variety, as being the most desimble and the best value. The material is "Royal Goze Calf," the finest quality made. Spring lid in Oxidized Silver-plate; chain and ring to match; can be worn as a chatelaine, or carried, by the finger-ring, in the hand. This kind of a Coin-Purse is not only very convenient—it is quite fushionable, and will be carried a great deal during the coming

Sells in stores for 75 cents. Our price, including postage, 55 cents.



#### GOLD THIMBLE AND CASE

Sent, postpoid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, 90 cents, postpaid.



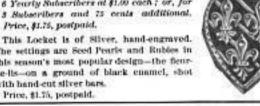
The Thimble we offer is of 10 karat gold. It is formed of two layers of SOLID GOLD and between them a lining, or stiffening. The gold is much thicker where the wear comes. This form of thimble is very much more durable than the best of those made of solid gold, and is very much cheaper. We furnish a handsome morocoo case, lined with velvet. In ordering, state the size of thimble desired.

Price, 90 cents, postpaid, for Thimble and case: price of Thimble alone, 55 cents, postpaid. He care

#### ENAMELED LOCKET No. 3137

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 6 Yearty Subscribers at \$1.00 each ; or, for 3 Subscribers and 75 cents additional, Price, \$1.75, postpaid.

The settings are Seed Pearls and Rubbes in this season's most popular design-the fleurde-lts-on a ground of black enamel, shot with hand-out silver bars.





#### **ENGRAVED LOCKET** No. 2408

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 4 Subscribers and 75 cents additional. Price, \$2.05, postperid.

We guarantee this Locket to be of the very best quality of gold-plate. The design is hand-

A very pretty locket, suitable for wear either at the neck, or, as a charm on a watchchain.

Price, \$2.00, postpald.

#### A NOVEL WALL-POCKET

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.50 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.25. Must be sent by Espress, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Premium,

New goodsnew idea. This combines all the utility of a capacious Wall-Pocket, with the beauty of a fine line Engraving in a massive Carved Frame. When folded flat against the wall there is nothing to indicate the Wall-Pocket. The pictures are very fine, and the subjects pleas-



ing. They are under glass. The Frames are of Polished Oak-4 inches deep. The picture itself, inside the frame, measures 12% x 9% inches. The outside Frame measures 1854 x 1514 inches. Price, \$1.25. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

#### PLUSH-CASED CLOCK

Given as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 50 cents additional; or, for 3 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.00. Must be sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.



New goods, made especially to our order. The Case (10 x 814 inches) is beveled, and covered with Silk Plush. The ornamental metal work we can recommend as being an unusually good imitation of Frosted Silver. This Clock is sure to be a great favorite. Price, \$2.00. By Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

#### DRESSING-TABLE CLOCK



Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Send 10 cents extra for postage. Price, postpaid, \$1.50.

This dainty little Time-piece is specially adapted for a place in a lady's boudoir. The case is nickel, front and back, and the sides glass. Clocks of this character are seldom manufactured to sell at anything 4 like a reasonable price, and this is a decided innovation. Fine steel-cut pinion movement, and the manufacturer who makes it for us warrants it to us as a good Time-keeper. Price, \$1.50, postpaid.

#### SILVER BRUSH AND COMB SET

Given as a Premium for a Club of 8 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 6 Subscribers and 50 cents additional; or, for 4 Subscribers and \$1.00 outditional. Price, \$2.10. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.



This is a very desirable Set. The backs of all the pieces are Silver-plated, and the embossed designs are very handsome. The Bristles in the Brush are of good quality; the Comb is Celluloid, the Mirror Bevel plate. The whole is packed in a neat box. This Set is usually retailed at \$3.00; our price is \$2.40. Sent by Express, charges (which will be light) to be paid by the receiver.

#### HAND-MIRROR

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of & Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 65 cents, postparid. Size, 10 x 4 inches.

The glass is of a good quality of bevel plate. The frames are of various woods-Walnut, Oak and Cherry and are beautifully finished and pol-

ished. As these Mirrors are somewhat liable to damage in the mails, to prevent breakage we pack each one between boards, and in such a manner that we never have any complaint about their being received otherwise than in perfect condition.

Price, 65 cents, including postage and packing.

#### A RARE CHANCE FOR MUSICIANS AND MUSIC LOVERS

Everybody likes good music as well as good books, but while books can now be everywhere secured at a very moderate cost, good music is seldom offered at anything like reasonable prices. Realizing this, a year ago we entered into an arrangement which has apparently met with the unqualified approbation of those of our subscribers who are musically inclined, if we are to judge by the great number of



ing them to order of the publisher, from a catalogue of thousands (also furnished)—

orders we have received for the Musical Subscription described below.

Firstly: Any one who will send us a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each, will be entered, to receive by mail, each month for one year, a copy of a Musical Library. Each number will contain 14 pages of music.

This music will not be old, time-worn, out/of-date numbers; it will be new, fresh and popular. A choice can be made and either Vocal or Instrumental music selected-(not both).

Secondly: The one sending the Club will also receive a certificate empower-

#### ANY PIECE OF MUSIC FOR NINE CENTS!

Think of the Overtures to Tannhauser (\$1.50), William Tell (\$1.50), and Sonnambula (\$1.00) for nine cents each! Ordinary miscellaneous Sheet Music, not in the special entalogue, can be ordered at healf the regular price; and Music-Albums, Books on Music, etc., can be secured at a discount on the regular rates.

Our subscribers will be prompt to recognize in the above, not an advertisement of uncertain character, but one of our own Premium Offers, which may be accepted with confidence.

A Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers to THE LADGES' HOME JOURNAL SECURES AS A Premium the privileges above set forth. cannot be secured, send us \$1.00 and we will enter your name as a Subscriber to the Musical Library, and as one entitled to the discounts on

Be particularly careful to state whether you wish your monthly music to be Vocal or Instrumental.

#### MUSIC-BINDER

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, to cents. Postage and packing, 35



This Music-Binder differs from all others now in the market by reason of the entirely new method employed in the binding. It has many advan-tages. The music opens perfectly dat on the piano. Music can conveniently be taken from any part of the file

and replaced without disturbing any other portion of its contents. Thus preserved, music cannot be lost, torn or solled, and each piece can readily be found when wanted. With each Binder we send strips of Gummed Paper, to repair old and torn music when necessary.

Price, 85 cents, postpaid (packed in boards).

#### THE WORLD'S EDUCATOR

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, \$1.00. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.



Size of Box, 15 inches long, 7 inches wide.

We know of nothing in the way of a game, from which the same amount of instruction can be derived, or which will impart it so pleasantly. It gives information on all known subjects, and asks and answers the most difficult questions. It furnishes amusement and instruction for all classes and to all ages.

Price, \$1.00. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra.

#### BUILDING BLOCKS

THAT ARE NOT ONLY TOYS FOR CHILDREN, BUT A FUND OF AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION FOR GROWN PERSONS.

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, 75 cents. Postage and packing, 30 chased or secured as a Premium.

With each Set we send a Manual of Instructious, and Plans for Fourteen Buildings

One set will build-palace with central gateway, school-house, penitentiary, triumphal gateway, art-gullery, museum, seminary; university, with tower for observatory; cathedral, with west towers; hospital, with carriage ways; town-hall, club-house, railway-station. Each of these, when



erected, forms a complete exterior, in miniature, of the building indicated by its title, architecturally correct, and a perfect model of a house. The Blocks lock into each other. stand stendily, and

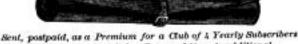
do not upset. The set consists of 24 pieces, each piece being a section of a rectangular building, and while plans and instructions are given for only fourteen buildings, an almost infinite number may be constructed.

The toy is fuscinating for an intelligent child, and one which affords an inexhaustible fund of amusement, and is highly instructive. We have secured the entire stock of these Blocks from the manu-

facturer, and as no more will be made when our present supply is exhausted we cannot duplicate them.

Price, 25 cents; and 30 cents additional for postage and packing.

#### LEATHER MUSIC-WRAPPER



at \$1.00 each; or, for \$ Subscribers and 50 cents additional.

Full size; one piece of flexible Morocco, cloth-lined, with handle, strap and buckle. Retails in stores for \$1.25. Our price, \$1.00, including postage and packing.

#### LEATHER MUSIC-ROLL



Bent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for # Subscribers and 25 cents additional.

Well and stoutly made of the strongest board, covered with Morocco; with strap; full size. Such a Roll as sells in the music

Our price, 80 cents, including postage and packing.

#### FOOT POWER SCROLL-SAW

Given as a Premium for a Club of 12 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 8 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional; or, for 5 Sub scribers and \$1.75 additional. Price, \$3.50. Must be sent by Express or Freight, charges to be paid by the receiver.



The entire frame-work is of iron, inpanned black and striped with red. The Arbors, etc., are of steel, carefully gauged and fitted to their bearings. The Arms and Pitman are of the best selected Ash. The bearings to the arms are carefully sized to bring them in perfect line. Jointed Stretcher-Rod. The clamps have hinged jaws, to overcome the raking overthrow which is found to be an objection common to most small jig-saws. The blades, when set in a clamp of this description, are not nearly so liable to

Each machine has an Automatic Dust-Blower and a Rotary Drill.

The Tilting Table is arranged for inlaying work, and is a very desimble

Each machine is securecy boxed, and we send the necessary tools for setting up and running the same.

be broken.

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#### COLLAR-BOX CUFF-BOX AND GLOVE-BOX

Given as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra. Prics, 65 cents, postpaid.



This Set, which is manufactured for our use, is not only ornamental. It includes a Colinches wide; the Collar and Cuff-Boxes are of proportionate sizes embossed in an artistic imita-

The price at which we sell the three pieces is very low-45 cents, postpaid. We cannot break the Set.

#### HANDY TOOLS FOR USE IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.

A most convenient and useful article for wives and daughters, as well as for men and boys.

These Tool-handles are made of Rosewood, with Lignumvita Cap, highly polished and of beautiful appearance. The ferrule and jaws are heavily Nickel-Plated.

There are numerous other sets of tools made in imitation of this one, but they are of inferior quality. The Tools we use are made for service, and we will guarantee them to give the greatest satisfaction.

The Steel jaws will hold perfectly, not only the Tools contained in the hollow handle, but all other things from a needle to a mill file. No other Tool-Handle in the market will do this. It answers the purpose of a small Hand-Vise.

The Tools are made from Steel of the highest grade, tempered by men of great experience, honed to a fine cutting edge, and are highly finished. The Jaws in the handle shut over the shoulders of the tools so as to make it impossible to pull them out when in use. The handle measures 614 inches in length. The saw Blade (which can not be shown full-sized in the cui) is 7 inches in length.

Price of Handle and 10 Tools, \$1.00, postpaid.

#### EMBOSSED LEATHER CARD-CASE

Bent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$2.00 each. Price, 65 cents, postpaid.

Well made, good quality Leather. Two compart-ments for visiting cards and two smaller spaces for postage stamps, etc. The entire book, inside and out, is finely embossed in artistic designs. It is suitable for either a lady or gentleman.

Ordered at the same time with the Copper

Card-Plate and Fifty Cards (see offer below) the price of the Card Case is its cents, postpaid.

Price of Card-Case when ordered alone, 65 cents, postpaid.

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Made of best Brass Wire, securely riveted by a patent process. Size, 11 x 18 Inches.

The Express charges on the Bedstead are light, as it does not make a bulky package-25 cents to 35 cents will pay the Express charges to any reasonable distance.

We have this same Bedstead in Tinned Wire, instead of Brasa, which we will give as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 50 cents. Must be sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether secured as a Fremium or purchased. This Bedstead is the same in all respects and measurement as the

other, differing only in the material. The above offers are for the Bedsteads alone. We can furnish

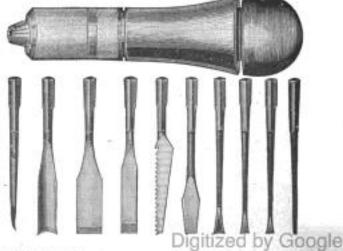
a Mattress and a pair of Pillows for 50 cents additional

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Very pretty in design; brightly polished and very hard to break; teapot is 35¢ inches high-other pieces in proportion.

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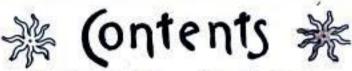
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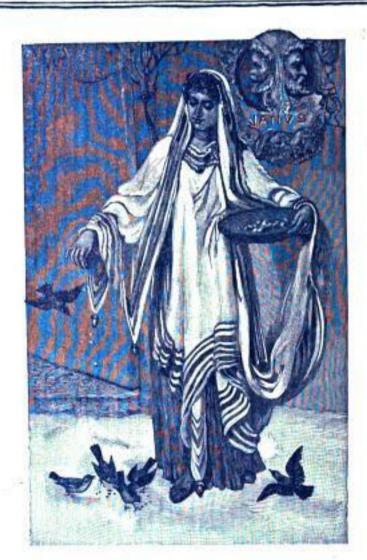
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#### THE OPENING YEAR

BY MADELINE S. BRIDGES

YOUR hand, New Year, since we must comrades be
Through the strange circles of the seasons four!
Plodding in lonely paths 'mid drifting snow
When days are dark, and whirling tempests roar.
Will your strong guiding arm be 'round me pressed?
And when the ice-bars melt, and warm blue streams
Laugh in the sun, and leap toward the sea.
Will you, then, share my happy spring-time dreams—
The waking songs that birds and poets know?
And when red roses burn on bended sprays,
And lovers roam through shadowy woodland ways,
Will you keep kindly pace? and last when brown,
Lie the sweet fields, and faded leaves come down.
And we are tired, both, and fain to rest—
Will you be friends with me, still true and near?
Then take my hand and heart, dear comrade year.

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# AGENTS

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# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1892

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#### FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY

Vol. IX, No. 2

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

CRIEND, if thou dost bethink thee now To lip some earnest pledge or vow, Search well thy heart, nor idly let The burden on thy soul be set. Loud not thy faith until it strain
And break, and all be worse than vain;
Measure thy power, and for the rest
Beserch thy God to bless the test.



\*XIII.-MRS, JOHN WANAMAKER

BY ALICE GRAHAM McCOLLIN



John Wanamaker, the wife of the Postmaster-General, is one of the most interesting women, from her character and abilities, that have been described in this series, as she is one of the least known. She has most successfully avoided accurate description duration of a robble caresses and it is

successfully a robote accurate description during her husband's public career, and it is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that the Journal is able to present to its readers a sketch which it is hoped will show something of her character and attainments in her domestic and social life,



MRS. JOHN WANAMAKER

Mary Erringer Brown—this is Mrs. Wanamaker's full maiden name—was born in
Philadelphia, on November 23, 1839, and educated very thoroughly and completely at a
private seminary in that city. Shortly after
leaving school she became engaged to her
brother's intimate friend, John Wanamaker,
to whom she was married two years later.

She has had six children, four of whom are
living: Rodman, Thomas, Minnie and Lillie,
The two sons are married, the younger, Rodman, being the father of the two grandchildren of the family, the younger of whom
is known as John Wanamaker, Jr. The
daughters are still unmarried, only one of
them, Miss Minnie Wanamaker, baving as yet
made her début into society.

made her début into society.

Three years ago, desiring to give her daughters the benefit of European instruction in their French and musical studies, Mrs. Wannmaker went abroad where she remained until summoned home by her husband's entrance into official life. This absence in Europe dis-turbed quite seriously much of her work in Philadelphia. For more than thirty years, during both winter and summer, she had been Sunday-school, and the separation from this work was very painful. She had also to relinquish, temporarily, her extensive work among the class known as "working girls," a class for which she has the warmest interest and sympathy. She assists such girls with her advice and personal care as well as by money; and appreciating fully the difficulties and unhappiness which they must encounter. tries to add a little brightness to their lives.

\*In this series of pen-portraits of "Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men," commenced in the last January Jouenals, the federating, each accompanied with periods, have been printed:

Mas. Thimas A. Edisin Mas. P. T. Barnun Mas. P. T. Barnun Mas. T. He West Talmade Mas. Chauncry M. Deswy Lady Macdonald Mas. Edel Chandler Harris Lady Tennyson Mas. Will Carleton Mas. Will Carleton Mas. William McKinley Mas. Marcynell. The Princess Hemanus Apeil May June July

\* And of these back numbers can be had at 10 cents, each by writing to the Journals.

Of Mrs. Wanamaker's social ambitions there is absolutely nothing to write. She is a woman

Of Mrs. Wanamaker's social ambitions there is absolutely nothing to write. She is a woman to whom worldly homors have come unsought and undesired. "Perhaps there never was a woman," said a friend once, in speaking of her, "to whom ordinary ambitions and desires were more foreign, and ostentation or display of less importance." Even for her children she has had no worldly ambitions. Let them but grow into good men and women, and she cares for nothing else. It is well known how, in spite of this indifference to social position and honors, both position and honor have come to Mrs. Wanamaker, but it may not be so generally known how successfully and thoroughly she fills her station.

Mrs. Wanamaker's consideration for her servants is unusual in a woman of such numerous occupations and multifarious interests. We can not illustrate it better than by a little incident which occurred at the time of the building of their country home, "Lindenhurst." When it was nearing completion Mrs. Wanamaker went with the architect to inspect the house. Everything delighted, but one thing puzzled her, and that was why the kitchen windows were built up to within a few feet of the top. Upon inquiry the architect explained that his idea had been to secure light for the room and to prevent at the same time any view from without of the kitchen and its contents. "That was very clever," said Mrs. Wanamaker, "but I want my servants to be able, when their work is done, to sit at the window and look out at the beautiful country, and so pleuse change them."

And they were altered accordingly.

Her abilities as a hostess must be unquestioned, after they have been passed upon as they were by ex-Governor Cartin, in the following incident. During their first winter or official position in Washington, the ex-Governor received an invitation to dine with the Wanamakers at one of the first of their state dinners, the one given in honor of Vice-President and Mrs. Morton. It must be re-

ernor received an invitation to dine with the Wanamakers at one of the first of their state dinners, the one given in honor of Vice-President and Mrs. Morton. It must be remembered that Mrs. Wanamaker was unaccustomed to official hospitality, with its innumerable little pitfalls for the unused and unwary, and that ex-Governor Curtin is one of the most critical, as most appreciative, of guests and hos viviate. The invitation was secrepted; and in spenking of the dinner afterward, Mr. Curtin said that in all his years of experience of official banquets in London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Washington, be had never attended so perfectly planned and executed a dinner.

had never attended so perfectly planned and executed a dinner.

Mrs. Wanamaker is her own housekeeper, and when it is remembered that her duties include the management of four houses, some appreciation of the systematization which accomplishes such management may be experienced. One of these homes is in Philadelphia, where the family spend the early winter, the months of November and December. The rest of the winter season is given to Washington, where they have a second beautiful home. The summer is divided between "Lindenhurst," a magnificent bouse and estate about The summer is divided between "Linden-hurst," a magnificent bouse and estate about fifteen miles from Philadelphis, and "Lilen-myn Cottage," a smaller country bouse at Cope May Point, which gets its rather peculiar, but entirely original name from the diminu-tives of the daughters of the house—Lillie and Minnie. The house in Washington contains a fine art gallery, which must be taken as an evidence of its mistress's devotion to fine paint-ings and statuary. ings and statuary.

For dramatic representations she cares little, but music, in the form of either concert or opera, finds her always a delighted and at-tentive listener. She is a most enthusiastic Wagnerite, explaining her love for this school of music by her inheritance of German blood

from her mother.

To her mother she was a thoroughly devoted daughter. Since her death, as a memorial, Mrs. Wanamaker has built and endowed an amer to the Presbylerian Hospital in Phila-delphia, to which she constantly sends flowers and reading matter for the sick. It is strik-ingly characteristic of her modesty that there is not a word in the inscription or deflication of the building which shows forth her name.

In appearance she is most pleasing. Her face, though not strictly beautiful, is a most charming and delightful one, and her excharming and designant one, and her expression while usually grave and prescensied, is constantly broken by smiles which
brighten her grav eyes and display a charming
mouth of beautiful teeth. She is of medium
height, and weight perhaps one hundred and
furly pounds. Her figure is plamp and
pretty, and her gowns, which are usually gray. black, or dark purple in color, always fit perfectly. Her hair is brown, and by its utter absence of gray tries still further with her appearance to conceal the fact of her grand-motherhood. She wears it twisted high on her

head, and in a light curly wave over her brow She is most generous and kind to her friends of whom she has a great number, and is fond of taking them with her on trips and journeys of great and small length. They are never given an opportunity to spend any money on these occasions, but also, they are never allowed to see or feel the cost of their entertainment. It see or jeer the vest of their entertainment. It is perhaps characteristic of her, that her generosities, like her duties, are accomplished quietly, unestentatiously, far from the sight of men, but that they are all performed, both duties and charities, her happy busy. He, and the number of people who call her blessed, are evidence. EVOLUTION

BY JOHN B. TABB

OUT of the dusk a shadow, Out of the cloud a silence, Then, a lark; Out of the heart a rapture, Then, a pain; Out of the dead, cold ashes, Life again.



#### III,—MISS ETHEL INGALLS

BY JEAN MALLORY



ONORABLE John James Ingalis is too well known to the American public to require an introduction; nor is the fame of the learned statesman and orator confined to his own country.
The daughter of so

brilliant a man must becessarily be of interest to all, but not alone for her father's attainments is the name or Miss Ethel Ingalls so deservedly prominent, since she has won for herself claim to fame,



MISS INGALLS (in profile)

Miss Ingalls is the third of eleven children, seven of whom are living, and is the eldest of four girls. She is a true Kansas girl, having been born in Atchison, Kansas, on the very bluffs of the "muddy Missouri," and she is as proud of her native state as it is of her. In the picturesque old homestead, which was destroyed by fire in 1888, she began her life under the direction of the wisest of mothers.

At the age of six Miss Ingalls was sent to the Convent of St. Scholastica, conducted by the Benedictine nuns in Atchison, where she received instruction in needle-work. The plump, golden-haired child, with sweet brown eyes and lovely head earnestly bent over the work directed by the calm-faced nun must, indeed, have formed a beautiful picture. Her faithful guardian in her journeys to and from school was an old colored man who had been in the employ of the family for many years, and who died some time ago at the homestead. Entering afterward as a day popil—though at times she boarded during the family's absence in Weshinsten, Miss Ingalls as times abe boarded during the family's absence of the scholastical control of the family is absence. times she boarded during the family's absence in Washington-Miss Inguils remained at St. Scholastica's until ber fourteenth year, leading the happiest of lives, and carrying away with

her many fond memories.

After lenving St. Scholastica's, Miss Ingalls went to the Visitation Convent in St. Louis, which is her mother's "Alma Mater," and where she spent two profitable and happy years, making many warm friends. On account of its proximity to Washington, where the family remained during the winter, she was next sent to the Visitation Convent at Georgetown, and here her education was completed, graduating in 1887, at the age of eighteen, with great honor. She was the salutatorian of her class, and delivered upon the occasion an original poem showing undoubted talent. Her life at Georgetown formed one of the happiest periods of her life. Nuns and pupils were alike her friends.

The following winter she made her debut in Washington with well-deserved éclat, for a fairer rosebud than the "beautiful Miss In-galls" none could wish to see. Of her Washington career so much has been written in the past that but little is left for me. She avoided, from principle, large public bulls, but graced

\* In this series have been published Miss Hacher Shieles N.
Miss "Winnie" Davis

These numbers can be had at ten cents each.

many select and private dances and dinners, while afternoon teas were not considered quite successful unless Miss Ingalls "assisted."

It was during this winter that her public literary career really began, with those clever, sparkling letters to the newspapers, though she had been writing since the age of twelve, at which time a duinty little poem on her sister Muriel's birthday gave evidence of remarkable talent in a child of twelve years. Not the least of her productions is her "Journal," which she has kept since her tenth year, though the only volumes remaining are those of the last four years, the others being destroyed in the fire of the Ingalls bemested.

No photograph can do Miss Ingalls justice, for it is to her exquisite coloring that much of her beauty is due. She is "tall, well proportioned and erect, with fine figure, and small, beautifully shaped hands and feet. But perhaps her chief beauty is her glorious poldenbrown hair, which curls naturally and waves around her forchead in shining ringlets. It is worm quaintly parted and drawn low into a soft knot. Her eyes of a warm dark brown and full of kindliness and intelligence, forning delightful contrast to her hair and fair complexion.

She dresses very simply, but always becom-

complexion.

She dresses very simply, but always becomingly. Pink is her favorite color, and its becomingness is greatly enhanced when worn

becomingness is greatly enhanced when worn with moonstones—her favorite gem.

Miss Ingalls inherits from her mother an amiable disposition, which, indeed, is a family trait, with just a dash of the sarcasm for a hich her father is noted. Affectionate, very impulsive, romantic, extreme in her likes and distikes, she is a bundle of contradictions which makes a harmonious and lovable whole. Like her father, she is somewhat superstitious, and will begin nothing of importance on Friday. Like him, too, she chooses rather one or two very close friends than a number less dear. She is extremely fond of dogs and horses, an enthusiastic admirrer of nature, and delights in flowers. Though not herself a finished musician, she is very fond of music, Her warmest friends are usually among older men and women. She is loved much or not at all.

Though a success in society, social pleasures are by no means necessary to Miss Ingalls's happiness. Indeed, pursuits of a deeper nature, reading and writing are much more to ber taste, though she enjoys dancing and mingling with people whom she is fond of studying.

mingling with people whom she is lond of studying.

Since the family's return from Washington, Miss Ingalls leads a peaceful, happy life in her father's beautiful home, Oakridge, just at the edge of town, either driving over the beautiful country surrounding it, strolling about the grounds, or pursuing her favorite occupations in her own room. in her own room.

This room is furnished in blue and oak, and

This room is furnished in blue and oak, and everywhere are bits of rare china and silver, the gifts of friends, pictures, photographs of friends, many of dogs and borses. Upon her desk the picture of a large Dane occupies the place of honor, while on her table are found Shelley's Poems, profusely noted, the Ruhái-yát of Omar Khayyám, nearly all of which she knows by heart, and a Bible, the companion of her mother's girlhood.

Miss lagalls out driving with a huge black cat, bearing the classic name of "Jim Crow." for a companion, is a familiar ligure along the streets of Atchison. "Jim Crow" is one of several cats about Oakridge, but is his mistress's favorite on account of his intelligence, great beauty, and strange nature.

Miss lagalls has a large correspondence, and receives many curious and anusing letters. Some of these are evidently from people who have heard but little of her and write for her opinion on woman suffrage, and kindred subjects, plainly believing her to be older than 22. Ethel Ingalls is, however, not a short-haired "reformer," but

"A perfect woman, nobly planned."

"A perfect woman, nobly planned."



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By Mrs. Burton Harrison

IN TWO PAPERS-CONCLUDING PAPER (Continued from the December Ladies' Home Journal)



HAVE been saked if the true society of New York consists of those offairs one constantly reads of in the daily pa-pers. To this I answer, first of all, that when the fluent masses the fluent masses of our social order finally congeal into a stationary block, and not till then, will the observer be able to decide what is the true society of New York.

THERE is certainly, to my knowledge, no allied band of high-stepping aristocrats of ancient Knickerbocker stock holding themselves aloof from later comers, shunning overture from the contemporaneous entertainers, whose fame is in every reporter's mouth, and keeping religiously to the localities and customs affected by their revered ancestors. If isolated families of such temper there be, If isolated families of such temper there be, they stand about as much chance of flourishing and spreading as a lone tree in the track of a swollen river. Households of the old régims are yet happily to be found, who, feeling themselves unable to keep up in purse with the rush of our later-day galety, do not choose to receive that which they may not return; who hold themselves above drinking of the traffied turn; who hold themselves above drinking of the champagne-cup and enting of the truffled dish of the rich new-comers in society, while ex-changing satirical comment on the givers of the feast; who, satisfied with the quiet of their evenings around the lamp, or in the music-room at home, make no effort whatever masse-room at nome, make no effort whatever to be included in regnant galeties. Others, not so philosophical, go forth to "see how that kind of people do this kind of thing," and find themselves generally willing to repeat the experiment. Waifs and strays from the Fau-bourg St. Germain of old New York have been seen coldly and with a control of the control. seen, coldly, and with a certain resentment, appearing on the outskirts of the dashing gatherings of some recent sovereign, conscious gatherings of some recent sovereign, conscious of threadbare spots here and there ill-concealed by their wisps of antique lace; and, insufficiently panoptied by their colonial miniatures, they wear an expression at once deprecating and severe. It is the children of these sorely-taxed conservatives who have lived down parental prejudice. A gentleman of race and traditional dignity, a picturesque figure in the modern hurly-burly, was seen last season wearily, but with high courage, supporting the doorway at a ball given by a whitom humble employé of his house, awaiting the pleasure of a fair young grand-daughter to leave the cotillon. When rallied by a friend, he answered: "Oh, well! we'll speak only of my indulgence in this folly, at my age. But there was no one to come with Mand, and she tells me she must be 'in the swim!"

O<sup>N</sup> these premises, I assume that the line between old and new in New York is imperceptible, and is rapidly becoming effaced. English people, who have never done wonder-ing at our class distinctions, say: "In one breath you Americans defend your ideal democracy, and abuse our stupidity for fancysensoracy, and associate on equal terms over ing that you all associate on equal terms over there. What we think is, so long as you all work, or have worked, for your living, what's the odds, you know!" Hence the common spectacle, in London society, of a young per-son who has left her nebulous surroundings in the western continent, has happened to catch the eye and fix the fancy of some traveling high and mightiness at a continental water-ing-place, has been ticketed as the new American beauty, arriving speedily in the inner cir-cle of that portion of the British aristocracy which is safe to welcome, with like fervor, a black bishop or a champion lady-whistler. And what London has endorsed, New York will never put aside. We, in our turn, and despite our bewildered protest that really she was never heard of here, accept little Miss Nobody at second-hand. She and her family, upon re-touching their native shores, shine with a new lustre in our sight. The cavillers who decry English influence upon our man-ners ought really to be grateful to them for tesching us to practice the democracy we preach. No woman in New York, who has had occasion in the decades since the war to make an annual inspection of her visiting list, can fail to be struck with the widening of the borders theroof to include names that have little root in the immediate past of this community. East, west, south in our own country have sent representatives, and there is now a plentiful sprinkling of foreign style

ALCOHOL: E

and title in the ranks that poor Lady Barber-ina found so monotonous. In preportion with this increase is that of the area to be covered in the attempt to make visits once or twice a year. Times have moved forward quickly since the late Sexton Brown, of Grace Church, declared that he could not undertake to de-liver invitations above Fiftieth street. In this expansion of social limits, therefore, no repu-table aspirant need despair of finding that table aspirant need despair of finding that room near the top which is said to be always unfilled in America. It is neither old family nor great wealth that claims pre-eminence. More than one shining example of either qualification is seen to be distinctly on the outer edge of things social and fashionable here. Like London, although perhaps in a more timid way, modern New York is crying out to be perpetually dazzled and entertained. The two unpardonables in her list are an old fory and a bore. fogy and a bore.

T is claimed for the gentleman whose name A has been so often cited in connection with his famous epithet, "New York's Four Hundred," that it were distinction to leave it his famous epithot, "New York's Four Hundred," that it were distinction to leave it for once unsaid, that he has since enlarged his limit set for the number of people in good society, by explaining that he meant only to count in the ball-going element of the fashionable world generally to be reckoned upon in providing space and supper for certain private or semi-public gatherings. This was balm to the wounded spirits of the many who never set fout across the threshold of Sherry's or Delmonico's, or the Madison Square Garden, places of revelry on these occasions. While not exactly in the state of mind cruelly described by Mr. William Black's "Octavius Quirk"—"that unceasing self-consciousness that makes the American young man spend five-sixths of his waking time in asking himself if he is a gentleman"—the public of New York felt itself entitled to the soothing of such authoritative utterance. We are also told that lists made up at the time when McAllister's four hundred first put Tennyson's six hundred out of vogue, and industriously circulated by the press, caused of heart-burnings not a few. Whence came these fatal registers no one paused to ask. To be, or not to be inscribed on them was the only thing of importance. Only the exquisite elasticity of New York in the matter of sensations has, in fact, enabled many worthy citizens to live down the emotions of that hour. And the really entertaining spectacle of the result of all this tempest in the tea-pot à la mode, was to belood the swelling wrath of some of those overlooked in the tea-pot a la mode, was to behold the swelling wrath of some of those overlooked against the presumption of some included. The affair was, in truth, a triumph for the clever journalists who worked it up.

BUT the term "Four Hundred" remains, for want of a better one, as the appellative of the select body whose names are most often seen in print as participants in the active gaieties of New York, Year by vear, as absence, ill-fortune, ill-health and death decree it, the list varies perceptibly, new names appear and are exploited vigorously, names heard of for the first time, perhaps, by the gay world, during the previous season at one of the great watering places that are as social ladders to ambitions feet; names questioned, derided it may be, but in a little while necepted without further challenge. It is absurd to suppose that further challenge. It is absurd to suppose that a vast and cosmopolitan society like that of New York to-day, could crystallize its "best" into a number so small, so little known to into a number so small, so little known to fame save through saltatory agility and the ex-penditure of unlimited dollars in dinner giving and in gew-gaws for the cotillon. Take, in illustration, the assemblage of people recently seen here under one roof—the Madison Square Garden—during the week of the Horse Show. Around the amphitheatre devoted to the horses, circled or sat in their boxes a brilliant multitude, including most of the "smart" set; in the Assembly-Room near by, at the same moment, a gathering of cultirated ladies and gentlemen listened to the wit and wisdom of the Gebate on "Journalism and the Right of Privacy," before the Nine-teenth Century Club; and in the Garden Theatre a goodly audience of well-dressed and intelligent people lent ear to the tuneful chirp-ings of "La Cigale." Certainly no one would venture to assert the right of the larger number of these guests on pleasure bent to the best that American society can give. I am sure they do not, nor do I think the readers of this magazine need attach much importance to the apparent exclusiveness of the term "Four Hundred," which may be considered a mot du greef of the society writers in the personal columns we all affect to condemn, and read religiously. The ladies and gentlemen so often quoted in print are certainly apt to be beard of as each other's guests in the exchange of Vani-ty Fair. But this does not argue that their doors are never opened for a wider hospitality, bring-ing in the varied elements indispensable to give life to a general assemblage. On the gala-nights of some of the up-town palaces, art. literature and journalism are seen abreast of the gay current which has drawn also into its abreast of flow representatives of bench and bar and medicine, too distinguished in professional

achievement to be familiar to scenes like these.

OF the brilliancy of New York society to-day, there is no question. "An Ameri-can ball" given in London at the height of the senson is attended by many great people arowedly with the design of seeing the deco-rations and enjoying the supper; and here, in our own houses, with our own luxurious sur-roundings, the thing is even better done than amid hired appendages abroad. But brilliancy carries in its train facility, and there is no doubt that we are open to the reproach, so often doubt that we are open to the reproach, so often beard, of yielding too ready an admission to our drawing-rooms and balls to foreigners ill-equipped with the necessary credentials. It has been not unheard of, recently, for a jury of matrons, leaders of society, to sit in con-clave asking one another who first started upon his gay career in New York's inner circles a man who had been received and entertained by each of them, and about whom caution had come from a friend in England. A few years ago a young officer of an ancient Scottish family presented himself with his pretty little wife at an American summer resort famed for its exclusiveness. He had been in-troduced by letter to one of the best-known families in the place, and by them was pre-sented to other friends. In a short time this couple, young, attractive, and conveying that aroma of English high life said to be so agreearona of English high life said to be so agree-able to American taste, were invited every-where, the young matron requested, even, to chaperone a party of girls upon some driving-party much desired. At this juncture the family to whom they had been first accredited heard from their friend who had furnished the letter of introduction the startling news that he had made no require of a Merthat he had made no mention of a Mrs. as she, it was well known, had remained be-hind in England. Investigation developed the further fact that the so-called wife was in truth the wife of a brother officer with whom the young scion of aristocracy had eloped to America, not scrupling to impose her upon the too credulous hospitality of the people whose dinners circumstances made it a consideration for them to ent. The pair were bravely and with true dignity confronted by their first hostess with this charge, made no attempt to deny it, and vanished into the ob-scurity that best befitted them. Longer ago there was the case of the dashing and gallant Frenchman, the "Count" de T.— who imposed on New York society more cleverly; bid a se-lect company of thirty guests to a banquet where singing birds hung in cages among gar-lands of roses on the table; and disappearing after a meteor-like course across the social firm-ament, was next beard of in Austria on trial for the marder of his new-made wife, an Eng-lish woman of wealth whom he had pushed lish woman of wealth whom he had pushed over a precipiee in the Tyrol in order to inherit her belongings. T— was convicted, condemned to solitary confinement for life, and died miserably in prison, where no doubt he solaced many dreary hours by the memory of his successes in the American metropolis.

Fortunately for us, and for the residents of other towns who accept such varyant charms.

other towns who accept such vagrant charm-ers on the strength of their recognition in New York, the many international alliances and connections of a dignified and legitimate sort now existing between America and other countries make it easier to investigate the claims of new-comers. It belicoves us, however, to look well to the source whence intro-ductions come, and to throw off the stigma of the charge sometimes heard abroad "Oh! you will take amphody in America."

I AM asked to say a word upon the mooted question as to whether the New York woman, through whom seem to filter the fashions of the continent, goes to extremes in the matter of dress in public places. Whatever we may think, it is a painful fact that other nations charge us with so doing. A foreigner just arrived said to one of the boxholders of the Horse Showa few days before the opening: "I am told that I shall see there all the magnificent full-dress tollettes and jewels in New York." This gentleman hastened to disillusion the inquirer as to the full-dress and jewels, but gallantly added that there was no question as to the display of the prettiest women in the world. The toilettes to be seen at the Metropolitan Opera House, three evenings of the week, are indeed resplendent, but no more so than those on exhibition in the boxes at Covent Garden during the London season, nor are the jewels more reading. I observed at the latter theater day. the London season, nor are the jewels more profuse. I observed at the latter theatre, during the performance of "Romeo and Juliet," by Mme, Melba and Jean de Reszké, last June, a lady of rank wearing a buge diamond crescent six or eight inches high above her brow, the low bodice of whose satin gown was covered with wels, while her throat and neck were almost hidden from sight by ropes of seed pearls, chains of diamonds and pendants of supphires, ru-bies and emeralds. She was literally over-burdened by the weight of getus, and this was no uncommon spectacle. It is as New York is emerging from the lingering influences of Puritanism and provincialism in her fashions, that who have berself order to the charge from that she lays herself open to the charge from her remoter countrymen of extravagance and impropriety in ornament. In all great capitals the world it has been, since time out of mind, considered appropriate that women should appear on gala occasions, and by artificial light, in gowns with low-cut bodices, wearing such ornaments as they may possess. Queen Victoria, the most rigid of moralists, will not allow presentations to to her—and that in the garish light of day—of women wearing the ordinary high-cut gown. To assume it, her subjects and strangers desiring to be presented at court, are obliged to secure the certificate of a physician that their health will not permit the exposure of their necks. In an English or Scotch coun-try-house, the hostess, no matter what her age. who has gone all day in her simple tailor made frock of tweed will come down to an eight o'clock dinner with bare shoulders, wearing, generally, some discarded ball-gown of the reason past. The universality of the fashion of the decolleté gown in older countries has gradually spread to ours, but I do not think

the abuse of it should be laid at the door of New York as a national reproach. Exaggeration of this, as of any mode, is sure to be offensive and disgusting in the eyes of people of good taste. The offenders should be judged individually, and condemned accordingly, though the woman who so transgresses is generally pachydermatous to censure. And if we are inclined to be extravagant in ornament and stuff, let us be consoled with the reflection that it is all of its kind harmonious. American women are admitted everywhere to have admirable skill in setting forth their charms by dress. To see New York society on a grand occasion realizes Taine's phraseit is an "unique sensation, that of splendor and brilliancy carried to the highest pitch—all the abuse of it should be laid at the door of it is an "unique sensation, that of spiendor and brilliancy carried to the highest pitch—all the flowers of civilization and nature in a single bouquet and in a single perfume.

THE other half of the social federation—
that important half without which social
enterprise were like meat without salt—deserves more than the brief touch I can bestow
upon it in finishing this paper. The men of
society in New York to-day are divided into
the rich, who having fought their right with
Fortune and conquered her, either settle down
to be supporters of the clubs and theatres, or
are born anew into the invenile vivacity that to be supporters of the clubs and theatres, or are born anew into the juvenile vivacity that finds its level at the elbow of a debutante. One marvels to see specimens of this variety, fat, purple-faced, stertorous, entering the lists of youthful beauty beside active young fellows who share the smiles bestowed on them. But they are known, their presence leads fashion to its beneficiary, and all else is lost to sight. Then come the mem of affairs, who baving married young, and still working bard, are content to be seen in the wake of their gay and pleasure-loving wives. The professional men, burdened with thought, venture more rarely into crowded gatherings, and while there, look as if they wish themselves well out of it. The idlers, the professedly luxurithere, look as if they wish themselves well out of it. The idlers, the professedly luxurious and indulgent class, are comparatively few. They go among their own set, and take care not to let themselves be oppressed by the necessity for rendering civility in any shape. The young men entering into life, for the most part occupied during the day, are like the Night-blooming Careus in their appearances before the public. The real hope of the dancing and ball-going world is in the youngsters upon the threshold of responsibility, late supporters of the dancing class, who patronize their mother's friends, women of mature age with whom, on the whole, they prefer to be seen, rather than with the maidens of their own age. What New York would be, without these volunteers, is a problem to be solved.

THE real risk is that some day the would-be biographer of the fashionable world of Gotham may find the metropolis depopulated of its gilded contingent. It begins to look as if there were no time of the year to be counted on for seeing them "en bloc." People of the wealthier classes, choosing wisely to linger among the illuminated haunts of Nature until the after-class of autumn has faded return to among the illuminated haunts of Nature until
the after-glow of autumn has faded, return to
town to go out of it again for Christmas.
Early in January begins the southward movement; February and March are intolerable in
town for those who can afford to migrate. And
then, with the first break of Spring in the air
are heard discussions of a journey to Alaska
and the Yellowstone, to be followed up by the
annual glimpse of London, Paris, Vienna, the
German and Swiss baths, Norway, Russia and
the East. If all of the summer is not given to
travel, the rest is spent in luxurious country
homes, to be forsaken in due season for a
house hired at Bar Harbor, Lenox or Tuxedo.
And, so the pendulum swings on and ever.
The stately dwellings of Fifth avenue, with
their storied furnishings, are left for the greater
portion of the year under an eclipse of brown
holland and green shades. But patience!
Stranger things have happened than that New
York may one day again become the fashion.
Just now she is out of vogue. the after-glow of autumn has faded, return to

# Baby Boy

Was Covered with Salt Rheum.

Perfectly Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 26, 1891. "When my baby boy was two years old he was covered from head to feet with salt rheum. It began to come out on him when he was two weeks old, and continued or increased in spite of all that could be done.

#### We were Discouraged

The doctors said it would disappear when he was seven years old. I happened to be taking Hood's Sarsaparilla myself and thought I would give it to the child. At that time he did not have a hair on his head, and it was covered with a crust. The poor child's sufferings were awful. In two weeks after giving him

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla

the scabs began to fall off, and in 6 weeks he was entirely cured of the sores. He is now the healthiest child we have." Frank I. Rickson.



# DRINK A Cure That Cures

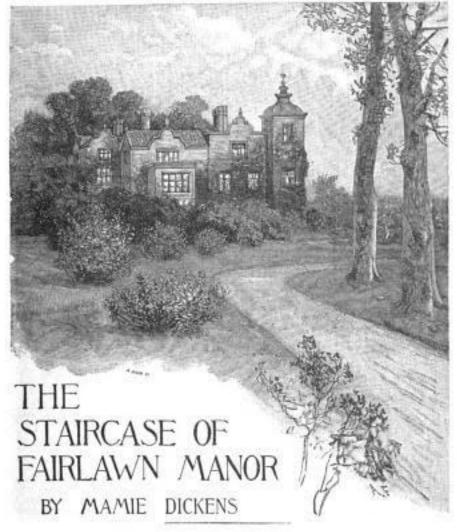
"What Must I Do to Get Well, and How Can I Keep Bo?" a valuable work on the "BALISBURY PLAN" of treating chronic diseases, by Mrs. Stuart, mailed for \$1.00. W. A. KELLOGO, Pub., 1023 6th Avenue, New York.

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O MOTHERS THAT BOY OF YOURS!
You pay us \$340. We
im in a good situation. Can you ask more? No other
shool can do as much for young men as
PALMS NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Frue for circulars.
Philadelphia, Pa.

<sup>\*</sup>The first of a series of articles on social life in six of the forement American oftice, each city being sketched by one of the leaders of society there. The next paper, closely following this concluding article by Mrs. Burson Harrison, will be Christian Sectal. Lars, by Mrs. Regissal DeKoven; after which articles by writers of equal note will follow on social life in other American centres.

Mrs. Harrison's first article on "Social Life in New York," appeared in the Christians (December) Joca-Sal.



PART II



Y members of the Godfrey family had come and come and gone, but Fairlawn Manor had been little used by any of

them, and no children's

children's voices had, as yet, echoed through the house, though many, many years had passed since poor Dame Anna's death.

And although the place was perfectly kept and the gardens were as beautiful as ever, a sad gloom hung over all.

And I—Madge Farquhar, who am to tell this modern little history of Fairlawn Manor—have felt this gloom as I have strolled about the lovely but deserted grounds. As yet, I have never been into the house. I cannot say that I actually believe that it is haunted, but still—

The estate had but just fallen into the pos-session of the next heir, Captain Rupert God-frey, now serving as a soldier in India, and a r is on its way taking him the news of his inheritance.

He, I, my brother (Sir Ronald) and a family named Hamilton—who had been neighbors, but who now were all dispersed, and the home passed into strange hands—had been children

passed into strange hands—had been children together and dear friends.

Five years previous to the time I write of Rupert Godfrey had married beautiful Kitty Hamilton, robbing me of my dearest girl friend. I had hoped, as she, too, had hoped, to have become her sister, for I and her brother George had loved each other dearly. I know he loved me, but a bad, false friend (?) came between us and sometimes.

I am happy as my good, dear Ronald's housekeeper; we are fast friends and constant companions. I have much to be thankful for. Two and a half years ago Kitty wrote to tell me that a son had been born to them, and little and that when she had

a little godson to me, and that when she had to part with little Rupert—they were fortu-nate in being at a very healthy station—she would ask his godmother to take cure of him at Towers Court. It was so like my beautiful Kitty to promise me this trust. She knew how it would please me, and how dearly I should love her boy. But now, we are hoping soon—O! it takes

so long when one is dying for news !--to hear that our dear ones are on their way home.

And at last the letter came.

"Prepare yourselves for bad news, my dear-est friends," wrote Kitty. "I have lost my husband. When your letter reached us I had but just closed his dear eyes. I cannot write much about it yet. He caught a chill after a long, hot day's march; fever came on, then inflammation of the lungs, and he was taken from us after a fortnight's illness. He was conscious to the last, and was able to give me minute instructions as to the bringing up of our boy. 'Make a mon of him, Kitty. Let him learn all manly sports. Talk to him of his father when you cas, dear love. He has his father when you can, dear love. He has his mother's noble, generous, unselfish nature. I feel sure of this, and I know all will be well with him. I have appointed Rouald Farquiar co-guardian with you, and you will find papers addressed to him. Take them to him, Kity. He will save you from many responsibilities, and he will be a godsend to you should our Rupert ever inherit Fairlawn. he seemed quite happy and contented—you both know how true and lovable a man he was—and died in my arms quite peacefully.

And now I have our son, my one Rupert, to

live for, and I am bringing him to England by the next mail. We sail in the ship Indiana. You, Ronald, will see to all arrangements at Fairlawn Manor, and you will, I know, help me to make my boy's home-coming a bright and happy one. He is even now passionately fond of animals, and has no fear of them whatever. I hope you will find him an ensy charge, for he is, indeed, a noble little fellow." And this was the letter we were longing for. "Ah! Ronald, how sad!"

My brother, who was weeping bitterly at these tidings, looked up with wet eyes: "Yes, Madge, sad enough. But we shall see how bravely Kitty will bear her sorrow. I doubt

bravely Klity will bear her sorrow. I doubt not but that the "noble little fellow" takes after both his parents."

So now we had to be busy preparing the house, engaging servants, and up to the eyes in all the bustle of cleaning, airing, etc., etc. Romald had left it to me to make choice of

the rooms I thought best suited for Kitty and her boy, and so, for the first time, I entered the old house. I was much struck with the entrance hall, with its line and also very cheer-ful appearance. What a place for little Rupert to romp and play about in! Then I turned to the right. The first room would do contains for Kirk's sixting. capitally for Kitty's sitting-room if, when alone, she room if, when alone, she should find the hall too large. Over this room I made the nursery looking on to the park, so that the child could see the deer as they grazed opposite the pretty bay-window. At the back, with folding-doors between, was the night nursery, looking on to the beautiful old garden. Here Ronald but just installed a family of pencocks for a family of peacocks for the child's edification, and very handsome and conse-quential they looked as they strutted about on the trim grass walks.

Kitty's two rooms had this same aspect, as had also the one I chose for myself; for Honald was to spare me to Kitty as much as he could.

After choosing the rooms, Aster choosing the rooms, we set to work to make them as pretty and as dainty as possible, and for many weeks I had no time to explore the rest of the house, which now I was longing to do. longing to do.

But a short time before the travelers were expected there came a lull. There really was nothing more to

be done, so I made up my mind to explore the house thoroughly. After looking again into every room in the right wing, all of which I now knew by heart, opened a baize door, which I found gave on o a second staircase. It opened with a curions spring, and shut with a bang as I passed through. About half-way down I felt some one distinctly push me, but I couldn't see for a second or two, as a sort of mist came into a second or two, as a sort of sust came nor my eyes, and when I looked up to apologize for getting in the way, I was—well. I was startled to find that I was the only occupant of the staircase. I passed on though, I looked into the rooms in this wing, but was

thankful when I found myself in the hall once more, where I waited for Ronald, who soon joined me.

"Halloa, Madge, anything wrong? Why, your face is as white as a sheet! Have you seen a ghost?"

"No. I haven't wrong Donald Donald Donald

seen a ghost?"
"No: I haven't seen one, Ronald. But come here. I want you to go up the staircase at the bottom of yonder wing, and I will let you out at the baize door at the top. But don't begin to ascend until you hear me open the door."
So I ran up and called to him and watched him as he came slowly up the stairs. It was not my fancy, then, for he moved on one side, and routing up his hand to his eyes said."

and putting up his hand to his eyes, said:
"Why did you push me, Madge? What's the
joke?" And then I told him.

He looked very grave and owned that, of
course, he had heard rumors about a ghost,
and that now he remembered that a certain and that now he remembered that a certain staircase had always been called after our ill-fated ancestress "The Dame Anna," but he could not explain why. We searched among the books in the library—which in olden days had been called "the withdrawing room"— and there we found an old, shabby little book,

and there we found an old, shabby little book, giving us the sad story.

Curiously enough, there was no such book at Towers Court, nor had either of us ever heard the true story before.

After reading the sad history we went into the picture gallery to see her portrait, one of the most exquisite I had ever seen. The beautiful eyes looked into yours with such a heavenly expression, and yet with something sadin them, too; but they literally held you spell-bound. It was an effort to get your own eyes away, so to speak. There were many grand portraits in the gallery, but you turned constantly and instinctively to look again and again at those wonderful eyes which were so lifelike in their steady gaze.

"What about Kitty?"

"I have been thinking as to that question,

"I have been thinking as to that question, and I feel sure the best thing will be to let her and I see sure the best thing will be to let her find it—whatever it may be—out for herself. She is as brave and as sensible as she can be. The maids are never about "Dame Anna's Staircase" excepting for cleaning purposes, But I would suggest that two, who can be thoroughly trusted, should be told off for this duty."

duty."

And so it was,
Three more days, and they would be here!
Ronald made one more inspection with me
of the grounds, gardens and stables. (He was
master of hounds now, and the kennels had
become his property.) Then a visit to the
nursery, where we found Molly busily unpacking and arranging upon a shelf, which went
all round the room, a huge packet of toys,
which he had sent to London for.

Molly was to be nurse and to take the place

Molly was to be nurse and to take the place of the ayab, who was only to see the boy safely home and was to return to India. She was pretty, bright and clever and knew Kitty well, having been my young maid for

many years.

Besides the toys, a pretty cage with a bull-floch in it was hanging in the window.

"Rock yourself from side to side, Madge, and in a minute it will pipe to you."

And sure enough, the dear little thing struck up "Home, Sweet Home," in such a sweet, pure, soft, fairy-like voice, that the tears

his pocket, poked in his mouth and brought

out a carrot.

"O! Ronald, it's all like a lovely fairy-tale,

with you for the good fairy. How happy the boy will be!"
When my brother had left me—he was off to Southampton this morning to wait for the ship's arrival—I returned to the nursery to have a talk with Molly and to find a vent for the intense excitement and nervousness which

possessed me.
"I wonder, Miss Madge, if the little boy

will take to me?"
"And I wonder, Molly, whether he will take to me."

And so on, into the realms of wonderland for a real, long gossip.

As Kitty had asked that her "boy's home-coming might be a bright and happy one," every man, woman and child had made up his, or hers, or its, mind that it should be so. But there was, naturally, great sorrow in the neighborhood at the death of Rupert Godfrey, who had been greatly beloved and well known to all the neople, rich and noor, during his

who had been greatly beloved and well known to all the people, rich and poor, during his many visits to us, and deep sympathy was felt for Kitty in her young widowhood.

The railway station—for, of course, now there was a station—was about three miles from Fairlawn Manor. The station-master, an old friend, had decorated it most tastefully. The road all the way to the park gates was ornamented with triumphal arches, and lined with the carriages of the neighboring gentry. The gentlemen of The Hunt, numbering about thirty, minus the master, who was escorting the travelers, turned out in full bunting array, each wearing a black band on the sleeve, to form a guard of bonor.

As Kitty and little Rupert passed from the station to the open carriage all heads were

station to the open carriage all heads were uncovered. She sweetly, and with much grace and dignity, but with cheeks and lips quite white, acknowledged these respectful salutations, the boy took off his sailor's cap, and off they started.

Silest though the greatings were which

and off they started.

Silent though the greetings were which were given them as they drove along, she felt how kind they were, and was deeply touched.

At the park gates all the men employed on the estate, with flowers in their coats and hats, were waiting to take out the horses and to drag the carriage up the drive.

This delighted the child, who clapped his hands, saying, "O! Mammy, how dood of 'um, and how funny!"

The women and children were grounded above.

and how lunny:

The women and children were grouped about
the entrance. Many of them had strewn
flowers in Kitty's path five years ago as she
walked out of the church with her gallant,

bandsome husband. She, no doubt, thought of that time, and when the carriage stopped came quickly in, and I clasped her in my arms.

Suddenly there came such thundering cheers and cries of "Long live the young squire," that I ran to the window. There was Ronald, with the child on his shoulder, and the little fellow waving his cap, The Hunt forming a circle round them, with their horses' heads toward them, saluting with their hunting crops. It was indeed "a bright and happy homecoming!"
At last—for he had been round with Ronald,

shaking hands with all the people-I had my



The little fellow was sitting on the floor, sharing his bread and milk with the two dogs, Wolf and Girlie.

started to my eyes. I had never heard a "bully" pipe before, and the first hearing is thrilling to a degree.

Again in the hall, I found two fine dogs-"Wolf" a splendid mastiff, with long ea and large brown, soft, loving eyes, and "Girlie, a little terrier with a curly coat like the softest astrachan.

And at the door was the prettiest pony cart. I ever saw, drawn by the smariest, dearest.

pony,
"Allow me to introduce you to the young squire's trap and to bis steed, 'Dobbin.'s"

As Bonald mentioned his name, Dobbin gave a little neigh and rubbed his nose against

godson's arms about my neck. His bright blue eyes were sparkling, his fair hair was tossed about, his cheeks were flushed, his pretty mouth with its rosy lips was partly open, and I thought I had never seen, would ver see, so beautiful and so munly a little fellow. He looked hard at me, then kissed me again, saying: "I 'ove 'oo, dodma," and running to Kitty and patting her cheeks with his plump, sweet little hands, cried: "But I 'ove 'oo bet, dear, dear mammy."

I saw that he was, what a friend of ours would call a very ferrent child and excitable, too. And I think Kitty thought that he had gone through enough excitement for one day.

"Now, my darling, we will ask godina to take us upstairs, and we will have some tex and a little rest."

Me aint tired, mammy, not one tiny, tiny bit.

And to see his delight at the sight of Bully, his rapture when it began to pipe, didn't look like fatigue.

He listened until the last soft note had died away, when he threw himself into his mother's arms and burst into tears. My son, my little man !

"Me aint toe werry tired, mammy, but Bully is toe werry tweet."

After tea his ayah put him to bed, and he was soon fast asleep. Kitty sat beside the cot for a long, long time. I crept quietly away on tiptoe, leaving her alone with her one treasure

When she came down to dinner she was gentle and smiling, and I thought how true her bushand's words were, when he said that she had "a noble, generous and unselfish nature." She looked very beautiful with her wealth of lovely hair most becomingly ar-ranged, and her simple mourning dress fither to perfection and showing off her graceful, elegant figure.

Ronald looked at her with open, chivalrous

admiration as she took his arm.

In the evening she told us about her married life, and all the incidents connected with it. She was very quiet and much culmer than either of her listeners. "And now we

all three have my boy to think about. But, mind we musn't spoil him between us."

Before separating for the night we went up to the nursery and found him fast asleep. After kissing the sweet little face, we left Kitty kneeling by the cot. I did not go into her worn that which. I felt she would wanter her room that night. I felt she would rather be alone.

Next morning, very early, I heard the pattering of little feet along the corridor. Molly opened my door, and in ran Rupert, "Dood mornin', dodma, now me doln' to mammy," and with a hasty kiss he was off again. Then from Kitty's room came sounds of laughter, scamperings and great merriment.

Looking into the nursery before going down to breakfast, I found the little fellow sitting on the floor sharing his break and milk with Wolf and Girlie, giving them many hugs and kisses in between. "Oh! loot what uncle 'Onald has div to me!"

And Ronald told us, when he went up with the dogs, he found the child rocking himself

from side to side, as he had seen me do, and Bully piping to him.

Kitty had brought with her from India, or rather he had insisted upon coming with "the mistress and the young capting," her hus-band's soldier-servant, Dan Collins. He was

devoted to the child, and was a handy, capital man to have about the place. When Ronald proposed that he should take the boy to the stables he said: "And Tollins, too? and Molly?" "Well, not Molly, I think, only we three men." He quite under-stood the joke, saying that "Uncle Onald is a funny tap." When they were gone Kitty pro-

posed that we should make the tour of the house together. She was enchanted with all

"We can get back to your wing again up this staircase, Kitty." I stood aside to let her pass; and watched her with a beating heart. Ah! yes; the quick turn, the dim eyes. It was surely there, even to Kitty! "Come down agair," I said, and she came, with the same result. Her cheeks had blanched a shade. "What is it, Madge?" I took her into the library and gave her Dame Anna's history to read, and then into the gal-lery to see the portrait. She gazed at it long and earnestly. "Poor unhappy, beautiful greature. But she never could have done anybody any harm, Madge, nor can she now.
What a fate!" So Kitty decided to leave
things as they were, "If I were to shut up
the staircase it would be too terrible and far more ghostly; and the boy need never come And so it was settled and by a this way." sort of tacit understanding we kept entirely to our own wing. Indeed, there was no occasion whatever to make use of the other, as we had

After a week or two Ronald returned bome, spending, though, at least half his time at the manor, or riding about the estate with the

as many rooms as we could want,

We women settled down into a quiet, peaceful life with the boy. He breakfasted with us in the Hall, went the rounds of the stables, with sugar and carrots for the horses, and an extra portion of these dainties for his Benjamin, in the shape of Dobbin; round the kitchen and flower gardens, and then back to the stables for a ride, Dobbin at this time earrying a ponnier until the child was old enough for the saddle. Collins was always his attendant and companion, and led the pony. Sometimes Molly would go "for a teat" at Rupert's request. He took a slight cold about now, and was kept in for a few days. On the second day, as we sat at breakfast, a rather second day, as we sat at breakfast, a rather-queer-sounding knock came to the door. Up-on my opening it in walked Master Dobbin! He went straight to the child's chair and rabbed his nose against his head, "0! Oo dood Dobbin! Mammy, he's turn for his soilar and turrots," and he trotted off to get them, singing and clopping his hands. "And now, my son, he must go back again. Ring the bell for Coslins."
"O! No. Mammy. Dobbin follows me like Wolf and Dirlie does, Tollins knows. Turn aton." And followed by the pony and the two demaths little independent fellow marched

two dogs the little independent fellow marched alone to the stables.

Thus Dobbin's visits became a matutinal

Institution.

Although of such a loving and docile disposition, the child, now and again, had sudden outbursts of passion. For instance:

He had gone one morning with Collins to see some of the villagers, and was to be ab-sent for an hour or two, when long before the time we saw the cart returning. Out impost Rupert, with his checks affame. He pushed

passed us, walking very fast—he walked exacty like his father—and Kitty followed him. He rushed upstairs to her sitting-room, took down his father's hunting crop from the wall, unfurled the lash and was rushing down again when Kitty stopped him.

"What is the matter, my boy?"

"Mother (He could speak quite plainly now.) I am going to give Joe Smith a real sound good thrashing."

"But, why?"

And then he burst out with passionate tears and sobs that Joe Smith had knocked down his brother, poor crippled little Charlie, and had burt him, "And I shall thrash him."

It was a long time before Kitty could calm him out when they could calm

him, and when they came down together the boy's bosom was still heaving, and long-

drawn sobs were shaking him.

"Rupert is going to drive me in his cart,
Madge, to see after little Charlie Smith, who
has been hurt. We shall soon be back."

Then I understood something of what had happened, the boy having a perfect horror of anything like injustice. Even in his temper anything like injustice. Even in he was a fine and noble little man,

He was seven years old now, and, as yet, Kitty had been his teacher in everything. On his sixth birthday she gave him his first riding lesson. It was a pretty sight to see them start, the stablemen and gardeners looking on in admiration, Collins following as groom. Kitty was an accomplished horsewoman, and when she took the leading rein and the boy had mounted and they rode quietly off, you could not have found, in all the world, a more beautiful mother and son.

This next winter was a very hard one, with much frost and severe snowstorms, and we had all to keep a great deal indoors, and these days were rather irksome to the out-of-doors-loving

The picture gallery was then his favorite re sort, and he was constantly there with Wolf and Girlie, and would tell them long stories about the pictures, about "the beautiful white

One day he strolled about the house, and we lost sight of him for some time. We were sit-ting in the room off the hall, when he reap-

peared.

"Why, my durling, where have you been?
You're cold and trembling. Come to the fire.
And what is the matter with you, Wolf, and
with you, too, Girlie," for the dogs were
trembling, too.

"Mother, I'm not cold, but I'm—Well,
I'm too big to be frightened, sin't I, mother?
But coming no a new stalrense something

But, coming up a new staircase something pushed against me and came into my eyes, and Wolf and Girlie growled, but there was nobody. O! mother!" and he buried his head in Kitty's lap and sobbed as if his heart

would break, I shall never forget the look of horror and despair on Kitty's face, and my heart sank within me. She said afterward: "Madge, does Dume Anna want my one treas-Will nothing short of this give peace to

the poor restless spirit?"
I tried to comfort her, and to reason with her, but the poison of fear and of great dread had come upon her, and, for a time, all reason-

ing was in vain.

By slow degrees, by little and little, one

thing after another was given up.
"No riding must be allowed for the present, and if the young Squire goes in his cart I think that you, Madam, had best take the reins. Do not be alarmed; there is a want of power, the system must be strengthened, the ornin is too active, etc., etc.

That is all !

When Kitty came to realize that the beautiful, bright, happy boy was to be taken from her she nerved herself to bear the thought. She never left him. She was cheerful, al-ways cheerful, with him. She would sing and play to him, tell him long stories, and gave, as indeed she had ever given, her whole soul to this dear life.

And slowly, but surely, this life was obbing

One afternoon, as it was growing dusk, and the child was, as we thought micep, he raised his head. "Mother dear, I have seen her."

"Whom have you seen, sweetheart?"
"The beautiful white lady, mother. She as been here, by my bed. She told me has been here, by my bed. She told me kindly, Of so kindly, not to be afraid, but that an angel with long and lovely white wings would soon be here to take me up to heaven. But must I leave my own mother?

and tears run down the dear, pale cheeks.

Soon after this be asked to be carried down stales, that he might see Dobbin "once more; and Collins too, mother." So the pony was brought round, and came into the hall and took a piece of sugar and a carrot from the young master's hand for the last time, and be kissed the pony's nose and told bim how he loved him. Poor Collins was quite unmanned

and weeping bitterly.
"Don't cry, dear old Collins. Take cure of my mother. Good-bye. Good-bye to you all. You have all been very good to me." For all the servants had asked to be allowed to see the

young master, and had gathered round him. So, noblet tears and sols he was carried back to his nursery in Ronald's tender arms, for he, d come, Kitty following, the only one in the house whose eves were dry and tearless He was very louth to part with Bonald, and told him, with his arms about his neck, to "Take care of mother."

No need to tell his that, my darling boy! And now, we three, were left alone with him.

Take one in your arms, neother during, and
hold me very, very tight. And then be went
to sleep, fired out, and slept for many hours.

At the dawn of the next day—the very early
dawn, which brings with it, I always think, something so errie and mysterious—be started up in bed, and ereing out "O! the angel is so beautiful, mother, and I must go," stretched out his arms and fell back on Kitty's bosom. And the angel had come indeed.

Kitty made a sign, and we left her alone, Alas! for dear Kitty! Quite alone! When we returned, she had done all that

white rose, and about the pillow, making a fitting frame for the fair head, were beautiful hot-house flowers of many tender colors. This being the Thursday before Easter Day he was to be buried on the Saturday morning.

was necessary. The child was dressed in his white sailor suit, and in his marble hands,

which were crossed on his breast, was a pure

It was a glorious spring, and the meadows and woods were carpeted with primroses. When I told Kitty about these flowers she kissed the sweet, dead face, saying: "How he would have loved to see them!"
But still her eyes were dry. She had not

shed a tear.

Before the child began to droop it had been arranged that a photographer should come down from London to take a portrait of him on Dobbin, but it had to be given up. So now Ronald had tele-graphed for him to come, and Kitty had thanked him for his "goodness and thoughtfulness."

thoughtfulness."
Poor Bully had not uttered a sound,

but sat moping on his perch.

The portrait was to be taken in the day-nursery, and when Kitty had carried the child in and laid him on the couch and had arranged the flowers about him, Bully, recognizing his little master and companion, burst into such a song of joy that at last, thank God, tears came to the relief of the poor mother in a storm of pent-up sorrow, and she wept long and

On Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, the sad little procession started for the church.

And yet, to all appearance, it might have been a gala day. His little cart, in which the coffin lay, was decked with flowers and the coffin hidden by them. Dabbies harmess leaded as if made of Dobbin's harness looked as if made of primroses only. The faithful Collins led the pony. On one side of the cost wall-

primroses only. The faithful Collins led the pony. On one side of the cart walked Wolf, carrying the little hunting crop in his mouth; on the other side walked Girlie, with the little riding gauntlets. Kitty, dressed all in white, followed the cart, and Ronald and I walked at a distance.

and I walked at a distance.

All the villagers were in the churchyard, and many neighbors, notwithstanding the early hour, were there to show their love, respect and sorrow. The child had been so dearly loved. Everyone was weeping, and the mothers and children who had known the

the nothers and chisaren who may known the boy well and had seen him nearly every day, were sobbing aloud. Again Kitty was the quiet-est and most composed of all. Neither Wolf nor Girlle would give up their treasures at the grave, but brought them back to the manor and deposited them-not in the nursery, dear sensible beasts !- but at the door

of Kitty's room.

And she! Well, after giving some remembrance of the boy to every man, woman and child belonging to the village and serving on the estate, sank into a profound, and for her, most unnatural, melancholy. Nothing seemed to arouse her. She had been up the fatal stair-case once again, and told me, with a heart-rending sigh: "Just the same, Madge. Not exercised even yet."

One evening, many months after the boy's death, she came to me with a bright smile. "There is some one below, Madge, who would like to see you. Kiss me first, dear."

It was George. Well! Well! It was almost too great a

happiness at first.
Kitty insisted that our marriage should take place as soon as possible, and as our happiness and made her happy, we had no reason to

But what will you do, Kitty? You will

but what win you no, kitty? You win not stay here alone?"
"Indeed I shall. And I have an idea in my head, Madge, and I feel sure that Ronald nucl Molly and Collins will help me to carry it out." When we parted from her she was more like the Kitty of old time.

"Come back to me, brother and sister, on Christmas eve, but not before," and she stood at the door waving to us until the dip in the drive shut her from our view.

It was a splendld Christmas eve, with a clear, full moon and myriads of stars shining like jewels in the crisp, frosty air, and the old house looked lovely and very homelike in the moonlight as we caught sight of it from the park gntes.

park gates.

Ronald was at the door with Wolf and Girlie, Collins and Molly, to receive us, but—no Kitty! Facing as as we entered, was a life-size bas-relief, in white marble, of an angel holding a child by the hand, and the child—yes, and how worderfully like him—was our own dear lost boy! This beautiful work was a present from Ronald, and had been fixed there this very day.

But where was Kitty all this time?
Roundd beckened us to follow him, and
made for the left of the hall. When he opened
the door such sounds of merrimout burst npon our ears as to be almost deafening.

And on the stair sat Kitty all in white

ngnin, surrounded by a number of happy, laughing-children.

At the sight of us, she jumped up, put her arms around me, crying, with bright drops in her sweet eyes; "Exorcised at last, Mindge, O! thank God!" In Dame Anna's old room was a splendid Christmas tree.

Thus, in the place where so terrible a trag-edy had been played through ungovernable passions, the workings of a true and noble spirit had smutified the hitherto accursed spot, and with a child's spirit had blessed it.

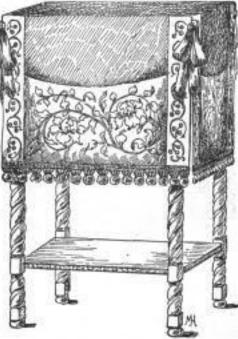
And this was Kitty's plan, this Home for

In every room was a picture of her boy, beautifully decorated with holly and flowers. "I have done it all for his dear side. And his sweet spirit has helped his mother. God bless him." And from many little lips we bless him." And from many little lips we leard the word "Amen." And Ronald, my good, true, faithful Rou-ald. Is there no hope for him?

I think there is hope,

#### A COVER FOR A WORK-TABLE

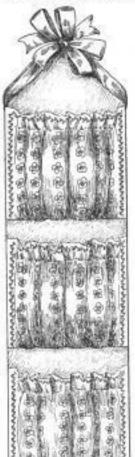
VERY useful cover for a small worktable is made with pockets, in order to hold the work that may be in progress when laid aside temporarily. While the choice of materials is of course extensive, bolton sheet-ing is suggested as one of the most suitable, and as this is manufactured of double width the cover may be cut out without any join or



seam. The design may be treated in various seam. The design may be treated in various ways. It looks well heavily outlined with rope-silk and partially filled in with long and short stitch. The border is very simple and effective. The berry forms are worked solidly. The coloring must depend, of course, upon the tone of the room in which it is to be placed. It looks particularly well carried out entirely in soft shades of yellow, brown and red upon a gran-green material. a gray-green material.

#### A VERY PRETTY WALL-POCKET

THE illustration berewith hardly gives a I just idea of the extreme dointiness of this wall-pocket. It is made as follows: Cover



a piece of cardboard, pointed at the top, and twen-ty inches long by five and a half inches wide, with white linen. Make each pocket about five inches long, and em-broider upon them little conventional flowers in very delicate colored silk, making a feather-stitch edging to match. Gather these with a heading as shown in the drawing, and insert a piece of clustic to keep them in place This is intended for the bed-mom, and a toilet tidy can be made to go with it in the same style, horn-shaped, covered with the embroidered linen and lined with siik of the color used for the flowers and featherstitching. Pale pink, blue or yellow areall equally pretty for this

purpose,

The same idea might be carried out in a much larger size if de-sized, still keeping to the proportions shown in

the drawing. Satin ribbon is used for the bow, and a small boop should be made at the back of it, by which the pocket may be stap-pended. White linen, variously decorated, is very popular for all kinds of ornamental pur-poses in the boudoir or bedroom. It is used for the manufacture of letter-holders, engagement calendars or photograph frames with

HOME STUDY, Young and middle agest thorough and printed heart given thorough and practical heart return by Matt, at their own Hootes, he Bookkington, Beslense Forms, Pennandary, Commercial Arithmeter, Fester Willing, Rusiness Law, Shorthmet, 60: Adapted to all ages and beth sease, students from every Stafe. Detanted to object to all ages and beth sease, roles and astafaction generatives. Their bassess seast free. Write in RELANT & STRATONN, 428 Rais St., Backet, S. 7.

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#### Mr. Beecher As I Knew Him

By Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher

IN SIX PAPERS

FOURTH PAPER





LL through his preparatory studies Mr. Beecher was the opponent of intemperance, and in his western pastor-ates he fought it continu-ally. He never lost a chance to put his foot boldly down show where he stood. The abolition cause was,

also, becoming a prominent

subject of discussion, even before his entering on public life, and was very pronounced during his law seminary course. Those who favored it were unpopular, and most persons were bitterly opposed to the subject being brought into public meetings.

#### FIRST INDICATIONS OF THE FUTURE

IN Indianapolis Mr. Beecher especially en-tered boldly into the abolition movement at a time when all the courage a man pos-sessed was needed. Its supporters truly took their lives in their hands in every effort made for the cause. Mr. Heecher's people were often vexed that he would persist in speaking so holdly on the subject; some threatened to leave the church, and now and then some did leave, and threatened to take their letters. Then, after staying away a few Sabbaths they returned, and remained contented and astir in

returned, and remained contented church work until some fresh and more indignant attack on slavery would lead to the same results. But nothing checked Mr. Beecher's earnest denunciation of this great evil. It burned more fiercely with every new development of the wrong and cruelty connected with it, and as he was situated these acts were constantly brought be-fore him. In Lawrenceburgh, with only the Little Miami river separating us from the Kentucky shore, the cries of the slave under the lash were often heard; and in In lian apolis these fortunate enough to escape sought refuge and sympathy, and were helped to reach the North.

#### AMID FLOWERS AND FRUITS

CHIEFLY because he saw that some change was neces-sary, he consented to edit "The Farmer and Gardener," knowing that in that work he must turn his mind into an entirely different channel, for the time being. The books he consulted for this work, which he had access to in the town library, were as a feast to him, and a great help in enabling him to edit the journal. After an hour of such rest, and then a run hour of such rest, and then a run
up to the garden with me, he could
return to his pastoral work with
renewed vigor. Some of the best
sermons I ever hear! him preach
there, were made fresh and full of
richness, born of this kind of rest
and refreshment. Even till the
last, the pleasure, rest and comfort
Mr. Beecher secured by studying
such books and the catalogues of
trees, fruits and flowers, never
changed. He often said "A seedman's list or catalogue are far
more fascinating to me than any
story or romance I ever rend."
Aside from the pleasure through

Aside from the pleasure through
such relaxation, he gained a very
thorough knowledge of the best modes of
agriculture and horticulture. He could not
be idle, and in all he undertook aimed for the
best and highest. It is still on record that in
one of the horticultural exhibitions in Indianapolis Henry Ward Beecher took three prizes
for the best vegetables.

Years after we left the West, when talking

left the West, ears after we with, or giving advice to young ministers, Mr. Beecher would say: "This mode of using or making leisure

"This mode of using or making leisure hours in the garden when overworked by my regular church labors, not only answered the purpose of soothing and quieting excited nerves, but brought me into such relations to the material world that—I speak with moder-ation—when I say all the estates of the richest dake in England could not have given me the pleasure I have felt when riding through the unoccupied prairies, bright with wild flowers, or by the waysides rich with the coloring that Nature, unassisted, so bountifully bestowed."

Since Mr. Beecher left us, one of his old Western parishioners writes:
"Mr. Beecher loved to work and toil, especially in his garden. He always had the especially in his garden. He always find the earliest vegetables in the market, and his garden was the best in the city. He loved to work among his flowers, and could readily call each one by its name. I think be loved his flowers and took more pleasure in them, then, than in anything else, excepting his family. He was certainly more devoted to his family than any man I ever saw. It was no uncommon thing for him to take his fruits and vegetables to the market himself before daylight and sometimes his little five-year-old daughter went with him."

\*.\* The first of Mrs. Beecher's articles on "Mr. Beecher As I Knew Him" was printed in the October Joranas, Back numbers can still be had for Ten Cents each.

BEGINNING HIS GREAT CAREER

THE first literary work of Mr. Beecher's which attracted any attention was his "Lectures to Young Men." Living in the capital of a new State, he saw, with increasing pain, how every form of vice, every species of temptation, was making headway consuaring the young and undermining their morals. The more those evils increased and boldly made their work manifest, the more keenly did he feel the danger. New cases of wrong-doing were constantly coming to his knowledge. When called "down town," or knowledge. When called "down town," or to the post-office, he seldem returned home without seeing or hearing of some outrage, or some case of dishonesty. Among the young, to whom Mr. Beecher had been especially to whom Mr. Beecher had been especially drawn, bright with the promise of grand and useful lives, many were allured from the paths of truth and honor, brenking their parents' hearts, destroying their bomes and at last dying dishonored and hopeless. Seeing young men thus led astray he felt there must be some way to help them, some one who could show them how full of danger, how near to certain rain, were those paths which looked to them desirable and full of pleasure.

Hoping he might, with God's help, be permitted to aid them and convince them of their danger, be gave his prayers and most earnest effort to this work, the "Lectures to Young

the house, and then begged two young men who were boarding with us to go with him; but they were afraid. I doubt if he thought of the fears that had been expressed after the sermon. He certainly did not allude to what passed when he returned; but one of our people came in soon after and told me. As usual, the veranda of the hotel was filled with "loungers." He passed by, went to the post-"loungers." He passed by, went to the post-office, and returning, this person stepped down and stood before him with a pistol. "Mr. Beecher, were you alluding to me in your remarks yesterday morning?"

I was,

"Take it back, or I'll shoot you!"

Mr. Beecher looked him sternly in the face

Mr. Beecher looked him sternly in the face for a moment, and said:

"Shoot away!" and walked on.

The man followed him some rods with the pistol aimed at him; and then, as if ashamed to face the people on the hotel steps, turned down another street and walked away. Mr. Beecher often met and passed him after that, but no other ward ever passed him after that, but no other word ever passed between them.

SORROWS WHICH TAUGHT HIM SYMPATHY

YET with all the wrongs and cruelties con-tinually brought to his notice, keeping him always ready to do battle for the op-pressed, it did not sour Mr. Beecher's spirits, or change the sweetness of his home-life. His unvarying gentleness and kindness to the young made him a general favorite with them, and all in trouble or sorrow well knew where to go for advice or sympathy. Before he had ever experienced loss or affliction he shrank from such calls because he felt inadequate to bring them such comfort as they needed.

bring them such comfort as they needed,

But early in our second year in Indianapolis our first little boy died at his birth, and
loving children as he did he felt the loss
deeply, but said, "God saw I must myself
pass under the rod before I learned the secret
of comforting others."

Two years after this loss, returning from
Jacksonville, when within a few miles of

OVERTURES TO LEAVE THE WEST

I SHALL merit reproof if I linger so long in the west. But as Mr. Breecher once said, in recalling our life there, "there is no end of things gone by; they rise at every point, and one walks encompassed with memories which accompany him through the living streets like invisible spirits." And so just as the pen seeks to travel to the east, something comes up worth the telling.

However, for more than a year, one letter followed another with urgent invitations to Mr. Beecher from churches at the east; but Mr. Beecher from churches at the east; but he unhesitatingly declined these overtures for him to leave the west. Finally, an invitation was sent him from the American Home Missionary Society to come east and address them at the May anniversaries, 1847. I had been very alarmingly ill, and when this request came to him I was still so feeble as to give friends and physicians much anxiety. The physician emphatically urged Mr. Beecher to accept this invitation, and to take me with him. Just before my illness we had sold the little cottage, and from that, with money from my father's estate, had built a small house, not quite fluished, but which would be all ready for us on our return from the east. for us on our return from the east.

ready for us on our return from the east.

We went east to the anniversary meetings, and then began a most earnest effort for Mr. Beecher to remain, Park Street Church, in Boston, and Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, each desiring to secure him. His reply was invariably, "My wife is, I think, greatly improved in health by this rest; we shall return to our church in Indianapolis in a few weeks. If Mrs. Beecher continues to improve we shall remain west. But if she is again broken down by these western fevers my duty is plain. I shall leave. Her health is the only thing that can induce me to relinquish my work at the west."

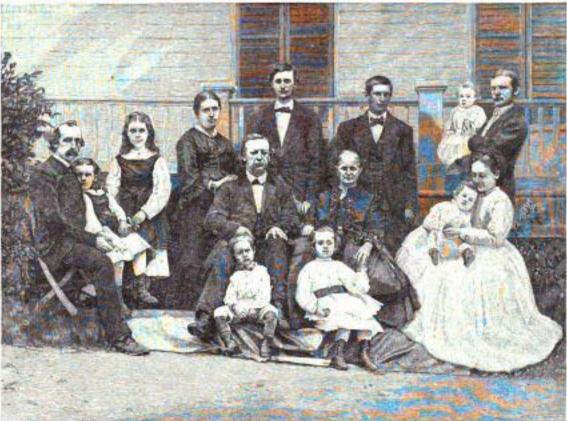
No church was yet formed in Brooklyn, and

work at the west."

No church was yet formed in Brooklyn, and when they still unged his coming be told them "it was like asking a young man to promise to be the husband of an unborn girl. There is no church here to be my bride."

We returned to Indianapolis in June. The house which was to be surely finished before our return

surely finished before our return was far from being completed, yet we had no alternative but to move into it as it was. No doubt living in a house so unfinished had some effect on my bealth; but aside from that, the summer had proved one of the most unhealthy we ever passed through, and in six weeks after our return Mr. Beecher, myself and three children were very sick. Under such circumstances Mr. Beecher acknowledged that it would be unwise to risk remaining longer, and wise to risk remaining longer, and with great reluctance sent in his resignation to the church be so dearly loved.



(now Mrs. Berang REV. SAMURI. SCOTTLAR (with Axxis Scorman).

HATTIE SCOVILLE MRS. SCOVILLE W. C. BERGHER Ми. Венения

Нинвент Венсики Мик. Вкиснен with Karn Sanctum (Mrs. Harper)

COL. HENRY B. BERCHER MRS. HENRY BEHTTER

Mr. BEECHER AND HIS FAMILY (From a portrait taken in 1871)

Men." Before giving them he had been in-stant "in season and out of season," in plead-ing with the young, or in fearlessly rebuking those who were tempting them to destruction. Of course, threats and abuse assailed him on every side for these bold reproofs; but noth-ing had any effect in retarding his earnest bukes to their tempters.

#### HIS FEARLESSNESS IN UTTERANCE

RECALL one occasion, when a case of most atrocious wickedness had transpired, and had occasioned much excitement, that the next Sabixuli Mr. Beecher fearlessly al-luded to it, and in the most severe terms. The offender was notoriously wicked, and the prople feared him. His church was greatly ex-cited at their pastor's rebuke, and after service gathered about him exceedingly alarmed.

"Why, Mr. Beecher, you risk your life by speaking of \_\_\_\_\_\_ in those terms! By speaking of to-morrow be will have been told of what you have said, and we fear will make trouble, even if he does not resort to violence. It was not wise for you to have expressed your opinion

"I do not fear him. It was wise for me to do my duty as I see it. It would have been useless for me to have said what I did had I not hoped and intended that he should have

Monday morning, as usual, Mr. Beerher went to the post-office, and to do so must pass the large hotel, around which there was al-ways many idle people loiterir; and where, if this man intended mischlef, I e would probably be. Knowing Mr. Beecher's habit of going to the office in the morning, I was very much troubled, but said nothing until be left home, we met some of our people, who stopped and abruptly told Mr. Beecher his brother George had killed himself! Henry did not speak, but drove rapidly on. I just glamed at his face. It was like marble, and I can never forget the agony I saw there. When we reached home we learned that his brother died to find that "killed himself" did not mean

suicide seemed to take away half the sorrow. In March of 1846 our two eldest children were taken very seriously ill. Just as they began to mend, little Georgie, our third son —not, as has been stated by mistake, our first-born son—sickened, and died in a few days. was the first great sorrow-a sorrow that hardly lost its acuteness in the years that have since passed. The people meant always to be kind; but it was a young city, and each one had their own cares, and they did not know how to help in times of trouble. Our darling —more like his father than any other child— —more like his father than any other child-died in March, and what was unusual, there had been a heavy snow-storm. "On that wild bleak day,"—to quote from Mr. Beecher's account, years after,—"webore our noble boy through the storm to the graveyard. I got out of the carriage, and wading through the snow took the little coffin in my arms, walked knee-deep to the grave, and looking in I saw the winter to the very bottom of it, and laid his heavy fall bady in his cold, white grave. The benutiful body in his cold, white grave. The snow-flakes followed and covered it, and then the earth hid it from the winter. If I should live a thousand years I could not help shiver-ing every time I thought of it. It seemed as if I had not only lost my child, but had buried him in eternal snow. It was very hard for full, or imagination to break through the physical aspect of things and find a brighter

#### ACCEPTS PLYMOUTH'S CALL

ACCEPTS PLYMOUTH'S CALL

PLYMOUTH CHURCH was formally organized on June 13th, 1847, and on the following day a unanimous call to Mr. Beecher had been passed and sent to us. Upon his determination to resign from the Indianapolis church, he considered Plymouth's call. On August 19th he concluded to accept it, and so notified the waiting people in the East. Truthfully, we both believed that in a few years we should return to the West and our first home.

But although Mr. Beecher had accepted the call, how were we to find the means to leave? We were greatly in arrears financially. Mr. Beecher's small solary was behind, and he had been forced to borrow to meet the necessities of his family. Our furniture would not bring much; the house was mortgaged and not easily sold.

But as soon as the call was accepted the friends at Plymouth Church, with that kindness and liberality that for forty years has never failed, raised the money to take us East, and my brother after a while disposed of the house, and then settled all claims there.

My brother took myself and three children East, while Mr. Beecher remained to dispose of PLYMOUTH CHURCH Was

My brother took myself and three children East, while Mr. Beecher remained to dispose of all furniture and pack books, etc., and eight weeks after be started East on the first car

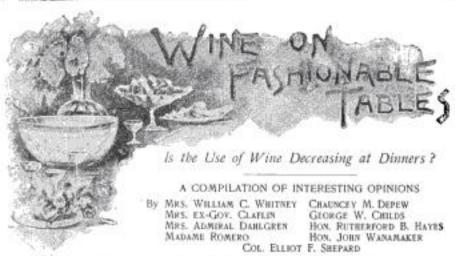
And now he was to enter upon a life entirely different from any he had ever known. He had proved himself equal to carry forward his work at the West, a faithful preacher and missionary in a pioneer State, and had carned a reputation for hard, faithful work. But now he was to labor in a refined, cultured and highly-critical city, almost a part of the m

Even among those most earnest in calling him there was some fours that be might, in these critical times, be a little too outspoken-at least

critical times, be a little too outspoken—at least for his own good. Ah! how little they knew him! As if his own good would have a feather's weight to hold him back from any duty! Outside of Plymouth Church there were any number of prophesies. The new church would not hold together for many months, some said. Others knew that Mr. Beecher would not fulfil the expectations built upon him. who were a trille more sarcastic gave him six months to preach over the barrel of his father's old sermons, and thus tongues wagged, and under such auspices did Henry Ward Beecher come to the city which was destined to prove the arena of his subsequent career!

Engrou's Commerces—In the last (December) Issue the portrait of Mr. Bescher and child was designated as being the great preacher and his test child. This is in-currect; the child was William, the stath child.

tuned in the next (Final Marsh 1997) Google



With "Wine at Women's Lunches," by Mrs. Burton Harrison

O those who are accustomed to dine at public or fashionable dinners, it has been for some time apparent that the use of wine is steadily decreasing. Perhaps in no way could temperance interests be more directly advanced than that the wine-bottle should disappear from those tables where for many years it has beld undisputed sway. Fashion has advanced more than one reform; perhaps it may yet be an disportant factor in the furtherance of universal temperature.

With a view of learning more definitely the extent to which wine is becoming a relegated fluid at large dinners, the editor of the Lance' Home Journal recently caused careful inquiry to be made of those who either largely entertain, or who are frequent guests at social and public dinners. To each was submitted the question: "Do you find that the use of wine is decreasing at large dinners, public and private?"

#### WHY WINE DRINKING IS LESSENING

T is an undoubted fact that the serving of It is an undoubted fact that the serving of many and heavy wines at large dinners is gradually becoming a thing of the past. Of course, I do not mean that wines are no longer served, for they are and will continue to be, so long as civilized men consider them a feature of dinners. But I do mean that of the varieties of wine there are fewer, of the quantities less, and of the qualities lighter, than was the custom ten years are.

was the custom ten years ago.

To illustrate the two former facts, let me say that were I preparing for a large dinner for men—which isalways from the nature of things more heavily wined than an ordinary "mixed" dinner—I should not think it in the least degree necessary to order anything like the same amount or assortment of wines that would have been imperative a few years ago. And in extenuation of the statement that the and in extension of the satement that the qualities of the wines served are becoming lighter, the simple fact that at the average English dinner table port wine has been al-most entirely superseded by claret, may be cited. It is also becoming a very ordinary thing at English dinners to meet prominent

thing at English dinners to meet prominent men who do not drink wines of any kind, and in our own country this is also becoming more and more a fact.

Of course, a dinner must have fluids: the best of solids require some liquids with which to relish them, and a dinner would be but wasted energy and material without them. But I think it is no longer imperative to serve wines or at least we can serve with them But I think it is no longer imperative to serve wines, or at least we can serve with them some other beverage which will be of equal pleasure to the constantly increasing set of people who find that wining and dizing together is rather too heavy a combination for their comfort. What shall this other beverage be? The question is one easily answered. Mineral water is a good choice, and many people rise from dinner tables where these waters are served now-a-days to call their hosts blessed. Mineral waters when drunk with a heavy dinner are not productive of headaches and kindred discomforts upon the following day as is champagne, for instance, headaches and kindred discomforts upon the following day as is champagne, for instance, and they furnish a really satisfactory, and so far as I know the only available substitute for alcoholic beverages. The dinner will taste the better for their use. The practice of serving mineral waters is becoming quite general, as much attention being devoted now to the selection of suitable waters, and to securing a sufficient supply of them for dinners, as is often devoted to the wine list.

Personally, I welcome the change. Although I have given a great many dinners, and have been a guest at many more, I never drink wine. I have also all my life made it a point of duty never to offer wine to young people, and to use such influence as I may have with them to secure their abstinence from liquors of all kinds. Stimulants rarely do good, and are often provocative of much

do good, and are often provocative of much harm. Everyone, I know, does not feel in this matter as I do, and, of course, every man is entitled to his own opinions. But, as I said, personally I am glad of a change which lessens wine drinking and provides enjoyable substi-tutes in the various mineral waters; the best of all I consider Apollinaris.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

#### THE SUPPLY EXCEEDS THE DEMAND

I AM not confident that there is a marked decline in the practice of providing wine at banquets, public or private. But, if my observation is correct, the number of those who drink to intoxication, even in the least degree, is less than it was a few years ago. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

#### MADAME ROMERO BELIEVES OTHERWISE

So far as the use of wine at large dinners in Washington is concerned, my observation does not extend far enough to make a correct statement; but, so far as I have seen, wines are used as much now at a formal dinner as before, although, perhaps, there is not so great a variety as in former years. I must observe, too, that I have never seen wine drunk to ex-LULA ROMERO. cess at a dinner party.

#### MRS. EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY'S VIEWS

PHAT the fashion in wines and wine drinking at table is surely changing, I think no one at all addicted to dining, either in the capacity of guest or host, at large din-ners will deny. The causes for this change are numerous, perhaps the most potent of them being the dread of invalidism which attacks men even more generally, and with more remedial effect, than women. Perfect physical condition is an ideal much striven

more remedial effect, than women. Perfect physical condition is an ideal much striven for, and one and perhaps the principal way of attainment thereto is by temperance in the use and selection of wines. Men appreciate that fact in this generation as never before, and are helped toward it in many ways—by fashion, by the spirit of the age which frowns upon self-indulgence, and by athletic training.

Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one the average gentleman's son is at college, and at work usually in some department of college athletics. His training there forbids an excessive use of either wine or tobacco, and so during these years a habit of abstemiousness is inculcated, and almost never outgrown. Older men learn the advisability of such habits, perhaps after over-indulgence, and in sight of threatened disense, both of which act as decided curbs to a careless intemperance.

A change in the fashion of serving wines has come about, and a greater temperance in their use has arisen with it, although the custom 'itself is as firmly intrenched as ever. A mixture of claret and water, and champagne are the two beverages most usually served to guests now. How many of us can remember

mixture of claret and water, and champagne are the two beverages most usually served to guests now. How many of us can remember of how recent a date is this change, and appreciate it accordingly. Light wines are the order of the day, the heavy ports and Madeiras of our grandfathers being relegated into obscurity.

The amount of wine consumed at dinners, too, is much decreased. Most men, knowing their capabilities, seldom exceed them, and but rarely drink to reach them.

As to women, they are always light drinkers.

As to women, they are always light drinkers. Men study the effect of wine drinking on their direction next morning, and are as a con-sequence the better in health, mind and hap-piness. Better, too, than those of their ancestors, who, to prove their manhood, would drink un-

til nature advanced its own refusal.

Happily all this has changed, and mothers can, in this age, watch the growth and development of their sons with the serene converopment of their sons with the seriese con-sciousness that the common temperation to ex-cess in drink is nullified in a great measure by the fashion of temperance and the hygienic tendencies of modern society.

FLORA PAYNE WHITNEY.

#### MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S OPINION

THE decided tendency to a decrease of the \_ use of wine at formal dinners arises in great part, it seems to me, from the changes that have been gradually taking place in the construction of these dinners.

The serving of a dinner holds to view, as in a faithful mirror, a reflex of the ultimate civ-

ilization of the age, and the finer estheticism of the present day dispenses with the pro-longed prodigality of the Lucullian banquet. Our dinners are perhaps no less costly than Our dinners are perhaps no less costly than during the most sumptuous periods of Roman decadence; but it is now better understood that excesses are to be avoided. Formerly, where the prandial courses were endless, inas-much as the gastronomic art requires that each dish shall have its appropriate wine in order to stimulate appetite and aid digestion, it may readily be understood that intemper-ages in eating and in drighting went together.

it may readily be understood that intemperance in eating and in drinking went together.

The real evil that existed, and in so far as it still continues, lies in the splendid gluttony of eating rather than in the sanitary use of wine that accompanies such indulgence. A score of years ago not less than sixteen courses made the regulation dinner, while at present half that receives more configurations. half that number, most carefully selected as to relative adaptation and rarity, is deemed to be better form, and now constitutes the best served dinner. One may see at once that when eight courses are dropped you dispense with half as many varieties of wine. It is really cheering and looks like the millennial dawn of a higher life.

MADELENE VINTON DARLURES.

#### MR. DEPEW'S VALUABLE TESTIMONY

The use of wine at dinner has been decreas-The use of wine at dinner has been decreasing for several years. In the novels and
autobiographics of fifty and one hundred
years ago, "one bottle," "two bottle" and
"three bottle" men formed a feature of the
description of the society of the period. They
did not take light wines either, but solid sherries, ports and Madeiras. We learn that it was common at those entertainments for a number of the guests to be hopelessly intoxicated. The fact that the diner-out was apt to get in

The fact that the diner-out was apt to get in this condition did not impair his popularity or his standing among his friends. One may dine now every night in the year and never meet with a tipsy person. It is because we drink very much lighter wines, and less of them.

Within the last ten years a great change has come over dinners in the number and variety of wines served. This is especially the case in the United States and in England. Formerly there was a procession of wines, one with each course. Anyone who went through such a dinner, after astonishing his digestion with white wines and sherry, with claret, champagne, Burgundy, Madeira, brandy and liqueurs, became an early subject for Carisbad waters and a premature grave.

waters and a premature grave.

I have noticed in London in the last two sensons that at the English dinner they now claret and champagne, according to the preferences of the guests for one or the other, through the whole meal. We have not come through the whole meal. We have not come exactly to that yet, but at a New York dimoer, while you still find several varieties of wine, champagne is the one which is served mainly through the entire evening. The amount of wine which is consumed per head is constantly diminishing at all dimners, and the number of men who abstain altogether is decidedly on the increase. The sparkling mineral water is largely performing the functions formerly

on the increase. The sparkling mineral water is largely performing the functions formerly filled by the stronger beverages.

An infrequent diner-out is much more apt to indulge unduly in both food and drink than a veteran. When one's social obligations compel him to appear in evening dress at his own house or some one's eise every night, he finds that to have a clear head and sound stomach for the business of the next day he must practice self-denial and temperance. We are all creatures of habit, and self-denial can become as much of a habit as over-indulgence. As the cares of business become more exacting, and the pace in life more rapid, we pay greater attention to the loss of health. We find not only longevity but comfort in avoiding those things which impair or unduly excite our organism. Thus, while our temptations increase we become more temperate.

As matters are now progressing in the social world, the next greenenion will be found dier.

As matters are now progressing in the social world, the next generation will be found diet-ing under medical directions. They will be enjoying better health, doing a larger amount of work and enduring a greater social strain in a festive way, and having a better time than their fathers did.

CHAUNCKY M. DEPEW.

#### OTHER REASONS FOR THE DECREASE

BELIEVE that one cause of the unques-I tioned diminution of the use of wine at the table is that the most frequent and most acceptable toast,—" Woman"—has so unanimously, through the Women's Christian Temperance Union, declared herself in favor of cold water. And it seems unreasonable to drink her health in red wine when she herself prefers the sparkling crystal.

Another reason for this decrease is the stringency in the money market. While financial panies will generally drive one or two people to drink themselves into drunkard's graves, yet their usual effect is to reduce the consumption of luxuries; and the use of wines, except in the cases of the nged and sick, is not a necessity of life.

Neither should wines be considered luxurious when all the headaches, redness of the eyes and disintegration of the vital organs which they produce are considered. tioned diminution of the use of wine at

which they produce are considered.

I am seriously inclined to think that neither as many kinds of wine, nor in the aggregate as large a quantity of wine, are used socially in the city of New York, at least at this time, in proportion to the population, as five years ago. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD.

#### MRS. EX-GOVERNOR CLAFLIN, OF BOSTON

N<sup>O</sup> question has enlisted the attention of thoughtful people throughout the length and breadth of our country as has the temperance question. Every one who thinks at all seriously is interested in a matter which touches so many human interests and affects

the life and happiness of so large a number.

During the last twenty years a marked change has taken place in public opinion concerning the use of wines and liquors, but this change has come about almost entirely in the great middle class—that is, in the industrious, well to do class who do the expect thinking well-to-do class who do the earnest thinking, and the best work of the world, and not among the fashionable and wealthy class, nor yet in the laboring classes. At the top and bottom of society there has been little change. Wine is used just as freely in fashionable clubs and at the dinner tables of the worlthy, as it and at the dinner tables of the wealthy as it ever was, and the hard-working day laborer seeks just as eagerly after his day's work is done the whiskey bottle and the dram shop. The clubs formed for the discussion of the burning questions of the day by earnest men who have the interests of the country at heart, have almost wholly discarded liquers from their club tables. It is difficult to form an opinion as to the relative amount of wines sed now and twenty years ago, for the reason that with the advancing civilization and pop-ulation, society is broken up into sets and cliques, so that one can hardly write society with a capital S. There are as many societies with a capital S. as there are different interests, and the barriers between this set and that are quite as impregnable now as they were in other days.

MARY B. CLAPLIN.

#### THE ADVANCE TOWARD MODERATION

FROM personal experience I am unable to FROM personal experience I am unable to give any information, but I am told that the use of wines and liquors for social purposes is not increasing in proportion to the increase in population. At large dinner parties many guests do not use liquors, while at receptions lemonade has replaced punch in many households. I am led to believe that much of this moderation is due to temperance agitation and to the abundance and increased use of mineral waters. use of mineral waters.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

#### WINE AT WOMEN'S LUNCHEONS

By Mis. Burton Harrison



THOUT undertaking to bandle the moral aspect of the point under discussion, I shall limit myself to a question of good taste in the matter of serving a variety of wines at the luncheons for women which now play so prominent a part in the entertainment of

our friends throughout the country.

Look for evening a fibr farge parties to which, at half-after one o'clock in the afternoon, are convened ladies in visiting costume. bonneted and veiled, to be shut in a darkened dining-room, where gas and candles supplant the wholesome light of day. There, during two mortal bours, the guests are fed with deli-cacies of which each one seems to the taxed direction to be yet never in the very last they cacies of which each one seems to the taxed digestion to be—yet never is—the very last they will venture to accept. Cucumbers, caviare, truffles, fole graz, almonds, mayonnaise dressing are but a portion of the addenda of the feast. To relieve the thirst thus engendered the banqueter has recourse to what? Beside her plate stands exactly the same array of glasses—glasses of English cut, of Venice or of gilded Carlsbad ware, lending glitter or color to the board—glasses for sherry, for Rhine wine, for claret, for champagne, all that would be demanded for the service of the most formal dinner.

Beside this scintillating group of glassware

most formal dinner.

Beside this scintillating group of glassware is to be found a tumbler or goblet of water filled to the brim—there are so few houses where the servants are instructed on this point—with fragmentary ice! What woman having ordinary regard for the elements of bygiene presumes at such a crisis to insult her already disturbed digestion with a douche of iced water? Ten to one she does not care for wine, never thinks of touching it at home; as a matter of course lets the sherry, the Chablis, the Borgundy go by untouched; but un-

for wine, never thinks of touching it at home; as a matter of course lets the sherry, the Chabis, the Borgandy go by untouched; but unless it occurs to her to quietly demand a glass of water without ice, and, if need he, to tinge its clear substance with a dash of claret, she is compelled to drink champagne.

Latterly, as a natural solution of this recurrent difficulty, Clysmic, Apollinaris, and the Hygela waters are continually served.

Champagne, curiously enough, continues to hold its own. "How very extraordinary that you Americans should set champagne before your guests at mid-day," said a traveling Englishman, from whom, naturally, he having received the best hospitalities of the best American society along his line of march, frank comment was to be expected. "With us, you know, except at races and picnics, it is a wine that is like an evening coat—never seen out until after dark." However little we may relish the condescending manner of this and kindred national rebukes, there is no disputing that the right is on their side. The whole matter of serving champagne in season and out is overdone in America. But especially does it seem inappropriate for an assemblage of ladies, who, if they were in their own homes, would not go beyond a glass of claret, and who, for the most part, are content with

of ladies, who, if they were in their own homes, would not go beyond a glass of claret, and who, for the most part, are content with the bottled waters of their favorite Spring.

Tea drinking at luncheon, once so popular, has been elbowed out of place by the universal cup of tea at five o'clock. Women, unlike their predecessors of the Brick Lane Association, who could partake of the cheering beverage till detected in the act of "swelling wisibly before the werry eye," have now found out that the philosophy of drinking tea consists in limiting one's self to one cup per diem. Chocolate as an accompaniment to food is found to be too henvy. Water, the beverage of Eden, and during so many years since respectively in vogue with a large portion of the civilized creation, has recently been pronounced fattening when absorbed with meals. What, in the eyes of many of our sisterhood, could be more condemnatory of any drink?

In convention with this question may be condemnatory of any drink?

In connection with this question may be cited the experience of a young American girl on her first visit to an English castle, who, at luncheon, feeling thirsty, looked about her for something she could drink. Her host, next to whom she had the honor to be placed, demanded her need, and was informed that she would be glad of a glass of water. With a puzzled face he referred the matter to his wife, the servants being absent from the diningroom, "Water?" said the surprised lady. "wont she have beer or claret?" The American girl, rather depressed at this public notice yet stoutly persisted in her demand. A bell connection with this question may yet stoutly persisted in her demand. A bell was rung, the majestic butler entered, and or hearing what was required paused for a moment to collect his scattered faculties, bowed and retired. Some time later a footman, carry-ing upon a silver tray a small glass of a fluid that looked as if it had been dipped from the castle most, appeared at the lady's elbow. After this she made prompt resolve to renounce her national beverage until again on her native heath.

What then poor dear women are to drink at luncheon must, it appears, be decided by cli-mate, custom, bealth and individual bias. As it is becoming clear that on these occasions little wine is actually used, perhaps hostesses will someday wake up to the wisdom of suppressing the show of glasses which lends, to the ladies luncheon its chief reproach from outsiders.

## A GROUP OF SOFA-CUSHIONS

#### By Maude Haywood



HIS is decidedly an era of sofa-cushions. Their popularity seems ever increasing, their decorative possibilities are great, and the comfort of them is undeniable. Where they might formerly be counted by twos and threes, they can

at the present time be reckoned by the dozen and the score. It is apparently almost imposshile to have too many of them in order to be "in the fashion." They may be seen in every conceivable shape, size and style—good, bad and indifferent. No limit except that of personal taste is



A PRETTY DECORATIVE DESIGN (Illus, No. 1)

put to the choice of fabrics and to the manner of decoration. Sometimes it is to be feared that the aim is apt to be for the multiplication of their number at the sacrifice of individual merit, whereas the excuse for possessing so many cushions and pillows should be that

each in its way is a work of art.

Suitability should also be studied in selecting materials, remembering that they should be adapted for use, and that a cushion that is merely ornamental and too beautiful or delinate to be employed for its legitimate object, is as a matter of fact rather a meaningless affair, and therefore from the truest standpoint affair, and therefore from the truest standpoint has no right to existence, having no real value as an example of decorative art, the highest aim of which is to add beauty to that which is useful, and not to destroy its utility. In studying the history of art it will be invariably seen that meuningless decoration is a sure sign of the decadence of a national art. Some



A DESIGN FOR TAPESTRY PAINTING (Illus. No. 2)

women, in the matter of their over-elaborate or dainty cushions, strive to steer a middle course, by manufacturing for them pretty covers of cotton goods or of wash silk, which are removed only on state occasions—when, to be consistent, they really ought to be labeled; "Please do not handle!"

The best was indicated by in record to make

The best way, indisputably, is never to make a sofa-pillow that is not meant to be leaned against, and, on the same principle, not to use decorate them with oil painting, the only kind of painting allowable being with indelible dyes in imitation of woven tapestry. The cushions may be trimmed in various ways. The latest and most fashionable method, seen on the newly imported cushions, is to put a very full frill all around them, measuring at least six inches in depth. Whether this is pretty in the abstract is an open question, but that it is the



PRETTY FOR A MUSIC ROOM (Illus, No. 3)

very newest style is undoubted. Puffings are also inserted in the seams, large ribbon bows are often tacked on to one corner of the pilare often tacked on to one corner of the pillows, which, unless they have the frill, are very frequently finished off quite plainly. Soft thick slik fringes are, however, employed with good effect as an edging.

Where the house-wife does not possess the requisite skill in embroidery, or where her ambition is for many cushions without much expenditure of time, it is a good plan to purchase pretty art sliks with which to cover the pillows.

The foundations made of down can be bought in all sizes, at any large dry woods.

bought in all sizes, at any large dry goods store for very reasonable prices. The pat-terns may be outlined with rope-silk and their beauty much enhanced, but in many cases this is not necessary. Al-most any material may be used for soft cushions according to what sofa-cushions according to what room they are intended for; plush, veivet,

silk, satin and cotton goods in their various qualities are each in their turn suit-able. Mail cloth is much liked, especially for darned work, and makes a handsome background.

#### A PRETTY DECORATIVE DESIGN

all kinds of decorative work at the present time, various arrangements of thosting ribbons, together with garlands of flowers or leaves, are specially favorite subjects. The first two illustrations show examples of this style and may be carried out to several different representations. in several different ways, although whatever method is chosen it seems essential that the coloring and general treatment should be kept rather delicate. Illustration No. 1 may kept rather delicate. Illustration No. 1 may be charmingly executed for a blue couch by choosing a soft gray or drab-colored ground, and making the gar-lands in shades of gray-green, and the ribbons in the design, as well as the bow on the corner, of blue. If well chosen the use of

well chosen, the use of these related tones will be found delightfully harmonious. The leaves should be emleaves should be em-broidered, the ribbons may also be worked in the same way, or may be applied, or else tinted and outlined according to individ-ual preference. Upon a cream or pale gray-ish blue ground, the leaves being in natural colors, the ribbons might be in gradated tones of the yellows and reds seen in au-turn folinge, making the tints either very ligi

the tints either very fight and delicate or ex-tremely rich in color,

AN EFFECTIVE ROUND CUSHION (Ilius, No. 5)

PARTICULARLY SUITED TO EMBROIDERY

#### FOR TAPESTRY PAINTING

THIS cushion (Illustration No. 2) is suitable for tapestry painting as well as for em-broidery. In either case the slik tapestry can-vas of an ecru shade will prove a pretty ground. The blossoms will look best made of a pinkish color, and the ribbons of the favora pinkish color, and the ribbons of the favor-ite Gobelins blue; the leaves should be treated simply, but varied in tint, some being yellow-ish, others of a gray or bluish-green. The stems can be made effective by introducing browns of a sienna tone. Where a chenper material is desired, the tapestry lines may be employed, and this will prove a most satisfac-tury ground for either material or needle work. tory ground for either painting or needle-work.

#### PRETTY FOR A MUSIC BOOM

THE cushion represented in Illustration
No. 3 is suitable for use in a music room,
or the musical corner of
an apartment. It is designed specially for
treatment with the tap-

estry dyes, by means of which a good effect can be gained with little labe gained with little in-bor, whereas to em-broider such a subject would prove a longer and more difficult task than the majority would care to undertake. carry this out in delicate coloring, which nine people out of ten would probably prefer, make the flowers pink, or pink and yellow, the ribbon paleblue, the lyrea light mahogany, and the other instruments of a golden yellow; gradate and vary the leaves in

Nearly all these sub-

jects in tapestry require much the same treatment as to color, certain shades of pink, blue, yellow, green and mauve of nather subdued tones being used over and over again, arranged in a slightly different manner, but giving always that peculiar tapes-try effect which stamps them as imitations of the woven pieces. Where the surroundings would render a deep rich scheme of color more suitable, this design will be found readily adaptable for the purpose. Deep sumbre reds, yellows and browns, gray-greens and purple-blues, with rich wine-colored shades, should then be the scale of tones chosen. Any desired color, if sufficiently light to allow of the design being painted over it, may be obtained by laying a flat wash upon the material, and allowing it to become thoroughly dry before drawing in the subject.

SUITABLE FOR TINTING AND EMBROIDERY

THE octagonal cushion (Illustration No. 4) THE octagonal cushion (Illustration No. 4)
may be carried out effectively by means
of a combination of painting and needle-work.
This is, at least, one of the quickest methods,
and therefore, naturally, with workers of our
day, a favorite one. The large forms should
be tinted in, and the outlines made with
stem stitch in rope-silk. If preferred, the flowers and leaves may be applied in the requisite
colors, with a couched line, the stamens and
tendrif forms being, however, in the stem stitch.



FOR TINTING AND EMBROIDERY (Illus. No. 4)

Suitable coloring would be of rich, subdued tones—not necessarily dark, however—in sim-ple shades of red, blue, yellow and green.

#### AN EFFECTIVE ROUND CUSHION

A SOMEWHAT similar treatment is suitable also for the round cushion (Illustration No. 5). In this case the outlines are of cord, and the small leaves should be worked in satin stitch. Very little tinting is necessary, but what there is, about a supplies the

should emphasize the color scheme of the whole. Another pret-ty way of carrying out this design would be to fill in the forms with a couching of heavy silk, instead of tinting them. If pre-ferred, the whole de-sign might be very effectively executed in effectively executed in outline only, with the exception of the small leaves, which look best worked in the satin stitch. The puff-ing, which forms the finish, is of thin silk, such as India or China silk, and may other silk, and may either match or form a har-

the material used for the cushion itself. Very small pillows, either round or oblong in Very small pillows, either round or oblong in shape, are quite popular, and where they are used in numbers, it is a relief to the eye to see variety in form and size. The very prettiest and most dainty are frequently entirely home-made, in which cases the stuffing of down should be put into a strong casing and securely sewn up first. Care should be taken in making them up that the covers fit nicely. There is no reason why amateur needle-work should not be as good as professional, the chief quality required being that of next fingers and careful required being that of next fingers and careful execution. Beally good work must not only be well finished, but should bear no marks of the handling it has undergone during the pro-

LLUSTRATION No. 6 may be carried out in A any of the above methods already de-scribed, but would look particularly well em-

> It is often very effectre to make the whole in gradated tones of yellow and brown upon a cream or buff ground, or in blue upon a white, light

ions or pillows are not employed merely to lean against, but also to sit upon, or as footstools, thrown down in two

and threes upon a divan or upon the floor. When intended for such use, they should be made of heavier, stronger materials, in order to be suitable for the rougher wear they experience. For a girl's own room, a pile of comfortable cushions before a cheerful fire in a good, old-fashioned open fireplace, will, especially toward twilight, be in them-selves an invitation to a cosy half-hour's chat with a dearest friend, or to a wellearned rest in welcome solitude, when the flickering firelight tells strange stories and assumes weird shapes, the brain, meanwhile, weaving queer fancies, and all that is com-monplace banished for the time. While on a summer afternoon, deep window sents with the addition of plenty of cushions form the most luxurious lounge imaginable.

A QUAINT DRAGON DESIGN

I LLUSTRATION No. 7 shows a very quaint and original design for a custion, which will amply repay the careful work it demands. The material is of mail cloth on which the background may be darned or left plain. The dragons are worked solidly in gold thread to-gether with silk in various shades of red, green and yellow, arranged in most places so that the threads of gold and silk lie one against the other in alternation, the silk in this way giving the requisite level coloring.

that the threads of gold and silk lie one against the other in alternation, the silk in this way giving the requisite local coloring. A little silver thread may be introduced in parts with excellent effect. The scales are embroidered in silk, each one being outlined with gold thread. The Japanese background lines are of cord, and a beavier cord in dull gold seems the most appropriate finish for the edge. In working this design the expression and drawing of the dragons should be followed very carefully, for if the spirit of the whole is lost, it ceases to have any meaning or character, and what should be quaintly grotesque becomes merely ugly. An appropriate backing to this cushion might be of a decorative armagement of the scales, shown on the dragons' bodies, worked upon silk. A very handsome and effective material for the pillow is of plush, in a soft artistic shade, and for some purposes it would be preferable to mail cloth. For use on a yaclit, a pretty and suitable design may be made of dolphins, or some queer sea creatures, with waving lines in the background as a conventional suggestion of water. If the needle-woman is also an artist, and equal to the undertaking, a mermaid or water-baby needle-woman is also an artist, and equal to the undertaking, a mermaid or water-baby subject can be chosen, in which cases the firsh



A QUAINT DRAGON DESIGN (Illus. No. 7)

should be painted, preferably in tapestry dyes, tapestry canvas being used as material.

#### THE COMFORTABLE DOUBLE CUSHION

HIS double cushion (Illustration No. 8) is the shape used for steamer-chairs, and in suitable materials proves an acceptable parting gift to a Europe-bound friend. An outline design in heavy white outline upon blue denim is both pretty and effective. This style of pillow will be found also very comfortable for use upon the pinyar when prove would preisse upon the pinze, when many would pre-fer to choose a handsomer material and to put more elaborate needle-work upon it, especially in cases where, as is so frequently seen, piazzas are furnished so much like dwelling rooms, where lunches, teas or other social entertain-ments are given. In the illustration the design is outlined with cord, and the background darned. These darned backgrounds are very popular, and with a little practice do not take opular, and with a little practice do not take so very long to execute, especially upon mail cloth, where the texture of the material enables the lines to be kept perfectly even without any treatle where

The lines to be kept perfectly even without any trouble whatever.

Those who wish to work out the designs given on this page for themselves, should notice how that in making the large drawings of the requisite size for their cushions, in nearly every case a section only nerd be drawn and the rest traced from that. In No. for instance, one-eighth of the lower part repeated makes the whole design, and, with a slight alteration, is adapted also for a quarter of the upper portion of the pillow. It is necessary, however, in enlarging designs in this way, to be extremely accurate, and it is usually best to get the whole design made out on paper first before transferring it. The most usual method adopted is to perforate the de-sign, and to transfer it by means of pouncing, going over the outline with pen or fine chalk.



THE COMPORTABLE DOUBLE CUSHION (Illus. No. 8

cess of its manufacture. PARTICULARLY SUITED TO EMBROIDERY

broidered, partially filling in the design with long and short stitch. It is finished off with the fashionable deep frill. The material sug-gested is heavy silk or Roman satin. The col-or scheme is entirely a matter of individual taste and requirements. one color, for in-stance, working the design in shades or

blue or gray material. Now-n-days cush-

(Illus. No. 6)

#### FOR A FRIEND'S BIRTHDAY

BY CELIA THAXTER

WOULD I could bring you some beautiful Something to gladden you, something to charm,

A blessing to brighten, to cheer, to uplift, A shield to protect you from shadow of harm!

Had I the power I'd gather for you All the world's treasures of good and of fair, All things to comfort you—friends that are true, Joys that are purest, and pleasures most rare.

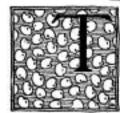
These at your feet on your birthday I'd lay, Fill its swift moments with quiet delight, Make it divine from its earliest ray, From the gleam of its morn to the dusk of its night.

Empty my hands, but my heart holds for you All the good wishes of heaven and earth, Fragrant as roses at dawn in the dew— With these let me crown the glad day of your birth!



#### XI.—WOMEN AS ILLUSTRATORS

BY MAUDE HAYWOOD



HE first point to be em-phasized to any one who contemplates taking up illustrating

taking up illustrating for the press as a means of livelihood, is the absolute necessity of possessing a good knowledge of drawing as a requisite and indispensable there is nothing which justifies the choice of this as a profession. Moreover, without the previous acquirement of at least the first principles of art, it is both useless and foolish to expect to achieve success. It is best and kindest ciples of art, it is both uscless and foolish to expect to achieve success. It is best and kindest to be entirely frank and decisive in this statement from the beginning. This series of papers is not being written in order to raise false and delusive hopes of a visionary career in the various callings treated of, but to give honest advice, based on practical experience, which shall help those possessing the necessary ability to turn their knowledge to profitable account, and which shall, at the same time, if possible, save those not having the needful qualities from an attempt that can only result in heart-sickening failure and disappointment. appointment.

A certain facility of execution with the pen, and the exercise of that care in the finish of a drawing, however slight and sketchy it may be, which is a distinguishing mark of profesbe, which is a distinguishing mark of profes-sional workmanship, is likewise necessary; and also, finally, that which can only be gained by each individual, gradually, often through failures at first, namely, a practical knowledge of how the drawings will come out under various conditions, and of the tech-ical datally, which must be duly recorded in knowledge of how the analysis an constructed various conditions, and of the technical details, which must be duly regarded, in order to ensure satisfactory reproductions. For instance, it is obvious that illustrations for a high class of magazine, which will be printed on good paper, in the best manner possible, must require a different method of treatment from those destined for a newspaper hastily turned out by the thousand, on very absorbent paper, with common printer's ink. For the latter, the lines must be simple, fine, clear, unbroken, vigorous and sufficiently far apart not to blur together in the printing. The shading should be very slight. A glance at the city dailies will show at once what is meant, bearing in mind that the originals are always drawn considerably larger, in order that they may be reduced in the reproduction, and therefore that the lines are made by the artist much farther apart than they appear when published.

when published.

The improvements in the photo-engraving process, and the comparative cheapness of re-producing drawings by this method, in late years, have greatly increased the demand for pen draughtsmen, and there is always an opening for any one, women equally with men, who can turn out really good work. Perhaps more even might be said for the chances of those whose drawings are of undoubted merit. Editors frequently complain of the difficulty of petting the work satisfactorily accomplished, and profess themselves willing, so to speak, to pay any price to a really competent artist, while they are obliged to reject by the score the utterly unsuitable drawings submitted to them, because a practical eye can see at a glance that it would be impossible to reproduce them with any good result, apart from the consideration of their artistic value. While the woman who seeks to illustrate should have the artistic values of her work in mind, she must not forget the market for which that piece of work is intended.

"This series of papers" Women's Chances as Breadwinners," was commenced with
"How to BECOME A TRAINED NUBSE" January
"WOMEN AS STENOSRAPHERS" February
"WOMEN AS DERSMAKERS" April
"BEEK RESTROS FOR WOMEN ADDIT
"WOMEN AS DECEMBER OF THE SERIES APPRIL
"WOMEN AS DECEMBER OF THE SERIES APPRIL
"WOMEN AS TYPESECTERS" JUNE
"THE GITAL WIND WANTS TO TRACKS" September
"WOMEN AS INTERIOUS DECORATORS" October
"WOMEN IN ART" December
"WOMEN IN ART" December
The back newspers can be obtained at ten cents each.

Now, a few words of advice as to finding market for the work in the beginning. W market for the work in the beginning. We will imagine that the reader is possessed of the first two requisites mentioned above, namely, a knowledge of art in general, and of pen-drawing in particular, but that at present the third—practical experience—is entirely lacking. This, therefore, it is the primary object to obtain at any cost; and in the beginning ject to obtain at any cost; and in the beginning the amount of actual pecuniary return should be a very secondary consideration, success being reckoned according to the experience gained rather than by the dollars earned. Later, this period—a period of apprenticeship—will be amply made up for by the prices which really good work always commands. It is worth while to be patient, provided it can be felt that something is learned from every is worth while to be patient, provided it can be felt that something is learned from every drawing made. Moreover, where a worker is really capable and energetic, using to the utmost every opportunity for gaining experience and making progress, it will soon be found that one thing leads to another, once a start has been made in actual practical work. A good method of obtaining steady employment is from photo-engraving companies, which have a very varied class of work pass through their hands. Apart from the reproduction of sona fide pen-drawings, they are often called upon to imitate more expensive processes. For instance, many illustrations are made to resemble wood cuts so closely as to be almost indistinguishable from them. For examples of this, study the advertisement pages of the of this, study the advertisement pages of the principal monthly magazines. The drawings have to be made by copying the line shading peculiar to wood engraving; and although in many cases this requires little more than me-chanical skill, there are so few, comparatively, who can do them successfully, that the work is very well paid, and any one competent to undertake it would find no lack of employ-

With regard to obtaining a permanent posiwith regard to obtaining a permanent posi-tion with a magazine or newspaper, it must naturally be greatly a matter of chance, how-ever capable the artist, whether such a posi-tion be vacant. Those not living in any of the large cities will often have a better opportion be vacant. Those not living in any of the large cities will often have a better opportunity of getting an opening with a local publication, because there would be less competition to encounter. This might possibly be only a stepping stone to something better, meanwhile proving the occasion for testing the powers and developing the capabilities of one thoroughly in carnest. In submitting work to an editor, try to look at things from his point of view. Do not send him drawings that anyone of common sense must judge unsuitable or unworthy, and expect to have them accepted. In dealings with him be business-like, clear and to the point. Be, above all, reliable and prompt. On these points a woman should be especially careful, in order to vindicate the possession of business qualities by her sex. And it is a fact that—man or woman—anyone taking up illustration work, to be successful must be very practical as well as artistic. A good deal of patience may also be needed, and the realization that the fact of a drawing being rejected does not necessarily imply that it lacks merit; there may be many other reasons why it is not available just where it was offered. At first it may seem very discouraging to have work declined, but perseverance, always provided it is backed by enpability, is bound finally to gain the wished-for opening, and then success wholly depends upon the use made of one's opportunities.

Probably the question naturally arising in the minds of many, on reading this article, will

Probably the question naturally arising in the minds of many, on reading this article, will be: "How much could I earn at this work?" Such a question is very difficult to answer with any degree of definiteness, obviously so much must depend on the ability of the much must depend on the ability of the artist, the rapidity with which drawings can be accomplished, the class of work undertaken, and much, also, on the "push" and perseverance of the individual. The writer recently asked a draughtsman of experience as to the average prices paid by the photoengraving companies, eliciting the reply: "Anything from fifty cents to a hundred dollars;" and nothing less vague could be extracted from him. But he vouchsafed the information that thoroughly competent pendraughtsmaen are in actual demand, and can make their work very remunerative, even without entering into the highest branches of their art; but that those who are not able to accomplish what they attempt, and who are careless, deficient or incapable, cannot hope to achieve success. Salaries vary as greatly, achieve success. Salaries vary as greatly, ranging from perhaps fifteen or twenty dollars a week upwards; the higher branches of il-lustration, which however require great artistic ability, and a special gift, commanding good incomes. Those who can do such work, however, will need no advice as how to obtain employment, neither have they made their names or their fortune at one step. They have mostly fought their way up by sheer hard work, and from modest beginnings. There is no royal road to success, although nature has endowed some with greater natural talents, and so made their progress easier and more rapid. But in any case, don't expect to gain your ambition in a week, a month, or even a

Don't become discouraged, impatient or out of heart if the drawings do not come out at first just as you expected. Nothing worth knowing was ever learned except through

Don't expect mistakes to miraculously disappear in the reproduction. This is a common declusion with beginners. Reducing the draw-ings refines them somewhat, but never cor-

ings refines them somewhat, but never cor-rects a wrong line.

Don't copy. This is the biggest don't of all. Whatever the work, let it be original.

Draw directly from nature as much as possi-ble, and never get into the way of cribbing other people's ideas; it is fatal to the develop-ment of individuality. Presiness and novelty of expression have their market as well as their artistic value, and are an indispensable quality in order to rise above the common level—and this is the legitimate aim of even the humblest beginner.

#### DUTY'S PATH

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

OUT from the harbor of youth's bay There leads the path of pleasure; With eager steps we walk that way To brim joy's largest measure. But when with morn's departing beam Goes youth's last precious minute, We sigh "'twas but a fevered dream-There's nothing in it."

Then on our vision dawns afar The goal of glory, gleaming Like some great radiant solar star, And sets us longing, dreaming, Forgetting all things left behind, We strain each nerve to win it But when 'tis ours-alas! we find There's nothing in it.

We turn our sad, reluctant gaze Upon the path of duty; Its barren, uninviting ways Are void of bloom and beauty. Yet in that road, though dark and cold, It seems as we begin it, As we press on—lo 1 we behold There's Heaven in it.

#### SUNNY SPOTS FOR WORKING GIRLS

By GRACE H. Dodon

PRESIDENT, THE WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS OF AMERICA



AST evening a number of busy girls were having a social time in a place that might well be called a "sunny-spot." We were all workers, and had had a hard day's service in various places, for some of us had been tenching. teaching, some taking stenographic notes,

or looms in great factories; others were weary with trying to please behind counters, or tired after home cares, or perplexed in trying to solve problems affecting large movements.

The "sunny-spot" meant to us bright rooms, with books, pictures, comfortable chairs, piano, etc., for these rooms were the bendenators of our Society, paid for by our

headquarters of our Society, paid for by our mouthly dues, and arranged for, and used by the members. Here we have classes, music, laughter, books and companionship, as well

as thorough co-operative sympathy.

But, to go back to last night. We were talk-But, to go back to last night. We were talking about various matters when, finally, some girl asked, "Have we any sunny-spots in our lives?" Quick came the replies, "We have, indeed, sunny-spots." One said, "My bright spot is this Club room, where we get new ideas, join in pleasant and instructive talk, and feel that we are worth something." "Did you everthink," said a quiet girl sitting in the corner, "what satisfaction it gives to perform duty faithfully, and to have true friends to advise and sympathize?" "Yes," said the friend beside her, "and think, also, how delightful it is to find your best efforts appeciated by your employer?" "Yes," said the friend heside her, "and think, also, how delightful it is to find your best efforts appeciated by your employer?" "Yes," said the friend heside ber, "and think, also, how delightful it is to find your best efforts appeciated by your employer?" "Yes," said the friend heside ber, "and think, also, how delightful it is to find your best efforts appeciated by your employer?" "Yes," said the friend heside ber, "and think, also, how delightful it is to find your best efforts appeciated by our employer?" "Yes," said the friend heside ber, "and think, also, how delightful it is to find your best efforts appeciated by our employer?" "Yes," which have been defined think, also, how delightful it is to find your best efforts appeciated by our employer?" "Yes," which have been defined think, also, how delightful it is to find your best efforts appeciated by our employer. "Yes," when he was a part of think, also, how delightful it is to find your best efforts appeciated by our employer. "Yes," which have the proper when he was a proper when he was

When the excitement had somewhat sub-sided, and discussion was again resumed, some one asked, "Is it possible to make the work-room asunny-spot?" "Yes," was the answer given by many lips, "when we can win the good-will and esteem of our fellow-workers, and have sympathetic friends among them, and where the superintendent speaks a kind word, and seems to look upon us as some-thing more than mere soulless and brainless automatons." automatons.

automatons."

The talk drifted on, and the necessity of good health to keep one bright was discussed. Next followed remarks on the delight that comes from unselfishly deing kind actions; the advantage of good, cheap rending, and how books and papers give many happy hours. Long before we were through with our talk the clock struck for 9.30, and this was a signal for conships to take our chairs and having a signal for pushing back our chairs and having a little music before we dispersed.

There are many such bright, charming rooms in New York city, as well as many more in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and smaller cities. They all mean cheery, rallying places for groups of working girls, varying from fifty to six hundred in number, all animated with interest, enthusiasm and pleasure over their own special rooms. Clubs or societies are the names given to these various groups, and the very name of some suggests pleasant thoughts: thus, the Kindly Club, the Endeavor Society, the Progressive Society, the Mutual Benefit, the Steadfast Club and the Enterprise. These mean, in action as well as in name, kindliness, endeavors toward steadfast progress, with the key-notes of as well as in name, kindmess, choesvors ward steadfast progress, with the key-notes of enterprise, co-operation, education and love. The classes are appreciated, the books found valuable, the provident schemes utilized, the lectures well attended; but, above all, the sympathetic companionship and the organized op-

partients companions in and the organized op-portunities to do for others, make these gather-ing places bright to us all.

Let us glance at one club-room that is es-pecially sanny, in contrast to the darkness outside. Under the New York side of the Brooklyn bridge there are streets dimly lighted at night, but filled with people. -Pass-ing through the growd one comes to a door ing through the crowd one comes to a door which leads into a hallway, and going through this enters a rear yard fall of children, and festooned with clothes-lines with their white burdens. About the middle of the yard wooden steps lead to the second-story of one

of the houses. Ascending these by the light of the houses. Ascending these by the light of a bull's-eye lantern, we come upon a little balcony, and find a door, which, upon opening, reveals a cheery sight. A small ante-room, used as kitchen and class-room, with its bright paper, shining tins, muslin window curtains, etc.; beyond this, a long, narrow room with open fire at one end, table, lamp, bruss chandelier giving brilliant light, and wall paper with pink and blue tints. These are all attractive; but not as much so as the bright, happy faces of the busy workers, who come each evening of the busy workers, who come each evening with the freedom of ownership and possession.

with the freedom of ownership and possession. Sometimes all the clubs combine, and a thousand or more need for a social recasion. Three concerts held in the large hall of Cooper Union in New York city brought the enjoyment of clarming spirited music to two thousand girls; and the anniversary meeting for business, when eighteen hundred came together, was another bright spot.

On a certain night of the week, at several club rooms, twenty or more young men come in as privileged members of a literary circle, to discuss, with as many young women, matters of interest; and the interchange of thought inspires many to more carnest living.

A sunny industrial center has grown from

A sunny industrial center has grown from the clubs, viz., The Children's Dressmaking Company. The president of the company is Miss Virginia Potter, and there is no pleas-anter work-room in New York than the brightly-lighted fourth-story room which the company occupies. The girls found here are mostly club members, and all are skilled workers on bubies clothes and spend the day in making the daintiest of things.

Summer brings sunny-spots of days and weeks to hundreds of working-girls. Vacations are delightful to all tired people; but who can estimate their charm when from eight to ten hours per day for the rest of the year is spent by noisy factory looms, behind counters, at cashiers' desks, or in any unceasing round of monotonous work! How we revel in the freedom of the country, the late breakfast hour, the trees, flowers, sen or mountains, and the sunshine over all. A little hamlet on the north shore of Long Island is a favorite resort for those workers who are members of the Working Girls' Societies, for here they have two houses, known as Holiday House and Holiday Harbor, which are owned by the societies. A bright, happy life goes on here, filled from day to day with country plensures, known only to those who roam field and wood in search of nature's trensures, or sit on the pebbly shore by the "sounding sea." A plensant feature of the day is the walk through shady paths to the beach, where bothing is entered into with zest, and good swimmers produced by persevering daily practice. Picnic parties on wooden slopes, and moonlight rides through country roads, are occasions of fan and enjoyment; but the grand feature is the weekly "barn frolic," when the big harn wears a festive appearance and is filled with a delighted audience from the surrounding villages, while the girls take part in "private theoricals," acting the part of the stage-manager as well.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society furnishes other happy holiday places. No one can hear of Liberty. Green's Farms, Farmington or Winsted, without being impressed with the charms of these localities for outings, and realizing something of what cheerful weeks working-girls must spend in these centers.

The Harper Cuttage at Long Branch, and similar summers houseling hours and senders and similar summers houseling hours and sen Summer brings sunny-spots of days and weeks to hundreds of working girls. Vacations

working-girls must spend in these centers.

The Harper Cottage at Long Branch, and

The Harper Cottage at Long Branch, and similar summer boarding-houses elsewhere, are much enjoyed, as well as the excursions to Glen Island. Central Park and the beaches. Busy working girls!—there are bright, sunny spots everywhere for us, some small, some large, many so hidden that only a few know of them; and others conspicuous.

Each one of us can findbrightness, or, what is better, create it. Few plants grow and desirable constitutions of the constitution of

Each one of us can find brightness, or, what is better, create it. Few plants grow and develop without sunshine, so we cannot become bright, earnest women without letting the sunshine fall upon us. Let us try to live out of self, bringing sunshine to others, even if we have not much ourselves; and, by being sunshine-bearers, brightness will be reflected back into our own hearts. A hand clasp, a smile, a sympathizing word, or a flower, has made many of us happy for a day, and surely smile, a sympathizing word, or a flower, has
made many of us happy for a day, and surely
we can all give forth such rays as these. For
the larger beams let us ally ourselves with
some girls' organization, find out about the
work done in it, then join it or form a society
among our acquaintances. Do not let any of
us feel that because we are workers—wage
earners—we need do nothing but drudge from
day to day. We should rouse ourselves and
look around, feeling sure if we have health we
can make much of our own lives and bring can make much of our own lives and bring brightness and happiness to others,

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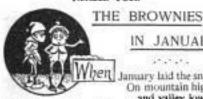
Lowell, Mass. Digitized by Google

#### THE BROWNIES THROUGH THE YEAR

A SERIES OF 12 ADVENTURES OF THE FUNNIEST LITTLE MEN IN THE WORLD

By Palmer Cox

NUMBER FOUR



IN JANUARY January laid the snow On mountain high

and valley low And gliding sleigh and jingling bell Told folks improved their chances well, The Brownies planned, with language bold, A ride across the country cold. Said one: "No cutter, frail and light, Will answer our demands to-night; We must have something large and strong To carry all the band along, And stand the rack of going fast On sideling roads, where drifts are cast." Another cried: "I know a place Where something lies, will suit the case; 'Tis like a life-boat, long and wide, In which the sailors brave the tide: 'Twill hold us all, I well believe Full half the band can seats receive, While those who are a seat denied Can in some other manner ride. It has the plumes, all blue and red, To stream so gaily overhead. There's nothing lacking there, I know, That we require to make a show. A third remarked: "To match it grand A splendid team is near at hand;



They will not take a second lash Before the rigging goes to smash, But treated properly, will glide As fast as you will care to ride It matters not how hills may rise. Or how the snow before them lies;
Once on the road you may depend
They'll strive to find the other end.
When going fast the lines I'll hold,
More teams than one I have controlled

While comrades trembled in their places With bristling hair and pallid faces." Another spoke: "Excuse my smile, No disrespect

is meant the while, But, sir, to state the matter plain, You're hardly fit to hold a rein; You may have strength, and courage, too, And in your way may wonders do,
But "tis not all in pull and haul,
Some judgment there must be, withal,
And that's a quality or crown
With which you are not weighted down."
Then brief

Then brief In settling who For half a To wield that Said one: "I'll 'Twill wake an But others said:



discussions started there the whip should bear; dozen filed a claim implement of shame. make it snap so loud echo in the cloud;" You're far too bold; No hasty hand the whip should hold, That in each trivial action may See cause to bring it into play." Those who have seen the Brownie ba In other scenes, by sea or land, Know how the cunning rogues agree

Upon a scheme, as well as me; While those who have not studied o'er, Their wondrous doings, heretofore, Will learn, if they pursue the rhyme, How much the Brownies value time. In twenty minutes by the clock, That in a steeple on the block Both day and night its visage showed The happy band was on the road. That floats, a puffing tug-boat's charge Upon the river or the bay, When labor takes a holiday,



Would hardly show such faces bright As from the sleigh peeped out that night. For several miles, with nothing wrong, Behind the team they slid along, The night was bright, the road was clear, And nothing came to interfere.

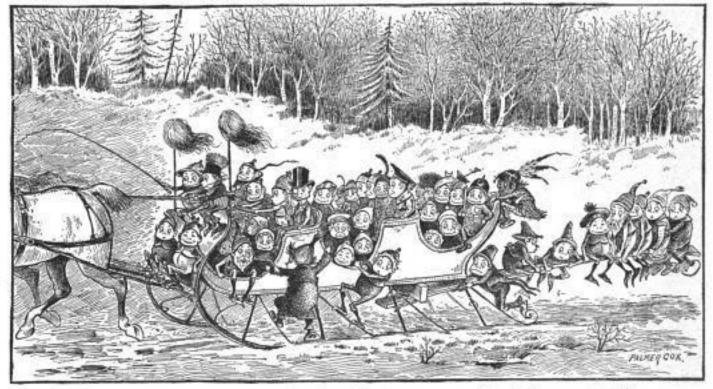


Until they settled their debate, But an impartial spirit showed, And didn't take to either road,



in the snow, When to a sideling place they drew Where danger more apparent grew. Then followed soon a sudden pitch,

And sleigh and load went in the ditch. Now every one began to find A chance to exercise his mind, For speedy action wins the prize



Some, rather than be counted out, At such a time, had crawled about Until they found a friendly brace Or rail that offered them a place; While disregarding pride and ease Some rode on rattling whipple-trees, And kept their seat through jolts and jogs, And sudden turns round stumps and logs, Content to be, as it would seem, At least the nearest to the team;

But carried out the neutral plan And straight ahead between them ran. Now some pulled left, and more pulled right, While those who could not manage quite To reach the lines from where they stood, Gave free advice to those who could. But counsel was not worth a pin, For some fell out, and some fell in, And all that showed above the seat At sundry places were the feet,

At such a time, you may surmise.

Some grabbed the team without delay,
And some began
to right the sleigh,

While others dug to bring to light Companions who had gone from sight. Thus was distress much quicker found



More rigged a board they chanced to find, Which, like a rudder, reached behind, And formed a seat and teeter gay Unknown to makers of the sleigh. They circled round the country wide, And then commenced the homeward ride. But as they near the city drew, The road divided into two; Some thought the right-hand one the best, The left seemed better to the rest; And each one pulled, to reason blind, According to his turn of mind. Too many cooks around the pot Will spoil the broth, and doubt it not; Too many hands to reins applied Will surely spoil the finest ride.

While those who took the outward fall Had all the field in which to sprawl, And seemed to strive to do their share In covering all the ground was there.



But those who had the team to drive And to their duty were alive,

Than are these lines I now compound. But as they had no time to spare To talk about the mishap there, They turned the team the proper way, And gained the road that nearest lay, And though the shaking up was bad, They thought the pleasant ride they had Did more

than balance the unset Which at the forking road they met. Each horse

again had found its stall, Was watered, fed, rubbed down, and all Before the lagging winter day Began to drive the night away, Then through the fields and the road Some rapid time the Brownies showed, While bright

and brighter spread the glare Of morning as they scampered there, Till needed shelter came in view And secret haunts, that well they knew.

Then Brownies found a place to hide, And chat about their splendid ride.



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#### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

An Hustrated Family Journal with the Largest Circulation of any Magazine in the World.

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#### Philadelphia, January, 1892

#### THE DAWN OF A HAPPY YEAR



200D cheer, bright prospects and happy homes will never be so abundant as through the year upon the threshold of which we now sland together. A prosperous nation means a happy people, and bever have we, as a country, en-tered upon a year under brighter skies. The abundance in our wheat-

fields will carry happiness into our bomes. The distance from the land of the farmer to the most fashionable city partor is not very great in America. In commerce, every in-terest is a spoke of the great national wheel. The line from the smallest shop-keeper, through the larger retailer, the wholesale mer-chant and the banking-house, to the National Treasury is a very direct one. It is a truth-

chant and the banking-house, to the National Treasury is a very direct one. It is a truthful saying that the small corner grocery reflects the financial condition of a country. A untional panic is first felt in the butcher-shop. And so it is in our individual lives. Every one of our actions finds its reflection in the life of some one cless. No matter how humble may be our surroundings, we have an influence on some other life. Individual good cheor means general happiness. If we are bright we brighten our neighbor; the neighbors an emissary to the community, and the community, in turn, to the great world-at-large.

munity, in turn, to the great world-at-large.
Thus in the year before us we have it pretty runch in our own hands. National advantages are ours; we need only supply the individual elements. The past is valuable only for the lessons it can teach; the present for its opportunities; the future for its possibilities. Whatever the past year may have meant to you make it dead history. But let the New Year be a living issue. With a big, fresh appears deimings with the class water of for-Year be a living issue. With a big, fresh sponge, dripping with the clear water of for-giveness, wipe clean the slate of your heart. Enter the year with a kind thought for every one. You need not kiss the hand that smote you, but grasp it in cordial good feeling, and let the electricity of your own resolves find its connecting current—which very often exists where we think it not. An ill-natured thought where we think it not. An in-naturea throught often makes us unhappier than the person to whom it is directed. A happy mind is an elixir, and as are the spirits of the wife in the home, so will be those of the husband, who in turn will carry them into the outer world. Domestic happiness often colors commercial prosperity. The hearthstone is the corner of the countingroom. An unhappy wife makes a blue mer-chant. As we men five at home, so we work in the outer world.

Therefore, to the thousands, yea, I may say Therefore, to the industries, yea, a may say the million and more of women to whom I speak with these words, let me say: Make the new year a happy one in your home; be bright of disposition, carry your cares easy: let your heart be as sunshine, and your life will give warmth to all around you. And thus will was and yours he happy in circletoen hunwill you and yours be happy in eighteen hun-dred and ninety-two !

THE EDITOR.





S in the last issue of the JOURNAL a number of England's famous women sent messages of Christmas cheer to our renders, so, for this number, some of the great men of England have

written their hearty New Year's greetings, Thus, while the women closed the book of the old year, the men open the leaves of the new, and with what grace and courtesy they perform their pleasant task our readers are best able to judge for themselves.

#### CANON FARRAR'S TRIBUTE TO WOMAN

IF it be true that "the corner-stone of the Commonwealth is the hearthstone," how important is the work of every woman, even in that sphere of family life which many are tempted to despise as too narrow for their energies. Every woman should, indeed, aim at doing good in wider regions of life, and should endeavor by the irresistible force of sweet and silent influence, if in no other way, to raise the silent influence, if in no other way, to raise the whole tone of national thought and conduct. But even if a woman, whether married or unmarried, be "never heard of half a mile from home," the purity and loftiness of her ideal, the devoted unselfishness of her life, may tell with immense and continuous power upon every member of her family. The bright invisible air produces effects more supendous when no whisper of a breeze is heard than all the fury of the passing hurricane; and the influence, conscious and unconscious, of thousands of women entirely unknown to fame, may go to the ennoblement of the moral being of generations yet unborn. Men are, and above all their mothers, tend to make them, by influence which begins with the cradle and ends only with the grave.

Frederick W. Farrars.

#### THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY

A S the pupil in early youth, as the close friend for forty years of my illustrious predecessor in the guardianship of a building as dear to the citizens of the United States as to the children of our common Mother Countries. try. I bope that the women of America will accept the good wishes for the coming year of one who knows how vast is their influence in shaping the ideal, in forming the character, and in moulding the history of the still youthful nation which shares the birthright of all the memories connected with the Abertal the memories connected with the Abbey of Westminster.

None who enjoy the friendship of Arthur Stanley can forget how the closing years of one so dear to them were brightened by the kindness and hospitality which he received in his visit to the United States in 1878 from so many of those to whom, at your suggestion, I venture to send this brief but hearty New Year's greeting.

6. 6. Bandley.

#### MR. RIDER HAGGARD'S CORDIAL WISHES

In sending a New Year's greeting to the women of America, I must say that I do so very heartily. There are some who hold the sea in small repute, possibly because their own experience of it has not been happy. Others there be who extol it in terms so vast that the listener, if a mere man, departs wonthat the instance, it a more man, departs won-dering why beings thus superior do not hasten to their rightful place, and more espec-ially to relieve his incapable shoulders of a share of the world's labor. A third old-fashioned party remains, and this writer be-longs to it, which thinks that Providence and Nature have mapped out the functions and sphere of women with sufficient accuracy, and that no efforts of either sex will suffice to re-move those eternal boundary stones. Therefore it is to the women who are content to be women that I send my warmest wishes—to those true women whose hope and happiness lies in their homes, and whose desire it is to rule, not at the polls, the markets, or in Con-gress, but in the hearts of men and children. May they be such as our mothers were: I can wish them no better. May they find love in their homes and infants at their knees and, above everything, may they find religion to help them in their sorrows and to console them when all else fails. And, lastly, may they remember that theirs is the greatest of responsibilities, for they are the potters who mould the clay of character, and as they shape the child so he shall be. And to those to whom such bousehold burdens and rewards are denied, and who must struggle with men to win their daily bread, I give my New Year wish that the weight of work may be lifted from them by some more fitted to bear it, or failing this, that they may find strength for the un-equal fight, patience to persevere, and skill to gain the victory. H. Riden Haggard. gain the victory.

#### AN ENGLISH AUTHOR'S TRIBUTE

MERICAN women seem to me to be more A. exceed of purpose than those of European countries. I have been told that this opinion arises from my having met only the best American womankind. Be that as it may, such is my impression, and I am glad to record it upon this occasion of sending a New Year line to the record is not the record in the control of sending a New Year line to the record is not the record in the control of sending a New Year line to the record in the control of sending a New Year line to the record in the control of sending a New Year line to the record in the control of sending a New Year line to the record in the control of sending a New Year line to the record in the control of sending a New Year line to the record in the control of sending a New Year line to the record in the control of sending a New Year line to the record in the control of the contr Year line to the women of your country, Thomas Handy.

#### A HANDFUL OF PLEASANT WISHES

MAY your lovers become your husbands. May you never be troubled by yearnings after the unattainable, nor feel called to a mission you are unable to fulfill; but may you find fragrance in the flowers that grow beside your pathway, and may your duties be your delights.

May the laughing sweetness of your springtime, and the strong sonshine of your sum-merhood, make ripe agreat harvest of love for you to gather in the autumn of your lives, and, thus, may you have a Happy Year! JEROME K. JEROME.

#### FROM ENGLAND'S WITTIEST WRITER

MY heartiest New Year's greetings to the fair daughters of Jonathan. What I wish them for the year 1892 is embodied in my answer to a beautiful American lady who one day exclaimed in my presence: "How I do wish I were a man!"

"Madame," I replied, "You are ever so much better as you are."

Do remain what you are, dear American ladies; there is very little room for improvement.

MAX O'RELL.

#### GREETING FROM CHARLES DICKENS'S SON

WARM and heartfelt New Year's greet-A. ing to the women of America from the son of one who, though dead, still lives, a loved and cherished friend, in thousands of American homes.

God's blessing on the daughters and mothers of that great people who, hand in hand with Great Britain and Australia, must surely dominate the world!

CHARLES DICKESS.

#### SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S WISH

WISH I were better able to fulfill your wishes by writing a message to the women of America.

What would I say about them as a class? It is very difficult, but since I must answer briefly, I would reply in the Persian word, Afrix; i. e., "Allah make more like them!" EDWIN ARNOLD.

#### SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S GREETING

CYNICS are fond of declaring that the old-fashioned Christmas as described and perhaps a little idealized by Charles Dickens, was, with all its boisterous good fellowship, at bottom nothing better than gluttony and intemperance artfully disguised as Christmas virtues. We are told that the whole thing is a relic of burbarism which is slowly but surely dying out among cultured people. I should be sorry if I thought this was true, for the cup of life does not, for most of us, so brim over be sorry if I thought this was true, for the capof life does not, for most of us, so brim over
with gladness that we can afford to lose
one drop of innocent pleasure. Happiness is
the most powerful of sil tonics for the soul
not less than for the body, and I hold him a
hater of his kind who would shut out even a
single ray of joyful light from the dark places
"where men sip and hear each other grown."
Into the higher symbolism of Christmas I do
not seek to penetrate here, but apart from its
more sacred associations it seems to me to be
above all other suniversaries in our calendar
the festival of wholesome human mirth, human
kindliness and compassion for suffering. kindliness and compassion for suffering, human forgiveness and reconciliation. It is, or should be, a senson of new birth—of re-kindling the dying embers of the finer feelings of our nature, of love for kindred and country, of charity and sympathy for all men, and even for our "poor relations" of the ani-mal world. "Good-will to men "should not, mal world. "Good-will to men "should not, of course, he reserved as a moral watchword for Christmas or the New Year Day alone; it should be our rule of conduct in our daily lives, but silently and without too much open profession. The holiday season is, however, the season for giving expression to the sentiment in every way in our power; for, as it were, renewing our outh of allegiance to the sovereignty of humanity, the appropriate time for our recognition of all the duties to our brother men which it lays upon us. In this spirit I send all the readers of Tuz Lantus' Home Journal, and the members of every home, however humble, in the great American Com-monwealth, the heartlest of New Year's greet-ings. Morrel Mackenzie.

#### MR. FROUDE'S GRACEFUL WORDS

WHAT am I that you ask me to send a message to the ladies of America? Have I not found them everywhere witty, beautiful and delightful? And what more can I ask since I have not to pay their dress-maker's bills, except to wish for them a year of happiness and content during 1892?

JAMES ASTRONY FROUDS

#### MR. YATES IS CERTAINLY GALLANT

I AM GLAD of the privilege to send the kindest of regards and the heartlest of good wishes on New Year's Day to the women of America from whom I received hospitality and kindness immeasurable, and who seemed to me to be in their own country even more delightful than they are here, where they are decreed irresistible. EDMUND YATES

#### WOMEN AS THE WORLD'S MINISTERS

DLEASE express my hearty sympathy with The noble women in America who, in public as well as in private, are advocating the cause of temperatice, purity and religion, and I hope that in the new year their fondest

hopes may reach fruition.

I think it is generally to be regretted that the mighty influence of woman's ministry should so long have been lost to the Church should so long have been lost to the Church through prejudice. Eight hundred years be-fore Christ, the God, by Joel, said: "I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and my sons and my daughters shall prophesy;" women as well as men shall preach. On the day of Pentecost the apostles were gathered together "with the women;" "and there appeared unto them cloven tongues, like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them:" on the women. it sat upon each of them;" on the women, therefore; "and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance;" women, therefore, as well as apostles. And Peter said: "This is that which was spoken by the Prophet Joel, "I will pour our my Spirit and your sons and your daughters shall prophese." NEWMAN HALL.

#### THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

COMMEND to the women of America the A example set to every woman by the Queen of England.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

#### FROM THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN

S a most fitting conclusion to the galaxy A s a most utting visited above, it gives the editor great pleasure to publish the following message of boliday cheer from Her Ladyship. the Countess of Aberdeen, which arrived too late for the Christmas Jounnal. One of the most charitable and lovely of English gentlewomen, Lady Aberdeen is, likewise, one of the most earnest friends of American women:

M OST gladly do I take advantage of the opportunity, kindly given me by your editor, of expressing my most hearty good wishes to the women of America for Christmas and the New Year.

How would an American editor of a hundred years ago have been reparted who asked a woman of Great Britain to send a holiday message to the women of America? What a happy change has come over the spirit of the scene since those times. Nowariays, we in England may claim to be allowed to rejoics with you that your forefathers refused to allow their freedom to be trampled on, that they proved themselves true sons and daughters of low their freedom to be trampled on, that they proved themselves true sons and daughters of the race from which they sprang in championing successfully the cause of liberty; and you in America show, on your part, that you are not unmindful of the blessing bestowed on the heritage of a great and inspiring past, in the possession of which you and we may together pride ourselves.

And can any thought make the old except

And can any thought make the old sweet Christmas message of "Pence on earth and good-will to men" come home to our hearts with a renewed life and vigor more than the

good-will to men" come home to our hearts with a renewed life and vigor more than the thought of all that this renewal of the recognition of the tie of brotherhood which unities us, and which has come in recent years to us, the two great branches of the English-speaking race, may mean to the world?

Already we are learning to know one another in a way never dreamst of by our parents, and every year strengthens the bonds which are formed in the strongest way by the intermingting of the members of our great philanthropic and religious societies. You send as workers and speakers who give a fresh and stirring impulse to our work; and you welcome among you with a cordiality never to be forgotten our workers and leaders. We feel that much the same problems face us both in the old world and in the new; that we hight a common foe, that we serve a common Master, and that all our labors may be vastly forwarded if we make common cause and learn all that we can from another. What a grand new union is thus almost unconsciously being formed, and how magnificent may be its results! We pride ourselves on our constricts and on our race; and yet I think we scarcely yet have a glimmering of the grandeur of the vocation to which God has called us, the English-speaking people of the world. If we unite together in strennous and steadfast resolve that His will shall be done on earth, that His kingdom may come, who can withstand us? If ever a divine call was made namifest to any people in the world's history, surely it is to us. And is it not also clear that on us English-speaking women rests much of surely it is to us. And is it not also clear that on us English-speaking women rests much of the responsibility of whether we, as a race, obey that call? Are we using our influence as sisters, wives, and above all as mothers, to in-spire our children and those amongst whom we live, not only with an intense and patriotic pride and love for their own country, and desire to serve her, but also with that greater ambition which comes with the sense of beionging to a race to whom the great Father of all has entrusted in these later days, in large measure, the destinies of the world? All re-membrances of past wrongs and present causes for jealousies and strife must keep away if we for jealousies and strife must keep away if we live in the remembrance of the greatness of our mission, and the sacredness of our vocation. And if I am not trespassing on the liberty which your editor has accorded me, I would pass on to you this Christmas message which is ringing in my ears, of how we weren may help forward the redemption of the world by doing our atmost to bring up the rising generation with so passionate a desire for such a union of the heart of Englishspeaking nations all over the world as will speaking nations all over the world as will enable them to go forward without a hindrance to the accomplishment of God's grand purposes in and through them.

ISHURL APERDERN.



"Perhaps it may turn out a song, Perhaps turn out a sermon.

#### WHAT TO EXPECT FROM ME



O YOU know-but of onrse you do; nt your time of life people know everything—but do you believe, which is quite a different thing, that a sermon which has been de-livered before an audience of convicts in the penitentiary is the

sermon to preach to the congregation of the most fashionable church in America? Well, it is. And the little talk your superintend-ent made to the boys in the reform school is the very thing for the Sunday-school in which you are a teacher, and I expect it would do your class of girls ever so much good. You see, I have made a study of this thing for more years than you have been going to church, and I went into it more profoundly than ever before assuming charge of a special depart-ment in an able and influential journal. The ment in an abse and influential journal. The result of observation has convinced me that the population of this world is made up largely of people. If that be the rankest heresy that ever broke up a church fair, I will maintain it, though I be cast out of the syna-gegue for it.

NOW, I have traveled a great deal, and travel, as every one knows, corrects one's judgment, enlarges one's views, and broadens one intellectually. People who travel always say that to people who stay at home; then they quote a remark about pugan Rome from the guide book, and look "broad," and stand quite still to let you admire their breadth, which is sometimes a breadth that would look better turned, and would be broader measured lengthwise. But I have been about a goodish bit—doesn't that sound English and traveled? Well, it is; it has been around the world and back several times before I got hold of it. I have traveled considerably, and ought to know, and really do know, a great deal; I am afraid to tell you how much, lest you should feel too keenly your own narrow limitations. I have been to Kickapoo Town and Harker's Corners; once I drove to Toulon, Stark County, and in all these countries I found scarcely a living human being except people. People! why they're common as grass. Peorla County used to be full of them when I was a boy. I've seen hundreds of them; I suppose that is one reason why they never awe me any more. Great people—that is, people who look wise hundreds of them; I suppose that is one reason why they never awe me any more. Great people—that is, people who look wise and talk base, and lift their eyebrows, and say "Ah!" except at other times, when they say "Ah?" with a circumfiex that fairly runs up and down your back; people who are afraid to walk very near the edge of the earth lest they should tip it over and slide off. I used to be afraid of these people, and take off my hat and say "Sir," and "Ma'am," to them. But soon I observed that they were the same kind of people I had always known. Just like the man who kept store in Mossville, and the woman who run the church fairs out on Orange Prairie, and the girl who taught school at Richwoods. at Richwoods.

I ONCE met a real "lord," He was the living image of Bud Jennison, who used to come to Peoria and hold auction sales of rare paintings by the old masters. I've seen him knock down a genuine Raphael, or a Paul Veronese, for two dollars and eighty cents, without the frame, that you couldn't buy in New York to-day for five dollars. He was bald, too, the lord was. I was bitterly disappointed with him, but as I grew older I became reconciled to him, because I knew that neither peer nor auctioneer could help being people. Then I was introduced to a French nobleman. He was an ambassador of some kind; I forget just what his title was, that is, I don't just just what his title was, that is, I don't just forget it, but I can't exactly spell it, In print, I can spell it easily enough in writing, where I can make all the letters alike, but it is different in print. Well, I told him he reminded me so much of a friend, Hi Olmstead, who run a fish-boat down at Copperas Creek. He is dead now—the ambassador. I thoughtlessly spoke French in conversing with him, and he tilled himself trainer to an destroy of the little of the second states. killed himself trying to understand me. It was my fault. I did not think that he badn't been here long enough to learn our French.

So observing more and more that people everywhere resembled people in other places, I fell into the habit of regarding all men and women as people. If I had my life to live over again, and if I have anything to say about it, I certainly won't, I think I would not go outside of Peorla County in my travels. They have about the same kind of people there you will find anywhere. A man who understands all the people in Peorla County can teach school anywhere. You understand, then, that when you come into this corner of the Journal, you are never to expect anything unusual. when you are never to expect anything unusual, or especially adapted to any special class of people. Very well, then; we are glad to see each other. You are welcome; sit close to the door; there are no cushions on those pews, but you can sneak out if you don't like the sermon. That's why they come so much higher.

WOMAN YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY



HERE was a time, not a century ago, when women were considered a race of beings altogether different from men; when no woman could sharpen a

woman could sharpen a pencil, tie a parcel or sing bass; when about the only out-of-door game—it was called a "game" in bitter derision—in which young girls, between the ages of twelve and forty-two, were permitted to indulge, was a melancholy performance called "grace-boops." Boys were sometimes compelled to assist at this lodge of sorrow, but only in case of a dearth of girls, and in the presence of the old folk, who had grown tired of playing "Copenhagen."

hagen."

But now, woman can do anything she tries, even to singing bass in her own quartette of girls, so that weak man is a superfluity in the choir. She has harnessed her grace-hoops tandem, and made a bicycle of them; she rows, she fishes, she shoots, insometh that all men, and it may be that some grace-hoops tandem, and made a bicycle of them; she rowa, she fishes, she shoots, insomuch that all men, and it may be that some game, fear her shooting (joke); she weareth her brother's hat, and his outing cap; his shirt front, his four-in-hand tie, and many things that are her brother's. She is stronger than her mother, and can stand a great deal more rest; she is quite as happy, and far more independent. She hangs on to the strap in the street-car when her mother had a sent in the omnibus if every man rode outside in the rain. She gets jostled and pushed about in the crowd, when some bare-headed man, howing low, used to make way for her grand-mother. With weary patience she stands in line at the ticket-office; woe is she if she presume on the privilege of sex to step in ahead of a man; she gets hustled back to her place. Much she hath gained by freedom; somewhat, also, hath she lost. She cannot cat her cake and keep it. Still, if she didn't cat it, it would become fearfully stale, or some-body else would get it. And cake is only good to eat, anyhow. Scarcely would she exchange her independence for deference and helplessness. Her loss is more in form than fact. Men are more unselfishly chivalrous toward her than ever their fathers were; but this hurrying age of gallop and gulp has trampled upon the deliberate grace and studied elegance of a lazier day, when men bowed lower and did less; when men abandoned lonfing and went to work, they quit wearing lace at their wrists and rapiers at their side; they ceased to talk in blank verse, and conversed in plain prose; they cut off their long ringlets, and the curling-tongs were dethroned by the clippers. by the clippers.

HER LOSS AND HER GAIN In all these changes woman has had to yield something good for something better. "Woman's sphere," whatever that ever was has almost disappeared, and our sister can claim scarcely a place in the world's work and thought that is exclusively her own. She and thought that is exclusively her own. She has no monopoly in dressmaking and millinery; the animal who used to make Bome how every time he missed a shirt button is no longer dependent upon her for one item of his raiment. Oh, once in a while a man comes to town whose wife makes his pantaloous and cuts his hair; but he is usually sent to jail for it and warned not to do it again. In some countries he would be beheaded, but in this Christian land the law is merciful. The "Poetess" should be laid away with the "Female Seminary," which in the backwoods still lingers superfluous on the stage. "Out west?" Yes; out west. And down east. Did you think all the backwoods were out west? You will run into them in the suburbs You will run into them in the suburbs of Boston, a little way out of Washington, and around New York and Philadelphia. Also, right in town. We have, in the national councils, a board of "Lady Managers," although why there is no board of "Gentlemen Managers" does not appear. If this sort of thing should get fairly started, we may yet have a "Female Columbian Exposition," which may the gods forbid. In these days when the fields of thought and labor for men and women lie so close together, are so often identical, a poet is a poet, and an editor is an editor. It is perfectly natural that Edward W. Bok should be the editor of The Laders' Home Journal, while Mrs. George Archibald is editor of "The Young Men's Journal." Woman has entered the bar, but there are no female courts in which she may practice female female courts in which she may practice female law. She stands in the pulpit, but there is no female gospel for a preacheress to proclaim to female sinners. She dresses almost as sensibly as the men, although she makes more fuse about it. When the wisdom of Chantauqua about it. When the wisdom of Chantauquia finds a tunic which the men threw nway centuries ago, she hails it as a "discovery" in dress reform, and bids the world behold, admire and wonder. We are ready to behold, willing to admire, but there's nothing wonderful about it. Your grandfather wore one just like it at threshing time, and a very good miment it was to keep him from making a porcupine of himself with wheat beards.

SOME THINGS THAT HAVEN'T CHANGED

A Nold Woman one day found a Rode Girl sitting in her favorite Apple Tree, enjoying the delicate flavor of Stolen Fruit. "Rash Maid," exclaimed the Old Woman, "do you not know what happened to your Grandmother for eating Fruit without pernsission?" And then, in soft and persuasive language, somewhat dislocated by the instability of a misfit Upper Set, the Old Woman kindly requested the Young Scapegrace to come down and receive the worst Trouncing she ever danced under. But the Rude Girl, who was one of the Tulu tribe, and could whistle tunes like a Boy, replied that it was yet several hours to Train time, and, beside, she was not going that way. "Then," said the Old Woman, for it was she, "if Soft Words have no effect upon you, I must resort to Violence." So saying, she whistled in an asthmatic, sibilant manner for a Large and Ferocious Dog, which she said was kept unchained behind the barn. At this Dire Threat, however, the Rude Girl, who was well acquainted with the premises, and knew there was not an animal about the place except a toothless Cat, much older than the Woman, langhed in derisive accents, and started in on another Apple. "Oho," quoth the Old Woman. "You will not come down for threats? Then, your Bumps be upon your own Head." With this, she gathered her apron full of stones, and proceeded to bombard the Tree. The first stone went wide, and broke a window in the Schoolhouse over the way. The second described a reversed curve and smote the Cat, which was purring in the sunshine on the door-step. Taking deliberate sim at the Marauder, she fired a third stone, which met the School-Ma'am as she came running out to see what was the matter, and catching her under the trimmed side of her hat Grassed her. At this, the Old Woman shrieked and ran into the house, while the Rude Girl, overcome with Convulsive Laughter, fell backward from the limb, and dropping heavily to the ground, would have Broken her Back, had she not leaped so quickly to her feet to see if anybody was looking. Having assured herself that

#### ADJUSTABLE NEW YEAR RESOLVES



WILL get up and dress when the breakfast beil rings.

I will not complain when every-thing goes to suit me.

I will treat my wife as politely as though she was a perfect

stranger.

I will strive to be more thoughtful for my own comfort, that others, seeing me happy, may also endeavor to be contented, and thus I

will be a missionary for good.

I will not spend so much money this year on the useless frivolities of Easter bonnets, spring wraps, and other vanities that draw the thoughts of my wife and daughters from leaster things.

I will remember the poor if I have to make a memorandum to that effect every morning. The memory can be greatly strengthened by practice; it does not cost anything, and brings

practice; it does not cost anything, and brings a pleasant glow to the approving conscience. I will endeavor to impress upon my family the duty of greeting, with cheerful voices and laughing faces, the father of a family when he returns home, wearied with the depressing cares and labors of a long business day.

I will go out by myself oftener, in order that my family may enjoy the tranquil and improving pleasure of a long, uninterrupted evening in the quiet sanctity of a happy home. It will be a great sacrifice, but I must think of them first.

I must be more unselfish, and take better

I must be more unselfish, and take better care of myself that I may long be spared to be the joy and light of the home which it has pleased an appreciative providence to bestow upon one in every way worthy of the blessing so wisely ordered.

so wisely ordered.

I will pay my pew rent this year, if I have to deny myself a new overcost, and my children have to go without shoes. I feel that we have not heretofore sufficiently denied ourselves in little luxuries for the sake of maintaining a good appearance at church. In my luscious mellow mood I am beginning to think differently about it.

I will be, in all things, an affectionate husband, a loving father, a good provider; and I will see and referred to the state of the sake of the s

will rear up a family that will love and respect me, and render to me prompt and cheerful obedience, with perfect deference to my wishes and thoughtful regard for my comfort, or I will break their backs in the attempt.

THAT PECULIAR KIND OF SILENCE

A LFRED," said Mrs. Lovidovie, "you A do not love me as you did in years gone by; you no longer call me pet names; you have ceased to coin new terms of endear-ment for me; years ago all the newspapers in the world could not have kept you from my side for one evening. In those happy days you were....." you were-

"I was a young ass," grunted Mr. Lovi-dovie, from behind his paper.
"True! true! true!" sighed the neglected wife, "that's just what I was going to say." And a long time afterward she added, "You

And a long time afterward side added, "I on are older, now."

And Lovidovic read the same paragraph in the paper over and over, and tried hard to think of something to say, and couldn't just think of it right then, and so kept on think-ing, and thinking and thinking, and thinking, and wanted to peep over the paper and look at her, but was afraid she might be looking at him. And he couldn't think of anything to say back until some time the following day, and then something told him it was too late.

The

# Daylight

Take off shade, take off chimney, apply the match, put on chimney, burn your fingers, put on shade, scorch it. No, no; nothing of the kind. Light your Daylight without removing shade or chimney and do it

as quick as a wink. Send for our A B C book on

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And leaves DENVER daily at 8.10 p. m.; arriving at CHICAGO at 7.45 a. m.

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Paste This in Your Scrap Book.

A Simple Menu

# FAMILY DINNER.

Chicken Soup (Cowdrey's)



Broiled Tenderloin of Beel "Cowdrey's Succotash"

Roast Quall with Watercress Celery Salad

"Cowdrey's Plum Pudding" Coffee

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SAMUEL WARD CO., 40 & M Franklin St., Roston, Mass

PATENTS TRANSLIN R. SOUGH, Washington



The purpose of this Department is to bring the members of the Order of The King's Daughters and its President into closer relations by personal and familiar "Talks" and "Chats." All letters from the "Daughters" bearing upon this one and special purpose only, should be addressed to MRS. BOTTOME, care of The LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and she will be glad to receive them. Please do not, however, send letters to MRS. BOTTOME concerning membership in the Order, or business communications of any nature. All such should be addressed direct to the headquarters of the order, 158 West Twenty-third street, New York city, and prompt attention will be given.



HAPPY New Year to all! And it will be that to all! who are determined to look up and not down! A Happy New Year! Some of you will be happy in a subdued way; happy because at last you find yourself "Slow rounding into calm." The years have been stormy with many of you, but the sea of life has become quieter, and there is a deeper meaning in "Thy will be done." Then some of you will find this year the most blessed of all, for you "will see your Pilot face to face when you have crossed the bar."

AS WE ENTER UPON THE NEW YEAR

Now, I want my circle to come very close to me. You are very near my heart. I have earnest words to say to you, young and old, rich and poor, sad and gay. I think, dear ones, we ought all to take a broader outlook at the commencement of this New Year, and at the commencement of this New Year, and see how much more we can do to lighten the loads so many have to bear. I wish the spirit that a dear little child of an intimate friend of mine showed this past summer in the White Mountains could come to us. She had seen a very little girl "favored" like herself, take a seat beside a poor little cripple and try to comfort her in her own little way. My little E—went back with her nurse to her mother and laid her head on her mother's shoulders, and her tears fell fast over her sweet face as she said: "Oh, mamma, I have never loved like that!" Dear child, the Spirit of the Cross, the emblem of which she wore, was entering into her little heart. As the mother told me, I seemed to see that child grown to be a woman, and when I thought of her as having the love that would care for the unfortunate and relieve them, I joyed in our Creed, tunate and relieve them, I joyed in our Creed, which simply means unselfishness.

RESOLUTIONS CARVED IN SILVER

Do you not think that at the commence-ment of this New Year, dear members of my circle, our real concern as a circle should be our love for humanity? I know in of my circle, our feat concern as a circle should be our love for humanity? I know in these five years of our life as a Sisterhood, it has dawned on us that we are really to do as our King did when He dwelt among us; that we are only to think of the Father's will; that we are to "go about doing good;" that we are to feed the hungry, visit the sick and tell them of the love wherewith they are loved. I am glad that so many have a little secret connected with the Cross they wear. I was so interested in a dear girt whose father and mother had left her, and she wore the Cross to remind her of the cross she had determined to take up, because, as she said, she did not want to feel there was no family altar left. Afterward, when traveling in a foreign land, her maid noticed her Cross and asked her what it meant. She replied: "I do not think I can tell you now." "How could I tell her," she said to me, "it meant unselfishness and thoughtfulness for others when I felt she must have seen the lack of them all in me." others when I felt she must have seen the lack of them all in me." Ah, as I looked into her face I knew her trying to be like Him had not been in vain.

WHAT SOME OF YOU HAVE DONE ND now, for fear I forget, I want to thank A ND now, for lear I torget, I want to think you for sending the means for those less fortunate than yourselves to get the little Silver Cross. How I wish it were possible for you to know the after-history of the Cross you have given. Maybe in the revelations of the future you will know. A friend of mine once said to me she thought the mansion was given we did by our model. sand to me she thought the mansion was given us but the furnishing we did by our good works, and every good deed was perhaps a new picture in the mansion we are going to enter by and by. If it is so, some people are go-ing to have beautifully furnished mansions, and some will be rather bare, but, after all, it is the friends who visit our houses here, or in the Beyond, that will make our homes the loveliest! One girl wrote me: "Is there just a little corner in your heart for me, I am so lonesome?" Dear child! she made me think of what George MacDonald said, "that God had a place for each one in Himself, because he never made two alike, and if we did not occupy the room no one else ever could." Do occupy the room no one else ever could." Do you not think it lovely that we have our own place in God? I do not think it strange, when one remembers God is like a mother. My mother had a place for each of us, and it al-ways seemed to me that the youngest had a peculiar place, and she left him her New Tes-tament when she died. So Christ said: "I know my sheep and am known of mine!" It is this feeling of personal relationship between God and the individual that makes our religion what it is. People do not hunger for formal theological systems; the food that nourishes the lonely heart is love; and love is a thing of relationships.

THE SUN BEHIND THE CLOUDS

THE SUN BEHIND THE CLOUDS

NOW, there is something very vital I want to speak with you about at this time. You seel your imperfectness, you have grown so slowly, you are so very far from being what you ought to be, that you are in danger of being discouraged, and I must try to see that you will be some day what you want to be? Do, do keep thinking: "Well, I shall not always be what I am now; some day I shall be beautiful!" Every one of my circle must think this, He will make me the woman He wants me to be; the woman I long to be, must think this, He will make me the woman He wants me to be; the woman I long to be. I do not say how or when, but some time, somehow. Now, promise me you will think this. I know how disappointed you have been, I know all about the hot tears, and maybe some of you have said, "I shall never hope again." Oh yes, you will, you will hope in the One that all the other friends meant. I am so sorry for some of you, life has been so hard. Yes, I know you have been crushed, but most everything has to be crushed to be made useful, I find. I cannot say I under-stand it, but I do believe in a God of love, who stand it, but I do believe in a God of love, who loves everybody, even me, even you. Strange that on this glad day I turn instinctively to the sorrowing, but I do. The glad ones do not need me as the sad ones do, and I have found out that there are many sad people who read THE LADIS' HOME JOURNAL, and I serve a Master who said "He bath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted," and who invited especially the weary to come unto Him. So I am following Him if I turn to those who need comfort most. comfort most.

THE DAWNING YEAR FROM THE SICK-BED

To the dear "Shut Ira," I would also give a special New Year's Greeting! I want to give you a helpful thought at this happy New Year's time, when you are saying "If I was not 'shut in'; If I could only go on errands of mercy." of mercy."
The thought is this. Christ could not do

The thought is this. Christ could not do when He was here on earth all He wanted to do, or felt He could have done under other circumstances. He had His limitations, but because He could not do all He wanted to do, He did not stop and do nothing. It is written "He could not do any mighty work because of their unbelief," but He laid His hands on a few sick folks. You see the lesson—do all you can. You are limited, that is true, but work close up to the limitations! Say: "If I cannot leave this rolling chair then I will do all I can in this chair, If I cannot leave my bed, I will do all I can in this bed." If you say, my hands are so drawn out of shape with the rheumatism I cannot do anything with them; well, you can smile. You can be patient with those who care for you. You can contribute something, and in your case it will undoubtedly be costly, and God will know how costly.

As I write I am thinking of a beautiful "Shut In" who, as she says, "Sits in the vineyard." And as I think of all she does as she sits in her rolling chair, or lies in her bed, all the good work she keeps going, all the literature she scatters, her work seems so yast.

sits in her rolling chair, or lies in her bed, all
the good work she keeps going, all the literature she scatters, her work seems so vast.

But you say, "she has money, and if I had
money I could do good, too!" Well, I admit
the wonderful works that only money can accomplish, but it cannot do every thing. And
many good works that will count in God's sight
can be done with little or no money. All
that is needed is for you to have the sweet
words said again of you, as He said of another
woman—"She hath done what she could."

So I wish you dear "Shut Ins" a Happy
New Year "In His Name."

New Year "In His Name."

MY MOTTO FOR THE NEW YEAR

LMOST my entire life I have taken a passage of Scripture to be, as it were, a to for the year. Little did I dream I should ever have so many to share my motto with as I have to-day, in this invisible circle that gathers round me now. The words I have chosen and which I give to you, embody the spirit of our order, and were uttered by our King—"I am among you as one that serveth," If this thought takes possession of you, if you strive to live it out, your very pres-ence will be a service. There are people whom just to have around is a benediction; but you just to have around is a benediction; but you may depend upon it those people are the unselfish people! Hold this motto close to you at this New Year. "I am among you as one that serveth." Christ said it, let us say it; Christ acted it, let us act it! There is a hard battle before some of us, and it is just here; shall I be selfish or unselfish; shall I prefer my comfort or another's? I am sure, dear daughters, a great many of your troubles will disappear as your selfishness disappears. We have many circles with the name: "Kindly Affectioned Circle:" let us have more circles called "In honor preferring one another," or circles living up to that spirit. circles living up to that spirit.

There are untold depths of joy in this spirit.

Whittier has it in his Autumn Song. (How I wish every member of my circle, especially those who are approaching the autumn time of life would learn it by heart!)

"What matters, mine or another's day, So the right word be said and life the sweeter made?" so the right word to said and life the sweeter made?"
Let us, however, make it as sweet as we can.
Let me repeat at the beginning of this New
Year what I have said so often; Do not despise the day of small things. Do you know
that the great organizations throughout our
land for the removal of poor children from
the heavy air of the city to the country grew
out of an attempt of a single woman to save
one dying baby? Suppose she had said, "I cannot save all, why should I strive to save one?"

BOYS AND GIRLS AS WORKERS

GREAT poet once wrote: "He prayeth best who loveth best, Both bird, and man, and beast."

There has been formed in Boston a band called the "American Band of Mercy," the pledge of which reads: "I will try to be kind to all harmless living creatures and try to protect them from cruel

creatures and try to protect them from cruel usage."

Here is a work the boys and girls of our order could be interested in. The founder of this band, Mr. George T. Angel, of 19 Milk street, Boston, says: "Everybody, old or young, who wants to do a kind act to make the world happier or better, is invited to address him." Every boy or girl that possibly can should read "Black Beauty," and get a copy of the little paper published in the interest of dumb animals. Here is real work for any circle of little boys: to spread these piedges among their playmates and companpledges among their playmates and compan-

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM

HAVE learned so many lessons from my I. own children and the children of my friends, that I think I will tell some of them to you as we meet month after month. There are so many little children in our Order, and I am hoping that they will lead those who love them most to the One who gave them the beautiful children.

beautiful children.

I looked one morning at a little girl as she went from her high chair to her father and asked him to stoop down. He did so, and she pinned the little bit of purple ribbon on his cost and said: "Now, papa, you are one of the King's Sons, aren't you happy?" I knew he was happy he had such a child, and a silent prayer went up that he might recognize his relationship to the Father. I noticed, when he left for business down town, he had the purple ribbon on which the child had put there.

O, what opportunities we have to plant the

O, what opportunities we have to plant the nod seed of the kingdom in the hearts of the little children. I could fill this entire page in telling the beautiful things I have seen and heard from little children.

HOW TO WORK I. H. N.

ONSTANTLY there come to me letters, and ONSIANTLE there come to me letters, and people call on me to know if we cannot relieve this and that case of distress. I stepped into our office the other day and one of the clerks said to a lady "Here is Mrs. Bottome, she will give you the information you desire." The lady told me of a poor, old woman who needed assistance, and asked me if I would see that she was helped. I found that the lady was interested in the case, so I that the lady was interested in the case, so I asked her if there were any circles of the King's Daughters in her church. She said she thought not. Then I said, the way for you to do is to call a circle around you, who will take the case of the old woman as their work. If they have no money then they can will take the case of the old woman as their work. If they have no money then they can put their heads together to see how they can earn money, and young people are very in-genious; they will use their hands and make fancy articles, and have a sale, perhaps. The lady had never thought of that way of help-ing the poor, old woman, but she saw it all in less than five minutes, and thanked me, And I have no doubt the deer old would is being taken. have no doubt the dear old soul is being taken cure of. Form a circle for the need you see. I have to reiterate it that we have no money at the center, and all the circles have their at the center, and all the circles have their individual work, but if you will take our idea and work it out, you can do so much. And there are such splendid opportunities for do-ing. I am often at my wits' end to see how supply and demand can be brought together, and I could very soon go into the business of keeping an intelligence office.

WILL YOU UNITE WITH ME IN THIS?

Will You unite with ME in this?

I Want my circle, which is becoming very large, to unite with me this New Year in reading the 13th chapter of Corinthians every Sunday, and then we shall have it to live on through the week. And I want you to take in the thought that there is in God the love for you, only infinitely greater, that in this chapter we are exhorted to have for one another. You need to think there is a love for you that "beareth all things, endureth all things," and as you come more and more to things," and as you come more and more to realize His love, it will be easier for you to bear with others and hope for others. You will find a perfect outfit for your interior life and out-ward life for 1892 in this chapter. And it is fathomless; you can never outgrow it. From month to month, we can tell each other how much more it is becoming to us, and you can so simplify it that the little children in your families and circles can be made to understand it, for little children as well as big ones have to learn to bear and endure. Your loving sister In His Name,



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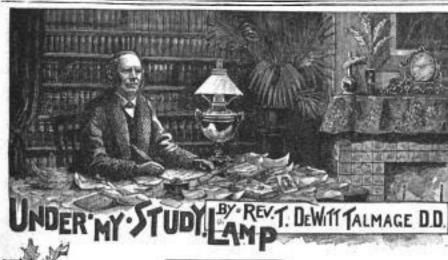
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SYMPHONION

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HEN these words are read the holiday festivities of another year shall have passed by, congratula-tions have been given, the Christmas trees have been taken down, or have cast all their fruit, vacations over, the children returned to school. the friends that came to spend the holidays have

gone in the rail-train, and the Christmas of the year 1891 shall, like unto the year itself, be a thing of the past. With the old behind us, we look at the child before us!

#### THE CHILD-1892.

THE CHILD—1892.

NONE of us can tell what the child will be. That it will have an eventful future is assured. It will be a year of mirth and a year of sadness, a year of prayer and supplication. It will langh, sing, weep, grow and die! The old year died in giving birth to the new, as the life of Jane Seymour, the English queen, departed when that of her son, Edward VI, dawned. The old year was a queen—the new is a king. The grave of the one and the cradle of the other are side by side. At such a time, on the threshold of another year, we review, we wonder and we contemplate; only a genius at stupidity does not At such a time, on the threshold of another year, we review, we wonder and we contemplate; only a genius at stupidity does not think at such a time. To many of us the year of 1892 will be a memorable one. The spring grass may be cleft by the spade to let us down to our resting-place; or while the summer grain is falling to the sickle we may be harvested for another world; or while the autumnal leaves are flying in the November gale we may fade and fall; or the driving sleet may cut the faces of the black-tasseled horses that pull us out in our last ride. It may be the year in which our body and soul part—the year in which for us time ends and eternity begins. All other years as nothing; the year in which you were born, the year in which your child died, the year in which your mother or father died—all of them of less importance than the last year of your life. Fifteen hundred and forty-six was a memorable year, because in it Benjamin West died; eighteen hundred and fifty-two was a marked year, because in it Wellington died; eighteen hundred and fifty-six was a marked year, because in it Hugh Miller died. But what are these years to us in comparison to the year of 1892, if it shall prove to be the year in which we shall die? we shall die?

### MAXIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR

MAXIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR

I DO not point out this fact to you that you shall this year be mournful. Make it the best year of all your life—the brightest, the happlest and the best. Imbue your heart with the freshness of the morning, your soul with the sparkle of the dawn. Resolve by good deeds and thoughts to make this the most triumphant year of your life. As a series of short maxims to carry with you through this year, let me give you these:

Make every day begin and end with God. Be content with what you have.

Have a hearty, joyful family altar in your domestic circle.

domestic circle. Fill your home with as much good reading and bright music as your means will allow Think ill of none, but well of all.
If fortune favors you, think of others. Don't sham; be real. Keep busy and you will keep healthy. Respect all sacred things.

BELIEVE THESE THINGS WITH ME

Love God.

THAT Jesus is the day-spring from on high—the perpetual morning of every ransomed spirit. What if the darkness comes! Jesus is the light of the world and of heaven. What though this earthly house does crumble! Jesus hath prepared a house of many mansions; Jesus is the anchor that always holds; Jesus is the light that is never eclipsed; Jesus is the fountain that is never exhausted; Jesus is the evening star, hung un amid the closur of is the fountain that is never exhausted; Jesus is the evening star, hung up amid the gloom of the gathering night. No matter what troubles may befall you, what ills or dangers may come to you, in Christ you are safe. Oh, my reader, place yourself under the wings of the Almighty; however wandering, however weary, however troubled, come under the wings of the Almighty; however ragged, however wretched, there is room enough under the wings—under the broad wings of the Almighty for you! Oh, what a gospel! So glorious, so magnificent in its provisions! I love to write of it to you! It is my life to preach it! THE BEAUTY OF FROSTED HAIR

SOME very good women I know have a war OME very good women I know have a way of getting irritable when the silver penetrates into their hair, and perhaps some of those to whom I write have the same feeling. Whimsical fashion, I notice, changes its mind very often as to which is the best color for the hair. The Romans sprinkled theirs with silver and gold. Our nucestors powdered theirs white. Human custom decides this and decides that; but God declares that He likes frest color best when He says: "The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be in the way of righteousness." Indeed! is there anything more beautiful? Alas! for those who will not take the adornment, and who swear by all the dyes of the apothecary that they will not have it. Nevertheless, my dear woman, let me tell you that the greater part of humankind look you that the greater part of humankind look upon gray hairs as a crown of glory. It is beautiful in the church, it is beautiful in the home, it is beautiful at the wedding, it is beautiful at the burial.

WHAT FASHION DOES FOR ITS DEVOTEES WHEN a woman listens to what color fashion dictates shall be her hair, she gives ear to an element in our modern life that is making society more and more insincere every day. I sometimes stop to marvel what this element called "fashion" has done. Through its teachings its devotees are made so Through its teachings its devotees are made so insincere that you scarcely know when to believe them and when not. They ask you to "come and call," and you do not know whether or not they really want you or not. When they send their regards, you do not know whether it is an expression of their heart, or an external civility. One learns to take almost everything said by these people at a discount. Word is sent, "Not at home," when they are only too lazy to dress themselves. They say "the furnace has just gone out," when in truth they had no fire in it all winter. They apologize for the unusual barrenness of their table, when they never live any better. They decry their most luxurious entertainments to win a shower of approval. They better. They decry their most luxurious enter-tainments to win a shower of approval. They apologize for their appearance, as though it were unusual, when always at home they look just so. They would make you believe that some nice sketch on the wall was the work of a master painter. "It was an heirloom, and once hung on the walls of a castle; and a duke gave it to their grandfather." People who will lie about nothing else, will lie about a picture. On a small income this "Pashion" practically teaches us that we must make the world believe that we are stilluent, and our life world believe that we are affluent, and our life becomes a cheat, a counterfeit, and a sham.

TO THOSE IN SICKNESS

MANY in sickness write to me. They seem to feel that God is singling them out to bear the ails of the world. My friends, but few of us are entirely well. Not one out of ten is thoroughly sound in body, and this is no exaggerated statement. The vast majority of the mee are constant subjects of nilments. There is some one form of disease that each of us is peculiarly subject to. One has a weak side or back, the other is subject to headaches, or faintnesses, or lungs easily distressed. It would not take a very strong blow to shiver the golden bowl of life, or break the pitcher at the fountain. Many of you have kept on in life through sheer force of will. You think no one can understand your distresses. Perno one can understand your distresses. naps you look strong, and it is supposed that you are a hypochondriac. They say you are nervous—as if that were nothing! God have nervous—as if that were nothing! God have mercy upon any man or woman that is nervous! At times you sit alone in your room. Friends do not come. You feel an indescribable loneliness in your sufferings; but God knows; God feels; God compassionates. He counts the sleepless nights; He regards the acuteness of the prain; He estimates the hardness of the breathing. While you pour out the medicine from the bottle, and count the drops, God counts all your falling tears. As you look at the vials filled with nauseous draughts, and at the bottles of distasteful tonic that stand on the shelf, remember that there draughts, and at the bottles of distasteful tonic that stand on the shelf, remember that there is a larger bottle than these, which is filled with no mixture by earthly apothecaries, but it is God's bottle, in which He hath gathered all our tears. God keeps a tender remembrance of all our sicknesses. To every sick-bed in the universe would I say: Be of good cheer, dear sorrowing heart, this world is not only of pain. As you suffer now, so shall you rejoice hereafter. Do not allow yourself to grow disconsolate. As the night comes, so cometh the morning, and as the most violent grow disconsolate. As the right comes, so cometh the morning, and as the most violent rain-storm is followed by glorious sunshine, so shall all the sick-beds of this world be trans-formed into thrones of gold. We are here but for a little while, and we help to make that time pleasant just in proportion as we keep our spirits buoyed up.

HELP YOUR MINISTER TO PREACH

IT is astonishing how dull religious au-diences, as a rule, look! In lecturing halls L diences, as a rule, look! In lecturing halls you see people with eyes wide open, nudging each other, and nodding to the sentiments offered. In prayer-meetings the same people look dull; they cultivate the dull look; they have an idea that to be devotional they must look sleepy. A brother gets up to talk, and a father in Israel puts his head down on a cane, and a mother in Israel her head on the back of the seat in front of her and arother looks. and a mother in Israel her head on the back of the seat in front of her, and another looks up to the oriling and seems to be counting the cracks in it. Now, when your minister gets up to preach, look at him. There is inspira-tion in the human eye. Many a time I have, through pressure of other work, gone into the pulpit with little to say, but in the upturned faces of the people I have seen twenty ser-mons, and the only bother was to know which I should preach. I should preach.

WOMEN AND THE MODERN NOVEL

DEOPLE constantly write to me and ask:

"Do you believe in women reading novels?" My friends, it all depends upon the novel. Some novels are exhibitanting, but a greater percentage of them seem to me to belong the control of the standard of the seem to me to be a serious of the seem to me to be a serious of the seem to me to be a serious of the seem to me to be a serious of the seem to me to be a serious of the seem to me to be a serious of the serious more to the literary men and women of the past than of the present. Some of our modern novels are appalling in their influence. But as one young girl writes me: "The heroes are so advoitly knavish, and the persons so beso advoitly knavish, and the persons so be-witchingly untrue, and the turn of the story so exquisite, and all the characters so enrap-turing, I cannot quit them." My sister, you can find styles of literature just as charming that will elevate and purify, and ennoble, and Christianize while they please. The devil does not own all the honey. There is a wealth of good books coming forth from our publishing houses that leaves no excuse for the choice of that which is debauching to body, mind and soul. Go to some intelligent man or woman and sak for a list of books that will be strengthening to your mental and moral conand ask for a list of books that will be strengthening to your mental and moral condition. Life is so short and your time for improvement so abbreviated, that you cannot afford to fill up with husks, and cinders, and debris. In the interstices of business that young man is reading that which will prepare him to be a merchant prince, and that young woman is filling her mind with an intelligence that will yet either make her the chief attraction of a good man's home, or give her an independence of character that will qualify her to build her own home and maintain it in a hoppiness that requires no augment quality her to build her own home and main-tain it in a happiness that requires no augmen-tation from any of our rougher sex. That young man or young woman can, by the right literary and moral improvement of the spare ten minutes here or there in every day, rise head and shoulders in prosperity and character and influence above the loungers who read nothing or that which bedwarfs.

#### PURITY IN HAUNTS OF INIQUITY

PURITY IN HAUNTS OF INIQUITY

CAN you tell nee why a Christian woman going down among the haunts of iniquity on a Christian errand never meets with any indignity? I stood in the chapel of Helen Chalmers, in the most abandoned part of the city of Edinburgh, and I said to her as I looked around upon the fearful surroundings of the place: "Do you come here nights to hold a service?" "Oh, yes," she said. "Can it be possible that you never meet with an insult while performing this Christian errand?" "Never," she said, "never." That young woman who has her father by her side walking down the street, an armed police at each ing down the street, an armed police at each corner, is not so well defended as that Chriscorner, is not so well defended as that Christian woman who goes forth on gospel work into the haunts of iniquity carrying the Bibles and bread. God, with the arm of his wrath omnipotent, would tear to pieces any one who should offer her indignity. He would smite him with lightnings, and drown him with floods, and swallow him with earthquakes, and damn him with eternal indignation. Some one said: "I dislike very much to see that Christian woman teaching those had boys in the mission school. I am afraid to have her instruct them." "So," said another man. "I am afraid, too." Said the first: "I am afraid they will use vile language before they leave the place." "Ah," said the other man, "I am not afraid of that. What I am afraid of is that if any of those boys should use a nasty word in that presence the other boys would tear him to pieces and kill him on the spot." the spot."

with Talo



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IMPERIAL GRANUM is unexcelled as a dietetic Imperial Granum is unexcelled as a dietetic preparation, supplementing most effectively the treatment by physicians of weak and irrishele stomachs of young and old alike. It has been used by the writer's family for the past twenty-five years with the most excellent results. An instance of its restorative qualities came recently to the writer's knowledge in the case of a clerical friend who was greatly reduced by a severe attack of dysentery and unable to retain or assimilate any food but Imperial Granum, to which he ascribes his full and rapid recovery. It is a perfect food for infants and invalids, children and convalencents, adults and the aged.—The Churchman, New York, October 17th, 1891.

IMPERIAL GRANUM.—There is one dieteric

New York, October 1718, 1891.

IMPERIAL GRANUM.—There is one dietetic preparation that goes on in the even tenor of its way, always a popular food with the doctor when no other one can be, or will be, retained on the stomach. It is carefully prepared, never disappointing, always a valuable aid to the busy doctor. Easily assimilated, with the greatest possible amount of nourishment, combined with the minutest amount of labor in its digestion, IMPERIAL GRANUM stands to-day, without a rival, in the room of the sick or is digestion, INPERIAL GRANUM stands to-day, without a rival, in the room of the sick or convalescent. While good for children in all the varying periods of their existence, yet its strongesth old is in the sick room, where either adult or little one needs a soothing, sustaining diet with the least amount of physical effort for its digestion.—W. C. Wile, A.M., M.D. The New England Medical Monthly, Dec., '20.

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WANTED





This Department is conducted and edited by RUTH ASHMORE, who cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which her young women readers may desire help or information.

Address all letters to RUIH ASHMORE, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRIENDS MADE IN A DAY

In passing along the wayside you girls are very apt to pick up a friend here, and an acquaintance there without much thought as to whether they are desirable ones to have or

not. You are prone, especially you clever girls, to laugh at conventionalities and to say

girls, to laugh at conventionalities and to say you will know who you please and when you please. This sounds very independent, and you think very full of knowledge, but it only shows just what an inexperienced girl you are. Friends cannot be made in an hour or a day, and the undying affection announced after that time is as likely to curl up and fade away like the Morning-Glories. There are a great many women in this world who are charming, interesting, who look beautiful and who make you have a pleasant time, but these are not

interesting, who look beautiful and who make a pleasant time, but these are not always the women who should be your friends. It's a great temptation—this having a good time. I want it and so do you, my dear, but we must each be a little careful in the choice of our associates in the good time. Difficult? Not if you have a mother to give you a word of advice. But if you haven't, and if there is no one to warm you aminst the

you a word of advice. But if you haven't, and if there is no one to warm you against the woman you ought not to know, I very much fear that your lesson will have to come from experience. Having had that, do not put yourself in a position to let it happen again. You possess an intangible something when you meet the wrong woman that tells you to beware of her, and this is what you ought to obey. Be polite and pleasant to everybody, but remember that a friend becomes one gradually, and surely that friendship cannot spring

ually, and surely that friendship cannot spring up in a night; only weeds do that and all they deserve is to be cut down in the morn-

A RICH MAN'S THOUGHT FOR GIRLS

THE worth of five minutes, of ten minutes, of half an hour or over of an hour, is often underestimated, for so much can be done or learned in a very little time. Some time the plea is "I don't know how the time goes because I haven't got a watch," and this lack of a watch is something I want to tell you about. Mr. George W. Childs, who has, more than any other man in this country, interested himself in the education of women, the education in

in the education of women, the education in more senses than one, for he is having them

taught how they may support themselves, gives a prize every year at Bryn Mawr College. When he thought of this a medal came natur-ally to his mind; then he remembered that ex-

cept as souvenirs they were of very little use, being worn for awhile and then put away, per-haps occasionally exhibited. So with great wisdom, Mr. Childs decided that a little gold

watch warranted to keep good time and sus-pended from a suitable chain would, after all, be the wisest thing to give, and so this is what the Childs' Prize at Bryn Mawr College is. It is

the Childs' Prize at Bryn Mawr College is. It is worth working for, because telling you of your exertions in the past, it encourages you to make fresh ones for the future. And then, too, the quiet little tick-tick reminds you continually that time is flying away and that you mustn't let it get the best of you. The minute hand says, "Make the most of me;" the bour hand says, "How have you filled up the time since I last touched a figure?" Wouldn't it be a good thing if in more colleges the sensible watch, with its practical suggestions, took the place of the useless medals?

COMEBODY once said, "Show mea woman's bedroom and I will tell you what she is like." It is natural for every old to make it.

like." It is natural for every girl to want her own little nest to look as pretty as possible,

and I wish I could encourage her in this. Let her learn to have around her the books that

are really hers, the photographs of her special friends, the little bits of bric-a-brac which she has picked up here and there and which were given her at Christmas-tide or on her birthday.

Put all these where they will show at their best, and do not be afraid of furnishing even

your bedroom with too many books or pic-tures. Remember though, that it is your

bedroom and that you must leave sufficient space to move around, to dress and undress;

and that you must not lumber your dressing

table with trifles of no moment, when you want the room for your brushes and the numerous boxes and bottles that hold your

toilette belongings. An overcrowded bed-room is a borror and an inconvenience. Have one

is a horror and an inconvenience. Have one or two big easy-chairs, with a view not only of the comfort of to-day, but of the time when it is possible you may be a bit of an invalid, and want a comfortable chair to enshrine you. These chairs need not be richly upholstered ones, but instead of rattan or wood made delightful with great big soft cushious, invaries, by-the-by, that, when bought, are rather expensive. However, the girl who is making her room look pretty can beg one or two pillows, not in use from the household store, and covering them with gay silk wrought.

store, and covering them with gay silk wrought over with embroidery silk and tinsel thread can have them to look as rich as those gotten at the smartest upholsterer's.

Now, my dear girls, think this over, and make your nest as pretty as a girl's bedroom should be. Spend a reasonable amount of time on its furnishing, and you will not regret it.



NOTHER year has come and we can wish each other all joy and hap-piness for the future, though wouldn't it be just as well to give a little thought to the

ittle thought to the past? Go off, my dear girl, by yourself and decide whether the old year has taught you anything that will be of service in the new year. Make up your mind to bury all the petty, mean feelings, to forget all the injuries done you, and to forgive all the unkind words spoken or written. Make up your mind that you are going to try in the coming year to speak only golden words, for then you may be sure the echo will be only golden deeds. Make up your mind to be as cheerful and as hopeful as possible and not to allow yourself to get into the habit of thinking the worst rather than the best of everything.

#### A THOUGHT FOR THE NEW YEAR

I Fone closes one's ears to eril speaking, one is very apt to forget to ever say the eril word one's self. When trouble comes, know where to go, and if only you bury your head in your hands and think "God help me." be sure He will, not just perhaps in the way that you expect, but certainly help will come unto you. I wish that every one of you would write in the back of your Bible or Prayer Book what is written in the back of a little old Book of Prayer; the writing is faded, for it was written in 1878 by a young girl who is now dead. This is it: "Go to Him with your sins upon your head, and ask Him to take them away. Tell Him all that is in your heart, tell Him all your hope is in Him, that there is nothing else but His forgiveness that can do you any good. He will not doubt you. He will not misapprehend you. He is as in-Fone closes one's ears to evil speaking, one is can do you any good. He will not doubt you, He will not misapprehend you. He is as in-finitely true and just as He is kind. His favor is better than life itself. Once make that yours and you will not mind the rest. You will not mind coldness and suspicion and miscou-struction. It will hardly pain you that no one else knows your heart if He does. Ask Him for forgiveness and your share of happiness— ask Him for it on your kness, and He cannot. for forgiveness and your share of happiness—
ask Him for it on your knees, and He cannot,
will not, send you empty away. He has never
failed them that seek Him yet. He will not begin with the last, the weakest of His flock."
Now, that tells what I mean, and to it I add
"God bless every one of you and give you all
a Good and Happy New Year."

#### THE GIRL WITH A WISH

SHE is many in number, and she keeps on asking and asking the same thing. She says: "How can I make myself popular?" The girl who has the mere desire for popularity, who doesn't care whether she only creates a pleasant impression and is then forgotten, is a pieasant impression and is then register, its making a mistake. She really wishes something more than this, and in asking how she will be popular she means how shall I get friends, and how shall I keep them. The getting of friends is often a mere accident. You meet somebody who pleases you, visits are interchanged, a pleasant accuraintance is made, which ringers pleasant acquaintance is made, which ripens into a friendship.

into a friendship.

Now, to keep your friend. First of all, it is necessary that you should learn her peculiarities as she must learn yours, and that you respect them. Next, that you never permit yourself to speak of or listen to any disagreeable words about her. If you are in doubt as to some speech she has made, or some action of hers, go to her and ask her what she means. No friendship will last that has not candor for its corner-stone. Small deceits, petty lies, will make enemies of friends, and will cause more than just merely you two to be unhappy. than just merely you two to be unhappy. Sometimes, for reasons they best understand. sometames, for reasons they best understand, two friends separate to see nothing more of each other; then comes the trial. If you ever were a friend you will be able to keep quiet as to the weaknesses of your old friend, to remember that the confidence given when you were close together is to be respected more than ever now. No girl ever got a friend by telling of the affairs of those who have been her friends. I don't know that I have answered the cuestion of how to be remedlar but I have inst question of how to be popular, but I have just said a few words here and there about making and keeping a friend. And after all friendship, like love, is the one thing in this world that money can't buy.

#### ARE SOME OF THESE YOURS?

A RE those ugly ill-tempered words spoken as sharply really yours?

Are those rude habits of whispering, of using slang and of continual lack of quietness

Are those dreadful habits, of impertinence

to your parents, of lack of consideration for others and of untidiness yours?

Are the rough ways, the screaming voice, the silly chatter and the offensive stares

vonrs?

If they are, take my advice, carry them out to the great sea of oblivion and drop every one far down into its depths.

# WHAT YOU WANT \* \* TO KNOW \* \* 3

[Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers-RUTH ASHMORE.]

Dor-I cannot recommend any depilatory.

WARNER—I think all desserts made with a pie crust some under the heading of pastry.

D. V.—A pretty shade of golden-brown, with trim-mings of veivet and seru lace, will make a dainty house dress.

A Scanool Grat.—The only way to prevent black-heads coming is to take especially good care of your diet, to exercise regularly and to bathe with great care.

A READER—The engagement ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand; it is laid aside during the marriage extensory and assumed afterward as a guard to the wedding ring.

C. M. S.—It is uncless to attempt to make a flying at giving music lessons unless you are a fine planist. "A slight knowledge of music" is not sufficient to make you a competent teacher.

M. A. H.—Cocoa butter is frequently used in massage, as it is especially good for the skin, whitening and beni-ing it. In using beamon, throw just enough in the water to make it turn a milky hue.

S. J. - Put the cocoa butter on your eyebrows at night, letting it remain on until morning, and keep up this treatment until you see some sign of growth, which should be within a month's time.

Sweet Sexteen—For my own part, I do not approve of boys and girls going to school together; but as a great many people differ from me in this respect, I can only express it as my opinion.

Vivian—Ten and coffee are not supposed to promote the beauty of the complexion. If you are interested in the other questions asked, suppose you write to Mrs. Mallon herself for the information.

New Subscribes—If it is not late in the evening and your family are acquainted with and like the young man, there will be no impropriety in asking him to come in when he has been kind enough to escort you home.

ELLEN-A Russian bath is one of vapor, where from the extreme of hot vapor a cold scribbing is given one, and a therough spray and shower bath is taken. The Russian bath at once whiters and makes firm the

PLORENCE K.—When a gratieman is presented to a hady she does not rise; she simply bows, unless, indeed, she is his hostess. It is not necessary for her to rise when she bids good-night to him. The hostess should

X. Y. X.—The twin sisters would have one card for formal visiting on which should be engraved, "The Misses Gordon;" while each should have another for informal calls on which should be engraved, "Miss Clare Gordon."

MARY IL AND CYMBER-I can give no information or opinion in regard to cousins marrying. This question has been asked me a great many times, and it is one that is impossible for a stranger either to discuss, or give judgment upon. A READER—A girt of sixteen wears her dresses well below her ankles. If her hair is not very long, or thick, it would be pretty to crimp it and tie it with a ribbon just at the nage of the neck, allowing it to come out in a fizzy brush.

Bres.—Ushers at a church wedding wear gloves even in the daytime; they should match those worn by the bridgeroun. When the bride is dressed in white it is proper for the bridgeroom, best man and ushers all to wear white kid gloves.

Energy H.—I doubt if you will get much good from either by reading two books at the same time. I do not think a young girl eaght to be up later than 10 o'clock at night, and 7.30 ought to be the latest time that she greets the moraling sun.

Ei.La N.—The best book of etiquette is that great one of the world. Observe what other people do, and limitate them; I mean, of course, people of good manners. You will learn more from gued society than from all the books that were ever printed.

Engree B. F.—Brush your hair with great regularity, for this, while it makes it shiny, brings out the olt. About once a week wash it well with bot water and borax. This treatment should take away the too great offiness of which you complain.

B. E. S.—The best way to whiten the skin is to use a good soap upon it, to take care as to your diet, not to live in too hot, or two cold rooms, and to exercise regularly. A regular treatment of the neck by massage will, it is said, tend to make it fuller. BERNE-I do not think it in good taste for a young lady to go to a restaurant alone with a man friend. Eleven o'clock is quite late enough for a visitor to stay, unless, indeed, there should be quite a party, and then a little later would not be objectionable.

M. I. E.—The announcement of a wedding is not an invitation to it, and certainly should not appear until at least the day after the ceremony. In walking with an older lady give her the inner side of the street, and let her enter a church or any public place first.

KATHLEEN-If the young man has promised his mother never to marry be certainly acted in a very improper way when he proposed marriage to you, and look the theory of kissing you. The proper treatment would be suggesting his going at once and never coming back again.

ALLIE—To develop the bast bathe it with hot water, and then rub it, spherically, with olive oil. Do not remove this, and in the early morning bathe it with cold water and dry it thoroughly with a soft towel. Do not be induced to use a heavy or rourse towel, as it is upi to roughen and make sensitive the flesh.

M. G.—The only acknowledgment necessary to the anouncement of the wedding, which is accompanied by a card glying the daise of two "at bottnes," is a personal call on one of the "at home" days. If you are not visiting because of mourning or illness, then send your visiting card by messenger during the hour of the first reception.

Wk Two—As you are not intimate friends of either the bride or bridegroom. It will be quite proper for you to go to the wedding, and it is not necessary for you to send a present. I masking what has been said, the ab-rupt "What" is not in good taste; but instead you can sak, "What did you say?" or "I did not quite under-stand you."

J. F. W. AND OTHERS—If what you write is worth publishing it will receive notice; and all that I can suggest to the many of you who claim to write well and yet do not know what to do, is to send your copy to a well-known publisher, inclosing stamps for its return. Do not be discouraged, but try another and another and still another publisher.

H. F. C.—It is not usual among people of medium circumstances to give anything to a clergyman officiation at a funeral; but where the family is waithy, and the clergyman, like most others, is poor, it would be in good taste, after a mostle or so, for the gentleman of the bouse to inclose him a check, thanking him at the same time for his kindness to them in their trouble.

Expansio.—Even at a quiet bonic westifus, where only the immediate family and a few friends are present. It would be in best tests if the invitations were sent our written in the first person, about three days before the ceremony. The people in the place should call on the bride. There is only one city in the United States where the stranger makes the first call, and that is in Washington.

BLUG-EYER Let —Thank you very much, for your kind words to me; they are fully appreciated. The choice of plano or violis bessors should be decided by your shillly on either instrument. Choose, by all means, the one on which you play best, and then work to achieve success at that. Try wearing a looser collar and hathing your neck with very hot seap-sude; this will tend to whiten it.

# For Girls Musical Tastes

A FREE MUSICAL TRAINING WITHIN THE POWER OF EVERY GIRL.



F all offers ever made by THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, none have met with such quick response as those of a free musical training for every girl in America. At the time of the conception of these offers the one point most borne in

mind was to place them within the reach of the humblest girl. For years we had heard the cry of the girl of musical tastes stifled by the lack of means wherewith to acquire her desires for a vocal or instrumental training, and we determined to make possible

#### MUSICAL TRAINING WITHOUT COST

OVER five hundred girls are now working for these offers. Every report coming to us tells of easy success. Girls who started only two months ago are already within a few of the small number of subscriptions necessary for success. "It has come to me almost without an effort," writes one girl, "and I can scarcely believe that the easy work of the last two weeks means twenty weeks of free vocal training for me." The great advantage in these JOURNAL offers is that there is no competitive element in them. Every girl stands the same chance. It is not a question of who secures the largest number of subscriptions-the girl in the smallest village has the same good chance as the girl in the thickly-populated city.

#### THE MUSICAL HOME WE SELECTED

THE large conservatory selected by the JOURNAL to which to send our girls, is probably the best and most liberally equipped in the country. It is the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston. Girls from every State in the Union are within its walls. The most skilled teachers preside over it, while, in a domestic sense, it possesses all the advantages of a carefully regulated and refined home. Foreign musicians of prominence have recognized the standing of the Conservatory by personal visits and indorsement. During her last visit to this country, Adelina Patti honored the Conservatory by spending a morning in its different departments, and now recommends the institution over her own name.

#### WHY THE OFFERS ARE GENEROUS

THE JOURNAL is anxious that the largest possible number of girls shall take advantage of these offers for a free musical and vocal training, not because of any pecuniary profit to itself, for there is none. The simplest calculation will show, to any one who studies the offers, that we are not guided by any money consideration. On the other hand, each successful girl whom we send to the Conservatory means an actual financial outlay to the JOURNAL beyond the income. We have merely changed our methods of advertising. We have now extended these offers beyond the time originally set for their withdrawal, but they cannot be continued indefinitely, as any one can easily see. It is important, therefore, that girls enroll themselves on our books as desirous of trying for the offers. Any girl can learn all particulars by simply writing to the JOURNAL, and details will be forwarded to her. Remember that this is the best season of the year to secure subscriptions.

 $*_{k}$ \* Write and we will gladly tell you all about the idea.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL Philadelphia, Pa. Digitized by Google



MR. COATES cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which his young readers may desire help or information. Address all letters to FOSTER COATES, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



O more perplexing ques-tion presents itself to the lad ready to step the lad ready to step upon life's busy stage than the choosing of a trude or a profession. A good many boys, far too many, indeed, seem to prefer to go out into the world empty-handed. They distince trade because dislike a trade, because

it means hours of toil and study, and one's hands become rough, and clothing soiled by manual labor. Some boys seem to regard manual labor as degrading. They argue that they were born to better things; they console themselves with the reflection that they will be lucky enough to get on without very great labor, and they hope and pray that they will get through life without any drudgery. Later they find they have made a mistake. When they should be making giant strides on the road to success, they find themselves distanced by competitors who are better availabled for the by competitors who are better qualified for the race. It is too late, however. They builded their lives wrong. The foundation stone was not set properly, and the whole structure proves a failure.

#### EVERY BOY SHOULD LEARN A TRADE

If I had my way I would insist that every boy should learn a trade. It was so in the olden times, and it should be so now. The man who has a trade is a thousand times better equipped than the man who has none. Let every boy select the trade that best suits his ability, and promises the highest honors and remuneration. When he has mastered his trade, if he dislikes it, or it is not profitable, he can begin to study a profession, or his trade, if he dislikes it, or it is not profitable, he can begin to study a profession, or enter upon a commercial life. If he should fail in both of these, he is still master of a good trade—something that no one can take from him, no matter what exigencies may arise. The man who is master of a good trade is as independent as a millionaire. He need never want; he can find profitable work in any corner of the world. I do not say one word against a professional career. But I do say emphatically that the man who has a trade and a profession as well, need have no sear of the future. The boy who wants to can master a trade between the years of sixteen and twenty, and if he dislikes it, he still teen and twenty, and if he dislikes it, he still has time to study medicine, the law, or any other of the learned professions. But if he waits until he is twenty, or over, he may not have an opportunity or feel inclined to learn either.

#### A MILLIONAIRE'S VIEW OF SUCCESS

IT was my intention to have given promi-nence in this article to the views of the the Charles Pratt, the founder of the Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, one who grew up from a poor boy and became a rich man, whose later years were occupied in helping boys to fit themselves to become successful men. He had begun an article for THE LANES' Hong JOURNAL when he was beckoned over the dark river to his eternal reward. A few pages of river to his eternal reward. A few pages of the uncompleted article were found upon his desk the day after he died, as follows:

desk the day after he died, as follows:

"The education of a young man or young woman is, in a few words, embraced in the power of habit. Every young person needs to learn the power of attention, the value of industry, promptitude in beginning work, method, accuracy and dispatch in carrying it out, courage before difficulties, self-denial, self-control and temperance. These are the primary qualities, and the fundamental rules for success in life. And how these qualities can best be obtained is what we are seeking at Pratt Institute to illustrate,

"My general experience is that if a young

"My general experience is that if a young man desires to make a success of life, either in a professional way or in business, it will all depend upon the thoroughness with which he has learned the fundamental requirements of every successful man. These are outlined in the first thoughts expressed."

#### THE RIGHT THING FOR A BOY TO DO

IT is my general opinion," continued Mr.
Pratt in this article, "that the young
man or young woman whose education and
training have been such as to throw them in contact with material things; where the eye has been trained to see accurately through an ef-fort to learn to draw; where the senses have sen quickened to distinguish sounds; where the hand has been trained to careful, exact execution of work of any kind, whether planing a board or modeling a figure, are more likely to acquire the principles outlined above. The same principles, however, which less the young artist or artisan to be exact in the measurement of material things, or careful in the mechanic arts, can be developed through the study of language or mathematics, or the patient, careful, painstaking application to a knowledge of literature. The question which seems to me to be before our people is: "In what way can we develop these fundamental qualities with the greatest facility?" My thought is that this may be done through what is generally termed 'industrial art

work,' that is, teaching the eye to see, the hand to execute, while the mind is brought into active sympathy with these efforts,

"It is not to discard as unimportant the literary part of a person's education, but it is to develop specifically the power to think and see correctly. With the foundation of character laid on these general lines, I think the future of a young man's life depends upon the use he makes of the opportunities open to him. The thing that lies nearest at hand is the thing for him to do, whether it is a trade or a profession, and his success will depend upon the fidelity with which he makes use of upon the fidelity with which he makes use of his opportunities."

The article ends abruptly here, as did the ood man's life, but his work is going on and doing incalculable good.

#### THE VALUE OF A TRADE

I REMEMBER years ago, when I was a very young man, meeting John Rosch, the great ship-builder, in his ship-yard at Chester, Pennsylvania. I remember, too, what he said then about the value of a trade

"Young man," he said, laying his great, broad hand on my shoulder, and looking at me carnestly with his keen, steel-blue Irish eyes, "next to a clear conscience, a trade is as good a thing as any young man can have in this country. You can carry it with you all your life long; you have to pay neither rent nor taxes upon it, and it will help you around a sharp corner when most other things will fail."

I have never forgotten that utterance from a man who started in life—after landing in New York from Ireland—as helper to a ma-chinist, who became the leading ship-builder of his time, and who, up to the hour that he was stricken with a fatal illness, could take the place of any of his workmen, whether it was a man driving rivets, or an expert putting together the most delicate parts of a steamship's machinery.

Something very like what John Roach said, I beard another great man, who is now-dead, say. This was Peter Cooper, a man of whom American boys cannot know too much, and whom they certainly cannot too much

admire.

"If I had my way," said the venerable philanthropist, on the occasion to which I refer.

"I would give every boy a trade. Then I would have him stick to it, love it and be good to it. If he does, it will be good to him."

It was homsely language, but it was truthful, as boys will find if they will it so.

#### LATER INFLUENCES OF A TRADE

HAVE noticed one thing about some men who started in life from the carpenter's bench, from the forge or the mill, and who became great—they never entirely get away from the habits and influences of their early from the habits and influences of their early-life. They never lose the habits of diligence and of industry that they learned to acquire in the workshop. They may have drifted away from their original trade and become famous in some other pursuit, but they never get altogether away from their earlier environ-ments. Another thing that I have noticed is that these great men are more inclined to be proud of their skill as mechanics than of their successes in other lines. When I was in Europe last I saw Bismarck. I was somewhat surprised to hear he was more proud of his surprised to hear he was more proud of his skill as a brewer than of the fact that he had crushed France and unified the great German Empire. In this country there is practically no end to the number of men who found a trade the most valuable of all belps on the road to fame and fortune. I have the names of some of them before me as I write. I pass over the name of Andrew Johnson, who from a shoemaker's bench arose to be President of the United States. He lived and succeeded under conditions that do not exist now.

#### MECHANICS WHO HAVE SUCCEEDED

THERE is Thomas A. Edison, the greatest genius of our day. Learning telegraphy was the first thing that led him into that intimacy with electricity which has ended with him being its master; Andrew Carnegie was a telegrapher; Charles Pratt, whom I have mentioned above, and who did more to help pupper men to acquire trades than any man young men to acquire trades than any man whom I can mention, started in life as a ma-chinist; Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, was a shoenaker; William R. Grace, who was Mayor of New Whilam R. Grince, who was stayor of New York, and who is worth some twenty million dellars, was a butcher! the late George Jones, who, as editor of the New York "Times," was one of the most powerful men of his day, was a printer's "devil," in the same office with Horace Greeley when both were boys: with Horsce Greeley when both were boys; Jay Gould, the great finnecer, was first a tan-ner and then a surveyor: Dr. John R. Paxton, D. D., who preaches to the wealthiest congre-gation in the world, began life as a carpenter; Philip Armour, the Chicago millionaire, was a moulder; the late John Kelly, the famous politician, was a grate seller; John D. Rocke-feller, now worth one hundred and twenty-five million dollars, was a mechanic in Iron; Rev. Bobert Collyer, D. D., was a blacksmith;

John A. Mackay was a stone-mason before he became the owner of the Comstock Lode, and one of the richest men in the world; Jesse Seligman, the eminent banker and philanthropist, laid the foundation of his fortune by studying in the very poor night trade schools that existed when he was young; United States Senator Hill, of New York, was a printer; the late Henry W. Grady, the greatest orator the South has given us since the days of Calhoun, was also a printer. And so it goes. I could give scores of other names of men who were mechanics, or were skilled in trades and became great after serving faithtrades and became great after serving faithfully at their various tasks.

THE MAN WHO PUT DOWN THE WAR

THE MAN WHO PUT BOWN THE WAR

I NEARLY forgot one man. Abraham Lincoln once said that three forces put down
the Rebellion. As he put it they were: "The
Army of the United States, the Navy and Petroleum V. Nasby." The latter was the late
David R. Locke, owner of the Toledo "Blade,"
and the greatest satirist of his day. He was
the best specimen of the man who has learned
a trade and can never shake off its influence.
Even in his later years, and when he was
wealthy, he was more proud of the fact that
he was a good printer than of his reputation
as the favorite humorist of President Lincoln
I have seen him, when he had some subject in I have seen him, when he had some subject in have seen him, when he had some subject in his mind, go to a printer's case, and with com-posing stick in hand, set the type of the ar-ticle with his own hands, and he did his best work that way. Almost the last time I saw him he recalled the days when he was a boy in a country newspaper office. "I got my education there," he said. "Lying flat on the floor, with 'pied' matter all about me, I read the exchanges and such books as come read the exchanges and such books as came my way, and so the world opened up before

nie. Those were very happy days."

Such is the fascination that a trade well learned has for a man, even after he has passed beyond all necessity for retaining it.

#### A TRADE EASILY LEARNED NOW

THERE is no reason now why every boy should not have a trade. Be he rich or poor, the opportunities are alike ample. Indeed, they are the same. Doors have been thrown wide open in the behalf of all who wish to make use of the opportunities offered. Nothing is more easy now than to acquire a trade. You do not need to bind yourself to a certain employer for a certain length of time. trade. You do not need to bind yourself to a certain employer for a certain length of time and give up all other employment. To-day the bright boy of fifteen can learn a trade, and at the same time continue his education in its ordinary courses, or if compelled to leave school at that age, as very many boys are, and become a bread-earner, he has the chance still to learn any trade toward which he is inclined. The schools in which trades are taught are now open day and night, and Jack noust, indeed, he a dull boy if he can learn nothing in them. must, indeed, be nothing in them.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF THE LAND

I HAVE been looking, of late, into the workings of some of our industrial schools in New York, at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, the Manual Training School, of Philadelphia, and the schools in Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities. They are Philadelphia, and the schools in Chicago, 81.

Louis and other large cities. They suggested one thought. The American boy of to-day is rich in advantages that his father knew nothing of. I often hear boys say that there are no such chances to succeed now as there were a generation ago; that there is too much competition, and that all the pursuits in which success is to be won are overcrowded. Now boys who talk that way back knowledge. Now, boys who talk that way lack knowledge, and in most cases self-confidence as well. and in most cases self-confidence as well.
They would not succeed under any circumstances. As a matter of fact, boys, the paths that lead to success are as many and as broad as they ever were. What is more, the boy or young man who now treads these paths finds willing hands to belp him on his way. Men, who when they were boys, had to work four-teen to sixteen hours out of twenty-four for a cittance, and rick up an education as best pittance, and pick up an education as best they could, have not forgotten their early struggles, and the result has been schools like the Pratt Institute that now exist in many cities, and that are certain to be followed by others. The present is the very time for you to go in and succeed.

#### HOW THE BOYS ARE TAUGHT

OW am I to profit by these schools? Can I choose the trade I wish to learn?" These are among the questions that are, naturally enough, put to me. I can only answer them briefly. In the first place, there are schools that are entirely free, but these are not numerous. This system is yet in its infancy. When the public schools gener-ally in city and country towns have manual training departments connected with them, the learning of a trade will become something within the reach of every boy. In Philadelphia there is an excellent "Manual Training School," which is part of the public system. A full course in it covers four years, but any learning the public and the public system. boy who has any wish to go ahead may learn enough in that time to fit him for any walk in life. In the way of manual training he is taught in drawing—free hand, mechanical. architectural, design; in wood-working-putare making, carving, joinery, turning; in metal-working—chipping, filting, fitting; in smithing—iron, tin, brazing, casting, molding, and beside, electrical and mechanical engineering in all their branches. But in addition, these pursuits in which the hands of a man are factors, the young man is taught science, mathematics, literature, history and economics.

What is going to become of the young men

who go through a course like this and con-clude it with hand, and heart, and brain alike,

I will venture to answer that question for ou. In twenty years they will be the flower f our land. They will drive uneducated and unskilled labor from the field, and with their brains and their hands will exalt the name of their country.

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A STORY

BATHLAP



#### THE AUTHOR AND THE PUBLISHER

By A. S. Fragus



ERY few writers are aware of what is likely to happen of what is likely to happen after the long-sought-for publisher has at last been found. If the manuscript is thought worthy of publication, and the publisher desires it, you will be so notified, and one of the three following propositions will most likely be made to you:

1. They will publish the work at your expense.

pense.

2. They will publish the work at their expense, and pay you a royalty on all copies

Or, they will buy the manuscript from you, paying you a certain sum down.

If the first proposition is made, you will have to pay the entire cost of publishing. The first step is to consider the nature of the work, and what style of book it would be most befitting to pattern after. It is wise for you to select, wherever possible, a book as near as can be had such as you would like yours to be, in paper, type, size, binding, and number of pages, leaving some margin in the cost for originality in design of cover. Having decided this point to your mutual satisfaction, the next point will be to have an estimate made.

A N estimate of the cost of publishing the work will be submitted to you. Publishing means issuing the work complete for delivery to the public. Do not confuse the word "printing" with this, as the use of these two terms are confusing, and has often led to much trouble and annoyance. When a publisher states "it will-cost so much to print the book," this does not necessarily include the binding, etc. Publishers are much to blame in this respect. The estimate sent you will vary in form according to the custom of the house. Many simply send an estimate in a lump sum, as \$500 per thousand copies. Others will itemize the estimate as so much for composition per thousand ems, or so much per page, so much for paper, printing, folding, sewing and binding, covers, stamping, etc. The latter is the more satisfactory, as it enables you to see the various items that go to make up the cost. It invariably happens that the estimate is higher than would be the case were you to have the work done by some job printer. But, on the other hand, you are saved much annovance and care, for it follows that any reputable house that accepts your manuscript will issue it in a creditable and perfect manner, and will attend to all details; besides, you have the advantage of the publisher's imprint, or name, on your work. besides, you have the advantage of the pub-lisher's imprint, or name, on your work.

THE chances are a separate estimate will be I made for electrotyping; in other words, making a set of plates from which succeeding making a set of plates from which succeeding editions can be printed if desired. Whether to do this or not is a very difficult and important question. You will be called upon to decide this. You should seek the advice of your publisher on this point, as he is better able to judge, from the nature of your work, whether other editions are apt to be needed, though he, even, is very likely to err. For no one can tell—except in such cases where the nature of the book appeals to a very limited class of renders—how a book will sell. The great advantage of electrotyping is that you are ready at a moment's notice to print other editions if called for, and thus you are saved the cost of composition, that is, the compositors will not have to set up the work in type again. On the other hand, if the first edition is not sold, and consequently there is odition is not sold, and consequently there is no call for a second, you have a worthless set of plates on hand, from which you can derive no profit save selling them for old lead. This is one of the great risks of publishing.

NOTHER important item is the size of A the edition. Shall it be 500, 1000 or 5000? This you will also have to decide; again seek the advice of your publisher on this point. There is a considerable saving in issu-ing a large edition at once than issuing the same total at different periods, say 500 or 1000 at a time, the cost of press work and binding being a very important item. This is a very difficult problem to solve, and is another one of the great risks of publishing. If the book is a success, and you have a large edition on hand, you can supply the demand at once, and this is very important. It is a serious mishapif this is very important. It is a serious misinapit the book is selling and in demand, and it goes temporarily out of print until the new edition is published. Not only are sales lost, but the very success of the book is jeopardized, for the public is fickle in such matters, and if not to be had when asked for, is not apt to ask for it again. If it is not a success you have a large edition of worthless books on hand worth only so much waste paper. A sad end-ing to your speculation and success as an author, but, alas, a very common one.

HAVING decided these questions, an agree ment will be drawn up. You cannot be too careful in seeing that it is as complete as it is possible to make it. Don't leave anything to verbal understanding. Let it state

the exact amount of money you are to pay and for what, and how much is to be paid you; and at what times you are to pay and to be paid. The size of the edition, the exact style of the book, similar, say, to the one se-lected, how many editor's copies are to be used, what additional expense you are to be liable to in pushing the sale of the work, and the ex-act date when the book is to be issued etc. act date when the book is to be issued, etc.

THIS done, the publishers will proceed with the work. Before beginning, however, you will have to pay them one-half the amount of the estimate, and before completion the balance must be paid. In addition to this, you will have to pay for all show-bills, circulars, and newspaper advertising, and you must supply, free of cost, from 100 to 150 copies for editorial purposes. Your publishers, on their part, will advertise in the trade papers, see that editorial copies are sent out, that the book is shown to the trade. They will distribute them to the trade throughout the country, with show-bills and circulars. They are not likely to charge you the cost of sending them, as they are ant to be sent with other goods. But if the goods are returned to them, being unsold, the cost of postage or expressage is apt to be charged to you. They will generally pay you one-half the retail price. For instance, if your work retails at \$1.00, they will pay you fifty cents for each copy sold. An account will usually be rendered every three or six months, as may be agreed upon, and whatever is due you will be paid.

TF they accept your manuscript, and feel sat-

If they accept your manuscript, and feel satisfied that it is a good work, they will take the risk of publication themselves. In that event, you are at no risk whatever, nor are you liable for one dollar of expense. They will generally pay you a royalty of ten per cent on all copies sold. That is, supposing the retail price is \$1.50, you will receive fifteen cents per copy on all that are sold, with the exception of such as are used for editorial purposes, or become damaged in handling and thus rendered useless. Such copies as you desire for your own use are generally supplied to you at one-third off, or \$1.00 per copy, net.

THEY may offer to accept your manuscript and pay you a certain sum down, which if accepted deprives you of any further proceeds. They own the manuscript absolutely. This has two sides, of course. If the book turns out a failure, they lose and you win. If, on the other hand, it has a large sale, they reap the profits, and it is your turn to feel bad. This often happens. It is another one of the delightful risks of book publishing. The author should not depend entirely upon his publisher to push his book. He can do much himself in bringing the book to public notice, requesting friends to talk about it and ask for it; by sending copies to noted persons, in THEY may offer to accept your manuscript for it; by sending copies to noted persons, in short, the ingenuity of the author should be exercised to its utmost limits, but not exceed-ing the bounds of propriety and dignity.

#### A GIRLS' LITERARY CLUB

By LEIGH NORTH

CLUB for girls with the aim of mutual improvement and profit, may be organized in some such manner as this: The girls need not necessarily be of equal capacity or identical tastes. In fact, some diversity in these respects would be for the general advantage. But all who take part should be interested in reading and study, and have in some measure the desire and capacity to produce. The meetings may be held weekly or at longer intervals. The time occupied in reading, studying and discussing the various questions that will naturally arise. Once a month each member should hand in a story, sketch or poem (without signature), which should be read aloud, in turn, by the presiding officer, or an appointed reader. No name ing officer, or an appointed reader. No name being appended, the party should feel free to discuss the merits of each manuscript sub-mitted, criticise and suggest improvements, while at the conclusion a vote should be taken to which of those offered should be enas to which of those offered should be en-titled, in the general opinion, to the highest place. Each girl should endeavor, not so much to copy the style and manner of any particular friend, or admired writer, but to improve, prune and embellish her own nat-ural production. At stated intervals, some older and experienced literary friend should be invited to be present, and give the benefit of his or her opinion and criticism. One sub-ject might be agreed upon as the theme for all pens, or each individual could be left to her own inclinations, and the intermediate readings or study would, of course, bear upon the articles written. Patience, perseverance, and good-nature are most essential to the success of any such undertaking. Nothing would be accomplished were it pursued inter mittently, or taken up and presently dropped again. Nor unless all agreed to a free ex-pression of opinion, without offense, would the general criticism be of service. To this object, the absence of signatures would greatly conduce; though, doubtless, in time, some, if not all of the writers, would come to be recog-nized by their style. Faithfully carried out, such a plan forms a useful school for the young

# LITERARY . QUERIES

Under this heading the EDITOR will en-deavor to answer any possible question con-cerning authorship and literary matters.

A TEXAN,-Mrs. S. C. Perkins is the author of

G. G. S.—"The Ladies' Floral Cabinet," I am informed is no longer published.

BOONEY.—See A. E. H., in this column. Your writing is very good, and the paper of suitable size.

H. B. — I see no objection to your using in a magorine article the substance of a lecture you propose deliver-ing.

O. O.—"Brake's Magazine" is published in New York City. I cannot give you the address of "The American Raptist Flag."

J. E. R.—If you will send me your post office address, I will give your letter to Mr. John Preston True, who will answer your questions direct.

D. S.—"Home As Found," is the sequel to "Home-ward Hound," by Cooper, and "Wise and Otherwise," is the sequel to "A King's Daughter," by Pansy.

SCHEER.—The author of "Mildred's Ambition," published in the JOURNAL several years ago, is Mary J. Holmes. Price, \$1.50. The JOURNAL can supply it.

M. S. T.—Frances Campbell Sparhawk was born in Amesbury, Mass, 1853. She is the author of "A Lazy Man's Work," "Little Polly Biatchiey," and other books.

J. B. N.—It is a matter of mutual arrangement be-tween publisher and author as to who shall have a work illustrated. If the author has artistic abilities be may prefer to do it himself.

M. L.—You are quite correct. The author of "Plain Tales from the Hills." and many other short stories, is Rudyard Ripling, which is his real name. He was born in Bombay, India, in 1865.

Pax.—See J. B. N. You must prepare your manuscript perfect in every detail for the printer. Aim to have as few corrections as possible in the proof, as it is very expensive to make afferentious then.

J. 0.—The birthday book you have compiled is a good one, inasmuch as none have been made from that anihor as far as I am aware. Unfortunately, the demand for such books has largely fallen off. Send your manuscript complete to some publisher.

C. H. H.—Do not correspond with editors direct. They are too busy to pay attention to communications except on matters of direct interest to them. Simply address your manuscript to such periodical as you se-lect. It will find its proper place.

Fay, and P. C. N.—If your stories have appeared in point, it is highly improbable that any publisher would care for them, unless they be of such extraordinary merit as to be deemed worthy of reprinting. If you do send them, do not fall to state that they have already been printed.

I. R. W.—Louisa Mühlhack, now deceased, was the sors de plane of Clara M. Mundt. The American pub-lishers of her books are D. Appleton & Company, of New York, to whom you can write. [2] It is customary for an author to receive remaineration from a dramati-nation of his work by others.

A. T.—Miss Jane Porter was been in Great Britain, 1776, and died in 1830. She was the author of "Theddess of Warsaw," "The Scottish Chiefs," and several other works. (2) Regina Maria Roche, but in the same country in 1765 and died in 1845, was the author of "The Chieften of The Abbey," "Discarded Son," and others.

M. W.—You send me a printed slip from the editor of a magazine enclosed with your article returned to you. I cannot aid you as you request in judging from its polite terms, which part of it applies to your manuscript. No editor can take upon himself to criticise or advise Bend it to some other magazine as the circular suggests.

NAINA.—In addition to such magazines as "The Century," Harper's," "Seriboer's," etc., you will flad much brief and interesting reading in "The Review of Reviews," Current Literature, "Short-Stories," (2) "The Phonographic World," and Frank Harrison's "Short-head Magazine," are two good journals on the subject of phonography.

A. E. H. AND MANY OTHERS.—If you will consult the Literary Queries columns of the back numbers of the JOURNAL, you will find many directions to young writers, how manuscript should be prepared, how to send k and what to de generally. Read the articles that have appeared "In Literary Circles," and I think they will assist you.

May.—See A. E. H. in this column. The dedication of a book to any person by an author is generally a token of esteem and regard on the author's part. In the early part of this century it was more common than now, and publishing was more costly. The dedication was generally in return for financial support in publishing the work.

M. E. M.—It is impossible for any editor to say when or how soon be will be able to give an answer regard-ing a manuscript. You must remember that he is the re-ciplest of many favors in the way of manuscripts, and that it takes time to have them read and decided upon. They must take their term. It may be weeks, perhaps months, before they are reached.

J. M. V.—I hardly know how to advise you to spend the amount of money you sinte for a library. If you have no books at present, certain standard authors are essential, and should be purchased at once. If, on the other hand, you have a beginning, it might be better, as you propose, not to buy all at once, but by degrees such books as you may feel you will need.

To Conscission DENTS.—I must again call attention to the fact that I cannot answer questions sent to me re-questing authors of pocifical quotations. It is simply impossible, and no activation will be paid to them. See the breading of this column. I must also request that is every case you send me your full name and address. It will be confidential, and may be of advantage to you.

E. W.—Had you given me your address, I would gladly have written to you direct. Literary work at the beginning is uncertain, and it is very difficult to make a living at it, unless you have name and reputation. I should certainly advise you to make the effort if you feel you have the genulus for it. Brad! "Writing for the Dollar," in the October number of the Jorna-

L. E. O., BERREUBA.—I would suggest, as a suitable book for a box. "Tom Brown's School Days," and " Little Women," by Louisa M. Alesti, for a girl. The Journal, will supply you with such books as you desire, viz. charies Kimgsiey, Longfellow, Havergal, or any others, If you had given your full name and address I should have been pleased to have sent you such a list of books as you desire.

A. M. M.—Copyright does not protect an idea. You can use the same provided you treat it in an original manner. You must prove that you have done so, and not copied bodily. It is half form, however, to take the piot of another's story and make a poem of it, and publish it noder your name, thereby claiming it as yours. Deg't do it. Be original, and do not be guilty of periodning the work of others to your own credit.

R. I.—Liberary bureaus materially assist authors in placing their manuscript. Publishers who employ readers rely largely upon their judgment. There is very little fear of their suppressing a meritorious writer from fear of successful rivalry. I have not read. "Memorable Events" or "The Wilch of Jamessown," and therefore cannot advise year which is the most frustworthy. Cotton Mather wrote "Wooders of the Invisible World."

Millsono Baro.—I am indebted to one of our read-ers, who has kindly sent me the following valuable, and not generally known information regarding John Lodand: He was born at Millsed, Kent Co., Delaware, March 9, 1785. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, but getting into trouble with the fac-nity, he did not graduals. After a theiling and roman-ic episode cencerning a beautiful young woman of his native village, he began a Wersary career, and became windly known. He sestmed the sorn & planes of Mil-ford Bard at the beginning of his literary life. He died in 1898. His biography is now being prepared for the press.

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\*\* MISS MAUDE HAYWOOD will be glad through this Department to answer any questions of an Art nature which her readers may send to her. She cannot, however, undertake to reply by mail; please, therefore, do not ask her to do so. Address all letters to MISS MAUDE HAYWOOD, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### PAINTING IN WATER COLOR

PIRST PAPER

#### A FEW PRELIMINARY SUGGESTIONS



ZATER COLOR as a medium bas charms all its own. It has unlimited capabilities in the hands of an experi-enced artist, and yet is particularly suited to the early efforts of the

the early efforts of the amateur. The indescribable delicacy, transparency and freshness obtainable by a skillful worker, and the apparent ease with which very rapid and effective sketches can by its means be produced, create the desire in so many to dabble in the art. I say apparent ease advisedly, for, as a matter of fact, a master's hund is required to create in a few broad washes or strokes of the brush a life-like impression of a passing phase of nature, gleam of stuckine, or a transient pose. Clever sketching, properly so called, for the term is often misapplied to more elaborate work which can justly lay no claim to the title, is hardly to be expected of beginners. Let them at first be content to make careful studies, and so gradually learn to master their materials that in time they will for themselves discover the surest and quickest method of expressing the effect they desire. It is a golden rule for those happily conscious of their own ignorance never to stint work, but astiently to work over a drawing until of their own ignorance never to stint work, but patiently to work over a drawing until have done the very utmost they can

with it.

Now, as to materials. They need not be many, but must be of the best. As far as the colors are concerned a simple pulette is infinitely to be preferred, flot only as easier to manage but as producing the cleanest, truest and most forcible work. It is better to buy only just what is needed to begin with, and not the boxes ready filled by the manufacturers. A list of the most useful colors for a beginner is often asked for. With the following it is passible to paint in any and every kind of subject and style: Ivory black, indigo, Antwerp or Prusslan blue, cobalt, burnt umber, raw umber, burnt sienna, raw sienna, vanwerp or Frassian bine, cobait, burnt umber, raw umber, burnt sienna, raw sienna, van-dyke brown, yellow ochre, chrome yellow, Indian yellow, lemon yellow, orange cadmi-um, crimson lake, rose madder, brown mad-der, light red, vermilion, terre verte, emerald green and Chinese white, which is only to be used in cases of necessity. If the artist par-ticularly wishes to add to this list, some more of the chromes or cadmiums are often useful. ticularly wishes to add to this list, some more of the chromes or cadmiums are often useful, especially in pointing yellow flowers, but they are not indispensable, and, I repeat, the simpler the paletie the better. Brushes should be of sable, and carefully selected; three or four of varying sizes are plenty. One should be large, for broad washes, and none need be very fine, unless for painting small faces, for a large brush which comes to a condneed be very fine, unless for painting small faces, for a large brush which comes to a good point will do very small work, and it is well, with a view to boldness of execution, to always use as targe a brush as possible. A few hints as to the preservation of these treasures, which, if well chosen, they veritably are; for with inferior tools it is well-nigh impossible for even the best worker to produce good results. With care they will fast for years; in ignorant hands they may be ruined in a week. Do not leave them full of color, or lying wet, or in the water; do not endeavor to coax color with them from a dried-up pan; keep an old with them from a dried-up pan; keep an old brush for this purpose; do not, in putting them away, allow the hairs to become bent. The paper should be Whatman's hand-made,

finer or coarser, according to the subject, and also to individual taste to a great extent. For work or sketching, the blocks containing layers of paper, from which the sheets can be removed as they are used, are very useful. If the paper is bought in sheets it must be stretched before painting upon it. This can be done either in one of the frame-boards can be done either in one of the frame-boards sold for the purpose, or by menus of glue or paste on an ordinary drawing-board. In either case the paper must be thoroughly wetted first, since in drying it contracts and so becomes stretched. The best paste is made in the ordinary way with flour, a small lump of glue about the size of a walnut to a pound jar of paste being added to strengthen it. Although stretching the paner is really a very though stretching the paper is really a very casy matter, it seems to present so many diffi-culties to the beginner that a few simple directions may be acceptable. Bend up about half an inch of the paper all around, and keeping this edge dry, proceed to thoroughly soak the rest of the paper with clean water, a clean sponge and clean lingers. Nothing is more disagreeable to work upon than solled paper. Then rub the paste onto the dry edge—being careful not to let any drop or smear on to the face of the paper—and with a clean rag press it into contact with the board. Allow it to lie flat, and to dry spontaneously, when every wrinkle should disappear, and the sheet present a surface inspiring in its smoothness and spollessness.

#### A FEW WORDS TO DESIGNERS



VERY great number of letters come from the readers of this department asking various questions as to the possibilities of a career for women hadesignets, as to the practical details of the training neces-

of the training necessary, and as to the best means of finding a market for the work of these who already consider themselves competent to undertake it.

In the first place, with regard to whether the designs made by American women are likely to find a ready sale, the answer is emphatically Fis—if they are of the right kind, and there is no reason why they should not be as good as those of any other nation. But the difficulty, as a general rule, lies here at the very outset, in the fact that very few seem to have the faintest ides of what the art of deto have the figurest idea of what the art of de-signing really is, and of the eternal truths and signing really is, and of the eternal truths and principles upon which it is founded. In the judgment of men competent to give an opinion, the characteristics of the daughters of this nation render them pre-eminently ca-pable of the highest artistic development. They are original and poetic, and, furthermore, are extremely quick of apprehension, capable when once an idea is presented to their minds of giving it practical expression. Therefore, the whole aim of art being to express the truths of nature, it will be seen that the very foundation of a designer's education must consist in learning to see those truths. Every truths of nature, it will be seen that the very foundation of a designer's education must consist in learning to see those truths. Every one who aspires to any career in art must grow to realize that the fundamental laws and principles which govern all things in heaven and earth are identical, and to recognize the same forms alike in the orbit described by a planet as in the vegetable or mineral kingdoms, in physics, in chemistry, in all nature and in all science, because they are, from greatest to least, stamped with the impress of the hand of the same Creator. Art that is not animated by these vital principles is dead, just as a religion where the truth is not worked out by faith in the life of each individual is dead, and as the body from which the spirit has fled is dead also. Those who so misapprehend the high nature of an art vocation as to imagine that copying or imitation—by taking other men's designs and analting them over in a slightly different form—has any legitimate right to be called designing, are doomed to a certain and a well-deserved failure. The fraud is recognizable at once, it is too painfully common; while, on the other hand, the work inspired directly by nature, translated by a human mind, and therefore original, inasmuch as it is the individual expression of an actual truth, however simple or even crude it may be, is equally certain of a quick appreciaactual truth, however simple or even crude it may be, is equally certain of a quick apprecia-tion. Herein is the whole point. The king-dom of art, like the kingdom of God, lies within each one; the vital spark which makes the art, whether it is painting, sculpture, music or poetry, a living thing, exists in the soul of the individual, and can neither be bought nor sold. sold.

sold.

To come to one or two practical questions. The great mistake made by so many is that money is, in fact, the one and only object of their desire. When a man wishes to shoot a bird on the wing, if he aims directly at it he will lose both the bird and his powder also. So in art. To aim beyond the money is the surest way of obtaining it. The best preparation for the profession of designing is undoubtedly a good general training in an art school of undenlable standing, preferably choosing one where the course is specially intended for those whose study of art is with a view to its practical application to decoration or manupractical application to decoration or manufacture; but the really important thing is to get a good general education of the mind, the eye and the hand. A roan or a woman who can draw well has a better chance, from a can draw well has a bester chance, from a merely funancial point of view, than anyone who, without the necessary fundamental train-ing, has merely acquired the knowledge of some technical details in order to produce drawings which may be practical, but do not rise above the dead level of worn-out and commonplace conventionality. Certain schools profess to teach in so many, or rather in so few, lessons, the whole art of designing for some particular branch to those without any previous knowledge of art. This is a sheer impossibility, and money invested in such a way is simply wasted. No one would expect to be able to compose music on the strength of a few weeks' study, and the case is analogous. Worse yet is the idea that the requisite education can be given by corres-pondence; for while in some kinds of work, a knowledge may perhaps be gained solely through written teaching, this mode of instruction is particularly unsuitable for the study of practical designing. In speaking thus strongly the object is, if possible, to deter those who can ill afford it from a mistaken outlay of their money, and from inevitable disap-pointment and failure.

### HELP IN FYOUR OWN WORK

Under this heading I will be glad to answer every month questions relating to Art and MAUDE HAYWOOD.

To MANY CORRESPONDENTS-I must repost that there are certain questions that it is quite impossible for me to answer in this column, shhough it am always ghad to give all the help in my power in those who write to goe about their individual work or aims. At the same time. I cannot give the names and addresses of firms, nor recommend private teachers, nor say where oil paintings can be disposed of. Neither can I answer by mail. All whose letters contain these or similar queries will pieuse consider them replied to by this

Mas, I. J.—The sole "mainterism" necessary is the ability to tay the palent on very thinly and amouthly. You need only use frush spirits of turpestine is passe-ing on the linen and slik for the purpose you describe.

Rigon, -1 do not know of any five school for music like that of the Cosper Institute for Art. You should write to the office of This Lavaus' House Jones at for the particulars of their offices of free musical training.

New Representation A design of wild roses, at of degwood, would be subable for your white lines such lined with light those suito. These before single is drawing, and comparatively user to paint.

Y. L. H=(1) In palaring in oils on obsesse-cloth, mix the colors with fresh spirits of torpentine, to prevent them spreading. (2) Either oils or water-colors may be used upon silk ribbon, but the latter are preferable. Gum-antico, when employed with water-colors, is initially with water, but it is not needed at all when palaring on silk.

MARGARET—The information that you ask for is given in an article emittled, "Women in Hintmates," published in this assumer of the Jutanat. The drawings are made with hints lak, on Bristobboard, of course, you can do such work at your own home, as drawings are easily sent through the mails to any part of the country.

I. F.—In painting a tiger-filly, the color may be obtained by using light, methons and orange cadmium. Afterwards ginzing where necessary with ruse-madder. Lay the shadows in first with raw umber. The spots may be of raw umber and crimoso-take, using the same color fur the staneous, and accentuating the latter, if required, with brown madder.

M. D.—Seitinble flowers for painting on Nile-green sails, intended for a dress, would be either the large flowering elemants, in delicate masure that, or tea roses, if for evening war, it is advasable to look at concrobe-ing by artificial light, as the pointing advances, in order to be sure that you are getting life right effect, as all shades of violet and yellow are liable to appear mech changed when thus same.

Mrs. W. H. C. L.—For the local color and shadows of a glass goldet, we whole, yellow order, mw umber, cobalt and trory-black. The reflections thrown by stronoiding objects will particle of their lints. Glass should be painted suggestively, with but few touches, the not casy to represent really well—unless you know how, and when you do, like many other apparently difficult things. It becomes a wonderfully simple matter.

Sussemmer.—The following is a receipt for a copying tablet, which I can personally answer for. Steep two concess of glue in four onners of water nutli the latter is absorbed. Add eight concess of glycerine, four to six drope of carboils celd and a small imap of withing. But this toto a secrepun over the fire, and side well all is well mixed; then pour it out into a shallow in and leave it to cool. Before using it, pass a damp sponge over the surface.

R. H. B. AND D. S.—The address of the Cooper Institute is Eighth street and Fourth avenue. New York City. Write to the Hopertunedent of the Women's Art School. You may have to wait for some little time after making your application before a varance occurs. In your position you cannot do better than avail your self of the free course of study oftend there to breeze who are stiling to work, but who cannot affect to pay for their own art schamber.

W. C. S. D.—The best way to dispose of designs for wall papers is to entend them to the different manu-facturers, either sending them by mail enclosing stamps for their returns if unvalishin, or taking them person-ally. The latter is the better plan where it is possible, in order to bear inver to make the designs, get your in-struction from a successful practical designer. The techasical part is not hard to acquire; but as I have said before, anyone who undertakes this work right to be naturally original and creative. Designs that are seen imitations are extremely unsatiable.

I. E.—Soak the photograph in cold water until it flows off the card of florif. The painting yet speak of is widently crystoleom, and the receipt given for the poste to be used in mounting the photographs on glass for this work is as follows; Take several large table-spoonfuls of arrow root, and this gradually with a little cold water, then pour on some warm water until guilts input, and put it has an eagle-thred susceptance a dear fire; stir all the time while on the fire, and remove after it has been on one stirute; do not inflow to helf; pour the mixture thus, made into a small jar and keep it covered.

o. M. R.—I will try to answer your question more fully in an article at some future time. In sketching animals from nature aim chiefly to get the and action into the drawings. When makings study of an ani-mal having king or thick fie, he specially careful to realize the form beneath, and draw very assumitely the joints, and those portions of the body which are least hidden by the growth of the hair. As you will find that your models never keep the same pesition for long to-gether, practice studying their satisticles and attempting to respectace them from memory. Make many skytches of single timbs, It is a first that this beauch of art requires more than rivet is special self and na-ternal aptitude, but sowth may be done by patient, con-scientious work.

scientious work.

J. A. C.—(1) The colors to be used in marine moon-lights are not arbitrary. A world mixture for a night sky is twoy-black, vellow other and white, adding permanent blue or relatif, according to the color steared; with white, epimiesa and rew-moders around the moon listed. The san reflects the sky links; probably tensor yellow will be needed for the parliance of light caused by the moise shishing on the water. (1) Simple frames in antirols woods are article and inexpensive, (1) to not possible to give declaric advice without a fuller knowledge of the requirements of the case. (3) Hang the pirture on a line with the eye of a man of average bright. (4) Do not varieth a politing until some months after it is flatched, and then use mastle or copal. If you wish to varieth it at all.

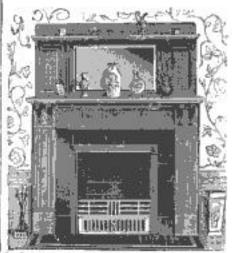
If you wish to various it at all.

Micronerrie—(1) The only way in which you can learn to min your colors is by practice and experience. If you are not able to have personal teaching, you would probably find a bandbook beloud a first. [13] The general rule in publishing flowers is to commonce by blocking in the shadows, drawing them very excelling with every stroke of the beach; afterwards put in the local tones in such a way that every teach has a meaning. Pay head to getting the drawing, the color, and the light and shade as much like the original so possible, and the inchinique will take care of liked. (2) we answer to "Many Cartespendents," (4) The series of handbooks published by Winser & Newton, and precentice at all art deuters, are very good. They include treatless on almost every branch of work.

18. D.—Voir operation as to whether designing is a

almost every branch of work.

B. D.—Your question as to whether designing is a predishic profession, is a hard one to answer satisfactority. To a successful designer it is were predishing but competition is herene than it flowerly was, and many things go to make up sucress. Technical knowledge is, of contrast, requisite, and everyone, with patience, dan galp it; but adment is not sufficient. It is increased to be able to create and originate object; and though the infent may be ruitivated, it must be, to an extent, inhere. Much disappointment has resulted from winner taking however from teachers prefessing to teach designing, who, though preserving a knowledge of the principles of the art, have no experience in their application in a good school specially deviced to the study of art in its practical branches, such as the New York institute for Art Artisens.



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#### WIFE'S HOUSEHOLD ALLOWANCE



VERY woman likes to have money to spend as she pleases. Indeed, this desire is not pecu-liar to women, men share in it, but as it is universally conceded to be their prerogative, there is no necessity for emphasizing the fact in their behalf. To "do what I will with mine

own" is an instinct implanted deep in human nature, and when natural impulses are thwarted or perverted mischief is sure to fol-

T the time a woman marries, her husband A T the time a woman marries, her husband theoretically takes her into partnership. She has as much right in the joint assets of the firm as he has. It is true that he carns the money, but it would be of little use to him in making and maintaining a home without the aid of his wife. By wise administration and prudent management she makes it go as far as possible, and greatly increases its purchasing capacity. We do not need Benjamin Franklin to remind us that a penny saved is a penny earned. She may justly be considered a direct contributor to the resources of the firm.

WHEN a man has the misfortune to lose WHEN a man has the misfortune to lose his wife, if there is no member of his household who can take her place he discovers that a housekeeper is a costly luxury. Beside the first expense, he finds that it makes a great difference in the out-go whether there is a person at the head of affairs devoted to his interests, or one who is serving merely for an expected return. One is faithfully striving to manage his property in the most economical namer, while he is fortunate if the other is not wilfully wasting it. The contrast will manner, while he is fortunate if the other is not wilfully wasting it. The contrast will force itself upon him when he makes up his balance sheet, if it has not impressed itself before in a thousand ways. If the services which a wife renders in the home have a pen-niary value, why should she not be entitled to a fair share of the funds of the firm, whose money she is saving, to be expended at her discretion?

A T first sight an allowance seems almost an insult to the woman who has a joint right with her husband to all his possessions.

When two persons are truly one they can have
no separate interests or belongings. But when
one holds the purse strings and the other has one holds the purse strings and the other has to ask for every penny she receives from it, she is placed in what is to most women an ex-tremely humiliating position. It is bad enough when there is perfect love and confi-dence to soften it; if, unhappily, these are ab-sent, it is a constant source of irritation that might be avoided.

THE husband, knowing the extent of his resources, or the probabilities of his income during the year, can decide what amount he can afford to spend upon his family, apportioning this as he does his insurance premiums, or any other legitimate business demand. If he places this sum unreservedly in the hands of his wife he will find that it is spent much more judiciously than if it were doled out as the necessity for each expenditure doled out as the necessity for each expenditure arose. A monthly allowance is usually the most satisfactory. The principle is the same, whether it costs fifty dollars, or five hundred; or five thousand to maintain the house.

WOMAN unaccustomed to the use of A WOMAN unaccustomed to the use of money will no doubt make mistakes at first, but she will soon learn by experience that if she exceeds her limit one month she must retreach the next to make up for it, and expenses will fall naturally into their proper propertion. If a woman is such an utterly incapable and irresponsible being that she can be used to be used to be underly incapable and irresponsible being that she can be used to be upon the state of the can be used to be used to be upon the state of the can be used to be used to be upon the state of the can be used to be used to be used to be used to be upon the state of the used to be upon the state of the used to be used to be upon the used to be used to be used to be used to be upon the not be trusted with money lest she should squander it, she is not fit to be at the head of any man's home.

It is always more satisfactory to pay in ready money; where this is impossible the monthly bills can at least be kept within fixed limits, and there should always be a margin of spending money. A sensible, energetic woman takes delight in making her allowance go as far as possible. Children und servants, dress, food, fuel and light all bave their proper share. If by skillful management she can contrive to save something it will not be expended selfishly. When she makes gifts she will feel that it is her own she is giving. Instead of separating her from her husband, the sense that she is working side by side with him for a common object will only make the boad firmer and unite them more closely.

ELEGABETE BORNSON SCOVE share. If by skillful management she can con-

ELINABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

THE BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

By HELEN JAY



HE secret of many a ruined life lies between the lids of a bad book read at the formative period. The home was protect-ed against malaria, but the germs of evil thought were allowed free cutrance. In other cases habits of reading were

allowed free entrance. In other cases, habits of reading were not inculcated by placing near the restless little hands traps of information painted with illustration and story. There is such a thing as mental dyspepsia. A child fed upon candy develops an abnormal appetite for sweets, rejecting solid food. So the brain may be surfeited with sentimental love stories and unnatural adventure until it loses all taste for anything more substantial.

and unnatural adventure until it loses all faste for anything more substantial.

Children and animals for a brief time in the lives of the former, associate upon terms of perfect equality. The little girl would not be surprised at any time to have her kitten pour her woes into her sympathizing ear. She cares nothing for Jack the builder, but is devoted to "the cow with the crumpled born." Taking advantage of this fact, natural history can be taught in most delightful guise. Fable, fact and fancy can unite in sowing the seeds of habits of observation and love for all thiogs both great and small. Books like Uncle Remus's "Little Folks in Feathers and Furs." "Queer Pets at Marcy's," "What Darwin Saw," and Wood's "Homes Without Hands," are a few of a numerous class indicating the character of one division of the ideal library for the of one division of the ideal library for the child. To these may be added Kingsley's "Water Babies" and Buckley's "Fairy-land of Science.

of Science."

I would also enter a plea for "Mother Goose;" never let that dear old lady be banished from the shelves. Place her side by side with "Dollie Dimple" and the Rollo and Bessie books for the very little ones.

Every boy wants something to happen. He glories in adventure, and gloats over a narrow escape. Before he falls into the hands of "Dick the Scalper of the Plains," introduce him to the "Pathfinder" and all his kin. In order that he may have an intelligent idea of the him to the "Pathfinder" and all his kin. In order that he may have an intelligent idea of the Indians, for after those Indians in some fash-ion he will go, let him read Morehead's "Wanneta, the Sioux" and "Our Wild In-dians," by Col. Dodge. The works of School-craft, Francis Parkman and Catlin contain accurate accounts of the customs of the tenen craft, Francis Parkman and Catlin contain accurate accounts of the customs of the tepse lighted up by camp-fires and alive with hunting scenes. "A Century of Dishonor," and "Romona," by Helen Hunt Jackson, will make the average boy less eager to buy a scalping-knife and leave home in search of vengeauce, From Mrs. Custer's "Following the Guidon" and Captain King's "Campaigning with Crook," he will get the genuine ring and dash of battle without profanity, or inisleading statements of the delights of life free from family restraints.

from family restraints.

The pit-fall that lies in wait for the sister of the boy reader of equal age is sentiment. She is apt to become devoted to novels not of the best apt to become devoted to novem he in or size ex-type but those full of the love making of very commonplace people over whom the novelist throws a misleading glamor. She needs two things—occupation, and contact with whole-some characters. In a most successful edu-cational institution the teachers have found the

some characters. In a most successful educational institution the teachers have found the following books helpful in interesting girls in needlework and in the details of home life:

"A Bendle of Letters to Blasy Girls," Grace Dodge: "Beauty in Dress," Miss Oakey:
"Onr Girls," Dio Lewis; "What Girls Can Do.", Phyllis Brown; "Manners and Social Usages," Sherwood, and "We Girls" and "Real Folks," by Mrs. Whitney, not forgeting "Gentle Bread-winners" and "Mollie Bishop's Family," by Catherine Owen.

The development of character is charmingly portrayed by Sophia May in her Quinnebaset series, consisting of "Our Helen," "The Doctor's Daughter," "Quinnebaset Girls," "The Asbury Twins" and "Janet." Miss Alcott's "Little Men," Little Women, "An Old-Fashioned Girl" and "Eight Cousins," teach such sweet lessons of family love and loyalty that we cannot afford to banish them for newer comers. "One Day's Weaving" and "John Jack," by Lynde Palmer, teach the importance of self-control and the blessing of work for others, "A New England Girlbood," by Lucy Larcon, is a mental and moral tonic. "The Titcomb Papers" of Dr. Holland, and "Girls and Women," by E. Chester, meet almost every question which puzzles the growting girl. With equal prolit a boy might read Mathew's "Getting On in the World," Thaver's "Tact, Push and Principle," Eggleston's "How to Educate Yourself" and "Thrift," "Self Help" and "Character," by Samusel Smiles, Washitugton's "Rules of Civility," may well be added. Washington's "Rules of Civility," may well be added. Everyone knows the child's love for a true

story. To meet this want are works like brake's "Indian History for Young Folks," and his delightful "Legends of the New England Coast," Kingsley's "Heroes," Coffin's "Boys of '76," Fiske's "War of Independence," Mrs. Strickland's "Queens of England," "Historic Girls" and Abbott's smaller historic

Perhaps there is no part of a child's education so overlooked as his political training. He should draw in Americanism with his first breath of literature. "Politics for Young America," by Nordboff, will help him accurately to define his their state. America," by Nordboff, will help him accurately to define his rights and duties as a citizen before he is trusted with the ballot, and Hale's "A Man without a Country" will clinch his patriotism, Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster," Irving's "Sketch Book," Hawthorne's "Twice-Told Tales," "Old Town Folks," by Mrs. Stowe, and the "Grandissimes," by Cable, as types of American literature should be given preference.

Lamb's "Shakespeare for Children," Whitter's "Ballads," Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn" and "Hiawatha," satisfy a child's dramatic instinct and natural love of rhyme. Hawthorne's "Wonder Tales," and

the "Childhood of the World," by Clodd, are books which sow seeds of wide culture and pure imagination.

Pure imagination.

A book may be said to fail in its mission if it does not tend to make the body stronger, the mind clearer and the soul purer. It must not be simply good, but good for something. "A Noble Lafe," "My Mother and 1," "John Halifax," "Ben Hur," "In His Name," "Ten Times One," and the "Boyhood of Christ," are builders of spiritual muscle.

Granted that the mother has these books, how shall she add to her store? First, by bearing in mind the general laws which we have indicated, and from time to time buying the best authorities on the subjects stated. Sec-

indicated, and from time to time buying the best authorities on the subjects stated. Second, by nover trusting to the name either of an author or publisher to the extent of placing in her child's hand a book of whose contents she is ignorant. Third, by clinging to the standard works of tried authors, instead of being allured by "Christmas literary novelties." Fourth, by realizing that most of the books delighted in by children were written for older people. Fifth, by carefully choosing a good periodical which, bound at the close of each year, will in time multiply itself into each year, will in time multiply itself into a library



#### HOW I MANAGED A BABY

HOW I MANAGED A BABY

This is how i managed. I must tell you that I had been considerably impressed by the results of my sister-in-law's training of her one baby, and determined to be as successful with my reduct and obstreperous boy as she had been with her delicate little girl. The exact system she had followed I had not at the time the means of succertaining; but this is what I did: When my baby was three meaths' old I began. Every murning I laid him down, and for five whole minutes left him free to kick or cry, or generally amoso himself. During that time I neither looked at nor spoke to him-bard as it sometimes was to be firm. Gradually the five minutes grew to ton, and so on, till when he was ten meather old he would sit on the rug or stramble around unnoticed for an hour, not easy contented but happy, absorbed in play with his various simple boys. Meathers I was free be employ that hear to so in any way that seemed best in mr. Then would follow a belet game of runns, and by that thus to so in instead with the chamberwork and was result to carry bely out for his walk, after which he slept till dinner time. The awardantages of this system are obvious, and even had I been able to hire a dozen girl i and finished have deviated from it.

\*\*CARROLLERY\*\*

#### TREATING AN AFFLICTED CHILD

MY first baby, an eight-pound hoy, was born the eleventh day of December, and I can truthfully say "then my troubles began," and for the benefit of any poer mother who, like myself, has faithfully searched through all ber old Journals for help in a similar trouble. I want to give my experience.

From the beginning I had not sufficient milk, and the little fellow could not digest cow's milk or condensed milk or anything with a suspicion of milk in it; then came a weary trial of prepared foods, almost all of which tailed for milk, but which we yield with and wither a my time with a suspicion of milk in it; then came a weary trial of prepared foods, almost all of which tailed for milk, but which we ried with and when the head of any time of the milk of the milk, but which we ried with and the head of the milk of the sum of the milk of the sum of normatice and did not thrive. In the milet of it all we found be was repared. Buy after day, and night after night, for hours at a time, we would shand try to hold this rupture in place, with the poor little fellow screaming with pain, until he was five meatin old. Hoping we wently find a bool to agree with him, which would fatten him, thereby healing the rupture and saving bin the agency has we supposed) of wearing a tross, we were finally nitrised to give the halv cream (one past creams to three of uniter making it stronger as the baby could stand it), and in "put a tross on immediately." We first ried the cream, witch we found to agree with him perfectly, and then gut on the tross which, much to our surprise, nother woorded nor fretted him, and that week he began to gain. He is now eight menths old, weight eighteen pounds, has six testh, is well and strong and has entirely recovered from his rupture. In closing, let me way to all mothers having babies likewbe afflicted, pat on the trust of once, and try the cream, without making to go through the whole ratalogue of "Baby Foods."

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE

#### A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE

A MOTHER'S influence over her children begins at a very early age, earlier than one would fillnk unless able to judge from experience.

A neat, tody mether will make a user child, and a pleasant, cheerful mother a picusant child, while the mother. A peat, tody mether will make a user child, and a pleasant, cheerful mother a picusant child, while the mother who babtimally wears a frown and allows berself to speak either in a sharp or feetful ione, will som find her little ones following the example she has unconsciously given them, and probably wonder why they are so disagreeable or fretful, instead of being pleasant and cheerful.

If my boy comes is from school in a freeful mood and I meet him in the same mood, what would be the result? I would not be in that way bein lim to overcome his freefulness, and wield an influence for goodover him. But if I meet him with a pleasant word, and finding there is no particular cause for his freefulness, pass if over for the lime being and interest him in something else, to take his thoughts from himself and his function wrongs, here suickly the mood changes and he is my own pleasant boy again. When he is himself, I can successfully tell him of the wrong he has done in aboving binasel to become so fretful.

But to always wisel a good influence, a mother must be ever on the worth that she does not, by her pown shortcomings, piace any obstacle in the pathway of the little ones infruenced to be core. And above all things else, always keep a promise made to them.

#### A CURE FOR BOW-LEGS

A CURE FOR BOW-LEGS

CAN any of the methers in "Mothers' Curser" tell
always groupe out in his carriage until this summer when
while away in the country. Of course he was running
about out of doors all the time, and I noticed his lettle
legs are getting quite "bandy." I think they call it, from
the knoes down : they carre slightly to the ankle. His
feet do not turn over nor do they burn in, and it may be
they will get all right assies, but I do won this limbs to
be straight and woll-shaped. He is a healthy, chubly
little fellow of nearly two years. I shall be glad to hear
of any plan I can halp it.
A Disvocracy or "Motricem' Consecu."

A singular mode of the modern for the property.

A simple mode of treatment for how-legs is A supper mode of treatment for sow-legs is to have a layer or two of thick leather mulled the entire length of the soles of the shors, on the soles edge. For knock-knees the teather must be applied on the inner edge, thus turning the feel out. Any shoemaker can put it on. The shors must be without heels. Dedinary apparatus for these deformation, nor Ordinary apparatus for these deformities, par-ticularly knock-knee, is too cumbersome for little children. They cannot wear it with PHYSICIAS.



January.

One of the most important resolutions that a mother can adopt at the beautiful resolutions that a mother can adopt at the beautiful resolution to the dealer mine the prepared food without knowing sit the ingredients of which such food is composed, and its adoptation to the perfect physical vacin methers, on application, to well such example, propagit, and give the composition of Northern food.

The laminion of Control of Tool. [3] Warren St., S. Y.

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EDITED AND CONDUCTED BY MARY F. KNAPP

This Department will bereafter alternate each month with "Knitting and Crocheting," that both of these branches of woman's handiwork may be distinctly and more fully treated.

Both Departments are under the editorship of MISS KNAPP, to whom all letters should be sent, addressed to 20 Linden street, South Boston, Mass.

#### DOILEY DESIGNS IN APPLIQUE

By Anna M. Porter

VERY pretty idea for the manufac-ture of dainty doilies is shown in the accompanying illustrations. The special characteristic of the

work is the employment of the work is the employment of Honiton brast as a foundation upon which various stitches used to hand-made lace are rendered in white embroidery silk. The result is at once both rich and delicate.

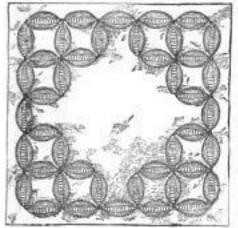


Illustration No. 1

The method of setting to work is as fol-ows: Tack the Honiton braid carefully upon groundwork of fine French cambric in

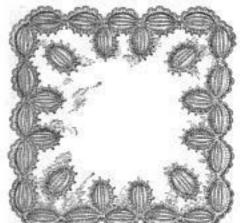


Illustration No. 2

the manner indicated in Illustration No. 1. Illustration No. 2 gives an example of the work in its simplest possible form, button-



Illustration No. 3

hole stitch only being employed in conjunc-tion with the braid. When it is employed for the edge of the circles toward the inside,

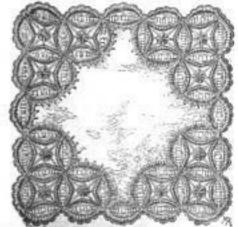


Illustration No. 4

every third stitch is made twice the length of the others, a variation which is adopted to give a softer finish to the design.

In Illustration No. 3 are given the details of the wheel pattern, which is the main feature of design No. 4—so beautiful in effect. The cross-bars or "spokes" of the wheel are first made and knotted securely in the middle by looping the thread over each bar, passing it from one to another, round and round as seen in Illustration No. 3, until the circle is of the requisite size. When the whole is worked, cut all the cambric away with a sharp pair of scissors, except that which forms the center of the doiley.

the doiley.

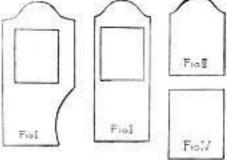
In a really handsome set, every doiley should be of a different pattern. Those accustomed to drawn work will be familiar with many stitches that may be readily adapted when once the method of the work is seen. For the benefit of the novice, however, a series of articles on this subject will follow with several new stitches introduced. Any of our readers wishing to purchase these doilies already commenced as in Illustration No. 1, can obtain them by sending to The Journal.

#### SEDAN CHAIR PHOTOGRAPH CASE

BY LINA BEARD

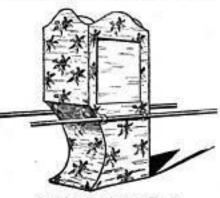


from the bottom; next cut one piece from Fig. 3 and one from Fig. 4. Cover each piece with silk, using delicate flow-ered silk for the outside cover, and white or some light shade for the inside lining; now



**BOW TO CUT THE CASE** 

take one side piece with a window and one without a window; cut from Fig. 1 and over-hand them together around three of the edges, leaving the top open, so the photograph can be slid down between the two pieces. Sew together the remaining two pieces cut from Fig. 1 to form the opposite side of the case; then over-hand together on three sides the two fronts cut from Fig. 2. This done, sew the two sides of the chair on the front; next sew the top part of the back on the sides (Fig. 3) and last the lower portion of the back (Fig. 4). This must be slightly bent in center be-



THE CASE AS FINISHED (Fig. 5)

fore sewing in, so that it will fit. When all the sides are over-handed together, conceal the stitches with a delicate silken cord blind-stitched around all the outside seams and edges (Fig. 5). Use slender polished sticks for handles and make the supports for the handles of narrow ribbon, which must be sewed on in place when covering the sides. If white silk, with yellow or gilt flowers be used for the outside cover, let the handles be slender brass rods. The chair abould measure seven inches in The chair should measure seven inches in beight, the sides three and a-half inches in width, and the front and back two and three-fourth inches in width.

#### AN ARTISTIC GIFT-APRON

By FLORENCE E. PERRY

PROSS were never more popular than at A the present time, and never were so many pretty designs offered for their shape and

The unique apron herewith illustrated was designed especially for a builday gift. It has the favorite pointed girdle, which is wide enough to form soft folds about the waist and long enough to tie in a full bow at the back. The straight apron is gathered to the girdle, and has a frill of handsome lace at the bottom. Heading the fell hordering the stells and Heading the frill, bordering the girdle, and falling from it in two bands each side of the point, is a lovely needlework decoration re-sembling a braid, which while imitating pus-



sementerie in arrangement is yet light and delicate enough to correspond with the soft silk of which the apron is made. The braid is outlined in chain-stitch with twisted embroidery silk, the stitches should be short and even—to resemble embroidery braid—but not tightly drawn, or they will wrinkle the silk. Each side band seems to be unbraided at the bottom and the little bells which swing from the ends of the strands—seemingly—are chiming glad holiday greetings.

Silk in delicate shades of cream, pink or blue embroidered with rich bronze would be beautiful, or white—either silk, mulle or lawn—with a gold color. For an elderly friend or for one who is in mourning black silk with silver-gray or white embroidery, or white

silver-gray or white embroidery, or white with black, would be pretty.

#### TO MAKE A FANCY APRON

BY MARY J. SAFFORD

HE materials are one yard of linen lace wide—the kind used for window curtains, one yard of any pretty white lace two inches wide, crochet edging will do, a few skeins of embroidery silk, and two and one-half yards of ribbon one and one-quarter inches wide of the same color.

If possible, get the scrim in a pattern of broad and narrow strings the parrow one-half

broad and narrow stripes, the narrow one-half inch, the broad two and one-half inches wide.

Then, commencing eleven inches from the end, feather-stitch on both sides of all the nar-

end, feather-stitch on both sides of all the narrow stripes with the same color. Then featherstitch on both sides of all the wide stripes
with some shade that will harmonize or contrast well; for instance, dark blue for the
narrow, Indian-rod for the wide.

Beginning seven inches from the bottom on
the other side of the scrim, feather-stitch
down to the bottom in the same way. Pinish
with a narrow hem, and feather-stitch across
it. Turn this piece up six inches on the right
side of the aprox, sew the lace to the hem and
catch it (the lace) to the apron at spaces seven
inches wide at the top of the aprox, and ornament it with two rows of feather-stitching
running across it, one at the top and the other ment it with two rows of feather stitching running across it, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the hem.

The model I am describing has the narrow

stripes worked with blue of a medium shade, and the broad ones with shaded blue, running

and the broad ones with shaded bine, running from a pale to a very dark tim.

The ribbon may be drawn through the bem, crossed, and tied in front, or the hem can be drawn upon half a yard of ribbon, and the remainder used to make long-looped bows or rosettes at each end. The latter way is very pretty, but the apron must then be pinned on to the dress when worn.

#### A JAPANESE SOFA-CUSHION

By G. A. DALLY

WHAT could be daintier than a cushion for a couch made of two Japanese silk handkerchiefs? Either buy or make a muslin-covered feather pillow of the same size as the handkerchiefs you intend to use, and arrange around the edge a putfing of light blue satin. Then with a stiletto and white embroidery silk make eyelet holes around the four sides of euch handkerchief, and lace the handkerchiefs across the blue satin with narrow white ribbon, fastening a rosette of the ribbon at each corner. When soiled, the handkerchiefs can be removed and washed.

The best made, one ounce in box, all good colors, sent postage paid on receipt of 38 cents in money order, postal note, or stamps. Liberal Commission paid Agents, who can make from five to fifteen dollars a week. Address,

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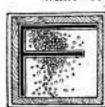




# ON HOME DRESS MAKING BY EMMA M. HOOPER

MISS HOOPER invites, and will cheerfully answer any questions concerning home dressmaking which may be sent to her by the JOURNAL sisters. While she will answer by mail, if stamp is inclosed, she greatly prefers to be allowed to reply through the Journal, in order that her answers may be generally helpful. Address all letters to Miss Emma M. Hooper, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### WHAT TO DARN WITH



OR stockings there are cashmere and cotton varus of several sizes in colors and fast black. Silk comes on cards, spools and in knotted strands under the comprehensive name of "mendings," and balls and cards of white cot-

one. Balbriggan "mendings" by the skein are of a deep cream shade and of a soft un-twisted yarn that can be used in one or several

#### HOW TO USE THE "MENDINGS"

THE halbriggan cotton is excellent for un-bleached towels as well as hose, while bleached stockings are darned with the white ball cotton. Bleached towels should be darned with this cotton or white flax threads that come in skeins and have the high lustre peculiar to linen flax. These may be had in several num-bers, and are also valuable for durning table bers, and are also valuable for darning table linen. Old material tears quicker than new, and for that reason when darning old fabrics, for I hope you will all be spared the trial of tearing a new garment, use a finer thread than you would in a new, strong material. A soft cotton or linen thread wears better, but in woolen and silk "mendings" a harder twist is recommended. Fiannels should be darned with the custumere yarms sold for stocking mending. I spoke of darning dress goods with ravelings of the same in the December Journat. All darning should be done on the right side, our old ladies to the contrary, and right side, our old ladies to the contrary, and the wrong side kept smooth. Darning hosiery over an egg-shaped darner, or a tiny gourd, I think a snare and a delusion. Many darners are made that look well in the neatly kept work-basket, but they usually stretch the hole under which they are put until the new darn is larger and faller than the original gap. Run the hand in a stocking and darn over the palm, holding the stocking in the mean-time taut and smooth.

time taut and smooth.

If a garmeut is "giving out" all over, there is not a bit of use or economy in trying to mend it. In a case of this kind, economy is falsely employed. If a towel has worn so thin that pulling the darning thread through makes a larger hole, then fold it away for old linen, and use that time in resting or working where it will pay you, as such an article will not.

#### WHAT TO HAVE IN A SEWING ROOM

CORRESPONDENT sends the description of a " nearly perfect sew-ing room" that will be of interest to many, as the convenience of such a nook can hardly be oversuch a nook can hardly be overrated. It saves many weary steps
in hunting for thread, thimble,
etc., and saves the family slitting-room from
being a resting place for the sewing. This
room is 8 x 12 feet, with two windows and
a small closet. In front of one window
stands the sewing machine, which has one
end of its cover cushioned to use as a footstool. On the right is a row of foot-wide
shelves running almost the width of the
room. One shelf is for the family medicines,
the others hold all the sewing paraphernalia
in boxes having the projecting ends labeled.
They can be read from the sewer's seat at the
machine, and are within easy reach. Patterns,
left over pieces, buttons, trimmings, etc., all left over pieces, buttons, trimmings, etc., all have boxes and are kept in them. Below the shelves is a low cutting table always ready for use. A sewing chair without arms and having short rockers, is handy, and a straight chair for machine use. In one corner is a dress chair for machine use. In one corner is a dress form, and in the opposite corner is a long nar-row mirror, which shows the effect when fit-ting on the form. By the door three books are screwed from which hang a well-filled pin-cushion, pattern book and slate and pencil. On the slate goes every want of the family in the sewing line as it is thought of. The cost of fitting up such a room is small, as the win-dow has a buff blind, and a rug for the feet is the only floor covering, but the convenience and comfort of such a place is unbounded.

#### ABOUT OLD WAIST LININGS

OFTEN the waist lining of a worn-out dress is perfectly good, in which case rip off the buttons, open the seams and cut the dress goods from the buttonholes as closely as possible. After removing the outside material stitch up the seams, hem the buttom, hind the neek and are believed with a big strice. material stitch up the seams, hem the bottom, bind the neck and arm-holes with a bias strip, and sew on flat bone or pearl buttons. A good morning walst to wear while at work is now evolved and saves a nicer corset cover. Such an article may not be very pretty, but it is useful and economical, and answers for the above purpose under the working dress.

#### DRESS AIDS FOR MOTHERS



TRLS from twelve to sixteen years of age are now called misses, and are dressed older than their little sisters while not yet fully initiated into the womanly gowns of girls considered grown up. It is better to dress a miss too young yearer can be young again.

than too old, as they never can be young again. GOWNS FOR GIRLS OF SIXTEEN

THEIR gowns are worn decidedly short and their skirts are gathered, have a fan or box-plaited back, or the plaits may extend to the front to meet a plain or gathered front, or a "bell" skirt of the same appearance as a woman's is worn. Many are trimmed with a border of velvet, the hem headed with gimp, or a bias ruffle trims the lower edge. Sleeves are the full topped coat design, or have close deep cuffs below a full drooping sleeve to the clbow. Bodices are invisibly fastened, back or front, or small pearl or crochet buttons are worn. Collars are straight, or turn-down frills of silk or the dress fabric are worn. A flat vest, full blouse or gathered plastron trims a waist when a full gu imp or yoke is not selected. Frills from the center of the waist line to the shoulders trim the bodices of slender girls, then the suspender trimming, described before, in heaviles are all to the store of the waist line to the shoulders trim the bodices of slender girls, then the suspender trimming, described before, is becoming, also velvet corselets, girdles, fitted belts, revers, etc. Waists draped over a fitted lining and apparently without any seams are as fashionable for a girl of sixteen as for one of eighteen years. Jacket fronts over a blouse vest and coat-tail backs are very popular, and the coat effect is often given by a ruffle of the goods or large pocket pieces. Misses wear cloth, crèpon, serge, cashmere, cording, homespun, cheviot and camel's hair dress goods.

#### FOR THE LITTLE MEN OF THE HOME

WHILE boys from three to six years of age wear kins they include in receiving lackets for outdoor wear or long Russian coats inspeed on the side, trimmed with fur and worn with a leather belt. Then they don kid leggings and a Tam O' Shanter, Neapolitan, sailor, or fez cap and are ready for a stroll. White receives having pearl buttons in two rows on the double-breasted front are also worn. Smaller boys wear coats of white lambs' wool, eider-down, French cloth and cording, or tan or blue cloth or cording, with a plaited skirt, round waist, full sleeves, deep cape or large rolling collar and a trimming of far. Baby boys of one to two years have white "Tams" trimmed with a feather ruche around the head-hand. Cloth jackets and white "Tams" trimmed with a feather ruche around the head-band. Cloth jackets and vests, blue, brown or black are worn with plaid, cashmere or cloth kilts. Blouses of silk under jackets still appear with kilt skirts. Tan vests are pretty with dark jackets and kilts. Jersey trousers are warm to wear under kilts in winter. Little ones of two years wear gingham and cushmere dresses made with a gathered skirt, round waist, corded on the edge, turn over collar, full coat sleeres, and the front of the waist cut in a V, which is filled with a plaited vest of silk or cambric. Black Hercules or cord braid trims small boys as well as ladies' cloth kilt suits.

#### SOME FROCKS FOR THE GIRLS

FUNE qualities of butcher's linen make excellent wearing aprons that entirely cover the dress beneath, and have large sleeves. They have three box plaits to the waist line in the back and two in front, with a tiny voke and cutts of drawn work. Older girls wenr cambrid lawn and dimity aprons having a low round neck, gathered skirt and no sleeves, with embroidery trimming the edges. Large bonnets of silk, velvet or the two materials are worn by girls of two to six years to match their conts. They have rosettes, ruches, tips, aigrettes and ribbon bows trimming them. Coats of and ribbon bows trimming them. Coats of cording, plaid and plain camel's hair, cloth and chinchilla in soft plaids, cream, tan, brown, old and navy blue and dark green. Angora, beaver, astrachan, velvet, feather edging and moufflon fur are used as trimmings. Cashmere is thickly lined and trimmed with gray krimmer or black astrachan. Large felt and beaver hats are trimmed with a huge bow of ribbon and onills or a plaited rucke and of ribbon and quills, or a plaited ruche and three rosettes holding black quills in front, each rosette being of a contrasting color. Black appears prominently as a trimming on dresses and hats, but not as a complete gar-ment. Long gathered skirts of cashmere are worn to just escape the floor on girls of two to five years, and have very large sleeves and round waists in fine or medium tucks, with a corselet of velvet covering the waist so that conly the upper part shows like a voke. Dark red and green mixed goods are lit up with a plastron of cardinal cashmere. Red gowns are trimmed with black velvet accessories for the

### DRESSMAKERS CORNER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any possible question on Home-Dressmaking sent me by my readers.

EMMA M. HOOPER

I must ask my correspondents to write me just how their pieces are cut up when they wish information regarding the remodeling of a gown; and also to state the occasions for which a certain costume is wished, when asking how to make it. Another point is in regard to an outfit of any kind, which can be more plainly written of if the writer will tell me how much she wishes to spend upon it. One more important item is—to be brief, yet give necessary detail in an explicit manner.

Mrs. D. Z.—Bend answer to "Mrs. Chas. V." It only ones in white. Enterdown comes in many colors.

Gill of Inquiny.—Read answer to "Alys." A soft crown felt walking hat costs \$1.35 untrimmed.

ORERLES.—Although your directions were very value an answer to your questions was sent early in October.

ALICE X.—Gend'arme blue is a greenish-blue cast, ow quite purel. Bengaline and fallie are the favorite

GLOVES.—Bead answer to "J, T," Cream and pearignly for the evenings spaken of. Have strings to your books.

SUBSCRIBER.—I do not approve of washed linings for a made-over gown, as they will stretch out of shape when ironed.

Makes S—The latest French method shows cloth gowns with the "bell" skirt unlined and worn over a silk petitional.

H. S.—The corded effects are becoming to a stout figure. You can wear invisible checks and mixtures, but not plaids.

CORA.—Slik makes a prettler ruchs for the bottom of a dross than cashmere. Cut on the bias, and triple box plait closely together.

BETTER R.—You must give me some Mea of your pieces or I certainly cannot tell you how much new ma-terial and what to buy.

Powesty.—You can have your black Henrietta re-dyed and make it lest two years more. Trim with slik passementerie and a surah vest.

B. T.-Make your Medici collar over the already shaped lining, for sale everywhere. Use velveteen on the skirt in place of a skirt braid.

M. O.—Line the lace sleeves. Twin a black silk with narrow jet gimp and sind the was with nailheads, sew-ing them on with linen thread, wares.

DEMONMANCES.—I regret to say that the skirts all drug in the back. The sheath fit is closely followed; too closely, semetimes, for grace or beauty.

MISS NANNE.—Wear the black woolen fights upon going out and remove them when in the house. They are from \$1.50; in silk from \$3.00 and not as warm.

Mast Canton L.—Hang your elderdown comfortable occasionally in the sun, which will bring the down up soft and fluffy as it does Smikers exposed to the air.

Miss. M. F.—Send me a stamped envelope and I will give you the address wished, which I cannot do in this column. Attend the afternoon reception in a bandsome visiting customa.

BLACKIE.—Read answer to "M.O." Bengoline, fallle or pean de sole for a black silk. Line a lace net with satin serah. A brocade vest and siceves will alter your last year's cloth gown.

Mxv.—I can recommend an excellent make of glace kid gloves at \$1.55 and \$1.50 for a four-button length, but address me privately for this information, which can-not thus be publicly given.

COUNTRY.—Read answer to "Marke S." Sieeves are very full above the ellows and close below. The gaunt-let or Cromwellian cuffs are just the shape of the gaunt-let affixed to a riding glove.

Mrs. T. F. G.—I have never received a letter from you. Every letter requesting a personal reply and en-closing a stamp is carefully attended to. The others take their turn in this column.

JENNIE J.—Cleaks are high this senson, but if you can wait until after January first you can secure one much cheaper. Tan and black are the chief colors, select a long cape or deep jacket.

ONE WHO SEWS.—A percalled bodies is used and pleasant to wear, but it will not endure the strain that a good sliesha will; therefore, for a "stout"figure liking a soug basque, I would not advise it. DANCER.—White with all of the gowns mentioned, Bone every seam of a short, pointed bedies and have inty puffs for elevers. Line chiffon with satin, Trim a copper-colored silk with black lace.

Mus. Chr.s. V.—Lambs' woot at ninety cents, twenty-four inches, would answer for your beby boy's cost, with a slik or plush Tam O'Shamer. Let the older boy wear our of the Nespolitan sailor hats.

Mysey.—To answer as you desired would send your letter to the printer a few days after the Issue named was out. Please time your inquiries earlier, and you will not be so "dreadfully disappointed."

Mary F.—A silver key-ring, two silk hankerchiefs, kid gloves, silver cigar cuter, pocket match safe, box of linen handkerchiefs, muffler, and many books and room decorations come within the sum named.

E. M. G.—I would describe your hair as a light red-dish-brown; Nilegreen is only becoming to a clear, fidr-skin. Pale bine would be better, also deep cream. Red-browns, clear gray, dark green and navy-blue for street wear.

Grygn—Ladies' cloth at \$1.50 is as light a weight as I would recommend. The pieces should all run the same way of the goods, and unless the cloth is sponged before making it up it is sure to spot with rain or snow.

MATTIE.—Each winter wardrube differs according to the secial position of the wearer, the size of her town and arount of mency to be spent, hence the difficulty of laying down any set rules as to what must be lind for

NELLIE K.—Very pretty evening shades of bengaline are \$1.50, twenty-one inches in witth, and should be triumed with chiffer ruffes, thirty to saty-free con-tinues and a half to five inches deep, and narrow bend

ETHEL.—Black saths skirts are never trimmed with lace. They are worn in summer chiefly. Black slik skirts are worn threschoid the year. Mohair at \$2.00 makes a nice skirt slik from \$0.00, and many cloth skirts come from \$1.00.

A RESTER.—Your jacket is probably altered by this time, but your letter was too late for earlier attention. You could only make the plush into a short, pointed cape and add full sleeves of black Astrachan cloth. I fear that you will be obliged to give this garment up.

Anys. Bedford cords range from thirty-eight cents to \$4.00 and are very much wors. Trim with simp, feath-ess or velvet of a shade darker. Suppers or fancy ties, usually the former. Light shades of brown and tan are very fashlomble, though dark shades of blue and green are very stylish.

X. Y. Z.—I really can not assist correspondents in re-making their sowns unless they describe the condition and shape of the pieces they have, as upon this from de-pends the style selected for them. Such little details will enable me to give them practical advice, not merely suggestions.

J. T.—Wear the buttonless Hiarritz gloves in dark grap, tan or brown, which are eighty-nine or ninety-eight cents and \$1.00 in price, or a four-button glackful in one of the above colors. A young lady can certainly wear black lace as a trimming. Do not wear black for traveling unless in mouraing.

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#### SOME ALL-BLACK COSTUMES

By Isabel A. Mallon



LACK has never been given such a vogue as it now has since the day when Mrs. Manning, the poisoner, elected to wear a black satin gown on the scaffold. For awhile black of all materials, but especially black satin, was shown no favor; but as the years have gone on, as we have gone on, as we have become better

educated in the art of dress, the beauty and style possible in black stuffs are thoroughly appreciated. The stuffs, that is, all the woolen goods, or the silk-and-wool mixtures, are liked,



THE NEW BLACK VELVET COAT (Illus. No. 1)

but for more elaborate gowns black satins, brocades and silks are chosen. The brocades show very large figures on dull black grounds, and a French fancy is to have sleeves, waist-coat, cuffs and collar of a brocade upon which the flower is either of some bright color or else of gold or silver.

A very pretty costume of black brocade made in princess style has full sleeves of the brocade with tiny red roses upon it; the collar, which is a broad turn over one, is like the sleeves, and the slight drapery that goes over the hips, and ends in a sush at one side, is also of the slik brocaded with a color. With this is worn a small bounet of black jet with scarlet Prince of Wales tips tied on, with black ribbons at the back and front.

#### BLACK IN WOOL

In Wools the beavy serges, camel's hair, broadcloths, cashmeres and merinos are oftenest noticed. The last mentioned is of course very light in weight, and only suited for a house dress, but as it falls gracefully there are many who like it. What is known as a real India camel's hair has long threads, apparently of hair showing thick upon its surface and looking absolutely white. But funnily enough, if you can raise one of these hairs you will find that it is as black as the black ground it rests upon. There are three qualities of camel's hair; one, light enough to look almost like cashmere, then a medium, then a heavy one. The heaviest will be chosen then a heavy one. The heaviest will be chosen for out-door suits during the winter, and some most effective gowns are shown made up in

#### A HANDSOME BLACK DRESS.

THE heavy black camel's hair is used for the L costume shown in Illustration No. 3. The skirt is cut in the usual plain fashion, and has just a hint of a train, although it is intended for street wear. Around the edge is a two-inch border of black astrachan for, and just above this is an elaborate braiding in gold and black soutache. The bodice is long, and has for an edge finish a deep fringe formed of strung beads, gilt and black alternating; above this is a braiding similar to that on the above this is a braiding similar to that on the skirt. About the throat is a high turned over collar of astrachan fur, and the deep cuffs on the sleeves match. The muff is of astrachan, and the bonnet, made of a piece of the camel's hair, has on it a border of astrachan and stiff shaving-brush pompons in which some gold threads show through the black feathers. The gloves are black undressed kid. Such a cos-tume would be pretty trimmed with jet after this fashion; or, if greater simplicity were this fashion; or, if greater simplicity were desired, the fringe could be silk cord, the braiding done with the ordinary black braid, and not a glint of either gold or jet sparkling to relieve the sombreness.

#### SOME OTHER STUFFS

THERE are many women who do not care for the very heavy materials just described, and to them the fine black cashmere, or henrietta cloth, seems most desirable. Various qualities of each of these stuffs may be gotten, but there is one little advantage in buying a good quality of henrietta; in fact, I might almost say there are two. One is the great width, and the other, which is most important, is this:—and now my dear general woman I speak from experience—a good henrietta cloth may be worn and see the sun of two winters, then if it is good enough, that is, if it is perfectly whole, it may be ripped to pieces, sent to the socurer's, go through the cleansing process, and come out looking so exactly like new that you can bey new to go with it if your pattern is short, and the difference between the materials will never show. The cloth and the cashmere certainly make the nextitiest house dress and nawadays the ference between the materials will never snow.
The cloth and the cashmere certainly make
the prettiest house dress, and nowadays the
women who study economy know that the
bouse dress is the salvation of the street one.

#### AN EFFECTIVE HOUSE GOWN

AN EFFECTIVE HOUSE GOWN

THERE was a time when we were all very rendy to scoff at the theories of the so-called asthetic school; but now that the chaff has been taken from it, it is easy to see where-in much that was exaggerated can, when the nonsense is taken out of it, be really not only useful, but beautiful. The house gown is essentially economical, and there is probably no more becoming dress than one of soft, clinging black stuff with a smart girdle of jet, gold or silver, and decorations of either ribbon, lace or velvet as may be deemed most becoming. The house dress is not of necessity a tea gown, though it is often developed in that style. There are many women who do not care for tea-gowns, and who, while they wish for an easy-litting dress, still desire one that has an air of close fit. A very dainty gown of this sort is after the style much affected by Mrs. Oscar Wilde, and in which she looks as pretty as the proverbial picture. It is made of black henrietta cloth, as pictured in Illustration No. 2.

The skirt is slightly full, of the soft flowing tion No. 2.

The skirt is slightly full, of the soft flowing

The skirt is slightly full, of the soft flowing stuff, and has just sufficient train to add to its gracefulness. The bodice is shirred about the neck, a toby frill of chiffon outlining it. Just below the bust the shirring ceases, and the fulness is then confined at the waist line by a belt of black ribbon clasped just in the center by a curiously carved silver clasp. The shirring could, if one desired it, he regularly smocked, but I do not think this is as pretty as the very careful and close shirring. If it were wished, the back of this gown could have a double watteau from the neck down, which would, of course, make a fuller train, but after all the plainer method is the more desirable for a dress rather than a gown.

ABOUT BLACK VELVET

#### ABOUT BLACK VELVET

THE gentlemen of olden times used to think

that the height of elegance was reached when they were black velvet coats, point lace ruffles, and sparkling steel buttons. That coat is almost duplicated to-day. The black gown has made the black velvet coat very recording and cervery popular, and cer-tainly, when it is well cut, properly decorated and fitted, nothing can make a woman look better. The style of the cut tends to broaden the shoulders, the rich black pile of the ma-terial to make the skin and hair look brighter and ball look brighter and glossier, and the length of the cont will give the slenderness of figure which is so much desired. A black velvet coat worn by Mrs. Kendal is typical of the style in vogue. It is shown in Illustration No. 1. The coat is quite long, being longer than the ordinary Louis Quinze, and yet it does not come to the knees as do some of the cloth coats. In front, the close-fitting jacket parts flare away to show a black silk waist-coat richly braided in gold. The sleeves are high on the shoulders, shaping to the arms, and have, as their finish, frills of fine thread lace. The collar is a high one, fastened just in front with a brooch in the shape of a gold hook and eye. Such a coat, or indeed any kind of a black velvet coat, may be worn with a silk, lace or wool skirt. atik, face or wood skirt.

It may be made as
plainly as possible, may
be trimmed or untrimmed, but must be as well-fitting as the hand of woman can devise. And every woman knows that the

brain must also work for this result.

A BLACK SATIN DRESS

THE fancy for black satin of the heaviest The lancy for black satin of the heaviest kind is increasing more and more every day. Full skirts of satin are worn with marquise coats of striped satin, a blue and black, red and black, plnk and black, or yellow and black coat being proper adjunct to a black satin skirt. Of course, the costumes are only suited for visiting or evening wear, but they are extremely stylish. A very rich black



AN EFFECTIVE HOUSE GOWN (Illus. No. 2)

satin dress to be worn at the opera has a plain skirt with a slight train, the coat is of plain black satin with sleeves of black, embroidered in small gold dots, and a full jabot of gold lace extends down the entire front. The bonnet worn with this is made of gold lace and has black feathers, wired to stand up well, for its decoration. The gloves are a very light yellow undressed kid. The slippers are of black satin with tiny gold buckles upon them.

A quieter black satin

A quieter black satin
A quieter black satin
to liette is combined
with broadcloth, and
is for street wear.
The back shows full
breadths of black
broadcloth, but sensibly escape dragging the
ground. In front is a
deep tablier of black
satin heavily bordered
with cut iet and drawn
with cut iet and drawn with cut jet and drawn up on one side under an elaborate jet orna-ment. The long deep coat is of the broad-cloth, and the sleeves are full puffed ones with jet cuffs. The bat is a soft crowned hat is a soft crowned one of black satin with a full brim of the black cloth; clusters of Prince of Wales feathers decorate it. This is an extremely stylish costume, hand-some enough to be generally copied, and yet not very expensive. WHY YOU SHOULD WEAR

WELL, of course, one of the numerous reasons is because it is almost universally becoming; then, too, it has a quiet, refined air that commends it to the mascu ine side of the world, and, after all, we women dress to please husband, brothers and sweethearts. However, in choosing your black, get the dull and sombre-looking if you are a blonde, and that which has some gloss upon it if you are a brunette, for these are the shades of black that will bring out the complexion of each the best. You think there are no shades in black? Go to a store where they have a large variety and just see how many different ones they can show you.

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A HANDSOME BLACK DRESS (Illus, No. 3)

#### THE SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

By Isabel A. Mallon

MRS. MALLOS will be glad to answer any question about woman's wear which may be sent to her by JOURNAL readers. She asks, however, that she be permitted to answer through this Department in the JOURNAL; though, if stamps are inclosed, she will reply by mail. Address all letters to MRS. MALLON, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



UST what to have for the beads of small people is always a question of im-portance to mothers. For baby girls this sea-son, the most pictur-

For taby girls this season, the most picturesque bonnels are made of soft bengaline or fine cashmere, shirred about the brim, having soft crowns and trimmed with a tiny bunch of ostrich feathers and high loops of ribbon, like sigrettes, fastened just on the top. These are regular picturesque bonnets and should be very large; they are at once pretty and keep the little bead well warned, something that is very necessary. Larger girls, those about five years, also wear large bonnets or felt hats tied down in bonnet shapes. A girl even larger than this may wear a very large felt hat trimmed either with ribbon or pompons, but it must not have too elaborate a look, and the younger the girl is the more certain must it be to have ribbon strings to tie it in place. Baby boys wear big Tam O'Shanters made of white cloth with a fancy band either of quilled ribbon or earlich feathers next to the face; wide strings, having very often cloth ear tabs, are tied under the chin. All of these bats are pretty and becoming, and most of them can be made by the woman who is these bats are pretty and becoming, and most of them can be made by the woman who is handy with her needle. The little girl's bou-nets are made exactly like the gingham ones were last summer, and as the cloth is easier gathered into place it should be quite as effec-tively and as well made as was the one of cotton. Just remember that to keep the little head warm means a great deal; not only keeping it from all pains just now, but from a good many troubles in the future, so see that it is well protected from the winter winds.

THE gold chatelaine, which it is said, will The good chartenane, which it is said, with supersede the silver one, has upon it first of all a small gold purse made of links joined together, and for a pendant a gold tassel; this is supposed to hold the money that is to be given to the poor; but it would seem wisest, when the number bought is considered, if the purse itself was sold and the money received for it donated to the worthy.

HAVING been educated to the advantages of silver belongings of silver belongings, we are now grad-nally learning the beauty of glass. The handsomest inkstands are those of very heavy cut glass, cut so they look almost like a block of ice with a very small silver cover on them. This may have on it a monogram or a crest, as is funcised.

THE woman who knows how to knit slip-THE woman who knows how to knit slippers has it in her power to give comfort
to many of her friends. The knitted slipper
with its comfortable lambs' wool sole, is not
only desirable as a bed-room slipper, but may
be worn in bed by an invalid or one who suffers from cold feet. They become specially
valuable to those who travel much in sleeping
cars where the draughts are many and chances
for catching cold are more than mercily many for catching cold are more than merely many. In pink or blue wool, in bright scarlet or scarlet and brown these slippers are oftenest noted. A rosette or bow of satin ribbon that is in harmony, gives a dainty finish to them.

THE young lady who finds the stiff sailor hats becoming to her, should be satisfied with the one that is shown for winter wear it is a very light snuff color, has a low crown and broad brim, and is worn well over the forehead; the felt is stiff and the brim is bound with brown galloon; a band of galloon is about the crown, with a stiff little bow concealing where it terminates

THE fancy for estrich feather fans seems The lancy for ostrich seater tans seems to grow greater every season, and as they can be gotten to suit any costime, one is sure not to have an inharmonious toilette. The liking for absolute contrasts is shown in the latest feather fan; it is of black and gray feathers, and seems like a somber combination, but it is one upon which Dame Fashion has set her see! has set her seal.

A PRETTY present for a busy woman is a white slate framed in gold with a pencil suspended to it. This hangs beside her dressing case, and upon it each morning she writes what she expects to do during the day, and she is a happy woman if she completes what she has set out to as her duty.

A NOVELTY in knives for dinner is that where the handle of each knife is of china, matching the dinner service. These knives are beautiful, if not dutable, and would have to be used at a table where a woman is "mistress of hers though china falls," and would shudder at seeing a clumsy servant drop one of her much-prized knives and break the

THE fancy which has arisen for wearing Till have which has arised for wearing the watch on the outside of the bodice has created a demand for fancy watches. One of those shown is small, and has its case enumeled to represent a purple pansy; another one, an open face watch, has a gold face with the figures said to onogram in black charged upon it. Pockets not unlike those made in mon's waist-coats are noted on jackets and are intended to hold either the watch or one's loose change; they are a delight to the girl who likes to affect masculine belongings.

SHADED velvet ribbon is faucied for the D perf little bows that are liked on the front of bonnets and little bats. The loops come forward and the two short ends, cut out come forward and the two short ends, cut out in Vandyke fashiou, stand up as pert as possible. A bow of this sort is sufficient trimming for a small felt bonnet, one of the capote shapes. It does not need to have strings to match it, for they should be of velvet of the same color as the bonnet itself. A dark blue felt has a bow of scarlet, while the ties are of blue velvet. A bonnet made for evening, but fitting as closely as the felt one, is of green velvet and has a bow of pink, while the ties are of green velvet ribbon. By the by, a new arrangement for the velvet ribbon straps is to bring them forward, cross them under the chin, draw them back and fasten them with a fancy pin well up on the back of the hair. This looks best when the hair is arranged high, as it takes away somewhat from what would be otherwise a hare look. Pins showing imitaotherwise a bare look. Pins showing imita-tion diamonds, rubies, emeralds and supphires are liked for fastening the straps.

A MONG the novelties in ribbons, one of pale yellow silk has a design of black-berries wrought on it, the betries themselves being formed of sparkling jet bends, while the heaves and brambles are of black silk.

HE stiff black ribbon velvet bow worn at The still black ribbon vervet bow worn at the waist, in the hair or in the center of a low corsage, is made more attractive when it has a hollow circlet of Parisisa diamonds just in the center. As nobody presends that these are real, and they are only used to look protty, there is not the same feeling that there would be in wearing what is often known as paste.

CLOTH petticonts of pretty shades are trimmed around the edge with pinked frimmed around the edge with pinked flounces rather sentilly gathered; these are usually of two shades, as three flounces are used. On a brown cloth petticoat a pale blue will form the center flounce; on a black one a bright scarlet will be in good taste, and on a gray one a sapphire blue would look pretty. Silk petticoats are lined with flaunch, not only to make them may better but to give them. to make them wear better but to give them greater warmth.

It is seldom that a piece of jewelry becomes such a fad as the lovers knot lace-fin, which this season is being produced with every conceivable assortment of vari-colored gens and coamels. Some are shown tied with Puritan precision, and others with reckless irregularity, the latter being the most popular, however. Diamonds, of course, are the prevailing stones for this oddity, but pearls and rubies, the latter representing the back or lining of the material that forms the knot, are considered more recherch, owing to their conservative and sober appearance. servative and sober appearance.

THE great liking that has been shown for brooches shaped like bearts, like coronets, and like fleur de lis, has caused the appearance of a pin made of garnets where the heart is surmounted by the coronet, which has a fleur de lis background. Of course, this is merely all outline work. It is shown in rouny of the precious and semi-precious stones, and in brilliants makes a most beautiful pin for evening wear.

THE woman who is fortunate enough to T possess a star or crescent of diamonds, or good stones imitating them, fastens it just now right in the front of her three-cornered hat when she wears it in the evening.

VERY dainty handkerchief is one made A of white crope lisse and having for a border bright red strawberries and green leaves. The colors chosen are barmonious, and the work itself is so beautifully done that it is difficult to believe that the machine, rather than the needle, wrought it out,

FOR a large hat a large veil is required, and it is wisest in buying one to get a full yard to drape about your chapean. Pin it just to the edge of the brim in front, and let the depth that comes over be drawn under your clain in soft, loose folds fastened at the back high up on the bat. These folds tend to give the soft effect desired by strings.

THE strings on large hats must be at least two inches wide and sufficiently long to On almost any hat such strings may be attached, and they can be either of black satin, gros-grain, or soft black velvet. Velvet is the most becoming, but the loops refuse to stay in position unless pinned, and the ribbon itself is apt to grow shabby. In times gone by ites decided whether what one were on one's head was a hat or a bonnet, but now-a-days even Solomon bimself could not solve this question.

HE heavy walking gloves which are the oftenest assumed for street wear by women who dress well, should be gotten a quarter or balf size larger than the ordinary glove, for one is supposed to put them on with great ease, and to permit one's hands to move about with perfect freedom.

FOR general use fine white linen handker-C chiefs, having a very narrow edge, ben-stitched, and with a tiny finish of valenciennes lace, are counted in best taste.



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#### PRETTY DRESSES FOR LITTLE PEOPLE

By Isabel A. Mallon



ENSIBLY, indeed, are the children of our day

cause of the healthy play, grow better and stronger, and all because they are sensibly, as well as prettily, clothed. The picture-que ele-ment strongly obtains in cloaks and hats, and though the frocks are picture ones also, still it cannot be claimed that there is any special change in their styles; wise mothers having discovered a comfortable and pretty design, are clinging to it.

#### THE FABRICS FANCIED

THE FABRICS FANCIED

THE fabrics fancied are invariably wood, cashmere, camel's hair, the rough floccy stuffs or the soft wools peculiar to plaids being selected. For school dresses, dark blues, browns, deep crimsons, and bright scarlets in cashmere are pretty, and are colors that usually wear well. The plaids are most popular in the blue and green combinations, the bright red ones so funcied by little English girls not having the same vogue here, possibly because our skies are brighter and the brilliant coloring is not so badly needed to improve the weather.

For little wrappers, intended to be worn when some nursery disorder has made of a merry maiden a little invalid, gaily striped flooness, buttoning all the way down the front, quite loose, and with a belt of the same material to hold them in, shows how all the different times of life, the good and the bud, are alike estered to.

#### EVERYDAY DRESS

GOWN that is to be worn A every day and is suitable for either school or home, for sister who is eleven years old, and who can write real letters. is shown in Hustration No. 1.
The skirt is perfectly plain,
gathered in around the waist
and sewed on to the bodice and sewed on to the bodice which is also a plain one, the hooks that close it being in-visible; the collar is a deep turned over one of blue silk that matches the cashmere used for the little dress. A broad belt of blue silk folded over to look as if it were tucked, is laced in the center in front, and readles to the top. in front, and reaches to the top of the gathers for up on the bodice, giving the desired short-waisted look; the sleeves short-waiseer look; the seeves are high and full, gathered in at the wrists and finished with cuffs of blue silk. This little sister still wears her hair cut in a picture-sque bang and fall-ing loose at the back far below her waist.

her waist.

If one did not care to have
a silk belt, collar and culfs, then they could be made of the same material as the gown, or if one wished them to be a little more elaborate one wisned them to be a little more claborate the coarse. Russian lace could overlay the collar and cuffs and a buckle fasten the belt. In making the belt, put that stiffening be-tween the lining and the silk that is used by tailors in making standing collars stand up, or straight cuffs straight.

#### FOR A WEE MAIDEN

THE same dark cashmeres or stuffs are used for the gowns of the wee maidens as well as for the girls who are counted as large in nursery parlance. Golden-brown cashmere is particularly pretty for the small blonde people. Little gowns continue to be gathered or plaited in at the neck, and then they are permitted to fall loose at the back, and are only partially confined by a belt of ribbon or velvet in front. No frock could be more comfortable or more picturesque, and no more comfortable or more picturesque, and no frock could be more easily made at home. The little girlle forms the only decoration, except, indeed, broad collars and cuffs either of white

embroidery or linen. One small girl wearing such a gown is pictured in Illustration No. 2. The real golden-brown cashmere is used for this, and the full skirt is gathered and fastened in at the neck skirt is gamersa and fascened in at the facts to a yoke that is invisible. Fur up under the arms comes a narrow-pointed girdle of dark-brown relvet drawn down in front and caught just in the center under a relvet rosette. The just in the center under a velvet rosette. The sleeves are full and gathered at the top and at the wrist, and a deep square collar of coarse embroidery hides the yoke and is fastened in front under a velvet ribbon bow, the loops and ends of which are so stiffly placed that one feels like calling the weaver little Miss Prim. Deep cuffs matching the collar are also worn, and form a pretty finish to the full alcover. In blue wardet any of the ulwide sleeves. In blue, ecaries any of the plaids, gray or mode, a little gown like this might be made. A small woman who is to keep the cold out this winter by means of agray krimmer cost has a gray cashmere gown made after this fashion which she wears under it, but, of course, a light shade like this will need to have special attention, and little Miss Prim will have to be on her best behavior when she wears it.

#### OVER-DRESSING OUR CHILDREN

I DON'T think any of us like to think of our babies being sacrificed to their clothes, and while a little lady will see that she does not mass or soil her gown, still it is a little hard for her to be hampered by the consciousness that her frock is her first consideration. Dame Fushion has offered us suitable styles and sensible materials for our children, and if we do not dress them properly nobody will be to blame but ourselves. Not very long ago I heard a nurse in one of the parks make a queer comment on a much over-dressed child. The poor little tot had on silk stockings, shots with ridienlous heels, a silk frock, a white bat ladeued with blue feathers and a much trimmed coat. Looking at her own charges, who were plainly but sensibly clad, and who were DON'T think any of us like to think of our med coat. Looking at her own charges, who were plainty but sensibly chad, and who were trundling their boops and romping about searching for good health, with an air of satisfaction, and then looking at the over-dressed child she said: "She evidently belongs to a tenement house." Although this was rough and rude, there was wisdom in it; she knew where ignorance was the dressing of such a child would result, and she was certain that the woman who could count her money by the millions would never commit such a blunder as to over-dress a child.

#### THE WISE APRON

THE WISE APRON

THE apron has always had for little people a prestige of its own. To put on a clean apron usually means that one is in good standing in the nursery, and that the freshening up of an afternoon is deemed desirable. The materials used for aprons nowadays are nainsook, lawn, cross-barred muslin and an unbleached linen that is supposed to be made in regulation pinafores to be worn when toys or books are being painted by young and very zealons artists. In their designs, the aprons are almost exactly like the frocks over which they are worn. A square or pointed yoke, with the skirt straight and full gathered into it, is often seen, and this may have either long, full sleeves, or simply a ruffle around the armhole, as is fancied. The broad sash to hold the fulness in is made of the same material as the apron, and has its edge finely hemmed by hand and so flattened out that it doesn't curl up after it has visited the laundry. up after it has visited the

up after it has visited the laundry.

Aprons are very sensibly made quite plain; the dressiest have a yoke of coarse embroidery or Russian lace, but the putting of innumerable frills or the decorating them with gay ribbons is not considered good taste. When a yoke apron is not selected, then the square-cut one, tying on the shoulders—a pattern that I am sure our grand-mothers wore—is chosen. For the lattle woman who goes to the little woman who goes to school, and who has gotten past the wenring of a yoke or a body apron, one that has a square skirt and a good-sized bib is selected. It has a quaint housewifely air, and as it is housewifely air, and, as it is usually carried folded and assumed in the school-room with much precision, it not only tends to keep the gown clean, but teaches the value of caring for one's belongings.

#### THE LITTLE HANDKERCHIEFS

OF COURSE they shed them as the roses do their leaves, and for that reason the little handkerchiefs want to be as simple as possible. Those shown in the shops are of plain white lines with a narrow hemstitched edge. Occasionally the Christian name is embroidered on them in red, pink or pale blue entered this is done to avoid any discussion as

embroidered on them in red, pink or pale blue cotton; this is done to avoid any discussion as to whose the handkerchief is, for if only the family name is upon it, it will be quite possible for the boys to claim it as their own, and so make very wretched the tidy little maiden who takes care of her things and who grieves over their disappearance "by those had hove."

EVERYDAY DRESS (Illus. No. 1)

To teach a child that her clothes are her own, that her handkerchiefs and her collars nanckereniers and ner conars are hers individually, is to make a child careful. When she knows it is her very own she is upt to put the bandker-chief back in her pocket and not risk throwing it on the floor, or laying it on a chair mithout a thought as to its without a thought as to its future. The wise mother will, as soon as her little daughter is of sufficient age to under-stand, give up all of, or part of, a bureau drawer in the nursery to her, and will teach her that hair ribbons, handher that hair riomsis, hands kerchiefs, the small fan that is bers, and her numerous be-longings are to be put away there by herself until they are required. This is the way to not only teach a child to care for her stathes, but to be systematic in the disposal of them.
Once the habit of tidiness is formed, it will only be natural for the child to adhere thereto.



WHEN SHE GOES OUT

WHEN she takes her walks abroad, the W HEN she takes her walks abroad, the young woman who is at present the woman of the future and who is just now the child of your heart, wears a pretty warm cloak which the dressmakers call the Florentine cloak. It may be made of camel's hair, of warm heavy cloth, of plaid, but it is the pretiest and most suitable for the season when it is of cloth or heavy camel's hair trimmed with some inexpensive for. In Illustration No. 3 is pictured the veritable Florentine cloak. It is made of a deep mode fleecy cloth, the yoke is pointed in the back and front, the material plaited on



WHEN SHE GOES OUT (Illus, No. 3)

it and allowed to flare; in length it should be an inch below the skirt of the dress worn underneath. The sleeves are full, and come just below the elbow to deep cuffs bordered with instituted between the collar of natural beaver is about the neck; a pointed girdle of mode velvet only about two inches wide confines the fulness in front. A little must of natural beaver is carried, so that the small hands do not get cold. Leggings of the same material as the coat are buttoned up to keep the little legs warra. The hat is a large soft felt of the mode shade, with a hage bow of brown ribbon as its only trimming, unless, indeed, the strings that tie it down so primly under the chin and which make it look so picturesque, are counted as a decoration. Krimmer, any of the beavers, chinchills, or seal may be used as a trimming upon such cloaks, or if one did not desire a decoration, the collar and cuffs could be quite plain. For school wear, long cloaks with capes, and hoods made of plaid lined with some bright color are in vogue.

#### A WORD FOR YOU

A ND when I say you, I mean you happy
women who are fortunate enough to
have little people of your very own. Don't make
the playtime of life a burden by making a child
think too much of its clothes and feel that the
little body can't have its natural freedom of
movement because a frock will get out of place,
or something come unbooked. Give your
children every pleasure that you can; the
dark side will come to them only too soon, so
let them have all the sunshine possible, and

dark side will come to them only too soon, so let them have all the sunshine possible, and let them think of the many pleasures that come to them from you. I don't mean you mustn't teach them to take care of their belongings, for you must. A child is never too young to be tidy, and if it only begins by hanging up its stockings at night be sure that in a very short time it will learn where the skirt belongs and where the other garments should be put. But don't make tidiness and tyranny synonymous. Never, if you synonymous. Never, if you can help it, make a tear come in your little girl's eyes about her clothes. Teach her their value, and teach her quietly and made her clothes. and gently how to take care of them. She will learn, and as for you, well, no matter what happens, when she goes from hoppens, when she goes from you you will not have to remember that for some little fault about her frocks you made her unhappy. Just think always how things will seem to you in the future, and I do believe that you and your neighbor and I will all act differently in the present.

There is nobody quite so unhappy as the child who does not have a real childhood; who isn't saved from as many of woes of this life as is pos-

who isn't saved from as many of wees of this life as is pos-sible, and who isn't given golden days while it is young. Make them as happy as you can, for you and I will never forgive ourselves if we don't.

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HRISTMAS light streams out far and wide, and we who live in its brightness weeks before it comes are cheered and comforted by it for weeks after-ward. I have thought that we would let it stream into our room this after-noon, and would

admit nothing We will have only happy that would mar it. words and cheerful thoughts. Some of us carry heavy burdens of sorrow, of fear, per-haps even of want; but for one little hour we will forget them and be strengthened to bear

I WAS left a motheriess girl at the age of thirteen, with two younger sleers to love, work for and swe for. I am now mistress of "Grandpa-x," and the little ones come home and love to come. I have always had to wirk hard, doing our ewn housework, with the exception of the washing, and sometimes that, My education was gotten from my faither, with the exception of a little albendance at select schools after my sisters were old enough to be as helpful in our home as myself. We "ave always been obliged to economize in the most careful way, so thave had my trains. I have waited to do my sweeping until after I came from my painting lesson, because, if I did it before. I would be too tred to paint; but I never hated the sweeping, and that beings me to the point. Love your work, We will do wall by whatever we really love. "Bising superior to your work," does not mean to go off into Egypt and it the potatoes burn. Doing anything well is upiditing, and there is no work in life so emobiling as home-making. If a woman has a poetical or artistic soul she will feel a real thrill of delight when she takes a dainty cream-colored dish and places in it fresh delicate leaves of crisp green helitoe, cutting over it an egg, boiled until the golden heart is mealy. It is beautiful, and she must feel it so. Then, think of a plate of toast, with each bit of loast holding a poached egg, cooked to perfection. Why, there is real science in poaching an egg. Is there so beauty there? Is there to satisfaction in a well-accomplished task? Then you have not attained to the posebility of gathering up the sunshine that is scattered along your way.

You might as well educed to painting, and say you felt.

possibility of gathering up are saiding your way.
You might as well object to painting, and say you felt it degrading because you must wash your brushes after it, as to feel home-making so because there are stoves to blacken and dishes to wash. Any one who has ever painted, and has done a good day's work with hig briefle brushes, knows that the washing up the tea things is a dainty job compared with the washing of all those dirty brushes.

brushes, knows that the washing up the tea things is a stainty job compared with the washing of all those dirty trushes.

And why have pots? I did away with them long ago, when I found there were pressed the and again vessels which would held as much, and were light to handle. I have my fall share of vasity, and object to estarging my wrists, as well as wearing out my strength, of which I have note too much. Another way I have saved myself I have never had a khethen, but cooked in my dining room. So I have saved many steps and gained what many women miss, the privilege of always having my family near me. Whenever my father is at home, and I am there, be is there also with book or get time to read so masch?" I explain, "My father reads to me." So I am posted on politics, and read foreign news and seemon, and seem wiser that my girl friends say to me, "How do you get time to read so masch?" I explain, "My father reads in secure things that can bettered women only. I think if you will let a man read a good dead to you that is interesting so him, he will sometimes read something ust to piease you.

I have made five ray-expects in my life; now, I think that a waste of time, but some of the sunsilest memories of my early girlhood are woven two the first two; for the rags were severed in this habiten: One of the three sisters read about, the other two sewed, while father sut by correcting the reading and cutting rags. "Why, bless those rags!" I say now. Was there anything degrading the that? No; the severe influence of that father-love will remain with us through life, the rags are for gating. The reading and cutting rags. "Why, bless those rags!" I say now. Was there anything do grading the that? No; the severe influence of that father-love will remain with us through life, the rags are for ourselves and good books, yet we never know we were toned or poor in those days.

If I have seemed to speak too much of myself it is because I wanted to leid Mrs. John Smith that some one has really lived a hard workaday life, and

We see the secret of this happy home; all were of one mind, and shared the labors and so the joys of the household. There must be one central point, of course. Mother, or sister, it may be, will, by her own sweet magnetism, draw all the members of the family to her, and she will be the unconscious director of

A FTER having been obliged by illness to remain at themse the greater part of the past test years, I have now sufficiently recovered to make a visit to my physical and the part of the past test years, I have now sufficiently recovered to make a visit to my physical a relact by have and studiess. After entering a bright to my parties, Mrs. P. In her affectionate way, said: "You are now considered one of the family on long as you remain with us." That sendence, so thinkly solven, made med held readly "one" of them. Ah, their sisters, you who have good health brook not how delightful it is to get out after having been shot up so long within four walls.

But affliction has its advantages as well as its privations. I have been comfiscion knowing that thus I am apply from the impractions of weeking that thus I am apply from the impractions of weeking that I have been comfiscion for weeking that thus I am apply from the impractions of weeking that I have been comfiscion for weeking the summary of the su

We pray "lead us not into temptation," but we are not usually ready to thank God for be-ing led away from temptation by sickness. A bright welcome to a weary or an invalid guest is like a tonic. I have tressured in my memory the refreshment which came to me more than once when I was worn and ill from one dear home, whose very walls seemed to give me

If is always darkest just before dawn. But when I wrote my letter of remonstrance many months ago I did not know how soon the day would dawn glor-losely for me.

Since that time, by a kind dispensation of that Providence that has never fabed me in sensitive or shelow. I have been permitted to John my hirshand, and now have every prospect of remaining with him to the end of our natural lives.

We have so much of happiness offered us at every turn if we will only take it; and now that my hashand and boy are growing stronger, all the dark past seems like a bideous nightmare that cannot possibly trouble the awakened present.

I hope the other decouraged wives may ended my experience; for I am very sare if we are padient and trustful, and secept the duty that lies rearest, we cannot field to be thoused; and oh! how richly one Pather blosses! He gives of His largess, and loys in the giving. In this consection I am reminded of a thought remarding the "four-leaved shamrock," symbolical of happiness, or, as it is more commonly bermed, "Goodlock!" Let me quote these words that have been so replete with menning to myself. "Fluck the common flowers and leaves about your path, and maybe you will find the little locky leaves among them; if or the seads that are blown by the strong wind over Paradise gardenest second on the common paths. And if you don't chance upon it here—why, be sure you'll find a there, and we all know that the shortest way there is by the potain patch!"

With one other combriding quotation and I am done. I cannot refinin from offering these crumbs of comfort that have been so much to me in times of despendency to other despairing releave; "What mainers it where the feet stand or wherewith the hands are busy? So that it is the spot where God has put you, and the work He hasgiven you to do."

It is not always that our hearts are comforted so soon by a turn for the better in the tide of affairs. We thank God with you, and pray that your brave heart may be strength-ened daily, not only for bearing your own burdens, but for teaching others how to bear

I HAVE received a nice supply of reading and some up: Those kind, loving letters: 1 think there are some spheroid strais in the warid yet. I have tract to thank each kind donor of reading in a letter personality, but I have a large family of children, and inoney is scarce for postage. Though I live so far away, I seem to be visiting with the Sisters. I am not a "King's Baughter," but wish I were good cought to be one. I will do my best for the Journal when measy guis more pleasing; it is the only woman's paper taken in the nighborhood. The people never look at the dates on the magnatuse and papers. If you, who are in the midsi of good liberature, could only know how much good it does: I am ashamed of being so popular at others' expense. My neighbors come and get the reading, and though it about so as to make it go as far as possible, and they thank mo, too; and I will send the thanks of a good many fard-worked women and treatiles.

Thank you and bless you for your kindness. Long may Tot Lastins Hook 5012 and 10, will it spajendid advice and loving sympathy, and long may its staff of spleadid women live who help to dill its pages with such contolling influences and sol-infling words; Yours will live.

And this is one of the ways in which the

And this is one of the ways in which the good seed of printed words is scattered. Do not be ashamed, rather be grateful, that you can be a blessing to your neighborhood. I hope that in the numerous other cases where newspapers and magazines have been sent, the good has been, if not as great as here, enough to reward those who have taken pains to send the packages. And, as far as possible, I hope thanks have been sent to those whose gifts have been received. have been received.

W.F. all have teesble. I, myself, have had what seems to me the "block share." what with sickness and wrestling with pois and kettles, and no one hates dishorabling more than I. But when the wrinkles begin to make my forebead look like a newly plowed gardens, I just reil up my slavren (I might add here I do my our work, take care of two balies under three years, and cook for three men and say: "Oh bother: looking mad won't wast the dishes, and only makes one look fike a witch." I always can misster up a smile of two thinking of something that happened in my schoel-days. I know what crying balies and deorder are, but I always think every squall is one less of the grand total. Thunk heaves I have (I'll not be sitly enough to say the best) one of the very best husbands in the whole world, so it is not so had even if we do work hard, and sometimes used, and lote of it, is the very heat thing for m. Now our think I'm one of the over-chaseful kind. I'm nothers. don't think I'm one of the ever best thing for the Now don't think I'm not not the ever-choserial kind, I'm nothing of the sect, for sometimes I do get very despondent, leady had an hour ago I said (Parden any wicksdross, Aunt Patience); "I wish the world would come to an end, for I don't want to like and I don't want to die," but I must explain that I have been sick, or about half sick, for two days, and my work mast so on, sick or well, I laughed it off, anyway. Now, as the ugly little girt in the September assuber did, just take a pencil and paper and gait down year beesings opposite your wee and see which is the longest column.

Toway.

which is the longest column. Towar.

My bushand is "sweet tempered and happy looking" in house-deaning time, even though the proverbal horsestood was over sume years ago.

I don't think I ever usaded the kitrhen floor but he supped savefully over it and said: "How sho you make it look," or "Take it us easy as you can, my dear." (Lean windows are sure to call forth some pleasant vords of appereistion, and even after the weekly soverping of the chambers I expect the usual remark as he issues through them: "How week and fresh it smells." In the early serion of a pareciation, and even after the weekly soverping of the chambers I expect the usual remark as he issues through them: "How week and fresh it smells." In the early serion I go themsels were piece, but and closed and trink mid berson and arrange and classify so that when scrabbing time comes all things are in order, and it is not a serious disturbance at all.

These the good man engages men to take set the solves; then one corpet course up at a time sed goes down the satisfied by.

Them he thinks of pictures collected during the year which he forthwith text and langs in place.

A new aftile he take thinks will be convenient here, a chair there, and a rug somewhere else, and so he abbs to the good of the pictures of the picture of this way work of clounles.

the three ways his sympathy and impetus to the general work of clearing.

As he has done his share I keep mine out of his way by giving him his unual three weaks a day in the dining-coin and not on a tob in the harm; I look as well as lever do, which he says her's a taill had, and is it down with him in the evening, also as usual, and loave my straight out of skint, out of rolled.

Why, of course, it can be done; in micros should be the strength and by of work.

HELEON VINGINIA.

A LESSON has been taught me which bears repeating, I think. A little blind boy has larly come
inder my notice. He is about ten years old, and has
been blited from inflancy. I was at first attracted by his
pleasant counteriance, and afterward his bright and
cheerful disposition and conversation. His poor mother,
who is smooth the many bread-winners, inde me, Being
worried and discouraged, one day, I said; "What a
dreary old world, anyway!" B—, who is always with
me, looked up with a smile, and said; "Oh, manuma, I
don't think so! I think it is sufully siece, and especially
when the sun shines." Needless to say, the good
woman complained no more. What a lesson for us
who are thessed with all our senses! How little we appreciate deed's great gifts! When we are in trouble and
everything seems against us, let us think of this sweet
child and his sunshine, and I feel that our darkest days
will be brighter. I, for one, have found it so,

Hellers G.

Surely, if a blind boy may find joy in the sunshine, we, with open eyes, are worse than blind if we fail to be glad in its brightness.

I WOULD like to say a word about the honeymoon.

The June brides are settled now, in their own coxynests, each trying to realize all the happiness anticipated in those lovely summer days; but now and again there is a thorn among the roses, is there not, dear girts? Well, of course, being true where all, you will not admit it even "Among Ourselves." "All the world loves a lover," but I love the brides. They are so fall of promote and sweet faith. Having been a bride myself—only the other day it seems—I feel in sympathy with all the fields. I hear of, and especially so with the Journal brides.

When I was married I came to the far west, hundreds.

brides I hear of, and especially so with the Journal at brides.

When I was married I came to the far west, hundreds of miles from home and friends, to make my home among strangers. The nest weatwesting me, very oney and comfortable it was, too, and I felt, as I settled myself and my many little belengings into place, that I could never be lonely in my new home; but also: there was one thing which I had never taken into consideration in dreaming of my new home. In locking forward to making home pic "sout and beautiful for my husband, I did not remember the long hours I must spend alone while my husband was at his place in the storn. Beinday too, I was alone, for he was a prescription clerk. This was thorn I found among my roses.

When my dear grandmother was bed that I was soon to marry, she excisioned: "Married' why the child can't knit!" and each day brought to hight some new thing which I could not do; until I began to think the way was very rough indeed. Other brides may think so, too, and to there if wish to say only be puleon, for the roughest places wear away. My John works in I so own steer now, and stays at bome on sounday; and other worries disappear, so that we are really and truly having our honeymoon, although we have been married five years. To those who have found a tay cross to bear, I wish to say, take heart!"

Onk of the Bernes.

Ah! happy the couple whose homeymoon

Ah! happy the couple whose honeymoon still rises clear and bright after five years, or ten years, or twenty years; and for fifty years it is possible; yes, even longer!

THE writer has been married six and one-half years to a man of mederate means, and eighteen years her senior. There are few couples who have mere dismitiar tastes, but we find enough that we do bothenloy, and count it a piensere—for the sake of the other—log give up that which displauses the other. And I can truly say that I am perfectly contented in my little home, and more than happy in my bushead's love, and would not for the world go back to the tiresome old school-room as teacher—which was my former occupation.

I congratulate you on your present happi ness, but your somewhat contemptuous words for the school-room! Ah, I thought they would stir some loving teacher to a reply!

SO often am I strengthened and helped by some word I see in The Labries' Hones Journal, that I cannot belp saying so. I am a besy school-teacher, with the care of feety pupils in school hours, and the responsibility of a very nervous, delicate sider out-of-school. Is it any wooder, thick you, dear Aust Patience, that semetimes I long for some dear motherly care to letten to my troubles?

I must confess, though, that my joys for exceed my woes, and I find in my daily work much peasure. For my peptles are very fixed of me, and my little sider devoted to me. I enjoy the Journal, very much indeed, and it can always be found on my reading table.

ELIZABETH.

and it can always be found on my reading table.

ELEKARTH.

I. TOO, was a school-ma'am: I, too, live in the country; I, too, am "general utility woman." I have two bables, one two-and-shalf years old, one only four mouths. I have no belp with any of my work, and get very tired semectimes. But when I feet must like compinioning, the thought comes up—" How many thousands of working-women in our country would fiss! diesest indeed with the comforts of life I enjoy! How many telling widows in our great cities would thank (lot fir the food and clothing my little ones never lack! How many mothers, whose bables are sleeping undergrass, would never complain of my trouble and work! When I think of these I wonder I can ever complain because my life is a basy one. Thank Ged for my home, my bables and my husband. In all the five years of our married life be has never met or helf, me with a frown upon his face, and Assac is the dearest place to both of set. I do not enjoy washing pots or kettles, but our heavenly Father knew where to place is one earth, and He sees and knews it we do our duty is still things. I know a woman who interried a farmer. His beaith was not good, and she brought up the children, and cared for him, working inducers and out, in the haydest, pinntine corn and diagong positions. This begins he field, bleesing her with his hat breath. Do you think she regrets all her years of work? I am hand-in-hand with you, my sisters, for labor and fir love. Let us kneed and pmy to see our bissings count, and think of the bright things in our life, and forget the diagreenble ones as field as we can. Look for mercies and you will find them. We must take some bitter with the sweet, or the sweet will love its flavor. Above all, remember our troubles are the refuseries of the soul.

Bornellyes are set in sorrew,

As genes are set in gold."

Yours for the your down.

When we are rasped and irritated by the moment they do seem great—which must come into the household, and especially where there are little children, if we could but stop and think what it would be if we had the home no longer; or if the little ones, whose demands are so exhausting, were gone further out of our sight! And let us remember that our own unhappiness and irritation is a fruitful source of confusion and misconduct in the household. A sweet-tempered and placid mother will rarely have ill-tempered and vexations children, even though their circumstances may be far from comfortable.

"These trifles! Can it be they make or mar A human life? Are souls as lightly swayed as rushes are, By love, or strife?"

"Yea, yea! A look the fainting heart may break Or make it whole;

And just one word, if said for love's sweet sake



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• MISS PARLOA will at all times be glad, so far as she can, to answer in this Department all general domestic questions sent by her readers. Address all letters to Miss Maria Parloa, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.



fast do inquiries pour in upon me in regard to matters which have perplexed housekeepers that it would be impossible to answer all of them at once, unless the space allotted this department were doubled or tripled. It is pleasing to see by these letters from

all parts of the country that domestic science has a warm place in the correspondents' hearts, and that so many of the writers are typical American women—intelligent, progressive, possessed of many original and excellent ideas, and lovers of their homes. If they will be patient, an attempt will be made to respond to all their questions in good time,

#### WHAT TO GET FOR A SUNDAY DINNER

WHAT TO GET FOR A SUNDAY DINNER

A SUBSCRIBER says she does the house-hold work for her father and herself, and is troubled as to what to get for dinner Sunday. She goes to church, and would like to ask friends home to dinner, but thinks the meal is not good enough. She therefore wants some suggestion as to what to get. Since her differma is one that many hundreds experience, I will try to make it my own, and suggest what seems to me to be both suitable and healthful.

what seems to me to be both shitable and healthful.

In New England such cases are provided for with the great Sanday dish, baked beans and brown bread. The pot of beans is left in the oven and the loaf of brown bread in the steamer. When the family returns from church the beans and bread can be served smoking bot; a cold dessert and a cup of tea completing the dinner. In winter, cold dinners give the table a dismal appearance, and are, moreover, unhealthful. There should be at least one warm dish. In cities and cold climates the kitchen fire is kept burning all day, so that many dishes which are not injured by long, slow cooking can be prepared before going to church, the cooking to go on until serving time. If the housekeeper lives in until serving time. If the housekeeper lives in a warm climate and uses wood fires, she cannot, of course, depend upon these conveniently prepared dishes. It is well, however, to have at least a warm drink, such as tea, coffee or

#### MEALS WHICH CAN BE QUICKLY PREPARED

HEALS WHICH CAN BE GUICKLY PREPARED

HERE are some of the Sunday dinners
which one can prepare easily and quickly:
Any kind of cold meat, sliced thin. Lyonnaised or creamed potatoes, fried cabbage, preserved fruit, cake, tea.

Cold corned beef, vegetable hash, bread and
butter, fancy crackers, cold costard, tea.

Eggs, either boiled, pouched, scrambled or as
an omelet, toast, cocoa, fruit,
Salad, rolls, Washington pie, peach preserve,
coffee.

Cold ment, Weish rare-bit, brown bread toast, sice pudding, ten. Canned salmon (or any kind of cold fish will

dot, vinnigrette sauce, rolls and butter, baked Indian pudding, coffee.
Creamed dried beef, brown bread, toast,

bianc-mange with cream, tea.

Braised beef, boiled hominy, bread and but-

ter, cake and preserved fruit, chocolate. Beef, real or mutton stew, rolls, crackers,

cream pudding, cocoa.

These are only a few of the many combinations one can have without much trouble. The beans, brown bread, hominy, braised beef or a braised chicken, stews, baked Indian pudor a braised chicken, stews, based indian pun-ding all can be cooking while the bousekeeper is at church. All the preparations of the other dishes can be made in the morning, and but a few minutes will be needed to finish

them when one returns from church.

If one have no fire and object to making one, the eggs, creamed beef, potatoes, vegetable hash, drinks, etc., may be prepared on an oil

If one have a patent oven that does all the work with the aid of a lamp, a hot dinner would, of course, be possible with but little trouble. Some kind of sauce or preserves, olives, fancy crackers, canned meats and fish, cannel peas, corn and tomatoes are all valuable for these dinners. Cold mest, with one or two of these vegetables made hot, is a very good dinner.

Any kind of cold mest can be freed from skin, bone and fat, cut into dainty pieces, seasoned with salt and pepper and put away until the return from church. A simple white or brown sauce can be made in less than five minutes and the mest be warmed in

To the average mortal one hot savory dish is more satisfactory than several cold ones, and it seems to me that the housekeeper who follows these suggestions will not find it hard to get at least one hot substantial dish and a hot drink for her Sunday dinner.

BUYING MEAT AND FISH FOR TWO

A LMOST all young bousekeepers find it hard to make economical and satisfactory purchases of meat and fish. They should understand at the outset that it is impossible to save in the same proportion as one who buys for a large family. Another point: it is wiser to get only the parts and the amount actually wanted than to buy large pieces simply because they are cheaper by the pound.

Broiling meats is the most expensive of all methods of cooking, but, to my mind, the most healthful. When a housekeeper really can afford to follow it, she should do so.

When planning to roast or broil a piece of LMOST all young housekeepers find it

When planning to roast or broil a piece of meat its adaptability to being made over into various little dishes should be considered. Pork is the least desirable of the fresh ments for these purposes. For warming over in va-rious ways the following named ments are the most valuable: poultry, veal, lamb, mutton and beef. The white ments are better than the red for this purpose. This is also true of flsh, the white, dry varieties being much bet-ter for made-over dishes than the dark, oily

Here is something that one can buy in a small quantity and use to advantage: A short porter-house steak will answer for two dinners. Cut out the tenderloin, broil it and serve with a good sauce. If the weather be cold the remainder of the steak can be used two days later. In hot weather it must be cooked for dinner the following day.

#### ECONOMICAL USE OF LEFT-OVERS

BROIL two pounds of halibut for one din-ner and there will be enough left over to make a nice little dish of escaloped fish. The same amount of fish, cut in a square piece and same amount of fish, cut in a square piece and boiled, can be served with an egg sauce, and what is left over be used for an escaloped dish; or, it can be put in a deep dish, with cream sauce, and covered with mashed potatoes and browned. Still another way is to combine it with mashed potato and make it into croquettes. Any kind of cold fish can be used in this manner. A small white fish, lake trout, bass, or, indeed, any of the smaller fish, can be baked or broiled, and such part as may be left can be used as suggested for halibut.

A small turkey or a chicken of good size can be roasted, served hot, then cold, and what is still left can be prepared in any of the following named ways (the bones being boiled down for stock): as croquettes, blanquette,

down for stock): as croquettes, blanquette, with rice border, fricassee, chicken pie, hashed chicken on toast, creamed chicken, salad, chicken omelet, timbal of chicken, etc. The tough pieces and bones can be used for soups.

#### A FEW FACTS ABOUT ROASTS

If you are to have a friend or two to dinner indulge in a roast. Cold beef, mutton, lamb and yeal are all nice if sliced thin and served with vegetables. The cold meat can be made into timbals, croquettes, escaloped dishes, hashed on toast, or be warmed in a hoorn or white same.

tisties, hashed on toast, or be warned in a brown or white sauce.

The smallest prime roast of beef is one of the short ribs, weighing from three to four pounds. There are two of these short ribs. In Boston they are called the tip of the sirloin; outside of New England, the short ribs, or first cut of the ribs. The two ribs are included in the cut, but it is possible to get the cut divided. A small loin of mutton, lamb or veal, weighing about three or four pounds, makes a roast that will not last forever. One must exercise great care in treating such a roast; the heat must be moderate after the meat is browned, and there must be a generous and frequent basting, else the beef will be dry.

#### POSSIBILITIES WITHIN EASY REACH

O NE can buy half a pound of sausages, a thin slice of ham that will not weigh more than half a pound a quarter of a pound of dried beef, a quarter of a p.und of smoked bacon, half of which can be used with chicken livers, while the other half may be cooked another time with one pound of calfa liver. A quarter of a pound of smoked salmon or halibut to be broiled for breakfast or tea, will be a very generous allowance. One pound of sait codfish will answer for three or four dishes—fish balls, fish in cream, fish hash, etc. One thin slice of round steak weighing about a pound can be made into beef olives. A slice a pound can be made into beef olives. A slice of veal from the leg can be used in the same way. A piece of beef cut from the shoulder, and weighing about two or three pounds, can be braised. About a pound and a quarter of fresh beef, cut from any of the tough parts of the animal, can be prepared in a stew. Mutton and veal can be used in the same way; in-deed, any of the cold meats can be used in a

One grouse or partridge, a pair of pigeons, a pair of quall, a rabbit, a duck, etc., all come within the range of the family of two. SOMETHING ABOUT MAKING SOAP

A FEW years ago, when on one of my lecturing tours. I boarded with a family where the ladies did their own work. The housekeeping was perfect; the table was exceptionally good, the food being well cooked and in 6 nerous quantities; and there was no waste. Now, these folks made their own hard soap. One night have known it would be good, but it was more than that: it was of such superior quality that I asked about the process they followed. I had always made soft soap for cleaning purposes, and had been accustomed to save my grease, as I shall ex-plain. For nearly three years now I have made the hard soap, and should be sorry to have to

use any other.

I have a stone jar for frying fat and a few five-pound lard cans for soap grease. All the beef fat is clarified and strained into the stone jar; all mutton and other kinds of fat for which I have no other use are strained into the tin cans. When a can is full I put it aside and begin with another. When I have three canfuls I make the soap in this way: Three canfuls I make the soap in this way: Three canfuls of clarified soap gresse (fifteen pounds) is put on the back part of the range, that it may melt slowly. The potash from three one-pound cans is put into a large earlien or stone bowl or jar. Upon this is poured three quarts of cold water, and three tablespoonfuls of powdered borax is added. This mixture is stirred with a wooden stick until the potash is dissolved, then it stange until cold.

stirred with a wooden stick until the potash is dissolved, then it stands until cold.

When the fat is melted, pour it into a but-ter tub. It must not be hot when the potash is added; should it be, it must stand until so cool that it will hardly run when poured. When the potash mixture is perfectly cold pour it in a thin strenm into the fat, stirring all the while. When all has been added, continue stirring for about ten minutes when the soan stirring for about ten minutes, when the soap should begin to look thick and ropy. At this stage pour it into a box, having it about three or four inches deep. Let it sand a few hours; then cut it into bars, and the bars into pieces of a convenient length for handling. It will still be very soft, and should not be removed from the box for at least two days. It will be hard and white.

If you attempt to combine the fat and potash mixture while the latter is at all warm it will take a long time to make the soap, and the result will not be so satisfaceory. It is well to put paper under the soap tub and the bowl in which the potash is prevared. Remember that potash is very strong, and do not spatter it on yourself or on the floor.

THE BEST WAY TO REMOVE IRON RUST

BUY four ounces of muriatic acid at a druggist's. It is useful for various purposes. Have it marked plainly. It should, moreover, be labeled as poisonous.
Fill a large bowl with boiling water. Have another bowl or pan full of bot water. A bottle of household ammonia also is necessary.

bottle of household ammonia also is necessary. Place the spotted part of the garment over the bowl of hot water. Wet a cosk in the muriatic acid and touch the iron rust with it. Immediately the spot will turn a bright yellow. Dip at once in the lost water and the stain will disappear. When all the spots have been removed, rinse the article thoroughly in several waters and then in ammonia water (a tablespoonful of household ammonia to a quart of water), and finally in clear water. The acid is very powerful and will destroy the fabric if allowed to remain upon it. Ammonia neutralizes it.

neutralizes it.

If the directions be followed carefully, the most delicate fabric can be successfully treated

#### PRESERVING THE COLOR OF SPINACH

If in cooking spinach you use only the water that clings to it after the washing, and add one tablespoonful of salt for each peck of spinach, the green color will be preserved. The spinach is more bitter when cooked in this manner than when it is cooked in more water. As for myself, I prefer the more delicate flavor one gets by cooking it in a large quantity of water.

#### TO REMOVE BLACK INK STAINS

SEVERAL subscribers ask how ink stains can be removed. If the stained article be washed immediately in several waters and then in milk, letting it soak in the milk for several hours, the stain will disappear.

Washing the article immediately in vinegar and water and then in soap and water will remove all ordinary ink stains.

Washing at once in water and men in liquid

Washing at once in water and then in liquid citric acid or oxalic acid is another mode. Oxalic acid is very corrosive, and should be removed from the article by a thorough washing in water. If, after the washing, the article be wet with household anomonia, any acid removed into a mill be neutralized.

maining will be neutralized.

No matter what substance be used to remove ink, the stain must be ruished well. If the article stained be a carpet on the floor, use a brush. As the acids often affect the colors in a fabric, it is wise to try the water and milk, or the water-and-vinegar, methods before resort-ing to the acids. Chemicals should always be the last resort, unless one be rather familiar with their action.

My own experience is that it is a most difficult matter to remove the stains of some kinds of black ink if they have stood for a few hours; whereas, other kinds, notably stylo-graphic ink spots, can be removed easily with

#### TO PREVENT A MERINGUE FROM FALLING

FROM a far-away reader there comes an inquiry about the means of preventing a méringue from falling when it is taken from the oven. Usually the trouble arises from baking the méringue in too high a temperature. If you beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff, day froth, then gradually beat eggs to a stiff, dry froth, then gradually beat in the powdered sugar (a generous table-speonful for each white of an egg), but the meringue on the pie or pudding when par-tially coaled, and bake in a moderate oven. with the door open, for eighteen to twenty minutes, the annoyance may be avoided.

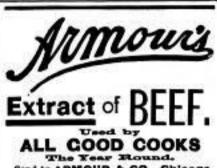


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#### SOME SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS



grow, give more freely, as the young roots which are pushing in the soil can make use of a more liberal quantity, and will do so in proportion as the top-growth demands. Twice a week is quite often enough to water plants in mid-winter, when the sun is low and the weather often dull.

Now is a good time to re-pot many varieties from which flowers are expected through the spring season. Wait until you notice a tendency to make new growth. Then shift. If old plants, they may not require larger pots—simply fresh soil, or a top-dressing of fresh earth. If you do not care to repot wholly, dig out as much of the old soil as you can conveniently without disturbing the roots, and put rich compost in its place. This is easier than to wholly re-pot the plant, and generally answers as well, if care is taken to have the soil rich. Do not disturb a plant while it is dormant. If the plants are young, or comparatively so, and a larger development of top is desired, it is well to give a size or two larger pot. or two larger pot.

If you notice insects about your plants, do not wait a day before beginning war on them. Act promptly, on the stitch-in-time principle. It is much easier to keep plants clean than it is to get them clean after they have been neglected.

CIVE your plants the best light possible. If you have so many in the window that all of them cannot get the sunshine at the same time, give each its turn, unless it happens to be one that doesn't care for sunshine. Most plants require all the sunshine they can get in winter to encourage early and healthy growth.

CLEANLINESS is very important in floriculture, if you would grow satisfactory
plants. Never let the top of the soil in a pot
become covered with moss or mold, or old
leaves. Stir the soil. Pick off decaying leaves
and fading flowers before they fall. Wash the
pots frequently. Attention of this kind helps
to make and keep the plants healthy and
vigorous, and it adds very materially to their
sppearance. Nothing is more unpleasant to the
lover of flowers than the sight of a window full
of neglected plants. Healthy plants, if clean,
even if without flowers or buds, are always
attractive.

WHEN it is once understood that plants breathe through pores in their leaves, the same as we do through our lungs, the necessity of giving them plenty of fresh air will be apparent. On every pleasant day open the door and let the out-door air in. Do not let it blow directly on the plants as it comes in, but let it mix with the warm air of the worm before it reaches the plants. room before it reaches the plants.

If a plant becomes sick, and droops, exam-ine the soil. If, instead of being open and light as good soil ought to be, it has a heavy, sticky, soggy look, you will be warrant-ed in thinking that the plant is suffering from over-watering. Remedy: Withhold all water until the soil becomes dry. Then give only enough to keep it slightly moist, and wait to see if the plant does not show sign of taking F a plant becomes sick, and droops, examn fresh start. When such sign is seen, it will be well to re-pot. The old soggy soil will gen-erally be found to have lost its health giving

IF growers of plants fully understood the benefit derived from a moister atmosphere than that which usually prevails in the ordi-nary living-room, they would try to secure it. Showering below greatly, but after a little the air becomes as dry as before. If water can be air becomes as dry as before. If water can be kept evaporating steadily, much better results are secured. Keep a pan standing on the stove, or near the register, and see that it never gets empty. As fast as the water in it evaporates, put in more. Another plan, and a good one, is to bave strips nailed about the edges of your plant-table or shelves, about two inches in width. Fill to the top of them with sand. Keep this wet, and steady evaporation will take place. It also answers another purpose—it takes up all the surplus water which runs through the pots at watering time.

#### ABOUT TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

NOTHER year's trial of this new section of the Begonia family has greatly strengthened the good opinion that I had off from my experience of last senson. All through last summer my plants were covered with flowers; and such flower of them new two and three looks.

fast summer my plants were covered with flowers; and such flowers! Some of them were two and three inches across, some single, others as double as Camellias, which they somewhat resemble. And the colors! Brilliant scarlet, purest pink, rich, dull reds, bright yellows, white, salmon—the variety seems endless. The flowers are borne well above the foliage, on stout, erect stalks, of branching habit, and remain in perfection for many days, generally dropping before they begin to fade or wither. For variety, beauty and brilliancy of color they are quite the equal of the Geranium, to which they must prove a most formidable rival. It will be seen that they have all desirable qualities asked for in a plant for the decoration of greenhouse or window.

I find them, I am glad to say, of the very easiest cultivation. This nserit commends them to the amateur, who often finds desirable new plants so difficult to grow well that he gives up their cultivation in despair. The tabers should be procured in March. Start them in small pots, in a light, fibrous soil. As soon as they have made an inch or two of growth, put them into four-inch pots, in a compost made up of turfy matter and leaf-mold, with the addition of a little stant. They will not do well in a heavy soil. See that the pots are drained well. Tie the stalks to small sticks as they reach up, as they are brittle and easily broken. Water daily, aiming to keep

will not do well in a heavy soil. See that the pots are drained well. The the stalks to small sticks as they reach up, as they are brittle and easily broken. Water daily, aiming to keep the soil moist all through, but not wet. Keep the plants in a half-shady place.

When they are still quite small—often before they have made more than three inches of upward growth—they begin to bloom, and from that time on to the end of the season they will not be without flowers, if properly cared for. It may be advisable to shift to a six-inch potalong in Angust, as I think this has a tendency to continue them in growth and flowering longer.

In late full, when the plants show signs of wanting to take a rest by the yellowing of the leaves, withhold water by degrees until the branches have fallen. By this time the soil should be quite dry, if your supply of water has been in proportion to the decreasing requirements of the plant as regards moisture, and then the pots can be set away in some warm, dry place without disturbing the roots, and left there till the following March, when they can be shaken out of the old soil and replanted for another season's flowering.

Those who have greenhouses which they do not tike to keep hare of beauty through the summer months when most winter-blooming plants are in a state of preparation for the coming season, consequently not in condition to do much toward the decoration of the home if they are allowed to occupy it, which they generally are not, will hail with delight this grand nequisition to our very limited list of really finesummer blooming plants adapted to calcure under glass. We have had many fine varieties of flowering Begonias in cultivation for many years, and they have been justly admired, and very popular, but they are so inferior as regards bloom that they can hardly be compared with this new class.

#### THE ALLAMANDA PLANT

T this season of the year well-grown specimens of the beautiful but not very well-known Allamanda plants will be showing buds, and getting ready for a brave display at little later on. The two varieties in general cultivation are Hendersonii and serifolis. The latter has the largest flowers, but is no better bloomer than Hendersonii. The flowers of both varieties are tubular; they are shaped much like a Petunia though not reflied on the select and tunia, though not ruffled on the edges, and not more than half as large as the average of that flower. In color they are a very rich, delicate yellow. The foliage is a bright, shin-ing green, and the contrast between leaves and flowers is very pleusing. The plant is of semiflowers is very pleusing. The plant is of semi-climbing habit, as ordinarily grown. If planted out in the conservatory, it often clambers to the roof and can be trained along the rafters with magnificent effect.

The plant likes a soil composed of loam and

turfy matter, with some sand. Drain the pot well. In planting, be careful to make the well. In planting, be careful to make the earth very firm about the roots. Loose planting is very harmful. Unless the soil is firmed well, the leaves often drop, and in a short time the plant dies, and amateurs often wonder what the trouble is. In nine cases out of ten it is simply because the plant is potted loosely. Shower daily, especially on the underside of the leaves, to keep the red spider down. Also keep a look-out for scale. If found, apply kerosene emulsion with a soft brush.

#### THE IDEAL GERANIUM

HE ideal Geranium should be first, compact; second, well-branched; and, third, broad rather than tall, The ordinary Geranium is tall, scraggly, or "leggy," to use a processional term, loose in habit, and has but few branches. Such a plant may bear fine flowers, but it will never give satisfaction to the lover of symmetrical plants. It will seldom have more than half a dozen clusters of flowers at a time—oftener but two or three—and would not be tolerated if grown alone in the window, but, because it stands HE ideal Geranium should be

alone in the window, but, because it stands among others in a collection, it "passes." A well-grown specimen ought to be more attrac-tive when standing by itself than when seen among others, because, away from other plants, all its fine points are displayed effect-

tive when standing by itself than when seen among others, because, away from other plants, all its fine points are displayed effectively.

It is quite easy to grow a Geranium well if you begin right. You must take the plant at its start. When it has reached a height of three inches, nip the top off. In most cases, several branches will start along the stalk. Let at least half a dozen grow. If but one or two start, nip the ends of them off, and keep up this nipping or "pinching in "peocesa until you have at least a half-dozen branches growing from the base of the main stalk.

When these branches have grown to be six or eight inches long, pinch the ends off, and force branches to start out along them. In this way you will secure a great number of branches, which will gread out rather than grow ap, and your plant will be compact, bushy and broad. This can be brought about only by giving proper attention in the early stages of the plant's growth, and by persevering until it takes on the form you desire it to have. Some plants seem determined to grow up in one tall stalk, rather than take the shape you want them to. They will do this every time unless you give them to understand when you begin training them that you "mean business," and they wast come to your terms. If they see that you have no idea of letting them have their own way, they will yield gracefully, though reluctantly, to your wishes and gradually assume such a shape as a well-grown specimen ought to have. Bear in mind that this training must go on steadily from its beginning. There must be no "let up" in it, or the plant will soon get the start of you, and if it once does that you will find it a difficult matter to get it under subjection.

While a plant is in this formative period it should not be allowed to bloom. Finch off every bud as soon as you see it. Do not give too rich food. Too strong a soil will encourage such rank growth that the joints of the stalk will be long.

Shift to larger pots as the old ones become filled with roots. A plant that

until a sprending habit is fixed.

A well-grown specimen ought to have forty or fifty growing and blooming "points" by the time it is in an eight-inch pot, and should extend eight or ten inches beyond the pot on all sides, and if it is kept properly pruned or cut back, it will seldom get to be over two feet high. Such a plant ought to have twenty or more clusters open at a time during its blooming senson, with buds in all stages of development. Those who have never seen a plant trained in this way have but little idea of the beauty a Geranium is able to display under proper management. proper management.

#### A RARE BUT BEAUTIFUL PLANT MANTOPHYLLUM miniatum is a plant

MANTOPHYLLUM miniatum is a plant that seems to be very little known. I have never seen it in any private collection except my own. It resembles the Agapanthus very much in foliage, though its leaves are broader, and hardly as long, and are perhaps darker in color. It sends up its leaves and flowers from a large bulb, and increases rapidly. In order to secure strong blooming plants it is well to remove most of the young bulbs, as, if allowed to remain about the old plant, the pot soon becomes full of bulbs, and as a result you will get but few flowers. The Agapanthus bears its flowers, which are small, on the extremity of a tall stalk, while the Imantophyllum has a stalk more like that of the Vallotta, and its flowers resemble those of that plant almost exactly in shape, but they are unlike in color, those of

shape, but they are unlike in color, those of the Vallotta being a rich crimson, while those of the Imantophyllum are an orange-red. From three to five flowers are borne in each cluster, and each flower lasts for several days. The plant is evergreen in character, and is one of those which can be kept growing the year round, like the Calla, without injury. My plant has never hinted at resting, and from my experience with it I should hardly know how to go to work to make it rest if I wanted it to. As it blooms regularly each year, and has fine, have flowers and wears in most vertext health. large flowers, and seems in most perfect health, I do not insist on its taking a rest, but keep it growing steadily all the time. I cannot un-derstand why it is not more extensively grown. It is quite as attractive as many varie-ties of the Amaryllis, and much more easily grown. Indeed, my plant gets no more care grown. Indeed, my peant gets no more care than a Geranium, and does as well as I could wish it to. It likes a good deal of water at its roots, and a rather large put. Mine grows in a soil composed of loam, leafmold and sand, and has good drainage provided. It generally blooms in March or April, and is to the spring decoration of the sitting-room or greenhouse what the Vallotta is to sitting-room or greenhouse in fall—one of our best plants. When I say that I know of but one firm of plant-dealers from whom it can be obtained, its rarity will be understood.



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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS;

Only such questions as are of positively general interest will be answered under this title from this time on. Therefore, in asking a question, before you request a reply through the paper, satisfy yourself that an answer will be of interest to some one beside yourself. If it isn't, don't sek it, for it will not receive attention.

N. A. G.-Use Sulpho Tobacco Soap for ridding plants of aphis.

Miss. H. A. H.—Your ground was too rich for Sweet leas. Leaves sent are Esponia.

Mas. S.—You can get the kinds of Oleanders you want rom Mr. John Sanl, Washington, D. C.

Mas. F. Syndatz, - The Harriell Lily is not hardy

E. C. S.—The Bridesmaid and Mrs. Moore Geraribuns onn be procured of James Vick, Boebester, New York. Mas. S. A. T.—Leaf sent is Cyclamen. For treas-nent, see back numbers of THE LABIES HOME JOUR-

"ONERS."—(1) Propagate Roses by layering. (2) The Lilies would not be likely to prove hardy in New York. (3) No.

M. E. H.-Keep the old Geranium plants left over, utiling back well in spring. Don't put them in the

Mrs. J. H.—The plant is Camellia. It is almost im-possible to grow it successfully roubide a greenhouse, as too much or too little water, and frequent changes of temperature, cause it to drop its back.

K. E. M.—As you give me absolutely no information except that you have Lily of the Valley in your yard, I can give you so information reparding a remedy for the trouble with which they are afflicted.

Constraint Beadum.—Have you tried spraying with London Purple, Paris Green, or other insecticities for the worms on your trees. I presume you would be able to rid your trees of the pesis by this method of warfare.

Mas. S. S. C.—A quart can is too small for a large Hallotrope. Give more root-room. Turn sots containing Calles on their side and let them go without water all summer. Re-pet in September. Leaf seat; Au-thericum.

Mas. D. M.—(i) I can't answer your first question be-cause you give me neithing to form an opinion from. (2) Water will not injure the bods of the Olive, judging from my experience. (3) Plant sent is Aucuba sarrea variegala. It is fine for its foliage.

Miss A. K. W.—I would give the plural of Coleus as most writers on flowers now give the plural of Gindlo-lus—that is Coleuses. Strictly speaking, this may not be proper, but Coleus has become a word in our own language, and I would treat it accordingly.

Mss. A. M. W.—I presume you will find worms in the pot; if you do, apply lime water. It is possible that you give too much pot-ment and the plant may have more food than it can make use of, thus bringing on vegetable dyspeptia. It would probably have done better in a smaller pot.

Mrs. L. J. 8.—(1) Use brackets, large and small, on casings between windows, and wire or iron stands for greeshouses. (1) English Ivy and Hoes carness are good plants to train over windows. Also Cotes som-ders and Passion flowers. (1) For brick walls there is nothing better than Ampelopsis.

E. M. B.—Asks if Excelords grandifors and Spires. Van Houtil would be sultable for cenetery planting; also what vine to use to creep about the base of a moni-ment. Both the shrubs named are excellent for that purpose. Vinca's a good creeping plant, evergreen in character, with bine flowers, and would give satisfac-tion.

Mus. G. W. G.—Asks how to make Oxalis bloom; also how to increase or propagate Mad. Plantier Rose. If the builts of Oxalis are allowed to dry off during summer—all that is necessary to do to bring this about is to withhold water after June—and are reported in september or Oxtober, flowering is quite sure to take place by November, and be continued all through the wister. Propagate the Bose by layering. Too late to do it this season.

H.—(1) The Achania likes a moderate amount of smobles. The white grains on the leaves of this plant are excretions from 11—not insects. (3) The Germonus having red, white and plank or salmon flowers—striped or bindched—on same plant is. New Life. (4) Inshelfs Sorunt is not a good winter-blooming lose outside greenbouses. (4) The small, fragmon, semi-double dark red Rose year refer to is doubtless Agrippina—one of the best varieties for pet collure. this plant lecandom striped Isabso

L. L. H.—I think the following list of Geraniums in-cludes the best of its class: Mrs. Moore, Bridesmald, Advance, W. C. Bryant, Mary Hallock Foote and Ri-cipit. A good specimen of Calla ought to give five or six flowers through the winter, perhaps more. Begonias for winter use eight to be repetited in summer, cat back, and not allowed to bloom till fall. They can be kept nearly dermant for a time by withhelding water to a great wisten. Don't but them get dry, but don't keep the soil very moist.

Mus. A. E.—Asks if Easter Lilies should be pecied and placed in the dark for awhile for roots to form? Also, if they require yick soil and a good deal of waier. To the first question, yes. I do not think any halbdess as well in the house, in a very rich soil, as it is likely to its soil of moderate richness. Heat and too strong a soil tend to bring about a rapid, weak growth not favorable to flowering well. Speciosum can be posted and treated the same as it. Harrish. Treat Narcissus and Jouquil boths same as Hyacinth.

ANNA M.—This correspondent asks if the Trumpet Vine is poisonous. No, if by Trumpet Vine she means Bignouts Radicass, a strong-growing vine bearing large clusters of bright real forces, which I presume she does as it is often called Trumpet Plower. Research the Bourbox, Noisette and Tea classes are profuse bloomers at the south through a large part of the year. Hybrid Perpecuals would doubtless follow out their habit of thooming at intervals. The profusion of their bloom would depend on treatment given.

To Several Confession with the confession of readers ask questions similar to this; "No Geraniums bud
and thust. Why?" Surely I have said often enough
that you must bell not how your plants hars been breafed
if you expect me in sell you what I think the trouble is
with them. You don't expect a doctor to diagnose your
case when you are sick by writing to him that you are
ill, and asking him what nile you willout selling him
assurething that be can base an opinion on, do you?
Trouble with plants may come from many causes, and
I can give no labelligant opinion without knowing
something about what you have done to them.

semething about what you have done to them.

Mas. G. H. L.—Wants to know how to preserve out drovers be exhibition at county fairs; also about designs for same, and ways that her Gerandams surn black afterbeing put in the cellar, and would like to know why. Most exhibitors of out flowers at fairs insert the stems in most sand, which is covered with most. Sand and most sead, which is covered with most. Sand and these trees for the stems in most sand, which is covered with most. Sand and the feethers flowers. As to designs, that will have to be decided by the exhibitor. If this imposer wants wire frames in which to arrange her flowers she can get illustrated catalogues of same, with prices, from almost any denire in seeds and plants. I think your cellar is too damp if the wood of Gerandams turns black in it. Young Gerandams ought to white as well as old ones. I cannot tell you why your Hyacints fall to do well. They ought to grow where Tulps do. I cannot name varieties of plants in this department, because no one but the laquirer is interested.

### START SEEDS EARLY! Ah! but whose

seeds shall I

start? Some Seeds never do start. Carefully plant them, water them, pet them, coax them as you will, and they won't grow. Why? Because they are dead; the poor things died of old age before you got them, and the innocent dealer didn't know it. BUY OUR SEEDS. You don't try them; we have tried them—and they GROW. Our MONEY-GROWERS' MANUAL is free, provided you mention THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Send 4 cents in stamps to pay postage.

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pot or ent-foor culture.

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will be distributed among our patrons this
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Didinzed. Google



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w York, or 45 Wahash Ave. Chicago, as ample cas, containing enough for 25 to 4, will be mailed. Mention this pre dion. Prepared only by the consumer, Va Uran & Zoon, Weep, Holland.



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#### HELPS IN THE LAUNDRY

BY ANNA SAWYER



VERY woman who has answered the time-honor-ed query, "How shall we wash our flannels?" thinks her own to be the best and only method; but I would beg those whose lot it has been to ask, rather than reply, to

try once again. Let her, for the time, forget that one sister insists upon boiling water, another lukewarm, a third pos-sibly a judicious mixture of the two, and boildly depend upon cold, and receive her re-ward in the soft and snowy flannels which she

#### ABOUT THE WASHING OF FLANNELS

I MMERSE in cold water in which is a little I MMERSE in cold water in which is a little
L borax. Leave the article soaking awhile;
repeat the process, rinsing each time in the cold
water. If very much soiled, aslight lather of
soap may be made in the first water; or soap
may be rubbed upon spots. Do not wring
more than is absolutely needful, but "souse"
instead. All mothers who know how difficult
it is to keep the flannel skirts of infants,
which are so often wet, soft, will never try
any other way if they try this. The same
process, using a small portion of soap-tree
hark, will restore almost any woolen gown,
white or colored. There is remon in this.
Manufacturers of woolens have the raw nonterials washed in cold, not hot or warm water,
and know full well that only in this way can
they get the full softness of the fleece.

Much, however, of the success of the method
in home use, depends upon the ease with
which they thus keep the same temperature.
Doubtless, if the same degree could be maintained through washing and rinsing, there
would be the same result. This is practically
impossible, however, while the changes are
fatal to the wool fabric.

#### TO MAKE WASHING BLANKETS EASY

IF one has a suitable place for the purpose, If one has a suitable place for the purpose, the washing of blankets may become an easy matter. In an open space, have a line tightly stretched out of doors. To this fasten the upper edge of the blanket. Have strips of cotton sewed to the bottom at intervals; tie these to pegs, which drive well into the ground. Now turn on the losse. Cold water, of course, and plenty of it. Drench the blankets well, on both sides. If much soiled, rub spots with soap and drench again. The force of the stream will do more than wringing. After the article is quite clean, leave it to dry; never mind if it does min; if the work has been thorough it will not streak, but be all the better for it. When the sun has completed the task, you will possess blankets as white, soft and unshrunken as new, and the nap will not be destroyed. be destroyed.

#### WOOLENS WASHED IN COLD WATER

Woolen waists may be washed in cold VV water without ripping, and chudals may become rivals to those done by the French dry cleanser. Old woolens which have suffered much from different baths of varied temperature, may be always partially, often wholly, restored in this way, though such need a little more patience, and sometimes more than one

#### THE CLEANSING OF LACES

THE CLEANSING OF LACES

PROM woolens to laces is a wide step; but while on the laundry subject, a word upon the cleansing of the latter. Never rub laces. If badly nursed, roll upon a bottle or round stick; dampen slightly; when quite dry, unroll, and tack the lace with large stitches in folds of about six inches. Be sure that the edges be even. You will now have a sort of compress of lace. Drop this into cold water, in which put a little borux or ammonia, or both. Soak until the dirt is out, changing water if needful. Never rub the lace, but it may be gently aqueezed, now and then, lengthwise. When it is quite clean, place it just as it is in the sun to dry, after which lay it upon the palm of the left hand and slap it vigorously with the right several times. Now remove the stitches by cutting, do not pull them; refold the lace, but in different creases, and repeat the process, but put, rather than slap, the folds in the sun to dry, after than slap, the folds in the sun to the process, but put, rather than slap, the folds in the sun to the process, but put, rather than slap, the folds in the sun to the sun to the slap the folds in the sun to the process, but put, rather than slap, the folds in the sun to the sun process, but pat, rather than slap, the folds this time.

and betraying no sign of its bath. It should never be ironed, unless upon clothing where it cannot be removed. It is well, therefore, to use other than lace trimmings for cotton garments, unless one chooses torchon, a notable excep-

If other lace is chosen, however, it should not be much starched, if at all, and the iron should be used not along the length, but up and down. In this way the full effect of the width is kept, while by the other a wide edge appears narrower, and the pattern distorted. After ironing, the laundress should soften the lace by the gentle use of her thumb and fore-finger; then gather it into little plaits, pinch-ing them slightly, and after shaking it out lightly, the lace edge will wear its best aspect.

#### WHEN TO TRY ON NEW SHOES

THERE is a time for everything in this world, and so it is that the best time to get fitted to shoes is in the latter part of the day. The feet are then at their maximum of size. Activity naturally enlarges them. Much standing tends, also, to enlarge the feet. New shoes should always be tried on over moderately thick stockings. Then you have a margin of room by putting on thinner stockings if the shoes feel ill at ease.



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#### HELPS BY THE WAY

HLAVORING ESSENCES: One ounce of

The oil to a pint of alcohol.

Stanca: One tenspoonful of powdered borax to one quart of boiling starch will aid in giving polish and stiffness.

Dassetso: One spoonful sweet oil, two of black ink: mix and apply with sponge to boots, black kid gloves, bags, and rusty book

Borax and sugar will disperse ants and

Sprinkle dry salt among your furs, under and on your carpets, as a prevention of moths.

Remove iron rust by applications of salt and

Dip spots of mildew in buttermilk and place

in the sunshine.

Fruit stains on white cloth will scald out or

freeze out.
Cut your new bread with a hot knife.

Dip the knife in cold water to smooth the icing on a cake.

The long-clinging odor of onions can be re-moved from knife or dish by heating them when dry

Do not fill the room with smoke from the griddle, but "grease" it by rubbing with balf of a turnip.

Use half a raw potato instead of cork to apply bristol brick to steel knives.

A. Lewis Wood.

#### THE GROWING OF DAHLIAS

I'very of the new Dahlias. Get the choice named single sorts, and the cactus class in preference to the large double kinds, which are not as desirable in any way as those named.

named.

These Dahlias are among the very best of all flowers for use in vases during the late fall. It is hardly possible to find anything better. They have rich and delicate colors, display themselves most effectively with very little trouble as to "arrangement," and last for days. They are not fragrant like Roses, and lack some of the dainty beauty of form and solve which that rosel flower measurables. and color which that royal flower monopolizes, but in some ways they are quite as desirable for use in vases. For large, tall vases they are preferable. The cactus class is well adapted for use in rose-bowls, if not cut with very long stems.

very long stems.

In order to grow them well, dig the soil up to a depth of a foot and a half, and have it very rich and mellow. You cannot feed a Dahlia too much. Nor can you water it too much. Tie the central stock to a stoat stake to prerest breaking by strong winds. Start early in the season, in pots, and plant out as soon as warm weather is assured, but not be-fore. Best single sorts: Bridal Wreath, white; Paragon, dark maroon; Canary, yellow; Christine, pink. Best cactus varieties: Henry Patrick, white; King of Cactus, crimson; Zulu, purple maroon; Charming Bride, white, tipped with rose.

### A PRETTY SILK AFGHAN

A NEW afghan is composed entirely of rib-A bons of different shades and widths.

On a foundation of light cotton material, three stripes of dark olive such ribbon are three stripes of dark olive such ribbon are sewed about their own breadth apart. Then with narrower picot-edged ribbons in the following order, the space between is filled, each ribbon overlapping its neighbor a trifle and run down with invisible stitches. Next the olive comes shell pink, white, light blue, scarlet, blue, white, orange. If several shades of each color are used, the effect is also good. The lining is of quitted satin, and the whole is bound by an olive ribbon, the edge of which may be button-holed with knitting silk of the same color. Into this a handsome shell is crocheted, forming a border for the afghan. The strips of ribbon are each one yard and five-eighths in length.

Alice C. Tildes

#### HANDKERCHIEF TOILET-SET

MATERIALS: A square cushion covered MATERIALS: A square cushion covered with yellow satin, a small embroidered slik handkerchief, sheer lare three inches wide. The handkerchief is placed cornerwise across the cushion. The lace may be gathered and sewed beneath the scallops. A bow of yellow satin ribbon may be placed at one side of the cushion, or four butterfly bows placed at the corners will make an equally pretty finish. Three similar slik handkerchiefs sewed together at the points make an effective bureau sourf, and may be edged with lace like the be adred with lace like t cushion, or not, as desired.

#### NEW LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM

Oll of winter-green and olive oil mixed in equal parts and applied externally will give almost instant relief from poin. On account of its pleasant odor this liniment is very agreeable to use...

#### TO WASH OIL CLOTH AND LINOLEUM

Old cloth should never be scrubbed, but washed with a soft woolen cloth and lukewarm water in which a little milk has been dissolved. Soap and bot water destroy the pattern and color.

#### KITTIE'S LONG-TAILED APPLES

KITTIE was walking down street with her A austic one day, and her big, blue eyes were wide open to all the curious things in the world—a new world to her. Suddenly she espied some tempting-looking pears before a

grocery store.
"O-co, nuntie!" she cried, "see all vose little, cunning, long-tailed apples!"

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY

BY ALICE MARSH

A GOLD pencil-case, representing a quill, with diamonds and rubles studded in the center in the form of a clover, is among the holiday novelties.

An odd conception for a ring is a bright garnet set in the head of an exydized silver lizard, which is coiled so that its tail is beld between the teeth.

A rich-appearing pendant and lace-pin con-sists of a heart of pearls circled with small conch pearls, and having in the center a beautiful diamond.

Novelties in queen chain pendants are con-stantly appearing, and among the most recent is a sprig of holly, formed by variegated gold leaves with coral blossoms.

An infant's brush of silver, having a floral scene etched on the back, with a fluted handle joined by a Mary Washington rose is above the conventional designs, and will, no doubt, prove popular.

A baby's rattle, of polished silver, engraved to represent a sparrow's nest, on the bough of a poplar tree, would bring joy to any loving mother's heart, and afford unbounded delight

A small diamond heart, having a pigeon-blood ruby in the center, and surmounted by a coronet of diamonds and sapphires, forms the mounting of a ring that cannot full to please those artistically inclined.

No lover of the weed will fail to appreciate a cigar-holder formed by a richly carved dragon's head holding in its ferocious-appear-ing mouth a meerschaum horn of plenty, with the tip concealed in the monster's jaw.

A fine specimen of the silversmith's art is seen in a six-inch fir tree of silver, which is made to form a receptable for cologue. The base of the ornament represents a patch of sward, on which two gnomes are gamboling.

An elongated odd-shaped pearl, that was recently imported, has, by taking advantage of its unique form, been transformed into a very pretty fish lace-pin, by having a gold head and diamond tail attached to each end, respect-

Among bracelets six different colored pearls, each divided by a small ruby and a diamond, and the whole circled with minute emeralds in skeleton setting, form an exceedingly rich combination, and have aroused considerable admiration among lovers of the artistic.

Nothing could be more appropriate for a Christmas gift than a brooch consisting of a small bunch of mistletoe, the berries of which are of white agate. Delicate enamel leaves, interwoven with small brilliants, surrou the berries and throw them out with effect.

Watches are now worn suspended from chatelaine brooches attached to the breast, and some exquisite designs are seen for this purpose. One of the most attractive is formed by a number of artistically curved feathers, in which small diamonds and sapphires are intermingled.

Two moonstone Cupids, with diamondtipped gold bows and quivers swinging from their shoulders, and holding on high between them a beart of diamonds, from which is apparently dropping three small rubles, consti-tutes a lace-pin that shows much thought and skill in workmanship.

In jewelry it often happens that when two old and time-worn designs are shown combined, they form a very pretty combina-tion. Thus it is that a crescent brooch, hav-ing a daisy in the center, the whole being of pure-white, small diamonds, make a very exquisite and attractive ornament.

The souvenir spoon cruze no doubt in-spired the production of a richly-curved, dull-finished gold spoon, which it is now consid-ered proper to present as a holiday gift. The spoon represents a bouquet of flowers, with the blossom forming the bowl, and the metal oven between the prany leaves to show them. open between the many leaves to show them

Some young ladies may consider it impertiwith a simulating an interrogation-point, of Roman gold set with diamonds and turquois; but, notwithstanding, such an ornament has been placed on the market, and is creating much favorable comment on its suggestiveness and unique appearance.

The beautiful enamel flower decoration on The beautiful enamed flower decoration on watch cases, which has recently been revived, and which, until this season, could only be applied to solid gold, is now shown on filled cases, and this enables many with slender purses to possess time-pieces that have always been beyond the reach of any but those of means. A pretty design, that has just been introduced, is a pansy of soft velvet colors on a plain polished surface.

The prejudice against opals which, by the way, were until the beginning of the present century always considered the most unlucky of century always considered the most unitarity of precious gens, is rapidly disappearing, and now that they are being found in our own country, people are commencing to appreciate the beauty of this wonderful jewel, and favor jewelry in which it is seen. One of the pret-tiest and attractive breast-pins this season shows the variegated and changeful tints of an opal clover, enhanced by a circle of alternate rubies emeralds and disappeds. rubies, emeralds and diamonds,

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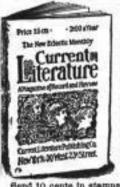
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THE MOTHER GOOSE CARNIVAL

BY MES. JOHN D. THAYER



UCH an excitement was not often seen in the busy town of Brayton. Jennie and Cordie and Tom and Harry, and a host of the young peo-ple were arrang-ing costumes to attend the "Cen-tennial of Mother

Goose."
It came at last, Only the cos-

floor of the hall, while the balconies were reserved for the audience.

At an early hour "Boy Blue" appeared on the stage blowing his horn heralding the approach of Mother Goose and her many followers. The march was formed under the balconies, and spanned the hall. Mother Goose followed Boy Blue and welcomed her many friends in these words:

One handred years and many pro-

many friends in these words:

One hundred years, and many more,
The Etile cones have talked my lore;
And now, as living inctares tright,
My myths before you are to night.
Little Boy Bine is here with his horn
Begardless of sheep or "the cows in the corn;"
Begardless of sheep or "the cows in the corn;"
Bonn Jill with her Jack, and Sprair's wife so fit,
And the crooked man with the crooked cal;
Mother Habstard is bere in search of a bone;
With the old, sid wessian who lives all alone.
King Cole is here with his fiddlers three;
And Nasor; Etilcost, too, we see.
The woman whose eggs brought many a dollar,
Its here with Minfilt, and the Ten o'Clock Scholar.
The old woman whose eggs brought many a shoe
With all her children, she's quite at a lose what to de.
The man with his wheelbarrow, wife, and all,
Came very late, as his wife had a fall.
Many subjects are here from every land,
To meet to night with the Mother Goose band.
Memory fails us their names to call:
But you, dear mothers, will know them all.

The march across the stage then com-

Many subjects are bere from every land.
To meet to-night with the Mother Goose band.
Memory faits me their name to call:
But yos, dear mothers, will know them all.
The march across the stage then commenced. Mother Goose, with her six attendants; King Cole, and his jolly fiddlers; Boy Blue and Mistress Mary Quite Contrary, formed the firstedivision. Mother Goose leaned upon her staff, and Mistress Mary, in garden costume, carried a large watering-pot. Then followed Bobby Shafto and his girl, Little Namey Etticoat, bearing a lighted candle; Bo-Peep with her crook. Mother Hubbard with her hungry dog, and the Three Wise Men of Gotham, holding a large wooden bowl.

Brayton was a large shoe town, so it was easy to get a mammoth shoe that went on wheels, to accomodate the famous old woman.
She had so many children the shoe could not hold them all, so they followed on close behind with the old woman, who was equipped with a switch and the bread, minus butter. The next division belonged to the "Beggars." Such a set of ragged ones was never seen together. The "beggars coming to town" were recognized without being announced.

Then came the Old Woman Sweeping the Sky. Her pointed hat and airy cloak of pea-green made her look as if she could plerce the clouds and clean the sky of all the cobwebs with her wonderful broom. Next followed the Man Going to St. Ives with his Seven Wives. Jack be Nimble was on hand quickly. Towmy Grace had an awfully swelled face in bandages; while Dicky Long stood by, ready to sing his song. A mite of a girl trotted along representing Pat-a-cake. Townny Tucker was eating his bread and butter. The antic "Hobbyhorse" was followed by a little girl with a plate of "Hot-Cross Buna."

Little Miss Mufflt had an enormous black (paper) spèder attached to her side. The Old Woman with Eggs to Sell kept the Farmer's Wife company. Nimble Dick made good speed, and Dr. Foster, with his big umbrella, started for Glosker. The Old Man was truly dressed in leather from head to foot.

In the next division were Jack

Jack Horner went next, eating his "Christ-mas pie," and Spratt's wife leaned heavily on her hangry man. Three boys acted "Ding-Dong Bell, and Tuffy, with his leg of beef, was

her hangry man. Three boys acted "DingDong Bell, and Taffy, with his leg of beef, was
fleeing from his pursuers.

Characters from various authors then appeared, desiring to be presented to the venerable Mother Goose. Uncle Tom and Topsy
were followed by the Sleeping Beanty and the
Prince; Sinbad the Sallor; a boy leading
the famous Old Dog Tray; Golden-Locks;
Jack and the Bean Stalk; Robinson Crusoe
and Friday; Withington (Lord Mayor) and
his cat; Red-Riding-Hood; Little Lord Fauntleroy; Mand Muller, with ber rake; Beanty
and the Beast; The Babes in the Wood; Mary
leading her lamb; the priest followed by the
Maid and her Man "all tattered and torn."
The Goddess of Liberty was traveling in company with George and Martha Washington,
attended by the Thirteen Original States, and
she, in memory of the blessed past, deigned
to nerry with her companions a brief time, to
extend greetings to Mother Goose.

The march was followed by dancing, and
such a mixing up of characters was almost
dangerous. Jack Horner waltzed with Martha
Washington, and Unde Tom was very attentive to Mother Goose. George Washington
danced with Mother Hubhard, and Topsy was
often seen in company with the Kings.

often seen in company with the Kings.



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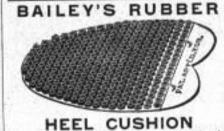


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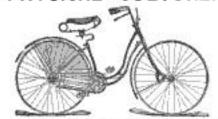


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#### THE NEW FORM OF EDUCATION

BY MARY ELTING



E live in an age when the treasures of knowledge are no longer accessible only to the favored few, but its choicest stores are open alike to all, without regard to age, sex or condition. A highly educated woman

is no longer an anomaly, for the time has come when public opinion ally, for the time has come when purche openion demands that our girls shall have the same educational advantages as their brothers, when woman shall stand side by side with man in the curriculum of our colleges and universi-ties. To this end there is no more important movement of modern times than the Univer-sity Evitation recoverages which has been in sity Extension movement, which has been in successful operation in England since 1872, and was enthusiastically inaugurated in this country during the fall and winter of 1800.

#### WHAT IS UNIVERSITY EXTENSION?

PROFESSOR MOULTON, of Cambridge, England, one of the pioneers in the movement, defines it thus: "University edu-cation for the whole nation, organized on a basis of itinerant tenchers." In other words, basis of itinerant teachers." In other words, it is a system of education devised for the instruction of people of every class and condition throughout the land, by means of a series of lectures, in connection with home study. Its aim is to bring the university of the people to place the opportunity for sity to the people, to place the opportunity for culture and education in the power of every one while engaged in the varied occupations

one while engaged in the varied occupations of life. It means the education of the masses, especially those who, for want of time and means, are denied the privilege of a college training. It is the "university of the busy." There has been a change gradually and almost imperceptibly coming over the public mind, by which it has come to be recognized that higher education is no longer adapted to any particular class, condition, or period of life, but should be placed within the reach of all, as one of the permanent interests of life, side by side with such universal interests as religion and politics. University Extension is the outgrowth of this inner scaling, and if universally accepted by our people cannot fail in being a blessing to the whole nation. It is called "University Extension" because it was first started in England under the auspices of first started in England under the auspices of the universities, and it can readily be how much of permanence, dignity and im-portance is given to the word by thus being under the fostering care of some university, enabling the student, after having completed a certain course of study, to receive a certifi-cate from such an institution.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE MOVEMENT

IT requires a central organization, in con-I requires a central organization, in con-nection with some university or universi-ties, which shall supply traveling lecturers for different courses of study to local organi-nations, over the whole country, under the management of a committee or some local in-stitution, the relation of these two organiza-tions being that of separate independent states to the general government. Three things are important for establishing a local center—a library for reference, a suitable meeting place, and a local organization which will furnish a nucleus of attendance to start with. Profes-sor Moulton says: "The first university exsor Moniton says: "The first university ex-tension was the invention of printing, which sent the books itinerating through the coun-The time has now come to send teachers to follow the books.

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courses are given in the evening for the benefit of busy people engaged during the day.

Second—The syllaims, which is a printed
pamphlet, prepared in advance by the lecturer, for each course, and sold for a trifling
sum. It contains the salient points of every
lecture, which will enable the student to
grasp the subject comprehensively; it directs
the attention to collateral reading, and is furnished with questions on rach becture.

nished with questions on each lecture.

Third—Weekly exercises. These questions the student may answer in writing at home, and, with any comments or queries of his own, mail to the lecturer, to be returned with his

corrections, at the subsequent "class."

Fourth—The "class" is an informal meete students and others an hour at the close of the lecture, where the points suggested by the weekly exercises of the students on the preceding lecture are discussed by the lecturer, and an opportunity given the student to have any difficulties explained and to be brought into closer personal

contact with the lecturer.

Fifth—Examinations. At the close of the course an examination is held for the students who wish it, and certificates are awarded to those whose work is satisfactory. The merit those whose work is satisfactory. The merit of the work depends on the weekly exercises, as well as the final examinations,

#### THE COST OF MEMBERSHIP

ONE of the beneficent features of this or securing its opportunities. The payment of five dollars a year constitutes a membership in the American Society of University Teaching, and three dollars per year a mem-bership in a local center, and entitles the person to tickets to all the lectures and the use of any books of reference found in the library provided by the center. If any one profess a single course of six lectures, tickets can be had, as a rule, for one dollar. In addi-tion, ten cents for the syllabus, and the sta-tionery required for the weekly exercises and examinations are all the necessary expenses.

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN AMERICA

THERE had been several attempts, from time to time, in various American educational centers, to distribute university edu-cation among the people; but it was not until the early part of the year 1800 that Dr. Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. met a number of prominent professors of dif-ferent institutions, to discuss the imaggiration ferent institutions, to discuss the imaguration of the work in Philadelphia, proposing as far as possible, to follow the English models. In June of the same year the Philadelphia society was organized, with Prorost Pepper as president. The secretary was sent at once to England to study the methods and plan of operation there, and on his return in the fall the work was entered upon with zeal and enthusiasm. Professor Mouiton came over from the mother country and save new innertus to the mother country and gave new impetas to the work, and did much toward the popularity and permanency of its organization. His lectures were attended by large and appreciative audiences, and his class work was most

gratifying.
So great was the demand from all parts of the country for information and assistance in organization that it became necessary for the Philadelphia Society for the Extension of University Tenching to enlarge its field of op-eration, and on February 25d, 1890, it was made the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. Thus was this movement born, and it seems destined to diffuse far and wide, over the whole land, the bless-ings of that culture and education which are found in our colleges and universities.

#### PROGRESS OF THE WORK

THE society has many eminent presidents of different universities as an advisory committee, as well as a number of prominent educators of our country, and also a council for the active direction of affairs, composed of cultured ladies and gentlemen. It has estab-lished Local Centers in many states, and an active interest is already manifested by the leading universities throughout the country. Forty-two courses of lectures were given at the different centers during the fall and winter of 1890, or about two hundred and fifty ter of 1836, or about two bundred and fifty lectures, the total attendance being nearly sixty thousand persons, a number never sur-passed, even in England. These courses em-braced astronomy, botany, chemistry, elec-tricity, English literature, history, higher mathematics, psychology and zoology. Such has been the wonderful sucress of this movement that several societies have been organized in other cities on the university extension

#### HOME DEPARTMENT FOR HOME STUDY

So much was accomplished during one short season that the movement attracted uni-Season that the movement attracted uni-versal attention, and as local centers out only be established in populous towns, letters came pouring in from everywhere, asking what could be done for isolated students. The eager ery for knowledge came from the home and the workshop; from the locely dweller in the country and the busy denizes of the city. It came from school-teachers and members of all the professions, too busy to attend the weekly lectures; from the youth of both sexes, without the means to obtain a college education; from the "bread-winners of all ages, who long for self-improvement; from busy women amid their household cares, the cry for university extension in the home, at the fireside. In response the society formed the home department, and it offers, this coming season, at a minimum cost, a variety of courses of "Home Study." These courses will extend over several months, and a full course, if taken, will cover a period of three or four years. It will be regular, systematic college work, under specially qualified instructors. The student will be in regular correspondence with his came from school-teachers and members of all specially quantied instructors. The student will be in regular correspondence with his teacher, and his work will thus be thoroughly tested and guided by a college professor. No home is too remote, no hamlet too secluded, for this home department to extend a helping hand to the earnest seeker after the same instruction enjoyed by those favored with a regular university training.

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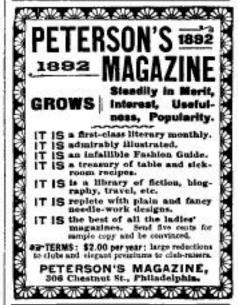
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TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS: Any question from our readers of help or interest to women, will be theer-y amnered in this Department. But please bear in mind: Write your questions plainly and briefy. Don't use unnecessary words: editors

are busy persons.

The right to answer or reject any question is reserved by the Editor.

Answers cannot be promised for any special issue. They will be given as quickly after receipt as possible.

All correspondence should be accompanied by full name and address, not for publication, but for reference

UNKNOWE.—The largest city in the world is London; Paris comes next.

REBRICCA, -- Newnham College for women, at Cambridge, England, was opened in 1876.

Synce.—No woman has a right to incur debts in her husband's name without his permission.

BKYKKLY.—The present Emperor of Germany is William II; his father was Frederick III. JOURNAL BRADER.—" Elsinore." mentioned in Rambet," is one of Denmark's scaports.

K. L. C.—R. S. V. P., on an invitation in an abbrevia-tion of Responder sel tour plott, which is French for Answer, if you please."

Wistram.—If your powers of confensation are an great, one you not induce the editor of one of your local papers to give you a trial?

Mas. S. G.—Send congratulations to the newly-mar-ried couple at ours. A man should wear mourning for either parent for at least a year.

D. C. M.—A. little salt used in the water in which mourning handkerchiefs and thack stockings are washed will cause them to retain their color.

A. F.—The names of the months of the year and the names of the days of the week should always commence with capital letters; there are no exceptions to this rule.

Mas. T.—We cannot give addresses. Such designs may be procured at almost any good dealer in action, indic-rials. Write to some well-known firm, and state your requirements.

Santa.—If your face is long and narrow you should arrange your helr flat on the top, loose and soft at the sides, and cover the forebead to some extent with a light curir bang.

CRISA.—Ask an apothecary for a weak solution of permanganate of poinsts. We think you will find that betting the armpits with this will relieve the profixe perspiration of which you complain.

Chuppy,—"Esh" is the non-de plures of a New York rerespaper woman of report. A little powder will not do your hands any harm. A married lady should always be addressed by her husband's rame. M. G. B.—The illustrations of dresses given in the Journal are only introded to serve as models of the styles worn during the month in which the pictures are given. We denot publish or sell patterns of any sort.

GRACK.—The best coemetic is rain water. Use nothing cise for a month or two, avoiding perfumed soaps, ammonia or anything which serves to make the skin dry, and we think you will soon find an improvement in your complexion.

6. B. H.—Try sizing the percelaist or ground glass. We do not think, however, the oil paints ought to spread if used with a very little Press spirits of turpenties and no oil medium. If the turpenties is old, it becomes oily and spreads directly.

Anxious Laur.—A murried bely should use her husband's name upon her visiting card; the eldest daughter should prefix "Miss" before the family name. The younger daughters should follow the "Miss" with both Christian and surname.

MANY.—A good totion for freekies may be made from one ounce of alom, one ounce of leason lates and a plot of rose water. Apply to the face just before retiring, being careful not to allow any to enter the eyes, and work off with warm water and soft cloth the next morning.

C. H.—Time will make your face thin. Until then be very grand of your runnd, may face, and be content with yourself as you are. We cannot alter our features, but we can cultivate sweetness of character, which will make our faces beautiful, no matter how homely their features may be.

INQUERER.—The English Committee for the Barbion of the Hible was appointed by the Convocation of Can-terbury in May, 1915, and consenced its week the fol-lowing month. The American Committee was organ-ted in 1911; it and the British Committee were virtu-ally one organization.

CLARA BRILLE.—We do not think that eyebcows that grow together denote a not temper. The only remedy for such trouble is to use a very small comb and keep the brown combed away from the center; do not attempt to remove the hair; any such attempt will serve to increase the growth.

Chena.—Make up your underwear, wrapper, blouse waits and tra-gown faring January. Later commence with the gawns, which should include a visiting costume, street gown, home cress, evening tellects and the white bengaline wedding dress trimmed with chiffor ruffles and pearl passementeric.

Mrs- Macouri T.—One of your hair and complexion may were cardinal of a deep shade, old rose, yellow, clear deek green, narry bite, lan, red and golden-berwen. Wear the "bell" skirt, high sleeves and pointed con-tails or coat basques as well as round waists, yekes, and full and plain fronts to your bellows.

Fun Signam - Your joint letter was well written, although it was an easy matter to discover where Let of Man and M. began. Golden-brown and gray, many blue and grees, plum and chandron are some of the contrast that you may adopt for gawns, also yetlow and Nile, pink and blue, cream and mance.

EVERUM.—A letter of your date could not be answered in the "next issue." Combine the silk with velvet and Henrictia of a darker shade, using the velvet for revers, coilar and deep gauntiet outh. Have a "belt" skirt of the silk and high sleeves with a coal basque of Henrictia. A silk ruffle or hand of velvet as a skirt border.

Say Jose.—You should wear bright colors, avoiding all neutral tints. Black is soo old for a girl of eighteen. You should meet certainly acknowledge a basket of flowers sent you by a gentleman. Make your note format, but polits, and be careful to word it so that he may have no excuse for continuing the correspondence by a recen-

HOUSEKEEPER.—Use furniture portiers and curtains that harmonize but not match. Out rose, gold, of bites, copper. Nile and pale blue are important effects in up-holstery. Cover matche-topped tables. Bress a house maid in seal brown or navy bites gowns, with white apron, collar and cap. Art squares and rugs rather than all over carpets.

Africke L.—When with any young girl sek yourself this question: "Am I treating her as I would wish any young man to treat my sister?" If you can answer that question in the affirmative, you may know that you are behaving like a grotteman. Would you like any man to kies your sister after seeing her home? We do not think you would.

Nallers.—Simple remedies for a poor complexion are plenty of soan and water, plenty of firsth air and plenty of plain, wholesome fact. Here early, and if you have no becase-work to attend to, take a brisk walk before breakfast, and for breakfast out fruit, and either fish or broiled ment, and break as to at a day old. Do not drink tea, coffee or chorolate, and avoid hot cakes of all sorts.

shops all day to retain as far as possible their good looks is far them to walk to and from business, to avoid their good looks is far them to walk to and from business, to avoid their good and anything which may keep them up lais at night, and to try and areasge some way in which they can have a substantial item hat stoon. And above all, let them try to be happy at their work. Contentment is the best medicine.

CONSTANT READER.—The title "Esquire" does not properly belong to any person in this country any more than any other title: still, it is much used, and there would be nothing wrong about the address "Frank Smith, Soq." In writing a postal it is always well to make it as general as postals and to avoid all terms of orderment. It is not at all recessary to give refreshments to either morning or afternoon callers.

Manan,—The gentleman should always be introduced to the lady, and the younger lady to the older one in some such form as this: "Mrs. — allow me to present to you say friend Mr. — or Miss —" "Sleeping with the mouth opes is a very common habit and one which it is not so easy to break; it is sometimes aggravated by a poorly-ventilated bedroom, and great care should be taken that the sleeping apartment is kept well filled with fresh air by having the wholess open at the ton. at the top.

Manuteners.—A good way to develop any part of the body is to take regular exercise. Girls who follow a course of physical culture find their shoulders much breadened and their busts much developed by systematic exercise. Going up and doors stairs slowly, and holding the benefit of the body error while doing so, is said to be benefitial. We would advise you to discontinue the excent buller, and to try collectionle exercises of some sort. Do not tire yourself the first day, go slowly and we think that you will servely succeed in improving your figure. Try and to make the processions of any defects you may have; that is often the surest way to correct them.

BERTHAC.—We do not think your writing in the slightest degree mascadine. Trim the serge house dress with black velvet corselet, collar, cufs and skirt border. Bedi" skirt, bodder, collar, cufs and skirt border. Bedi" skirt, bodder pointed in the back, corselet in front, and high sleeves. Orecen velvet tooks well on gray Henrietta, but if you need a quantity of the material get a gray or gray and green plaid, and then use green velvet accessories. Have a "beli" skirt of the red and swar with a black surah blosse or cloth cost or a plained blosse of surah of the same color. Have a black hal for all gowse, or golden-brown is equally as fashionable, and may be were with any color.

ALLES.—A weaking invitation should not be allowed to go unnoticed. A card enclosed in an envelope sent by mail is a sufficient arewor. If you wish to send regets do so in some such form as the following: "Mrs.—reprets entremely that a prior engagement will prevent her from accepting the invitation of Mr. and Mrs.—to be present at the marriage of their daughter on—." Write out the dates in full, and piece your address and the date in the lower left-hand corner of the sheet of paper upon which your note is written. It is not necessary to acknowledge as "at home" card; shuply go on the day pamed, and if unable to go send your card by mail.

by mail.

F. E. D.—In this country it is considered quite proper for ladies to ask gentieroen to act as their eworts to places of amusement, provided they firmish the between We would not advise a young girl to ask a gentierman to take her to evening service at a neighboring church; it is always wont to allow the young men to do the esting. Any young man who objects to a girl dancing with other young men, when the is not his betrothed, is unreasonable, and does not deserve consideration. Engaged non-active, if they are dancing men consider it quite proper for their fancés to dance with other men. A girl with but eyes and light-brown hair can hardly easily so called a brunette.

called a brunette.

ORRENTE,—The sample you enclose is rather dark for a bridesmald's gown; still, it might be brightened up with a crimson silk or velvet vest and collar and cuffs. A large but is more appropriate as a welding than a small one. It is perfectly proper for the bride's sister and brether to act as bridesmald and best man. It is unstemary for the groun; to choose his most ischmate friend for his best man, and if the bride's brother stands to blun in that light it is quite proper for him to be chosen. At any shop they will show you pretty and issepectate actives suitable for weaking presents. Silver is always a nice present, and any small piece is always appreciated.

Presents should be sent to the bride before the weaking and marked with her initials.

and marked with her initials.

Mus. C. H. M.—(i) You can use lavender oil only in mixing the chins paints, but the odor of this is very strong, and affects many people even more disagreeably than tarpeatine. Alcohol may be used for riusing the trushes in this case, as to employ the oil for such a purpose would be wastefully extravagant. (2) After once grinding the color up with turpentine (where the latter is used), it is sufficient to moiston it with invender oil, as it dries upon the palette. It is wheat for those who dislike the smell of turpentine to procure the mineral water colors, which are perpared in such a way that water is substituted for the turpentine in thinning them. They require more careful drying before being sent to the Klin than the ordinary paints, but otherwise are easy to manage. They may be used together with the Lacroix colors, the brushes and polettes being kept separate, however, not therefore, if expense is on object, may gradually be acquired, as the old tubes are used up.

Maner.—We think a dress bottoned at the back more styllsh for a little girl than one bottoned in frent. A nice present for a boy of eight would be a fainty top, or a box of building blocks, or several boxes of toy soldlers. Each semetime stop singing because they are over-fed, and because they are not bong in the sunshins. Do not give your bird any segar to coasionally put a piece of Iron in the draking water. Keep the cage in a warm place and out of all draughts. A black serge gown looks prettilly made up with a bright plaid or bright crimeon triming. A blue cloth jarket would do nively trimmed with your blue Astrachan. Your mother would doubtless like best for her Christmas gift from you a piece of your own work. Table make, carving cloths, doylies are always neceptable gifts. Give your brother a book or a pretty picture for his reom. A dark green cost would go alorely with your green gown. You might have it faced with red. Try sait water for your lark, weeking it in a week solution once or twice a week.

B. C. W.—Your difficulty is not in the least surrorising.

week.

R. C. W.—Your difficulty is not in the least surprising, as it is extremely hard to paint a thickly weeded landscape in water-culcus. The reason, probably, that you have seen so few pictures representing dense insees of foliage is that such subjects are not by any means always the most artistic and picturesque, and also that artists of more experience are less spit to set themselves such difficult tasks as amateurs are ready to undertake. This kind of scenery is more easily managed in oils. If you do attempt it in water-colors, study exceledly the tree diffigult and stade, without alming for more detail than you can see. Hemesakes that the foliage is dothed upon a skeleton of trunk, branches and twigs, not suggest their form. Make single studies of trees, althoughouty in black and white, would be presently helpful to you in learning how to represent their various characteristics. What you aim at is not by say means an impossibility, but it must be the result of long practice and experience, with many a failure by the way.

Less.—We do not assessed mostions as to the value of

perience, with many a failure by the way.

Ina.—We do not asswer questions as to the value of delect. Prices for them vary, and are requisited by the degrand. We do not know hew you can get a light complexion if you have a dark one. A good way to become white and unbealintly is to keep out of the light and air, and eat nothing that would be nutritions. There is nothing more beautiful than a sirl with a good, row, healthy complexion, and we would advise you to chivate one by being in the wealight as much as possible, sleeping in a well-wentlisted room said avoiding all rich said indigestible food. Your hands may be kept in good condition by the use of ansecnted seap, and by rutholing into them at night a little glycerine and rose water. If your hands are stained use a little bemon julies, and if you have any rough work to do invest in a pair of rubber gives and wear them as much as possible. But always remember that nothing is more besoniful than a hand that leoks useful, and that any hand that is kept clean and is useful, will always be beaufilled than a hand that leoks useful, and that any hand that is kept clean and is useful, will always be benuiful. It is very singapoper for a young girl to accept presents from a gentleman to whom whe is not engaged.

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ways bright, manly, courageous and conscientious. How many boys would be interested to know whether Mr. Alger's heroes were taken from real. live boys?

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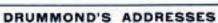
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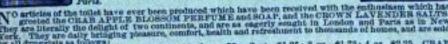
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#### FEBRUARY

BY VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD

THE world lies hushed in white, Field and hollow and hill; The forest grim hath a purple rim And the river's heart is still. Then hey for that dim hour fleet, Born of the day and the dark, When the hearth-flame red, doth leap to meet, Its far-off phantom spark!

And ho I for who comes nigh, With his yellow hair ablow! Is warmth and cheer for the traveller here, Or wilt thou bid him go? Nay, for he rideth to win,
With the young year bonny and bold;
Then open thy door, and let love in,
Good neighbor, from out the cold!

- Aunt Patience 26 - Maria Parloa 27 Eben E Rexford 28, 31



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# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Vol. IX, No. 3

#### PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1892

Yearly Subscription, One Dollar Single Copies, Ten Cents



THE LOVE OF AN AMERICAN GIRL

By Rose Hawtborne Lathrop DAUGHTER OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE



W HAT are you going to do," said Hazle-teen, "when your uncle dies?" Bessie Donald looked up at him

looked up at him with the half-smiling reproach which means that one has been very

brutal indeed.

"He has told me that when he dies he wishes me to go to Europe," she answered, in a moment, for she always answered

always answered a question considerately, no matter how little right a person had to put it. "He knows I want to study painting, and so he makes this plan for me. I fear—I know—"her voice faltered, with premonitory dread—"that I shall never have another friend like Uncle Jerry!"

Jerry!"
"No," responded Hazleteen, in his sympathetic way, which was a solemn way that came over him when unyone touched a note of tender feeling. "No; your uncle is a good

Bessie looked up again at her companion, saying to nerseit that he, too, was very good as well as handsome; and that was something more than poor old bald Uncle Jerry was. Hazleteen (they were walking in the garden, a network of bachelors' buttons and nastur-

tiums, and so forth, all vigorous together)
reached up to a flowering tree and bent
down a branch to smell of it. But a bee
flew out at him and made him start, and speak

sharply,
"I had nearly braced myself to say something from my heart to you, Bessie," he ejacu-lated, "But it is harder to hold one's innermost thoughts to view than I had supposed.
And yet—I will say it, after all! It has seemed to me that your position, when your only relative dies, will be peculiarly sad and lenely. It has seemed to me that it would be very sweet to ask you to turn to me, your playmate and friend for so many years, for protection

The girl stopped in the fragrant path as if the tangle of blooms hindered her; but she trembled.

Hazleteen caught her hand and kissed it, "John!" she marmared,

"But oh, my dear," he went on, "you have not known how it has been with me at Washington in the two years since we last met! I have become engaged to marry some one else,

Bessie! and now you know my heart, dear, as I, myself, know it!"

She was taken unawares; she turned full upon him, and with her free hand seized his arm, and gazed in agony into his face. She and he had always been close friends as schoolmates and village youngsters; feeling an added feeling an added bond, moreover, be-cause it was known that Uncle Jerry had remained single on account of his unsuccessful court-ship of Hazleteen's mother, who later in life had returned to the village and been treated with brotherly devotion by the old man. Ressie had grown to love Hazleteen with an extreme and cloudless love; yet she had never—so gentle and humble was she—she had never believed that he would care for her enough to ask her to be his wife. She thought she had detected in his

cordial admiration of her a chill of self-pos-session which was fatal to the great tenderness which alone would satisfy her. But to have him confess a deep sentiment for her, and in the same moment say that he belonged to an-other—this was a woe more terrible than even his indifference would have been; her honest heart shrank from such a disorder of the fin-

heart shrank from such a disorder of the finest impulses.

"Bessic." Hazleteen sighed, as she looked at him, while he seemed the very picture of a hero, "I have long loved you with all my soul; I felt that, by-and-bye, as you grew to be the woman you are now, I should tell you of it, and win you for my wife. Then came the whirl of the outside world, and the day of folly. A gay, fascinating, fair creature crossed my path and enthralled me; and then I thought my love for you was a mistake! I come to tell you how my fate had turned out; and now that I see you again the madness clears away, and I confess you to be the loveliest woman I ever knew! But I am homod; my earlier hope is held in check by my fealty to another; a strong fealty, Bessie, for better or for worse. My life is doomed to an enforced duty!"

His words cut Bessie's sensitive being like sword-strokes, for she believed that his sedome.

being like sword-strokes, for she believed that his solemn accents came from a tenderness as great as her own; and her whole comhim, and her desire was to feel

that his life was not to be wrecked; that it was to be as rejoicing a life as any one's ever had been.

"Oh, John," she cried, in her low, earnest voice, "you must learn that this, this fancy for me is the mistake, and that the bright, beautiful girl you have chosen is really the right wife for you. You are so full of ability and ambition that surely I should not have been able in the fashionable world, as she can! John, do not think that your life can be anything but great and

splendid; there can be no defeat for such as you are!"

He kissed her forehead rever-ently, and the poor child thought herself blessed.

A voice was heard at a window, alling feebly, but cheerily, to Bessie and Hazleteen to "come up." It was Uncle Jerry Donald, summoning them from his arm-chair, for he was partly crippled. They obeyed his appeal at once, and were soon standing before

him; and Bessie was pale and frightened of aspect. Old Jerry Donald's eyes, at any rate, were not crippled, and he stared a bit at his beloved niece, and then at Hazleteen, and finally remarked:

"You two seemed to be pretty confidential, down there. But now you are afraid of each other, and of me into the bargain."

"I was telling,"—began Hazleteen.

"He was telling me," interrupted Bessie, 'that he is engaged to be married. But you called us before he had revealed the name, my dear uncle—the name of the woman John has chosen! She is very lovely and accomplished, and that is what John will need her to be when he goes to London with the legation."

All this might be as true as possible, but old Donald was silent. He gave a flash of the eye to Hazleteen, and then lowered his hid, and his lips never opened. As long as she lived, Bessie remembered that silence of Uncle Jerry's; and it always was to her the most impressive moment of her existence. It was by that silence that he conveyed to Hazleteen that he was a scoundrel, and to Bessie that her future was to be very sad.

"Well," said Jerry Donald, at hat, lifting his white head; "the sooner John Hazleteen joins his legation, and goes to London, the better!"

"Thank you, sir!" the young man cried, fiercely, "I will begin my journey by leaving

joins his legation, and goes to London, the better!"

"Thank you, sir!" the young man cried, fiercely, "I will begin my journey by leaving your house." And turning on his heel the young diplomat stepped out of the room, casting only a parting glance at Bessie.

"Why did you speak harshly to John, uncle?" Bessie asked, tremulously. "What should we do if he never came back to us?"

"Why should we care whether he comes or not?" cried the old man. "You know very well, Bess, that he has made love to you for years! Perhaps he did so because he thought you'd be rich one of these days when I died off and left you my little pile; perhaps he has decided now that I am going to live too long to make my pile of use to him in his fine career! Go and take the pictures of him down that you have about the cottage; we don't want a rogue's poetrait in our modest house. John Hazleteen is too much of a diplomat already, Bess; don't you ever trust him again." John Hazleteen is too much of a diplomat al-ready, Bess; don't you ever trust him again." He grasped her shoulder, and suddenly ex-claimed in a deep whisper: "Don't you ever trust him with the care of your money, my poor girl, when I am dead! but I'll take it from those lawyers, and fix it sofe and close in the hands of Mark White; he, at least, is an honest man."

honest man."

"Uncle, how can you be so angry with
John," Bessie sobbed, kneeling down and hiding her face on the old man's arm. "You accuse him, just because he falls in love with a beautiful woman, of being dishonest! Oh, I will never let such a cruel thought haunt me for one moment!"

"Bessie, Bessie! you are indeed a fool when it comes to dealing with the world," her uncle plaintively faltered. "You're too good to fight it out with 'em, dear. You'll be the

That day Jerry Donald died.

That day Jerry Donald died.

The next morning Hazleteen came to see Bessie; and he brought with him a very lovely young woman, of matchless presence and clothed with the utmost elegance.

"Bessie," Hazleteen gently declared, "we have come to take you to our hearts, if you will. This is my wife, Bessie. I did not tell you yesterday of my marriage, because I thought there would be more time to break it to you, though we all realized that Uncle Jerry's last hour was near."

A self-congratulatory light blazed in the young man's eyes, notwithstanding his soft accents. Some plan of his was succeeding.

young man's eyes, notwithstanding his soft accents. Some plan of his was succeeding. "You see, we were married suddenly, because of the legation's departure for London. We start less than a month from now. Edwina wants you to come with us. You will find that she is very good, Bessie; far too good for noe, although Uncle Jerry did me hardly justice, yesterday, rest his soul!"

Bessie Donald shook like a leaf, and Hazleteen's young wife broke through her fashionable manner, and put her arm about the girl's waist, and kissed her. "I'm fond of you already; the first glance is enough to make one love you!" Hazleteen's wite said, generously. "I hope you will look upon us as very true friends; for John's marriage shall never make him forget your long conspanionship together as playmates."

In Bessie's eyes tears gathered and mirrored the light which fell upon her sweet face. But the end of it all was that she bade farewell to the old-fashioned bouse and the old-fashioned flowers, and went out into the world with Edwina and John, and thought that for-

But the end of it all was that she bade farewell to the old-fashioned house and the old-fashioned flowers, and went out into the world with Edwina and John, and thought that fortune had been very kind to her, as fortune went, for obscure and humble people.

Mark White, whom Uncle Jerry had thought faultless, brought her a bunch of delicately-pink arethuses to take with her when she left the village where she had always lived. He was the young lawyer of the place, and had offered himself to Bessie some time before, and been rejected. She remembered how Uncle Jerry had said that he should put her money affairs into Mark's keeping. But that was arranged differently.

She had decided to let John see to it, with the more willingness because of her uncle's strange resentment and distrust. John had said that thirty thousand dollars was not very much, and that he could make it a more imposing sum if she would let him do as well with it as he could with his own. And then she would grow to be a desirable match, and have the pleasure of refusing some of the most charming men in England.

When John made such humorous speeches as the above, Bessie Donald said to herself that the world was trying hard to a joil him; but she refused to admit that it had succeeded.

the world was trying hard to spoil him; but she refused to admit that it had succeeded.

In London John's wife made quite a sensa-tion. She entertained well, and she sang with positive brilliancy. And she had a dainty little shadow of a companion always at her side, who would have been a beauty if she had been a trifle vain, and who were asthetic covers like a Boughton.

had been a trifle vain, and who were esthetic gowns like a Boughton.

The painters soon picked out Bessie Donald for her artistic personality; and her talent for painting, which was true and thorough like everything else about her, made her doubly welcome in their studios. She had half a dozen offers, which she quietly put aside; and she came to be known as Little Goody No-Heart, though that was recognized as an absurdly inadequate name. She did not love these men who offered their estates, their princely incomes, to her, and she was too much of an American girl to give her hand where of an American girl to give her hand where her heart was not. And then—well, she often wondered, and would linger long over letters which came occasionally to her from America, with the postmark of her village home. True, the letters breathed nothing but friendship, but how dear that friendship seemed to have grown to her of late!

grown to her of late!

At all this, handsome, plausible John Hazle-teen hurriedly laughed, turning to "affairs," as if no one's life mattered much but his own.



" John, I want three thousand dollars!"

But a year or so later there came a sort of parenthesis in the ordinary routine, when Bessie told him that she wanted to speak very particularly with him. She stood beside a blooming trange-tree in the breakfast-room, a ray of smilight falling over it, and touching

ray of sunsight falling over it, and touching also, her supi-green, chimosilk dress.

"Come, then, Bess, if you're real," Hazle-teen accorded, giving a flip to one of her high shoulder-putts, which looked like a butterfly.

"These queer, pretty, puckered clothes you wear make you seem a dream and hotbing more. And you are such a silent siren. But let us go to my workroom and talk, for a change."

When Hazleteen sat down at his big writ-ing table, as much as to say that he would give only two minutes to her communication before proceeding to the angest business papers near his hand, Bessie said, turning pale at his coldness and strangeness:

"John, I want three thousand dollars."

"What?" Hagleteen demanded.

"Just three thousand dollars, John. I want to do ever so much good with it. I am going to give it to William Leslie, the artist. He has never been to Italy, poor fellow, and his wife is threatened with consumption. I have ordered some pictures of him which he will do ordered some pletures of him which he will do about Italy, and so be consents to take the money, you know. And if it were not that Edwinn needs me I would go with them, I think, and see a few Raphaels, myself."

"My dear girl, you are crazy," was John Hazleteen's answer, as he broadly stared.

"Why? Don't say anything quite so crushing as that, Come, it is all settled with the Lesties; I have given them my word. And their trip must begin before the ugly March weather is here."

"Good granious, what authorization had

weather is here."

"Good gradious, what authorization had you to go ahead in this wild manner before speaking to me?" cried Hazleteen, bastily.

"Why should not I? I am of age, John, if I do look and behave like a girl of sixteen!"

"Of age? Do you fling that in my face?" sneared Hazleteen. "Have we not given you a home as any sister and brother might, and advantages you never could have hoped for without us: and do you ask what right I have

without us; and do you ask what right I have to give you advice, and attend to your money investments as I see fit?"

"Don't get out of patience with me," the girl faltered, kindly. "I owe a great deal to Ed-wina no I to you, and I hardly know how I can great make any advantage return. John. But ever make any adequate return, John. But this once I want to do some good to friends I love very much, although they are new friends. You see, you are not as intimate with the Leslies as I am; you do not realize how remarkable the man's groins is; and how he needs, and his sick wife needs, the visit to

he needs, and his sick wife needs, the visit to Italy I want to give them!"

"Confound the genius of William Lertie?"
exclaimed Hazleteen, very red in the face,
"Let her Majesty send him to Italy if he would be such an ornament to English art, You can't have the money, Bessie. I am really frightfully busy to-day, and you are modelling up my ideas unmercifully."
"John?"

John. He shuddered.

"Stop speaking in that tone, Bess. To tell the truth, our expenses are many guinens beavier than I had any idea they would be. Your money is with ours, as agreed, and I am spending the income of it all, giving you what you want in reason, as you know, and all that. I can't just now disturb the bulk, or else I should get into a hole. You'll have to tell the Leslies you were a little too enthusias-

Bessie was asgentle as a lamb, but she was as honomble as a merchant prince of the high-

as nonomore as a merchant prince of the high-est principles.

"I can't go back on my word," she replied.

"Uncle Jerry's niece shall never break the word of a Donald!"

Hazleteen sprang from his chair, and faced her. The real explanation of his reluctance to humor Bessie was that he had come to London and lived chiefly by the security of ther money. It was to fortify himself with the control of it that he had made pretty speeches to her in her old-fashioned garden, and insinuated himself into the care of her uncle's legacy. His return to the village had been a desperate resort for the making of his much-discussed career. So he faced her, pale

ns herself.
"Bessie," he said, "shall you break the word of a Donald, or shall I stand before the

word of a Donald, or shall I stand before the society of London as a ruined man?"

Horrible though his distress was to Bessie, it was partly acting. He had lifteen thousand of her money left; but he counted on it for two years more of genee, during which time he was to make his fortune by diplomatic acomen, havestment, and gradual cumulation.

The Book count down before him at his

words, with that impotents weetness in agony which a soul without guile exhibits, north to the disgust of more turbulent and dramatic

natures.

"Now, you need not be so sorry for me," said Hazleteen, lifting her up. "You once said that there was no such thing as defeat for a man like me; and I am sure of a brilliant financial step, since I am the very pet of the hig hankers here, for whom I can do a little turn in my line, in the hour of their need-that is a secret, though—and by whom I shall get well repoid. Why, Bess, hold up your head! I expect that we shall be rolling in riches before I have done." No doubt Hazleteen thought this. What a resource the future is for request!

is for regues!

"Oh John, it is not for fear of your worldly ruin! It is not because I loved and honored my newey that I would gladly die!" mouned the wrelebed girl. She slipped from the room, Stunning up to her chamber with pain in her eyes and dry sole, she harriedly took out the black dress which is he had worn six months before. She was a real and with her force.

fore. She put it on, and laid all her fancy dresses of smocked silk and mull upon her bed, rendy to be thrown away. She rang the bell to order her trank to be brought for pack-ing; and then thought over in her mind how she should tell Edwinn that she was going bome

to America, and must have a few pounds to pay her passage. But what questions would Edwina ask? How could she be told that her husband was dishonest? What would the effect on her be? The young wife had always. been considerate, was always lovable, and de-served to be spared this blow. Bessie stood very still, thinking about Edwins; and when the maid answered the bell, the little black figure standing in the room like a dark ghost shook its head, and motioned with its band that the maid was to go away without an

In another moment Edwina entered, bring-

ing a letter.
I thought I would convey this message to you, dear puss. It is some time since I drop-ped in to make you a call in your own quar-ters! But, Besse, why are you in that selemn

Because of a homesick feeling, Edwina; that's all. And, if you will not mind too much, I'll wear black ugain. I'm tired, tired

of finery Bored by being one of the prettlest visions in Britain? But I am homesick, too, ray dear, and will not interfere with your whim, or with your memory of your Uncle Jerry." Edwina put herarm around Bessie's neck, and held the note up before her, with encouraging

playfulness.

It was a word from Mrs. Leslie, telling Bessie that she and her husband had an hour before her writing been invited to go in Lady Mechlin's party to the south of France; and they thought seriously of doing so, instead of accepting Bessie's proposition of assistance for an Italian trip; since it would be a pleasure for Lady Mechlin to have their company, while Bessie's munificent offer was purely charitable.

What a relief! No dreadful revelation or mortifying excuse to make to the Leslies; no shameful disappointing of their hopes! The girl fairly smiled at this. She and Edwina went down the broad stairs arm in arm, meaning to have a chut over the drawing-room

meaning to have a chat over the drawing-room fire in a couple of new-fashioned easy-chairs which they had purchased the previous day.

As they stood upon the threshold of the drawing room, giving each other the unpro-voked hug so grateful to women, they caught sight of Mark White, who had that instant come in, and who was ruefully examining his silk hat, which through an unlucky chance had hear relied in the London med

had been rolled in the London mud.

A cry of delight burst from Bessie's lips, and she ran forward; and she and her fellow-villager chasped hands, for Mark bad been inspired to restore his bat to his head temporarily. in order to get it out of the way of their greet-ing. What a plain fellow be was! But something in his expression revealed to Bessie that her reading of faces had been very crude till

Edwina herself hardly knew Mark except by Bessie's affectionate report; yet she joined in the exclamations and welcomings which the latter showered upon him; and Mark smiled and smiled, and eventually admitted that he had come over to see whether Bessie was tired of England.

Edwina replied that they both were tired of it, but as the wife of a diplomat she must on her part stifle the trath. And then she excused herself for the moment, and departed

with innocent grace.

After telling her the news of their village,
Mark White put some searching questions to Bessie as to how she was getting on; and hav-ing had an idea that sooner or later Hazleteen ing had an idea that sooner or later Hazleteen would mismanage her money, or otherwise neglect her interests—the young lawer was able to press his inquisitiveness so nearly that the girl had admitted a miserable distress before the was aware of it; and very soon Mark was able to fathom the whole story. The loss of her money, even if it were a permanent loss, he did not appear to mind at all. But he was very sorry for Bessie's shattered faith in her friend.

"It is right enough to trust neonle implicitly."

It is right enough to trust people implicitly "It is right enough to trust people implicitly, and with all one's strength," he remarked. "But it is never safe. Still, half faith in our companions makes cowards and culprits of us all the time, and I am glad you were so loyal to your old playmate. You have spent, let us say, thirty thousand dollars in one of the best forms of charity, Bessie; and now you must begin dispensing some other kind of charity. Suppose you dole out a fortune of love to me? You might try me with a six-penny-worth right might try me with a six-penny-worth right

Mark spoke in his deliberate way, but there as a glow and a gleam about him that told of his long devotion to the shy girl he gazed upon; and his sincere eyes looked like guarantees of justice and integrity to those who looked to him for help in their perplexities.

"Oh," murmured Bessie, blushing; "I xities.

looked to him for help in their perplexities.
"Oh," murmured Bessle, blushing; "I
think my foodness for you is worth a little
more than that!" more than that?

Upon which Mark started toward her, and knelt at her side. And then she exclaimed beneath her breath that her words had meant absolutely nothing.

"Well, make it next to nothing, and it will be just what I asked for as an opening fund!"

be retorted, sancily.

No. Mark! You cannot understand—but I am very unbappy!" she explained. "I never want to love and admire anybody any more!" "I wouldn't have you admire me, of all things," laughed Mark, "I should think you crasy if you did, Bessie! And the sort of leve I wish you to curich me with is of a very peculiar kind. I don't want the kind that would make it all work for you and all play for me, and I suppose notes result would real. for me; and I suppose some people would call the sentiment I crave of you just simple toler-ance. You could admire the flowers to our garance. You could admire the flowers in our gar-den, and love the stars; and by the way, if we get married now, and go beene by the next stamer, we shall be in time to see the snow-drops, and the purple and yellow and white concuses on my lawn. I had them planted last autumn in round patches as big as a Delph dinner-plate. Or, by the way, we could go to Holland and anywhere else, for I have a

leave of absence from legal affairs that is in-

tended to fit all Europe, if desired."

Bes-le could not help letting a smile perpout of her eyes, sad as they had looked; yet she tried to put a stop to such galloping plans on Mark's part. If he had a dry way with him, he could think and act at an effective rate of speed. That she did not dampen his spirits was proved by his pulling out an engagement ring of merry diamonds, which he told her to carry about in her pocket until she

got used to it.
"If you ever fancy that you may consent to marry me," hewent on, "slip the ring over your finger, and you will perhaps find your mind made up, miraculously, in my favor!
But do not make that 'ever' much of a one,
I have waited so many years, and I have fol-lowed you so far, you know!"

Bessie looked directly into his eyes as he still kneit by her side. What a quiet glow of

Bessie looked directly had his eyes so he still kneit by her side. What a quiet glow of gentineness she saw in them! Did she hold out her hand for the ring? Did she marry Mark White in a few weeks? Did she see "a few Raphnels" with him in Italy ?

Let each render, for herself, analyze the love of this true American girl!

#### THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN

BY MARY HARRISON MCKER BAUGHTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



Mas. McKew

I is footfah and idle to speak of training or managing exor managing ex-tremely young children. Their infancy pre-cludes any such thing as moral sunsion—the foundation of training—as their lack of rea-soning faculties provents any ability on their

part to distinguish between right and wrong. They can be taught only as young animals are taught—by withholding them as much as pus-sible from temptation, and by the sharp and swift punishment of any wrong-doiry. This, to be sure will open to them a philosophy that certain acts are to be avoided because of the suffering which surely follows them. But the foundation on which the philosophy is formed will be perceived later. The desired end, in attempting to prevent a child from do-ing things which are wrong or harmful, is to restrain them not only for the time being, but In the future also, from committing the in-discretion; and any means to this end must surely be wise. Swift punishment, not so severe as immediate, is advisable, it seems to ie, with children too young to have any culties capable of reasoning further than that some actions are followed by instant suffering. You must not delay, or the sequence is lost, and the reason for the suffering will not be apparent to the small infant you may find it necessary to chastise ever so slightly.

But as the faculties develop, and your little unreasoning buby drifts into childhood, with its incressing the property after the reason of things, and its infinite appetite and desire for knowledge of any and all kinds, your responsibilities of training actually commence. The knowledge of good and evil is yours to give to knowledge of good and evil is yours to give to your child; your word is his trust. What has gone before in the care of your infant, as I have said—you may scarcely dignify it as training—has been as nothing; the little mind before you is a blank on which you are to make the impressions; the life which em-bodies it is in your care for much of its future harmings or minery. As this development. happiness or misery. As this development occurs be very chary of panishment. When your small boy tells you, with unblushing ef-frontery, probably with crumbs on his face and apron, and a piece of the sweet in his innel, that he did not touch the cake forbidden to him—the fibs of childhood are always transparent—do not punish him. It is prob-ably but the old Adam which is in us all, and which can be estracised in children more firmly and successfully, as in grown people, by kindness than by punishment. Take the small offender in your lap, and convince him by logical question and answer, making use of the proof at hand, that he has told you what was not true. When he has acknowledged his conviction, as the most obstinate of children will if he finds that his convictor is calm and lustration, the serious effects of a lie, and then assure him of the sin of it. He has been told doubtless, by this age of the Christ, and has doubtless, by this age of the Christ, and has, as children, and the extremely young children more particularly, are apt to have, a peculiarly vivid love and picture of the Saviour in his little mind. Then tell him that lies—I believe in using the real word, not disguising an antroth by any lighter designation, as "fib" or "story"—are grievous to Him, and ask the little one to say a prayer for forgiveness and help. All this will take more time than a "spanking," but it will be, I am sure, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, far more efficacious. When the fault is repeated have a second talk with your infant offender, dwelling more particularly on the necessity of his heeding the importance of what you have dweiting those particularly on the necessity of his heeding the importance of what you have been telling him; and when it occurs the third time punish him as an aid to his remem-brance, not as the result of his wrong-doing. Let him understand always what these results are, and that whatever punishment you may inflict is simply to remind him of the necessilv for remembering to avoid the wrong-doing, and then there will be no rebellion or questioning in the childish heart at your right to so punish. The child is most truly the father of the man, and what man is there, who, having sinned, would acknowledge the

right of any human mortal greater in position or strength to punish him for the sin? He knows that it has consequences, and that knowledge and its realization is his punishment. So is it with the child, but, as the consequences of the wrong-doing are not so keenly felt here, because of the smaller scale on which all things appertuning to childhood are formed, so it becomes necessary that there shall be a sharp reminder; hence the punish-ment is reasonable, and no one will appreciate

ment is reasonable, and no one will appreciate this more quickly than will a child.

But make your distinction evident, and be assured that the little one appreciates your position in the matter; else is your punishment but in vain, and can but cause incalculable hurn to the sharacter of your child. Justice is one of the strongest feelings of childhood; and any violation of it, especially where they feel such violation an injustice to themselves, generates have and hitter feelings. The most obstinate and unreasonable of children will acknowledge its parents' claim to see that it does what is right, and will acknowledge, too, that if this can only be secured by prinishment, that the punishment is just. But the most amiable and reasonable of children will, with swelling, nugry heart, question your right to fleg him because be bas told a lie. The flogging is not, to his orind, in any direct way the result of the untruth. That any direct way the result of the untruth. That he will see in your disappointment and in his own discontent of conscience, and perhaps in the disaster which may follow; but, if the lie was the result of forgetfulness, he will ac-knowledge your right to aid his memory; If it was the result of a deliberate choice on part between right and wrong, he will knowledge equally your right to punish him, so that in the future it will be to his advan-tage to choose the right. But let him see the justice of the case if you desire your punish-ment to be effectual.

ment to be effectual.

If, at this important time of lile, a mother should be chary of punishment, she cannot be too prodigal of encouragement and rewards. See always the best side of the action of your little ones; by which I do not, of course, meon that you are to gloss over any carelessness or inaccuracies; but that when there is an opportunity for praise, give it, and do not take all the little generosities and self-denials of childhood, and they are many, too entirely as a matter of course. You will not spoil the child by this if you are careful to have your praise and commendation founded upon reason; for I believe thoroughly that children see the justice and injustice of that children see the justice and injustice of things, in miniature, precisely as do older people, and appreciate and resent it in like proportion. Do not praise indiscriminately then, but be just always, and while you are just be also generous. Do not let the one wait for the other, even if the proverbial advice is to this effect, but combine them and see how much of lappiness it will bring to you.

Of course, there is a great difference in clubbren, and the peculiarities of disposition often found in a single family must be respected. Do not attempt to apply precisely the same rules in half a dezen different cases, and do not have so many cast-iron rules that

and do not have so many east-iron rules that your children will live in constant dread of breaking them, and be, in consequence, ner-yously predisposed in that direction. Emulare nature here as elsewhere; and in your emulation notice that while there are a few great natural laws which are scrupulously ob-served in the management of the universe, served in the management of the universe, there are also innumerable variations in treatment. So let it be in your training. Let the fundamental laws of justice, love and kindness be always existent, and you can vary your treatment of individual character as much as is necessary to scene good results. Your responsibilities are so much greater when your family is larger, and the necessity for the study of the different dispositions which compose it, that you may minister to their best interit, that you may minister to their best inter-est, so important that many a woman has reason, if not excuse, for feeling a little ap-pulled at the task before her. Of course, this feeling is only transient, and but seldom re-current, but that it must not be encouraged I need not urge.

One word more of advice or opinion and I

have finished. It concerns the necessity for having a reasonable foundation for your dehaving a reasonable foundation for your de-mands or requests to your children. Do not test their obedience by foolish or unnecessary commands; be careful always that there is reason in what you request, if you would in-crease their respect for you. But once having made your request, insist upon obedience. That and truthibulness are the two most im-

portant qualities to be discovered and developed by mothers.
"In all things be reasonable," would be, I think, a good motto for mothers to base their training upon: for a child old enough to be trained at all is a reasonable, thinking mortal, with a mind capable of understanding and an intellect competent to appreciate justice; and it is most surely your duty to this mind in minipure that its glimpses of the government of this world shall behold a government founded on truth, liberty, justice and reason.

### Headache

Indigestion, Biliousness,

## Dyspepsia

And all Stomach Troubles Are cured by

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Digitized by Spogle



#### \*XIV.-MRS. LELAND STANFORD

BY ETHEL INGALLS

DADBUTER OF HON, JOHN J. INGALLS



HE wives of our millionaires are surrounded by so much splendor that our eyes are fastened to their exterior loveliness, and are rarely given the pleasure of seeing into their inner lives. In detail, we are teld of the gorgeousness of their robes, the luxury of their robes, the luxury of their tables, and of the brilliancy and quantity of their jewels, and this minute description of their worldly goods has become so extensively general that these ladies seem more like radiantly adorned statues than like human beings.

Now, the simple mention of Mrs. Leland Stanford's name brings visions of rare seems

Stanford's name brings visions of rare genus and unlimited gold. These are her posses-sions, and the public mind has for so long associated her name with wealth alone that her personality has been partially eclipsed.



MRS. STANFORD

Riches sometimes mar the character, but they

have made Mrs. Stanford's perfect and entire.

Some sixty-three years ago she came to bless a home in Albany, New York. Her maiden name was Jane Lathrop. Her parents were well-to-do and highly respected. It was at Albany, when still in her early girthood, that she met and afterward married Mr. Stanford, who was at that time a bright young lawres. she met and afterward married Mr. Stanford, who was at that time a bright young lawyer, practicing his profession in Fort Washington, Wisconsin, to which place he took his bride and resided for a short time. But the course of their lives was changed by a fire which totally destroyed Mr. Stanford's effects, After this less he determined to try his for-tunes in that enchanted country on the Pacific count. Leaving Mrs. Stanford with her parents

tones in that enchanted country on the Pacific coast. Leaving Mrs. Stanford with her parents he started on his long journey, finally reach-ing the State which has given him so much, and to which in return he has added an ad-ditional honor. Mrs. Stanford did not join him for three years, prevented from doing so by the illness of her father, but at his death Mr. Stanford took her with him to Sacramen-to. Their home was a simule wonden dwellto. Their home was a simple wooden dwell-ing, and their only household assistant a woman-servant.

But as years went by riches come rapidly and also honor, and in 1861 Mr. Stanford was elected governor of California. Then Mrs. Stanford's social career commenced, and with an intense interest she worked for her husband's success.

Their home now had lost its humbleness and had become the hendquarters for all the prominent members of the party in the State. During one winter every member of the California legislature and their families were entertained at dinner.

There are few people who have not heard about the awful sorrow that fell upon the Stanford home by the death of their boy seven stanford home by the death of their boy seven years ago. They were married eighteen years when he came, and never was the advent of a prince the cause for more rejoicing. He be-came the idol of their hearts and hopes, and self was forgotten in the noble lad that grew beside them. After sixteen years of sweet companionship the youthful life was closed. He was with his parents in Europe traveling, when he was taken with a low fever and died in Florence, Italy. Full of promise, un-

\* In this series of pen-portralis of "Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men," escamesced in the January, Pet, Journals, the following, each accompanied with portrals, have been printed:

January 1881
February
March
April
June
July
Asgust
September
Getober
November
Junuary 1882 portrait, have been printed:
Miss. Thomas A. Edison
Miss. P. T. Harners
Miss. P. T. Harners
Miss. Charlestone;
Miss. T. Die Witt Talmade
Miss. Charlestone;
Miss. The Mitt Talmade
Lady Machenalis
Lady Machenalis
Lady Tennyson
Miss. Will Carleston
Miss. William McKipeley
Miss. Mak O'Rell
The Phissesse Bissaley
Miss. John Wanamaker
Any of these back numbers in Any of three back numbers can each by writing to the Journal. he had at 10 cents.

usually intelligent, with a remarkable love for archæology and mathematics, he had more than a bright future in prospect, and aside from his eleverness he was tender, affectionate and considerate of his parents, who made him their constant companion. It is not strange that after such a cross much of the brightness of this earth has gone for the father and mother, but Mrs. Stanford's beautiful and perfect faith in an All-Wise and Merviful Father has been her strength and comfort, and the spirit of the boy is shining in the multitude of charitable deeds of which his life and death have been the inspiration.

denth have been the inspiration.

In 1874 Governor Stanford built a magnifi-In 1874 Governor Stanford built a magnifi-cent home in San Francisco, but of late years be and Mrs. Stanford have preferred "Palo Alto," their country seat, situated some thirty miles from San Francisco. Here they have raised to the memory of their only child that wonderful seat of learning which bears the name of "The Leland Stanford, Jr., Universi-ty." In October last, its doors were opened to over four hundred students. In this me-morial is centered the interest of both Senator and Mrs. Stanford. In all the details incident to the completion of the University Mrs. Stan-ford had a hand. Not a building was creeted without the plans being submitted first to her, and their interior arrangement, decoration and furnishing have been executed under her imfurnishing have been executed under her im-mediate supervision. Mrs. Stanford has crect-ed at her own individual expense a museum which will contain works of art and a collection of curios gathered by her boy during his

tons in foreign lands.

Senator Stanford gives his wife his closest confidence on all business matters, whether political or financial; she has consequently

political or financial; she has consequently a wide range of experience in worldly affairs. Besides the gigantic endowment to the University, Mrs. Stanford has given bountifully to many charitable institutions. In Albany the Children's Hospital was built from a gift of \$100,000 from her and is supported by an endowment of \$100,000 more. The Kindergarten Schools in San Francisco have also received a gift of \$100,000. These are her public works of charity, done in remembrance of her boy, but the silent deeds of mercy are almost as great as those about which the world knows, for her tenderness and sympathy draw to her aching and wounded souls, striving and wearied hearts that are sinking beneath their eartily burdens, and for them all she has a loving interest and a word of comfort.

Her retinue of servants have the greatest af-

Her retinue of servants have the greatest af-fection for her, and to them she is the kindest fection for her, and to them she is the kindest of mistresses. She has bousekeepers, but they, as well as the servants, report to her for in-structions. While in Washington she audits and pays all the household bills, keeps the pay roll, and personally pays all the monthly wages. The Chinese have her sympathy, and she considers them somewhat abused. Her chef is a Celestial, and as the Stanford dinners are among the famous ones given in Washingchief is a Celestial, and as the Stanford dinners are among the famous ones given in Washington, his Chinese Highness must be familiarly acquainted with the most intricate mysteries of the cuisine. One of the servants has a great fondness for birds, and in this fancy Mrs. Stanford allows her to indulge. In the Senator's Washington home these feathered pets are given the freedom of the whole house. A talkative parrot is an interesting orator. Two doves usually take lancheon with the Senator, perched on either side of his chair, or wander unmolested around to the guests, who drop some dainty morsel to the gentle birds. A pair of magpes chatter and quarrel with each other from their perches on the lawn, while in Mrs. Stanford's boudoir canaries sing in their pretty gibled cages. in their pretty gibled cages.

As the wife of a Governor and United States

Senator, Mrs. Stanford has seen the social world in all its glory, and with her untold fortune and all that it brings should feel her happiness to be entire. But the gry life of a society leader has no fascination for her, though by courtesy she must be among those who lead society's merry festivities.

by contriesy site must be among those who lead society's merry festivities.

Mrs. Stanford is a tall, stately woman with great dignity of manner, yet with a poculiarly gentle and sympathetic bearing. The humblest person that comes to see her and the wonders of her home on her reception days in Washington, is sure of a pleasant greeting, for she is ever mindful of the soul within, and exterior adornments mean little to her. It is her happiness to see others happer. within, and exterior adornments mean little to her. It is her happiness to see others happer, so the presence of the humble stranger is never questioned, and they are as welcome as the titled guests. I remember once hearing a fashionable matron ask Mrs. Stanford how she tolerated the mob of common people that came to her "Thursdays." Mrs. Stanford simply said: "My loouse is free to the public on Thursday, and any stranger, no matter how poor, is welcome, and if from my table she can get something to stay her hunger I give it joyfully, and if at home some little mouth would relish a sweet she can have some from my table, put it in her pocket and take it mouth would reish a sweet she can have some from my table, put it in her pocket and take it home." Mrs. Stanford dresses quietly, but her gowns are very rich and handsomely made. Being in mourning, she has but few colors from which to select. One gown that is par-ticularly beautiful is of pansy velvet, which has a pretty history. During one of her trips abroad some friend told her of an aged priest abroad some friend told her of an aged priest who was in need of pecuniary assistance, and to get it be would like to dispose of some lace that was an heirfoom in his family. Mrs. Stanford called, the lace was shown to her, and charmed by its delicate beauty she purchased it, and the price paid was so generous that the old priest's last days were spent in peace and plenty.

The Washington home is filled with works of art, principally paintings. One that always calls forth admiration is a portrait of General Grant, the work of our American artist, Miss Georgiana Campbell. Mrs. Grant is a warm, personal friend of Mrs. Stanford, and is frequently her gaest during the winter. Mrs.

quently her guest during the winter. Mrs. Stanford's friends are legion, for no one comes beneath the influence of her beautiful Christian spirit without feeling for her something deeper than a mere acquaintanceship.



#### I—A GLIMPSE OF KATE GREENAWAY

BY ETHER MACKENZIE MCKENNA DAPORTER OF SIR MORELL MACKENZIE



Is now nearly eleven years since "Under the Window" made its first appearance, and war since then the name of Kate Greenawny has been "familiar in our mouths as household words;" indeed, has become a descriptive term for the style of children's costume she has made so popular. Not only must the little ones, to whom her drawings have afforded such

endless delight, feel gratitude toward the elever artist, but all lovers of the picturesque must recognize the debt they owe to the pencil that has transformed our babies from over-dressed little frights into the quaint miniature pictures that now charm our eyes; for the shady sun-bonnets, the frilled caps, the old-fashioned fichus, the short-waisted gowns, are all the result of Kate Greenaway's



MISS GREENAWAY

enthusiasm for costumes which have their foundation in those of the last century, but to which she has given a charm and spirit entirely her own.

It frequently happens that genius, fearing in anything to resemble its spurious brother, who anything to resemble its spurious brother, who by plentiful advertisement succeeds in personading a large portion of the public that mediocre talent is really the divine spark, has a morbid dread of publicity, and hides itself with never-tiring pertinacity from the eyes of its admirers. There is a story told of Lord Tennyson, who so resolutely shuns the gaze of the curious, that when he was walking in the village near which his place in the Isle of Wight is situated, and chanced to meet a stranger, his morbid dread of observation was instantly aroused.

was instantly aroused, and drawing forth his handkerchief he cov-ered his face in its yoluminous folds. leaving the harmles

unknown, who had not before observed the author of the "Idylls," to wonder at the eccentricity of the venera-

ble old gentleman.

Miss Greenaway—she is fortunate in her name, for there is something suggestive of quainliness about the very sound of "Kate Greenaway," which has led to a very general belief that it is only a now de please—although in her case this trait is not quite as strongly marked as in that of the Poet Laurente, has a righteous horror of seeing the details of her private life in print, and regards the interviewing friend with a feeling nothing short of

id with a feeling nothing shorter to thing. She is not, like many of her sister artists, in the giddy whirl of society, and the crowded "at home." and still more througed "private view," know her not. But, though by no means a lover of society in the transparance is not in the least Greenaway is not in the least unsociable. It is "Mrs. Lion Hunter" and her host of fol-lowers to whom she is averse. and though at receptions and miscalled "small and earlies" be is out of her element, a quiet tea party is not without its

charms as a relaxation from work. So great is her dislike to being lionized, and her fear of a wolf in sheep's clothing, in the person of an unknown newspaper correspondent, that she always re-

\* The first of a series in which will be given sketches portraits of women, noted in song, charity and public rocks, where names are as household worsts, yet who are in reality and minimize to us by their faces and lives. This series will appear from this to their faces and lives. This series will appear from this to their in the Joern-Sat, in conjunction with the other law popular series of "Unknown Wices of Well-known Men." and "Clever Desighters of Clever Men."

fuses to make one of a house party, and when visiting friends in the country specially plends

visiting friends in the country specially plends that she may be the only guest.

No doubt her limited circle of acquaint-ance has some foundation in a very natural desire to be undisturbed, for Miss Greenaway is a most energetic worker, and gives up nearly all her time to her beloved art. Her big studio, with its countless unfinished sketches, is not her only field for labor, and she spends long days sketching out of doors.

No one who met this dark, somewhat insignificant little woman, so quietly and plainly dressed, would ever imagine it was before her pencit that children and "grown-ups" alike boused down. On the picturesque but plebeian Heath of Hampstead hers is a well-known figure, for while desiring to escape the "madding crowd" and turnoid of London streets, Miss Greenaway has wisely elected to live agire, for white desiring to escape the "manding crowd" and turnoil of London streets. Miss Greenaway has wisely elected to live within easy reach of her publisher, and has pitched her tent at Hampstead. Her house, which stands with a few others on a delightfully open piece of ground at the foot of a hill, is the most bewitching of Queen Ann mansions. The lower story is of red brick, while the upper part of the house is entirely covered with red tiles, from among which windows of every size and shape seem to peep in the most unexpected manner. One can see at once where Miss Greenaway received the inspiration for her quaint gabled houses, latticed windows and old-finshioned window seats. Whilst in the garden I caught sight of the identical apple tree which, in a somewhat idealized form, so often figures in Miss Greena-

often figures in Miss Greenn-way's sketches. It was in blossom, too, and made a most suitable background



nost suitable background for some realization of spring in a "Kate Greenaway Almanac." Inside, the house was not as full of "inspiration," though the long windows with their full curtains, the cozy window seats, backed by pots of flowers, a few old-fashioned chairs and some uncommon bowls and vases for the reception of flowers, had a familiar look to those who have studied the works of the talented artist. The big studio is at the top of the house, and the huge window, with its north light, opens onto a fiscinating square bolcomy, which on a cool summer's evening must tempt even the most untiring of workers. I have an idea that I caught sight of Miss Greenaway's "model" cat, but she evidently possesses her mistress' horror of the would-be interviewer, and fled precipitately on my approach.

mistress' horror of the would-be interviewer, and fled precipitately on my approach.

Since the hour when Kate Greenway first decided to devote herself to art, and put her hand to the plough, there has been no looking back. The Art School at South Kensington, the life classes at Heatherley's and the celebrated Slade School were all fields for hard work. When she exhibited her first tiny pictures at the Dudley Gallery the public, who passed them by with a careless glance or a nod of admiration, little dreamed that ere long the artist's name would have obglance or a nod of admiration, little dreamed that ere long the artist's name would have obtained world-wide fame. For at this time Miss Greenaway had only reached the lower rungs of the ladder, and was glad to earn money, if not reputation, by designing Christmas cards and illustrating children's books. The idea of baby figures in the quaint frocks she admired so much had taken possession of her mind, but she was not content with studying the pictures of Reynolds and Romney, copying old plates and designing from the sketches in books of costume. With the help of these, she created with her own fingers various dainty little dresses which, while recalling our these, she created with her own tingers various dainty little dresses which, while recalling our grandmothers' gowns with their short waists, frilled lichus, huge muslin caps and long mittens, were more suited to the young figures for whom she destined them. Having dressed up her juvenile models and realized the effects, she produced "Under the Window," and the success which greeted its publication left no doubt that it answered a genuine need. We were growing weary of the conventionality of our children's clothing, and Miss Greenaway's sketches instantly brought about a change.

The want that German and French artists had felt, and endeavored unsuccessfully to

The want that German and French artists had felt, and endeavored unsuccessfully to supply, had been filled by this English girl. The ladder was now quickly mounted, each book produced mising the artist higher in popular favor. Perhaps the greatest boon she had bestowed on the children she so loves was the publication of a new edition of "Mavor's Spelling Book," illustrated by her clever pen. Who has not spent dreary hours pouring over spelling lessons? The long column seemed endless, and our poor little brains ached with trying to master them. But the "Mavor's Spelling" of to-day, with its delightful illustrations, is quite a different book, and youngtrations, is quite a different book, and young-sters no longer dread it as an instrument of

It is satisfactory to know that it is not only It is satisfactory to know that it is not only in England and America that Miss Greenaway's designs have produced a revolution in the matter of children's garments. The French nation, always so ready to scoff at English art, and holding themselves to be all powerful on any matter relating to dress, have during the last few years entirely altered the style of frock worn by their girls and boys, and the overdressed little citizens once so and the overdressed little citizens, once so common at all French watering places, are transformed into far happier looking mites in quaintly smocked gowns, picturesque coats and large sun bonnets after the clever little creations from the mind of Kate Greenaway.



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### WHAT MY FATHER TAUGHT US

By Mamie Dickens

ELDEST DAUGHTER OF CHARLES DICKENS



IT has been my pleasure, within the last few months, to be sought out by the editor of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL to be some u.co. to become a con-tributor to the pages of the magnzine, It has been agreed be-tween us that I should write for JOURNAL read-

Mos Dickess

JOURSAL readers a series of articles which, under the title of "My Father as I Recall Hism," will shortly begin in these pages. This article is in no wise a part of that series. I wish it simply to serve as an introduction to you of that name which we all hold so highly in love and veneration—you, as his reader, I as his daughter. And if through this article, and the series to follow, I can be the means of making you know better the home-character of Charles Dickens, the later I have undertaken will be repaid a hundred-fold.

#### THE PRAYER HE TAUGHT US

TO begin this little article, I cannot, I think, A do better than take the little prayer which my father wrote for us and which each

A do better than take the little prayer which my father wrote for us and which each one of us was taught to repeat night and morning, as soon as we could speak:

"Pray God, Who has unde everything, and is so kind and merciful to everything He has made who tries to be good and to deserre it.

"Pray God bless my dear papa, mamma, brothers and sisters and auntic, and all my relations and friends.

"Make me a good little girl. Let me never be naughty, or tell a lie, which is a mean and shameful thing. Make me kind to my nurses and servanta, and to all poor people.

"Let me never be cruel to any dumb creature; for if I am cruel to anything, even to a poor, little fly, Thou, who are so good, will never love me.

"Pray God to bless and to preserve us all this night, and forevermore, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

The word "auntie" was not in the original prayer. I added it for myself. I was quite a tiny child, when she, a very young girl, first came to live with us. And, as I do not remember any part of my life without her, and as I have knelt at her knees as often as I have knelt at her knees to say this prayer, it seemed only natural to me to put her name among those specially mentioned in our evening supplications.

#### HIS HATRED OF FALSEHOOD

THE line in the prayer "Let me never be naughty or tell a lie," recalls an incident in the childhood of my eldest brother and I, and which will illustrate how my father dealt with falsehood in his children.

with falsehood in his children.

We were quite small children, and were living at Uburo, near Genoa, for the summer months. My brother and I were made to promise that we would not pick or eat any of the fruit in the garden, peaches being especially forbidden. But, alas? I grieve to confess that, Adam and-Eve-like, we disobeyed, and did eat of that fruit! Whether we confessed our guilt I cannot remember. Anyway, we had through much tribulation to feel the heinous offense of telling a lie. We had a dose of physic each, were undressed and put to bed before noon, and allowed brend and water only for the rest of the day. But and put to bed before noon, and allowed bread and water only for the rest of the day. But it was the disgrace we were made to feel so acutely. And my cheeks get hot now when I think of it! My father did not come into the nursery until late in the afternoon. I remember that his dear face bore a rather sorrowful expression as he saw our shamed looks and downesst eyes, and noticed how tossed about our little beds had become through the long, hot day. He talked to us seriously, though sweetly and gently, and kissed us as he said "good-night." So that although not actually out of diagrace until the next day, we knew that he had forgiven us; and when we know that he had forgiven us; and when once a fault had been forgiven by father we never heard an allusion to it again. He rarely referred to past deeds—especially misdeeds.

#### MY FATHER AS A MASTER

M Y father interpolated the line "Make me ML kind to my nurses and servants" in the prayer because of his rare qualities as a master. As tiny babies, kindness to, and con-sideration for, others, were qualities taught us even before we could speak, and my father was quick to notice any breach of such on our parts as he was also in the case of grown-up people. He simply hated anything like rudeness of selfishmess to servants of subordinates.

The same spirit actuated him in regard to

The same spirit actuated from in regard to the invocation: "Let me bever be cruel to any domb creature."

Any act of cruelty, however, so-called small, was loathsome to him, and seemed really to but him, and to fill him with disgust.

"Mark my words," he said one day about him companies of care where he had discussed.

a boy companion of ours, whom he had characted to see ill-treating a goat, " that how will never grow up to be a good man." And he took a distinct to him there and then. Certainly— poor tellow? he is dead now—his was not a very worthy life!

#### HIS INTEREST IN OUR LESSONS

MY father was always much interested ML about our lessons, looking over our copy-books, slates, etc., pointing out where we copy-books, slates, etc., pointing out where we were wrong; taking the greatest pains to impress upon us the why and the wherefore of any faults be had to find. He had a curious dislike for the very large round-hand writing copies which were set us in those days and which I have seen still in many school-rooms. He stopped them entirely, at last, considering them a waste of time and of no use whatever in forming a child's handwriting.

#### WE WERE TAUGHT INDEPENDENCE

WE were all taught, from our youngest W ags, to be as independent as possible.

If we kept pets—birds, rabbits, never mind what—we must see to them ourselves, feed them, look after them, clean out the cages or batches. If we neglected such care, then the pets would be taken from us.

My sister and I, as little girls, made many journeys from London to the Isle of Wight, where lived some well-beloved friends quite alone. It was rather a formidable journeys for

where lived some well-beloved friends quite alone. It was rather a formidable journey for two such little things as we were, many changes to be made before we arrived at our destination, but we never minded it; were never the worse for this early show of independence. In later years, when we were out of the nursery, we never had a nasid to walk out with us, or to dress us, or to count out our washing for the laundress, or to spoil us in any way, with what my father thought unnecessary help; but had to be self-helpful, instead.

#### HIS ADVICE TO HIS CHILDREN

WITH the exception of the first-born, my

W ITH the exception of the first-born, my brothers were sent to school very young. And as they grew up, and were sent out into the world, my father wrote a letter of counsel to each. Here is one such letter:

"I write this note to-day because your going away is much upon my mind, and because I want you to have a few parting words from me to think of now and then, at quiet times. I need not tell you that I love you dearly, and ano very, very sorry, in my heart, to part with you. But this life is half made up of partings, and these pains must be beene. It I need not tell you that I love you dearly, and am very, very sorry, in my heart, to port with you. But this life is half made up of partings, and these pains must be borne. It is my confort, and my sincere conviction, that you are going to try the life for which you are best fitted. I think its freedom and wildness more suited to you than any other experiment in a study or office would ever have been; and without that training you could have followed no other suitable occupation. What you have always wanted until now has been a set, steady, constant purpose. I therefore exhort you to persevere in a thorough determination to do whatever you have to do as well as you can do it. I was not so old as you are now when I first had to win my food, and do this out of this determination, and I have never slackened in it since. Never take a mean advantage of anyone in any transaction, and never be hard upon people who are in your power. Try to do to others as you would like them do to you; and do not be discouraged if they fail sometimes. It is much better for you that they should fall in obeying the greatest rule laid down by our Savioor than that you should. I have put a New Testament among your books for the very same reasons, and with the very same hopes New Testament among your books for the very same reasons, and with the very same hopes

same reasons, and with the very same hopes that made me write an easy account of it for you when you were a little child. Because it is the best book that ever was or will be known in the world; and because it teaches you the best lessons by which any luman creature who tries to be truthful and faithful to duty can possibly be guided.

"As your brothers have gone away, one by one, I have written to each such words as I am writing to you, and have entreated them all to guide themselves by this book, putting aside the interpretations and inventions of men. You will remember that you have never at home been wearied about religious observances or mere formalities. I have always been auxious not to weary my children ways been auxious not to weary my children with such things before they are old enough to form opinions respecting them. You will, therefore, understand the better that I now most solemnly impress upon you the truth and beauty of the Christian religion as it came from Christ Himself, and the impossibility of your going far wrong if you humbly but heartily respect it. Only one thing more on this head. The more we are in carpert as on this head. The more we are in earnest as to feeling it, the less we are disposed to hold forth about it. Never abansion the wholesome practice of saying your own private prayers night and morning. I have never abundoned it myself, and I know the comfort of it. I hope you will always be able to say, in after life, that you had a kind father. You cannot show your affection for him so well, or make

I HAVE given you this letter in full, because it will show you, better than any words of mine can, what a true, earnest and humble spirit my father had, and what a thoroughly home-loving spirit it was, too, "There are not," and these are his own words, "in the un-sen world voices more gentle or more true, that may be so implicitly relied on, or that are so certain to give none but tenderest counsel, as the voice in which the spirits of the fireside and the bearth address themselves

him so happy, as by doing your duty.

In my series of articles further along it will my endeavor to point out other instances of the home-leving spirit which was so truly that of my father.

#### A PRINCESS FAIR

BY MILDRED HOWELLS DAUGISTER OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELD

OUT from her casement a princess fair Leaned to watch the waves below; The salt wind played with her golden hair, As she watched their ebb and flow.

Each glittering wave was blue and gay, And salt as any brine may be; The lady's eyes were blue as they, And her tears as salt as the sea.

The princess leaned from her casement wide She said: "You are very fair, oh Sea! And I would that your restless, azure tide Were flowing fathoms over me."

#### STRAY GLIMPSES OF THACKERAY

BY ANNE THACKERAY RITCHIE DATURTER OF WILLIAM M. THACKERAY



IT HAPPILY does not al-ways follow that one cares for an author in exact proportion to the sale of his the sale of his books, or even to the degree of their merit; otherwise some of us might be overpowered by friends and

Mas. Riveria overpowered by friends and others remain solitary all our lives long. It also does not follow that people who write books are those who see most of each other. On the contrary, authors as a rule prefer, I think, playmates of other professions than their own, and soldom keep together in the same way that soldiers do, for instance, or dandles, or lawyers, or members of Parliament. Lawyers, politicians, soldiers, and even doctors, do a great deal of work together in one another's company; but the hours do not suit for literary people, and one rarely hears of five or six authors sitting down in a row to write books. They are generally shut up spart in different studies, with strict orders given that nobody is to be abown in. This was my father's rule, only it was constantly broken; and many people used to pass in and out during his working hours, and of course one way and another we saw a great many people of different sorts.

O NE of the most notable people who ever came into our old how-windowed drawing-room in Young Street, Kensington, is a guest never to be forgotten by me, a tiny, delicate, little person, whose small hand nevertheless grasped a mighty lever which set all the literary world of that day vibrating. I can still see the scene quite plainly! The hot summer evening, the open windows, the carriage driving to the door as we all sat silent and expectant: my father, who rarely waited, waiting with us; our governess and my sister and expectant; my father, who mrely waited, waiting with us; our governess and my sister and I all in a row, and prepared for the great event. We saw the carriage stop, and out of it spring the well-knit figure of young Mr. George Smith, who was bringing Charlotte Broute to see our father. My father, who had been walking up and down the room, goes out into the hall to used his guests, and then, after a moment's delay, the door opens wide and the two gentlemen corse in, leading a tiny little lady, pale, with fair, straight hair and steady eyes. She may be a little over thirty; she is dressed in a little "barège" dress, with a pattern of faint green mose. She enters in mittens, in silence, in seriousness; our hearts are beating with wild excitement. This, then, is the authoress; the unknown power whose books have set all London talking, reading, speculating; some people even say our father wrote the books—the wonderful books. I think it must have been on this very occasion that my father invited some of his ference in the avenue. the books—the wonderful books. I think it must have been on this very occasion that my father invited some of his friends in the evening to meet Miss Broote, for everybody was interested and anxious to see her. Mrs. Brookfield, Mrs. Carlyle, Mr. Carlyle himself, was there, so I am told, railing at the appearance of cockneys upon Scotch monatain sides; there were also too many Americans for his taste; "but the Americans were as God compared to the cockneys" says the philosopher. Everyone waited for the brilliant conversation which never began at all. Miss Broote retired to the sofa and nourmured a low word now and then to our kind governess. The room looked very dark, the lamp began to snocke a little, the conversation grew dismore and more dim, the ladies sat round expectant, my father was the ladies sat round expectant, my father was too much perturbed by the gloom and silence to cope with it at all. In one of my excursions crossing the half I was surprised to see him opening the front door with his hat on. He put his fingers to his lips, walked out into the darkness, and shut the door quietly behind him. When I went back to the drawing-room again the ladies asked me where he was. I vaguely answered that I thought he was com-Vaguery answered that I thought he was com-ing back. I was puzzled at the time, nor was it all made clear to me till long years after-ward, when one day Mrs. Procter asked me if I knew what had happened once when my father had invited a party to meet "Jane Eyre" at his house. It was one of the dullest evenings she had ever spent in her life, she said. And then with a good deal of humor she described the situation, the ladies who had all come expecting so much delightful conversation and the gloom, and how, finally over-whelmed by the situation, my father had quietly left the room and gone off to his chis,

Korron's Norm.—The editor expected that he would be able to present an original article by Mrs. Ekclar, but her manifold liberary and domestic daties speciested, and the above "glimese" were revised by permission from "Magniflatis" Janualite" and sutstituted. The Jan's Nat. haper, between his publish the expected artists by Mrs. Editable in a former bases.

MY father was very fond of guing to the play, and used to take us when we were children, one on each side of him, in a hansom. He used to take us to the opera, too, which was less of a treat. Magnificent envelopes with unfcorns and beraidic emblazonments used to come very constantly containing tickets for the opera. In those days we thought everybody had boxes for the opera as a matter of course. We used to be justalled in the front places with our chins resting on the velvet ledges of the box. For a time it used to be very delightful, and sometimes I used to suddenly wake up to find the singing still going on as in a dream. Also, I never possessed a note of music of my own, though I have enred for it in a patient, unrequited way all my life long. My father always loved music and understood it, too. He knew his opera tunes by heart. I have always liked the little story of his landing with his companions at Malta on his way to the East, and us no one of the company happened to speak Italian be was able interpret the whole nearly be humining the his way to the East, and as no one of the com-pany happened to speak Italian be was able to interpret the whole party by humming the lines from various operas. "Un bigletto-Eccolo qua," says my father to the man from the shore, "Lasce darent is mano," and be belped Lady T. up the gangway, and so on. He used sometimes to bring Mr. Ella home to dine with him, and he liked to hear his inter-esting talk about masie. esting talk about music.

A T the back of the house in Young Street A T the back of the house in Young Street was the study where my father used to write. The vine shaded his two windows, which looked out upon the hit of garden and the mediar tree and the Spanish Jessamines, the yellow flowers of which scented our old brick walls. The top school-room was over my father's bed-room, and the bed-room was over the study where he used to write. We kept eur dolls, our bricks, our books, our baby-houses and most of one stupid little fancies in the top room. My little sister had a menagerie of smails and thes on the sunny window-sill. These latter, chiefly invalids rescued out of milk-jugs lay upon rose leaves in various little pots and receptacles. She was very fond of animals and so was my father—at least he always liked "our" animals. Now looking back I am full of wonder at the number of cats we were allowed to keep, though De La Phuche, the butter, had Gray, the housekeeper, waged war against them.

O'N one occasion a friend told me he was talking to my father and mentioning some one in good repute at the time, and my father incidentally spoke as if he knew of a murder that person had committed. "You know it, then," said the other man, "who could have told you?" My father had never been told but he had known it all along, he said, and indeed he sometimes spoke of this curious feeling he had about people at times as if uncomfortable facts in their past history were actually revealed to him. At the same time I do not think anybody had a greater enjoyment than he in other people's goodness were actually revealed to bim. At the same time I do not think anybody had a greater enjoyment than be in other people's goodness and well-doing. He used to be proud of a boy's prizes at school, he used to be proud of a woman's aweet voice, or of her success in housekeeping. He had a friend in Victoria Road, hand by, whose delightful household ways he used to describe, and I can still hear the lady he called "Jingloby" warbling "O du schone mullérin" to his great delight. Any generous thing or word seemed like something happening to himself. How proudly he used to tell the story of his old friend Mr. F., of the "Garrick," who gave up half a fortune as a matter of course because he thought it right to do so, and how he used to be stirred by a piece of fine work. I can remember when "David Copperfield" cause out hearing him say to my grandmother "that little Em'ly's letter to Old Peggotty was a masterpiece." I wondered to hear him at the time, for that was not at all the part I cared for most, hor indeed could I insigne how little Em'ly ever was so stupid as to run away from Peggotty's enchanted house-boat.

But then my father was Thuckerny, and I enchanted bouse-boat.

But then my father was Thuckeray, and I

#### WHAT TO TEACH A DAUGHTER

TEACH her that not only must she love her father and mother, but honor them in word and deed.

That work is worthy always when it is well

That the value of money is just the good it will do in life, but that she ought to know and appreciate this value.

That the man who wishes to marry her is the one who tells her so and is willing to work for her and her the same life.

for her, and not the one who whispers sill: love speeches and forgets that men cease to be

men when they have no object in life.

That her best confidant is always ber mother, and that no one sympathizes with her in her pleasures and joys as you do.

That unless she shows courtesy to others

she need never expect it from them, and the best answer to rudeness is being blind to it. That when tied name her body be intended that it should be clothed properly and mod-

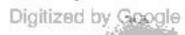
tly, and when she neglects berself she is insulting Him who made ber.

Teach her to think well before she says no or yes, but to mean it when she does. Teach her to avoid men who speak lightly of any of the great duties of life, who show in

their appearance that their habits are bad, Teach her that her own room is her nest, and that to make it sweet and attractive is a duty as well as a pleasure.

Teach her that if she can sing or rend or draw, or give pleasure in any way by her a complishments, she is seltish and unkind if she does not do this gladly.

Teach her to be a woman-self-respecting, honest, loving and kind, and then you will have a daughter who will be a pleasure to you always, and whose days will be long and joyous in the land which the Lord hath given her.



### THE QUEENS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY

By Miss E. T. Bradley

DAUGHTER OF THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER

IN THREE PAPERS. FIRST PAPER: -- THE EARLY QUEENS



N THIS and the succeeding articles, it will be my pur-pose to sketch briefly the pose to sketch briefly the lives and sepulchres of the queens of England, the wives, mothers and daughters of kings whose remains lie beneath the ancient roof of Westminster Abbey. Even to those who have not visited the abbey, a few of the facts given in these articles may be found of interest.

#### EDITHA OF THE SWAN NECK

THE first queen, indeed, the first woman, who found sepalcire here was the widow of Elward the Confessor, the sainted founder of Westminster Abbey. With all his virtues, his picty, his kindness of heart, Edward was more fitted to seek the retirement of a monastery than to rule a turbulent kingdom. Peace he sought, and peace he found however for the most part, when the troubles of exile and persecution were over, and he was established on his throne, the Danes bought off and Earl Godwin conciliated by the king's marriage to his daughter. For Edward's marriage to his enemy's daughter was purely from political motives, and it is said that he never treated her as his wife, but for this statement the monkish chroniclers, who used every argument to prove the pious king a saint, are responsible. The Confessor's conduct to his queen does not show him in the most amiable light. When Godwin and his sons rebelled, Editha was ponished for their sins. She was degraded from her rank, her jewels seized, and she was shut up in Warwell Abbey, where her sister was abbess, for about a year. When peace was restored again she was allowed to return as queen to Edward's court. The old chroniclers all unite in praise of the queen's amiable and virtuous character, and she seems to have been a great contrast to her barbarous tather, "a rose growing from a prickly briar." She was not only beautiful and good, but also learned. In the quaint phrasoology of the time it is recorded that her breast was a storehouse of all liberal sciences. From a certain abbot of Croyland who was brought up at Westminster Palace we get a personal account of the queen. After extolling her storehouse of all liberal sciences. From a certain abbot of Croyland who was brought up at Westminster Palace we get a personal account of the queen. After extolling her beauty, learning and excellent conduct of life, he tells us how he used often to be stopped by the royal lady as he went to and fro from the court to the monks' school in Westminster cloisters, and not only would she examine him in the classics, but pose him with wondrous readiness in grammar and logic. This ordeal was, however, atoned for, the queen seldom dismissing the boy till her little waiting-maid had given him some pieces of money and refreshments.

Another aspect of Editha's life shows us the queen scated among her maidens, embroidering the splendid robes Edward used to wear on collar days. But of her relations to her husband we know absolutely nothing, and it is not till the very end of his life that we find a trace of any mutual affection,

For many years Edward had been engaged in the pious work of building a splendid abbey church for the monastery which be had founded on Thorney isle, the West Minster, as it was afterwards called. The last stone was laid and the consecration fixed for Innocents' Day—December, 1065—when the king feil seriously ill; and it is a

The last stone was and and the consecration fixed for Innocents' Day—December, 1965— when the king fell seriously ill; and it is a proof that any gradge against Editha was forgotten when we find her filling her husband's place of honor at the ceremony. She returned to Edward's sick-bed, and nursed him devotedly, often cherishing the dying man's cold fast its rates and mining at the last works. votedly, often cherishing the dying man's cold feet in her lap, and winning, at the last, words of approval from her austere husband, who commended her that she had been ever at his side, like an affectionate daughter.

After the penceful Confessor's death a period of great misery ensued, Godwin's two sons fighting for the crown. Harold conquered and reigned for forty weeks, till he was killed by the Norman Congueror at the battle of

and reigned for forty weeks, the newes stated by the Norman Comparor at the battle of Hastings. Editha, who favored her other brother, Tostig, had meantime retired to her own city, Winchester; and here she spent the remaining nine years of her life, treated with great respect by William the Comqueror.

When she died (January 15, 1975) her body was conveyed to Westminster, and received honorable burial beside her husband, before the high altar, by order of the Norman king, who mised a costly tomb of stone over the masses's remains.

queen's remains.

When Henry III rebuilt this part of the Abbey Editha's coffin was removed; and when her husband's costly shrine had been completed, it was placed beneath the pavement, on the north side of St. Edward's chapel, in the Abbey. During the reign of Henry III, the plaus second founder of the Henry III, the pious second founder of the Abbey, a lamp was kept always alight above Editha's grave, and a service was annually celebrated on the day of her death. Afterward, however, the exact place of her sepulchra was forgotten and the chroniclers all disagreed as to whether she lay north or south of her husband's tomb. At last all doubt was set at rest by the care of Dean Stanley, to whom we owe the inscriptions out in the proposest which mark the arrays of Editha. pavement, which mark the graves of Editha and the other Saxon queen, Matilda, who lies south of the shrine.

#### THE GOOD QUEEN MAUD

M ATILDA originally bore the same name as her relative, Queen Editha, but was obliged to change the Saxon Editha into the Norman form, Matilda or Maud, to please her subjects. For by the marriage of the "good queen Maud," great grand-daughter of Edmund Ironsides, and daughter of Margaret Atheling, to Henry I, the rival claims of Saxon and Norman were finally and forever united. Matilda's father was Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland, and her childhood was passed in the rugged north. In 1903, when Matilda was thirteen, Malcolm was treacherously killed fighting against William Rufus, and his wife did not long survive him. Malcolm's brother, Donald Blane, usurped the Scotch throne,

universal rejoicings. The new queen's blushes, it is said outvied the color of her crimson robes. Matilda seems to have resembled Editha in her piety and learning, but unlike her she was treated with great love and respect by her husband. To Matilda's influence her people owed many material improvements. The suppression of the tyrannic Conqueror's curfew bell, and the granting of Magna Charta received the queen's powerful support, while besides contributing from her private purse towards repairing the highways throughout the country she founded a priory and two hospitals, one for lepers, called "Mand's Hospital," and built two bridges, one at Struford-le-Ban; another across the Thames, near Westminster. Besides these public benefits, Matilda's private charities were enormous, and her piety remarkable. Every day in Lent she would walk barefoot, dressed in haircloth, to prostrate herself before the Confessor's shrine, and often spend her nights kneeling in the church. She was once reproved by a courtier for her habit of washing and kissing the feet of beggars.

Matilda died at Westminster Palace (May J., 1118) during one of her husband's frequent visits to Normandy. Her body was probably first laid in the old Chapter House, and more than a century later removed to St. Edward's new chapel.



The Royal Chapel in Westminster Abbey

while the orphan children were conveyed in safety to England by their maternal uncle, Edgar Atheling. Matilda and her sister Mary were placed in Eomsey Abbey, where their annt Christina was abbess, whence she afterward removed, taking them with her, to Winton Abbey. Christina had long desired Matilda to take the veil, but the child had always rebelled against the idea, encouraged by her father, who, when as sometimes happened, the zealous abbess had placed a novice's black veil over his daughter's head, would tear it off and fling it away in a rage. Now her father was not there to protect her, Matilda was obliged to take refuge in the convent, the only place of safety in these rough times the only place of safety in those rough times for fatherless girls; yet she still continued to resist her aunt's wishes for a long while; and when finally exerced to take the rows, or to enter upon her povitiate, as it is not certain whother she was ever actually a nun, used to wear her veil sighing and trembling, and take it off whenever the abbess was out of the way. The chroniclers assert that Henry and Matilda had met and loved one mother before a match between them was arrangen; our when the king, immediately upon his accession, asked for her hand, Matilda herself resisted his proposal for awhile, it is said because Henry had led a gay and wild life before he came to the throne. However, so politic a union did this seem to the English people that a match between them was arranged; but every objection was surmounted. Matilda's resistance can have been but feeble, as she is known to have been sincerely attached to Henry. The Church, by the authority of Archbishop Anselm and an ecclesiastical synod, declared her yows null and void; and after reciting all the reasons for the judgment in the presence of a large multitude of people Anselm finished by asking whether the nation consented to the king's marriage, whereupon a loud shout of approval was raised. The mar-riage and Matilda's coronation took place in the Abbey on St. Martin's Day, 1102, amidst

#### THE STORY OF QUEEN ELEANOR

THE only queens buried in the abbey before the time of Henry III are Ediths and Ma-tilda, while Henry's own wife, Eleanor of Prov-ence, rests at Amesbury. But two of his daughters-in-law were interred in his new church. The one, Aveline, daughter of the mighty earl The one, Aveline, daughter of the mighty earl of Albemarie, was the first bride wedded in Heary's new abbey, which was then in process of building. Her benutiful tomb is on the north-side of the sacrarium, close to that of her husband, Edmund Cronchback, the founder, by his second marriage, of the house of Lancaster, the red rose rival to the house of York

Queen Eleanor, Henry's other daughter-in-law, was the daughter of Ferdinand III of Castille, and heiress in her mother's right to the earldom of Ponthieu. The arms of both places may be seen round her tomb. She was married at the age of ten to Prince Edward, then a boy of fifteen, at Burgos, in Spain (Angust 3, 1254). After her reception in London, the child-bride was sent to Bordeaux to complete her education, and did not come to England again till 1265. Young Edward, after-ward Edward I, was at first a neglectful husband, and it was not till Eleanor accompanied him, against his will, to the crusades in 1270 that he learnt to appreciate her worth. So rough and unlit for women were these crushding campaigns that every effort was made to persuade fleatout to remain in safety at the court of her father in-law, Henry III. "Nothing ought to part those whom God bath

joined," she replied to all remonstrances, adding: "The way to heaven is as near from Syria as from England or my native Spain." During his three years' absence from England Edward went twice to the Holy Land, and it was on the second of his crusades, when besieging Acre, that his assassination was attempted by an emissary of the "old man of the mountains." The real story of Eleanor's conduct, when she saw her busband dangerously wounded, is less heroic than the well-known legend, but very characteristic. A serious operation was found necessary to save the Prince's life, and Eleanor, herself in delicate health, was unable to repress her tears, and had to be tion was found necessary to save the Prince's life, and Eleanor, berself in delicate health, was unable to repress her tears, and had to be carried protesting and weeping from her husband's tent. It was better, her brother-in-law. Edmund Cronchback, roughly told her, as he helped to carry her away, that she should scream and cry than all England mourn and lament. Here, very shortly after Edward's recovery. Eleanor gave birth to a daughter called Joanna of Acre.

This same year (1272) came the news of Henry III's death, and now it was Edward's turn to lament, for he was much attached to his father. The new king landed in England nine months later (August 2, 1273), and he and Eleanor were crowned together in the abbey on August 15. A fortnight was spent in feasting the citizens of London, and refreshment booths were erected in the fields about Westminster Palace. On the coronation day itself five hundred great horses were turned loose in the streets, "catch them who could."

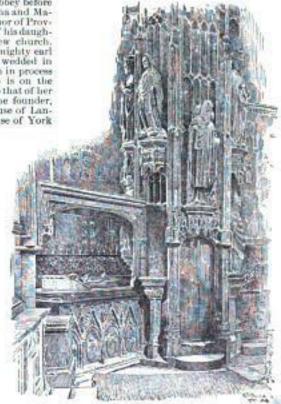
Seventeen years later the abbey was the scene of a very different spectacle, the solemn obsequies of Edward's fair and faithful queen. On November 28, 1230, Eleanor died at a small village near Leicester. Edward was then holding a parliament in Sherwood Forest—the famous trysting place of Robin Hood—and Eleanor, who fell ill there of low fever, had been carried to the quiet village of Hardby, within a ride of Clipston,

of low fever, had been carried to the quiet village of Hardby, within a ride of Clipston, where the king at that time held his

Edward was, therefore, able to be present at his wife's deathbed, not being, as some ac-counts have it, absent in Scotland, and he accompanied the body to London. The funeral procession was the grandest England had ever seen.

accompanied the body to London. The fineral procession was the grandest England had ever seen.

Twelve times did the bearse rest before it reached the abbey, and at each stage Edward ordered a beautiful cross to be erected in memory of his dead wife, two only of which now exist. An idea of the cost of the procession may be gathered from the fact that eighty pounds of wax were used in a single night at Dunstable. At St. Albans the hearse rested in the Cathedral while Edward pushed on to London. The next day, the king in state, surrounded by the nobility, the prelates, and the lesser clergy, all in magnificent robes, met the procession at Charing Cross, so called from the cross afterward erected there to the chère reine, and escorted the hearse to the abbey with lighted candles and funeral chants. For four days (December 14 to 17), Eleanor's body lay in state before the high altar, and was then interred at the feet of her royal father-in-law, Henry III, with every honor that the sorrowing widower could devise. The king also provided that each successive abbot should swear an oath on his installation to keep lights always burning upon the queen's tomb, and to have a solemn service yearly, on the day of her decease, St. Andrew's Eve, tomb, and to have a solemn service yearly, on the day of her decease, St. Andrew's Eve, on the day of her decease, St. Andrew's Eve, for which purposes a sum of money was bequeathed to the monastery. Three tombs were raised to Eleanor's memory, in Lincoln Cathedral, Blackfriars Monastery and Westminster Abbey, but the latter is the only one that survived the dissolution of the monasteries and the civil wars. Henry III's tomb was still unfinished when Eleanor died; and the same artist, William Torell, a goldsmith of London, made the effigies for both. Though an ideal face, and not a portrait, it is allowable to believe that Torell imparted something of Eleanor's lovable character to the features.



The Tomb of Queen Eleanor Digitized by Google

#### HOME DAYS WITH FATHER

BY GARRIELLE GREELEY CLENDENIN DAUGHTER OF MORACE GREELEY



MRS. CLENDENIN

FRIDAY evening was always the brightest and happiest of the whole week at Chappaqua, for that was sure to bring my dear father home, The whole house was alive with bappy prepara-tion. The very pine trees point-ed tiny little fingers down the wild woody road coming. How

wild woody road to show the way be was coming. How engerly I remember watching a certain little pink gingham fruck being ironed in which I was to go and meet him. I used to sit between two patriarchal oak trees till in the distance the familiar figure was seen, slightly bent forward, his arms loaded with good things, entering the gate; and then I would fly to meet him. How my little arm used to try to crook itself up and take as much of his load as it could, and how somehow the burden was always lifted just a little higher, so my help was only an empty form. We used often on these walks to talk of a wonderful pony that he was looking for, and which arrived, sleek and round, and mischierous, one

pony that he was looking for, and which at-rived, steek and round, and mischierous, one birthday morning.

The first thing when we reached the house was to seek mother's room where the dear in-mate for years struggled with a terrible cough. From there, carried in triumph on his back, I would side down to dinner. After dinner, sit-ting around the table, he would call for Dana's book of poetry and read to us many of his favorites. I look now at the familiar lines and smile to think how incomprehensible it must have been to my childish mind, and yet i have been to my childish mind, and yet I loved the reading, and thought, like the wise men of to-day, I "knew it all." I used frequently to pipe up at those happy times "Papa, please tell us a 'nanybote." One of the ancedetes still remains in my mind; of a section on contain who travelines for his com-"Papa, please tell us a "nanyanae." One of the ancedetes still remains in my mind; of a certain sea captain who traveling for his company used to bring in very long bills. One of the charges they especially objected to was three pounds for "a cocked hat" to be worn on a visit to an Indian prince. The next time the accounts were more wisely itemized, and they expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied, "Ah," he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "the cocked hat's there, but you don't see it."

At one of the home gatherings some one, fearing I was being petted too much, said: "Mr. Greeley, don't faster the child."

"But," I answered in his defense, "Pussy just loves flatty," and if gentleness and a great-loving heart injures anyone he would have given me some excuse for being spoiled.

I remember one incident of his indulgence. One day he brought home an unabrella with a wooden dog's head as a handle. My covetous little heart proceeded to set itself upon that canine effigy. In vain papa offered me a

canine effigy. In vain papa offered no a whole dog. But I pleaded that no other lead in the world would be like that head, and the result was be sawed it off and went back to

result was be sawed it off and went back to town with a handleless umbreila.

I cannot recall my father speaking a single barsh or unkind word to either my dear sister or myself, but I can recall to-day an occasion in which I longed to give myself a good shaking. Papa was engrossed in his paper, and no word or inquiry of mine could rouse him. So, to get his attention at any price, I began tearing away little bits of his newspaper. I must have reached at length the article be was reading, for, gently rising, he lifted me by my arms (for my legs I made instantly limp) and so deposited me outside his locked door without a word. Howls of indignation from me brought word. Howle of indignation from me brought anxious inquiries from a relative, but be made no explanation; neither did I. My humilia-tion was too great at being ignored.

The faces of people are children's books, from which they read searchingly. Scanning carnestly his dear face, so full of the sonshine of purity, so bright with humor and wisdom, a deep impression, never to be effaced, was made upon me at the terrible sorrow I saw written there when he came home and told us of Abraham Lincoln's assessination. Never again did I see that look till the one he loved to call "Mother" passed sway. Then it set-tled down with a grief from which he never roused binuself. I never could trace any signs of disappointment at the presidential cara-paign going against him, but rather a quiet and hunsurous philosophy. I think his main regret would have been for those faithful friends who had followed a lost cause. Saturday before my mother's death he walked with me to Salut Mary's School, where he had placed me a few days before. Little did I think, as he left me at the door, we should meet on Monday at the side of that dear meet on Moonly at the sale of that dear mother from whose five death had smoothed the cares and sufferings of years. From that time he could not sheep, and he seemed not to care to cat. The connecting of his home had eare to cat. The mainspring of his home had broken. The one who, though sick unto death for years, had been such a force and scrength at home, holding up the noblest and highest examples to her children, teaching us that truth must be followed at any cost, yet reaching down in womanly tenderness to the smallest animal, or going out in the snow, through sick herself, to protect some poor drunken man whom the boys were pelving telling me never to laugh at such a one for they were suffering from a terrible disease; yes, the look that he had worn when Lincoln was killed came back to stay. The heart that could love and work for others could break when the highly-strong chords were strained too far. There had to listen to long explanations about his disappointed ambition. To die

or live for the good of his laboring brothers

or live for the good of his laboring brothers and sisters was the only ambition I could ever discover in that gree loving heart. He had no tears to shed at his wife's funeral. But as he turned away from the simple plot at discenwood he said: "That wall will be opened for me in less than a month." And it was not the first of his prophesies to be saily fulfilled.
Years afterward a society man told me how one evening, near midnight, when Delmonico's was filled with gay pleustire sockers, he caught sight for one moment, in the hight which streamed across the poventien from the doorway, of an old man in a white cost carrying the baskets of two little ranged girls, evidently taking them to a place of shelter from the storm. So do I love to picture him again. The world of the prosperous and thoughtless was little affected by his life, but as he fades into the darkness of the night of oblivion, I like to think of him as one who desired ever to bring the homeless and the wretched to shelter, and to carry their burdens for them.

#### SOME FACTS ABOUT THE MOON

BY MARY PROCTOR ACQUITER OF PROT. DECRARD & PROCTOR



Full the heavenly bodies, the moon has attracted the most attention among astronomers. This is doubtless due to the fact that her comparative nearness to the

earth brings her pecu-liarly within the range of our observation. liarly within the range of our observation.

Group together a few facts about this wonderful heavenly body, for example, and see how interesting they are:

In distance, the moon is two hundred and forty thousand miles away from our earth, around which she gravitates like a satellite.

Her diameter is about 2133 miles; she has a solid surface of 14,000,000 miles, and a solid context of about 10,000 of cubic miles.

content of about 10,000 of cubic miles.

The earth's surface only exceeds the moon's about thirteen and a ball times. The moon's surface is fully as large as Africa and Australla together, and nearly as large as North and South America without the islands.

Yet large as the moon are islands.

Yet large as the moon is, it would require seventy million of such bedies to equal the volume of the sun. The moon appears to us as large as the sun because she is four hundred times mearer to us than the sun.

The time datas within the sun.

The time during which the moon goes through herentire circuit of the beavens, from any star till she comes to the same star again, is called a sidereal mouth, and consists of about twenty-seven and a quarter days. The time which intervenes between one new moon and

which intervoises between one new moon and
another is called a synodical month, and consists of nearly twenty-nine and a half days.

When the moon is invisible to us, it is because her dark hemisphere is turned toward
the earth, and this condition of the moon
is called new moon; but when she has truxeled a little further on, and has her bright
side full toward us, she is our full moon.

A new moon occurs when the sun and moon
meet in the same rart of the beavens; but the

A new moon occurs when the san and posen meet in the same part of the beavens; but the sun, as well as the moon, is apparently travel-ing enstward, and nearly at the rate of one degree a day, and consequently during the twenty-seven days while the moon has been going around the earth the sun has been going formed about the same number of degrees in forward about the same number of degrees in the same direction. Hence, when the moon comes around to the part of the heavens where she passed the sun last, she does not find him

there, and must go on more than two days before size comes up with him again. The moon has two motions, one of revolu-tion around the earth, another of rotation on itself. These two movements, by a curious coincidence, are made in the same interval of time. We know that there is a new moon when our satellite is invisible both during the day and night. She then occupies a place very near the sun in the heavens, presenting to us her dark hemisphere; for this reason, and be-cause she is merged in the splendor of the solar rays, she is then invisible to us.

About four days clause between the disap-pearance of the moon in the morning in the

pearance of the moon in the morning in the east, and her renpearance in the evening in the west, a little after the setting of the sun.

Between the first quarter and the full moon seven days clapse, during which the form of the illuminated part approaches nearer and nearer to that of a complete circle; the moon rises and sets later and later, always turning toward the west the circular portion of her disk. About lifteen days after the new moon, the whole of her illuminated norther is one. sented to us, and the hour of her rising nearly that of the setting of the sun, which in turn rises when the moon sets. It is midnight when she attains the highest part of her course; then the sun itself passes the lower meridian under the horizon; that is to say, relatively to the earth, the moon is precisely

opposite the sum.

The light which the moon gives, which we call "moonlight," is given by the sum, and is reflected back from her surface, just as it is from Venus and the rest of the planets. The

mean is a solid globe like the dainets, and she does not shine by any light of her own.

The power of the light of the mean is in-ferior to that of the sun. Dr. Wellaston, by certain photometric methods, compared the light of the sun with that of the full mean, and found that to obtain meaniful as interesand found that to obtain moonlight as intense in its batte as sunlight, it would be necessary that 801,072 full mesons should be stationed in the firmament together.

When viewed through a good telescope, the

surface of the moon presents a wonderful us-pect-extensive vallers, shelving rocks, and long ridges of elevated mountains projecting their shadows on the plains below. The mountain scenery equals in grandeur the rug-ged. Alpine, heights and the Apennines, after some of her mountains have been

#### A WOMAN IN THE RANKS

BY ELEASOR SHERMAN THACKARA DESCRIPTER OF GENERAL W. T. SECREAN



MICS, THACKARA

THE camp fires smonldered low, and most of low, and mest of the soldiers tossed upon their blan-kers, or sent up hearty signals of sound sleep in son-orous breathing. A few strugglers still loafed around the fence mils that kept up a crackle fulling slowly into embers. It was the only fire that had been re-plenished, and more than one slept within reach

slept within reach of its warm glow. It was a sleepy company and yet a talkative one.

"He's a devilish plucky little man, if he is confounded pale," said Sergeant Gun. "And he sticks that close to Stewart they might be the Sianness Twins but for looks!" put in old Lag. "Srewart says they're not brothers, but just friends, sort of a Duvid and Jonathus case, but the poor lad's no subject for these d—robel bullets, nor yet for their starving prisons. It's the finest chaps get hit the first, and I bet my last canteen that little Sommers will be tucked under a hedge with cold lead in him before we see our seemed day's fight,"

him before we see our seemad day's fight."

"He's bound for more hard fights an one,"
drawled sleepy Sunggers.

And the het was not taken up.

"I describe the seeman of the seeman of the head of the seeman has not taken up.

"Let alone his last roll-call, he's a curious case, and they're both made of neighty queer stuff. Sometimes I think Stewart's more 'an half inclined to join the crowd, but that little Sommers weers round and tugs him off."

On into the night the loquacious sergeant held forth until, the listeners steeping, he beat a forced retrent to his blanket, and joined the nocturnal trampeters.

Waking the colors of the wood, reveille stirred all the camp to activity, when later load rang the call "to hoots and saidles," War moved on space, and Sergeant Gun found the stalwart Stewart and plucky little Som-mers true to their posts. All through the thickest of the battle, and whistling bullets

thickest of the buttle, andd whistling bullets and bursting shells, they worked like Trojans; and the sun set upon the deserted field, and the old group round a new camp fire with some faces gone from it.

"He ain't tucked under a hedge yet!" drawled Sauggers.

"But he's spotted and doomed," insisted Seegeant Gun; "the rebs "Il have him, he's that daring. His cap was shot off, his right hoot torn and a great rent in one sleeve; but he called to nee at dusk, 'We'll he on their tracks to-morrow, eb, Seegeant Gun!"

"And so we will," echoed several voices.

"Has Stewart knocked under vet?" asked

"Has Stewart knocked under yet?" asked

"Has Stewart knocked under yet?" asked one of the group.

"Not by a long shot!" was the reply.

The two friends did, indeed, still survive; and half-reclining in the lee of a commissary wag of talked in low tones of the narrow escapes of the day, and of home. Once Sommers started up, exclaiming;

"What sort of a friend would Sergeant Gun be?"

"Much better friend then common Linear.

"Much better friend than enemy, I imag-ine; and he takes a lot of stock in you, I

"Then I'll count on him," said Sommers, to himself.

to himself.

Sharing the most server privations, or snatching some little cheer around the campfire, those two held the drend of separation above the fear of death. Gallant deeds had decorated the steeve of one and then the other with chevrons which made them both corporals. Theirs were charmed lives, coming through desperate battles unseratched, though begrinned and smeared with wars ernel paint. Not in battle, but in a short skirmish made by scouts ordered upon the skirmish made by scouts ordered upon the heels of the enemy's spies, was a death wound dealt to one friend's body, but to the other's heart. All the terrors of war had not steeled heart. All the terrors of war had not steeled the surviving friend to bear the loss, which was overwhelming. The poor, battered form was rescued from the common pit, to be buried near a gnarled willow tree; half the night was spent in carring an initial on its trank. On moved releatives war, and almost at its close, a day of desperate strife, found the general in bis tent, weighing the chances of the morrow. Officers came and went rap-tilly monographs of life and death, when the is of life and death portly form of the surgeon stretched open

the tent fly,
"I have a strange piece of business, gen-

eral," broke in the strong, kindly voice.

"You need my advice?" interrogated the general, scarcely lessening the rapidity with which his penell traced a despatch, his eyes holf glancing at an outspread map.

The doctor came very close, and whispered in a breath;

in a breath;

"Corporal Summers has been wounded, not mortally, brought to the hospital and confesses to bring a Womas!"

"Impossible! Why, he is a brace soldier!"
blarted out the general, now actually dropping his pericil, and deserting his map study.

"It is a fact," continued the doctor, "What shall we do with her?"

"Can she stand transportation in an army

She is as strong as meet of our best men.

and declares herself ready for the march, but implaces that her secret be kept."

"It shall be. Here. Give this to Corporal Sommers, captain, and see that she is in a hospital numbulance bound north to-morrow. We ensure have a woman on this murch, even

found its sequel, when those cognizant of the facts discovered that she had married but

fiance on the eve of the departure of the troops, and joined him the next morning, dis-guised, to share the dangers of war with the

gaised, to share the dangers of war with the man she loved.

When war summoned men to the field, women's sphere, so lingitless in peace, seemed to many to sink into insignificance. Yet to the brilliant achievements of many a hero, woman's part formed a strong, indispensable background. Inspiring the departing troops, mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts sped their dear ones to daty, even through the mothers, wives, saters and sweetness specified dear ones to duty, even through the "valley of death." Endless work for the battle-field and baspiral was nided to the tasks for the basy hands in the home. Lint bad to be picked, near rows of bandages swiftly piled, and warm garments weven. Letters full of loving cleer were wring from anxious, uching beauts to help the grips saidings. Then married hearts to help the grim soldiers. Then marked forth that great rear-guard of women whose home ties could be severed—the brave, tender-hearted nurses of the buttle-field.

There were many Evangelines in those days who soothed the last anguish of many of our who soothed the last anguish of many of our gallant men. All through the war, in greatest perli, on fields veited in the lingering, grimy smoke of the day's battle, there constantly moved a dark-habited mun, directing able as-sistants. Her heart and bands were always full of potent aid. A great statesmum of that day said of her: "Poss-essing man's nerve, woman's tenderness, and the skill of bath, her sorvices were valuable beyond description." This account mys Sister Annula of the Holy This woman was Sister Angela, of the Holy Cross Order.

The Sanitary Commission furnished many the santary Commission introduction brave women, whose names fill columns; eases like that of Mrs. Goneral Barlow, a woman of good position, who matried at the sound of the war transpet to follow her husband to his death under no disguise, working among the wounded.

#### WHEN TO WEAR DIAMONDS

BY FLORENCE MARRYAY DAUGHTER OF CAPTAIN MARRYAT



MISS MARRYAY

THERE 18
something
stognarly fascinating about a
diamond, its perfect clearness, the number of colors that bork in it and that are brought out wonderfully by the gas light, its absolute look of purity, and its sharp, finecutting all toud to make it the most beau-tiful of stones. When a woman is asked the kind of

ring, or brooch, or bracelet she desires, she is apt to say "A diamonal one." And unless she has a great many jewels this is a wise choice, for the diamonal may be worn many times when the colored genus are in bad taste. Anaricans have been loughed at very much for wearing their diamonds at all times and in all places, but I think the woman of good taste and relined feelings realizes when and where she shall went ber jewels.

Diamonds should not be worn in the morning ever. ring, or brooch, or bracelet alse desires, she is

ing ever.

They should not be ween when a simple

visit is paid before two o'clack.

They should not be worn when one is doing

charitable work.

They should not be worn where they are

Ricely to attract so much attention that they will cause envy and heart-hornings.

They should not be worn in profesion with any street toilet, although a small broach, a pair of solitaire extrings and a ring which is concealed by the glove, are frequently noticed

on refined women. on remed women.

They should not be worn in bathing; this sounds a little cald, but as they have been seen in such places somebody evidently needs to be given a word or two about them.

They should not be worn to any extent, even in the evening at places of amusement, They should never be seen on children.

They should not be wern by people who are They should not be worn ny people who are in materialise.

They should not be worn unless one's gown is in harmony with them, for a soiled, mussed costume and a profusion of diamonds is a very bad combination.

They should not be worn by then. They should not be worn at all unless they

are real, unless they are properly set, and un-less they are saited to the wearer.

Enormous ear-rings, padiling down the lobes of the ear, are the essence of vulgarity. Enormous pins that look like electric lights are in

equally bad taste.
Choose your diamonds for their elearness and perfection of cut rather than their size. and wear them, not as did the young lady who royed all over Ireland covered with gens, unless indeed it is in the evening when the soft light is upon you and you can feel as did the poet who described her, that your beauty is far beyond your sparkling genus.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HOME STUDY, Young and middle-aged the mental order and women given the mental and graceful instruction by Mark, at their own How is, in Book Arreycing, Histories, Farms, Processing Mark, Shorihand, etc. Adapted to all ages and both seases. Students from a way Mark. Histories no objection. Low rates and realist claim granulosed, Trial become sent free. Write to payable A Strattonia and Stratton

#### WISHING

BY LAURA E. RICHARDS

I wish I were a queen, All so stately, to be seen,



Mass. Richards

With a robe of gold and green, And a crown! With a face so lovely-sweet That to see it were a treat; And hair that to my feet, Floated down!

On my throne of ivory I would sit apart, and see How they came a-wooing me, Far and near.

How the armed knights would ride With their keen swords by their side, Seeking me to be their bride Fair and dear

I would watch them come and go, I would smile, and answer "No! I will not be courted so

For my crown; But when some one's face I see Who loves me, and only me, 'Twill be he, and only he, I shall own !"

Then a crowned king will ride In his golden-mantled pride; He will sit down by my side On the throne. He will say: "I give to you Crown and robe and kingdom, too, If you'll only love me true, Me alone !

Then I'll answer low and clear—
"King"—but hark! there's mother dear,
I must listen and must hear What she say. "Put away your golden wishes For they'll never turn to fishes! Come and help me wash the dishes, Little May!"

#### COUNTRY MAIDS AND CITY WIVES

BY MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT



It is a very diffi-decide which is the best place to live in, the coun-try or the city. Half the year I give my vote for country life. In the early spring, when the city trees soften at the tips, and grow mellow and grow mellow with the promise of a new beauty, I

Mrs. Ethert of a new beauty, I hear the voices of mendow grasses, and of rippling brooks, calling me away from the hard pavements and crowded streets of the town to the country nooks I know and love so well. Then I cry without hesitation, "To the country! Away from crowds, and business, and electric lights. Away to the fields pied with dandelions, the open skies full of the strange, sweet surprises of the spring." Summer comes, and finds mestill imppy in the country quiet. Summer passes and autumn reigns—useful, sturdy, practical autumn, with its pride of harvested grain and fruit, its rich fulfillment of spring's promise. Then I hear the voices of the city calling me to return. Rumors reach me of great concerts; of famous men who have crossed half the world to share men who have crossed half the world to share their art, or their learning, their adventures with me. Stanley is here, and I may look into the courageous eyes that have faced death for days, weeks, for months, and faltered not?

Paderewski has come, that inspired pianist
who pours upon our senses a wonderful flood
of Chopin's music, which intoxicates us like a
pure, strong wine. Sarah Bernhardt is here,
with her finished, exquisite art, which makes
her the first actress on the boards to-day. her the first actress on the boards Pleasure, art, culture, education are all wait-ing for me in the city. More than these, work awaits me among my sisters and brothers, among the thousands of toilers in the great city; those that labor with their hands, those that work with brain and will, those that exhort, pray and lift men, and those who degrade, persecute and oppress them.

The voice of the running water, the rustle

The voice of the reliming water, the rustle of the falling leaves are not lead enough to drown these distant rumors of the city. I say "good-bye," to hill and valley, to the pleasant autumn fields, to the friendly kine and sheep, and turn my face cityward, hun-gry for the feest that there awaits me!

gry for the feast that there awaits me?

I have been asked to give a little practical advice to country-bred girls who come into the city to live; and it has seemed to me that the best way I could do this was by showing what I, who know both the country and the city ife, find in the city to atom for the less of the incomparable air, the beauty of nature, the peace and simplicity of a country life. Beware of mistaking the false for the true. Bo not let the glitter of the sloop windows dazgle you. Now that you have come to town. sle you. Now that you have come to town, you may need different clothing than that which sufficed you in the country; but do not fancy that the covering of your body is of any greater real importance in the city than it was

### THE DAUGHTERS OF JULIA WARD HOWE

Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Hall

in the country. It should be suitable, confortable and becoming here as there; but it fortable and becoming here as there; but it should usurp no more of your thought and time. It may be that your new position makes it necessary for you to have fine dresses, whereas your old home standard was simple and limited. If this he the case, seek out the aid of some one of the many women whose business it is to make dresses for people in your position. Give her your commissions; in securing her services you enable her to gain her livelihood, and she will enable you to be as well dressed as is proper, and yet leave you your time in which to attend to the more serious duties in life, the next and tasteful ordering of your house, the care for and comserious duties in life, the nent and tasteful ordering of your house, the care for and com-panionship with your husband and children, the study and thought which are necessary to make that companionship a precious one to them. If economy has to be regarded in the yearly expenditure, and you are obliged to make your own dresses, get through with your dressmaking as quickly as you can.

Eashionable acquaintances are no more a

dressmaking as quickly as you can.

Fashionable acquaintances are no more a part of the great advantages the city can give you than fashionable clothes. Many fashionable people are very agreeable and deligistful folk, but that is not because they are fashionable; it is rather in spite of it. Try to make friends with real people, no matter in what rank you find them. It is a good thing to seek always the society of men and women whom you know to be your superiors in intellect, in cultivation, in character; it is a very bad thing to try and know people merely because they are richer or more fashionable than you. Their money will do you no good; you cannot shine in the reflected light of their wealth and position. They may, on the wealth and position. They may, on the other hand, do you a great deal of harm. What bitter envy I have seen among ac-quaintances who called themselves friends when one was very rich and the other very

quaintances who called themselves friends when one was very rich and the other very poor!

Mrs. Augusta Webster, a very interesting woman, and a true poet, tells in one of her charming poems a little story which has a very good moral, I think. It is a scene between a husband and a wife. The wife comes into his library wearing a splendid ball dress, glittering with jewels, fragrant with the perfumes of her laxurious boudoir, rendy to go out into the great world where she is greedy to win attention and make conquests. He asks her to sit with him a moment while he draws a picture for her, holds up the glass of memory hefore her eyes. He describes a country field, with a band of haymakers, and the noontide sun pouring down upon the fragrant hay. The tired men are just wiping their scythes for their midday rest. Toward them comes a young girl, "brown Madge," carrying her fither's dinner to him, brightening the bright-day with her brown beauty, her simple face, her homely country grace and charm. That was the girl he sur, that was the girl he courted, the bride he married and brought to his home in the city, that her simplicity and charm might make a green place in the dusty desert of his hard-working life! and this tine and fashionable lady is the wife that brown bride has become!

If you who read this are a brown country

If you who read this are a brown country lass, and should find that your fate leads you to the city, carry with you all that you have learned in the years of childbood and maldenhood on the old farm. You will need it all in the feverish city; the memory of sky and upland, the smell of the clover, the hum of the heat that had a pland, the set that had a pland of the new will the best that had a pland of the new will the best that had a pland of the smell of the clover. the bees, the taste of the new milk, the breath of the kine, the strength which milking and of the kine, the strength which milking and butter-making have given you, the knowledge of nature's recrets; which lilad leaves out first, which oak is last stripped of its foliage, where the ground-sparrow hides her nest, when the blackberries are fit to make into jam! Bring the simple, healthy habits of early rising, of energetic work, of out-door exercise to your city home, for you will need them now more than ever before. They will belp you in gaining an understanding of the best things city life can give you, the broader experience of men and ideas, the love of art, the appreciation of literature. No matter how rich you may become, never be wasteful. Out of your abundance you should find enough to give to others, but nothing to waste. Keep some hour of the day to yourself. In the netive companionship of your new affections and friendships you need time for thought more than ever before.

No life is complete which has not had the

Notife is complete which has not had the two opposite experiences which city and country give. In the country we learn to love nature, to respect her laws, which can never be set aside, save with a dire result. In the city we learn to love humanity, to respect its laws, and to realize that the social law cannot be broken more safely than the natural law. In the houses of persons of taste and cultivation we find landscapes, pictures of moor and glen, of plowed fields, of trees, of cattle, of all the sweet and reminiscent phases of coun-

I have an interesting picture before me now; an autumn landscape with eatile drink-ing from a still pool; the trees and foreground are all warm with the colors of the autumn. are all warm with the colors of the attitum. That picture is a constant reminder to me of the country, where I have learned so much that has been of use to me. I keep it where my eyes can fall naturally upon it in the panses of my work. It has helped me through many a land task and dull hour.

In the suffery of your mind been more for

In the gallery of your mind keep room for memory pictures of the old home; look often at the familiar scenes, for they will refresh you and give you strength for your new life.

Above all things never be ashumed of being country-born and country-break, for you have the country-born and country-break, for you have

there an advantage which no other experience could have given you.

THE CHILDHOOD OF MY MOTHER

BY FLORENCE HOWE HALL



MRS. HALL

I T was in old New York, in a street whose very name is now strange and unfamiliar, Mar-ketfield street, that Julia Ward, the second daughter of that name, was born on May 27, 1818. The first little Julia Ward died of whooping cough, before the birth of her who has so long borne the name. Mrs. Howe tells the story of the death of this little sister

whom she never saw, and it evidently af-fected her childish imagination. It was thought that change of air would benefit the little sufferer. As her mother was in a very delicate and precarious state of health, the





TWO PORTRAITS OF MRS. BOWE

child was sent, with two careful and responsible attendants, to a place in the vicinity of New York city. She grew worse instead of better, however, and her father left directions that if the disease should terminate fatally, a messenger should come to him, asking for the child's shoes, as Mrs. Ward would not be frightened and alarmed by so apparently innocent a message. Shortly after, he started to visit his little daughter, and meeting the hearer of ill tidings upon the road fell in a faint. This anecdote shows the intense affection of the father, an affection which his children fully recognized, in spite of the dignity. I had almost said stermness, of his manner. Mrs. Samuel Ward, a woman of gentle and lovely character, whom her distinguished daughter remembers as a semi-in-

daughter remem-bers as a semi-in-valid, died at the ageoftwenty-seven, after a happy mar-ried life of ten years, during which she gave birth to seven children, six of whom lived to grow to. The beloved up. The beloved mother soon be-came only a sweet and gracious mem-ory to her children. She died soon after the birth of her youngest daughter, and when Julia was only five years old. Her husband never married again, and his grief at his be-reavement, and that

reareneed, and that
of his children, threw a shadow over their
young lives of which they were too childish
to understand the reason. Mr. Ward was a
man of sterling principle and great nobility
of character. He spared neither pains nor expense in the education of his children, and he
code any that his daughter Julia was a child early saw that his daughter Julia was a child of great promise. He was wont to say after the death of his wife: "I must now be father

and mother both to my children," and to assist him in his task, he placed at the head of the household his wife's sister, a woman of vigorous and original charvigorous and original char-acter, noted for her bright and witty sayings, and for her kind and charitable heart. She brought up her motherless nieces and nephews with great care. To her practical mind the little absent unioded. Inlie.

absent-minded Julia, little absent-minded Julia, with her dreamy ways, was no doubt something of a puzzle. Probably she little thought of what was going on in the child's busy brain, and if she had known these youthful fancies they would have seemed to her strangs enough. The little Julia was early filled with vague longings and aspirations toward intellectual and literary life. She re-

members delivering orations in the nursery to her younger brother Marion, her constant friend and companion for many years. These childish speeches, delivered with many necompanying gestures, were, Mrs. Howe thinks, as nonsensical as such youthful performances usually are. It is significant that at this age she dreamed of mounting the rostrum.

Her mind also ran much upon romance, and she determined to write the finest possible novels when she should be a grown woman! It may be said of her that "she lisped in numbers," though she herself is too modest to assert that "the numbers came," and dees not think that her early poetry was of any special value. When she was eleven years old she ventured to hand in a piece of postry to her teacher in lieu of a proce composition. This lady rebuked her young pupil for such an ambitious attempt, saying: "If you had the talent of Lucretia Davidson, you might try to write poetry; but as you have not, it is foolish to make the attempt!"

The little Julia's relatives, however, had more discernment than this school-teacher:

The little Julia's relatives, however, had nore discernment than this school-teacher;

The little Julia's relatives, however, had more discernment than this school-teacher; and when she was fourteen years of age she wrote, by request, a poem to accompany an article on Wilson's book of birds. The article was written by her uncle, I believe, and both it and the poem were published in one of the magazines of the day. This constituted the first appearance in print of our young author. When she was less than eight years of age she was twice taken to the opera to hear the famous singer, Malibran, then Signorina Garcia. These performances made a strong impression on her mind, and they were reproduced in the nursery, in a childish extravagant way, her little brother Marion, who had been with her at the opera, aiding and abetting her. It was judged best not to take the child to any concerts or operas for several years lest the excitement be hurtful to her. Her own musical education began at an early age, and at fourteen she was more predicient in instrumental music than at any subsequent period. At this age, however, she made up her mind that literature must be the main affair of her life, and realizing from experience the amount of time and practice necessary to become an accomplished musician, she decided that music must occupy with her a secondary position. At school the little Julia was not, according to her own recolection, a very industrious scholar in her early childbood. She learned her lessons very easily, and enjoyed the literary part of them. For languages she had a special talent. The French letter here reproduced, written when she was eight years of age to her bother Samuel, was found recently among the latter's papers. Mrs. Howe remembers very clearly the circumstances connected with it, as her father, proud and

ter's papers. Mrs. Howe remembers very clearly
the circumstances connected with it, as her
father, proud and
pleased at his little
daughter's performance, bestowed upon her a handsome
child's bureau.
Of childish fun
and pranks she had
a certain share, although the grave
tone of the household made the
merriment of the hold made the merriment of the children more sub-dued than is the case in our day. The kind aunt who brought up the Ward children took

the greatest possible care of their beaith, and Mrs. Howe feels that the robust health which has distinguished has distinguished her throughout her long life is largely owing to the watch-fulness of this indy. Some of the latter's views, however, seens very singular to us. She believed in desing the chil-dren frequently. dren frequently with old-fashioned in French but simple modicines, not because
they were ill, but in
order to keep them
well. Mrs. Howe
well remembers the grief and consternation
of her aunt when she first rebelled against

of her aunt when she first rebelled against these constant and nauscating doses! Having grown old enough to think for herself on these matters, she flatly refused the customary Epsom salts, thus asserting at an early age the doctrine of the enancipation of woman from the restraints of unwise, even though well-meaning, authority.

THE HOUSE AT BOND STREET AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK, WHERE JULIA WARD SPENT PART OF BEILDHOOD AND BY GOOGLE

Sant inr

Se y a long temps que le cliene vous écrire ce ne parte lette en fançais pour nous thuignes vous amil s'apen que le cons vousié dempus de temps, de verse par outelé de vous à deut at le l'allande avec impaliences, che lettre no sera par his longue, parcegne de no sus par toi pueliña avez la langue funçais/spon An se porte asur him, suba le funçais/spon le letin et la mungar et de forsi mon pueble pour rivour dans cerdena dianese de sirona Il set amon't i stem by up un homme qui sut frice loste souls à rumana en come, mon that m'a mariet avec lui from lome to the me a nechati we putt them; The lafter were and imperior to emperior amount, et een met ster fine, et een mete soon affectioners

See mise

The Letter in French written at the age of eight years



#### \*XII.-WOMEN ON THE STAGE

BY FANNY DAVESPORT

DAUGHTER OF E. L. DAVENPORT



DO not think the stage was ever in a better condition to receive and foster talto receive and foster talent than it is to-day, nor
have those in whose
hands lie the power ever
been more willing to assist "the girl who wants
to act." With increasing
competition, our managers are becoming more
and more alert each day for fresh talent, and
the ton-dener to combinations affects more

the tendency to combinations affords more room for the debutants.

It is an undoubted fact that beauty of face and figure are two of the strongest aids for seand figure are two of the strongest aids for securing a hearing on the stage. The public likes to see a pretty woman behind the footlights. But to these prime essentials must be added something else. A woman, to win her way on the stage, must have a perfect store-house of perseverance, application, energy, tact, and besides these, talent. I have found in my career that patience, a still tongue, plenty of good nature, a good amount of common sense and a dogged determination to reach the goal before me, are as serviceable attributes as can be brought into requisition.

Real success on the stage is won exactly in proportion as a woman possesses talent and

Real success on the stage is won exactly in proportion as a woman possesses talent and brains. And it is a struggle even with these attributes. Innumerable things will count against her: mannerisms, height, weight, voice, press prejudice—these are things which a woman, if they are against her, overcomes only in exceptional cases of commanding centres.

The aspirant owes nearly everything to herself. She must, first, learn how to carry her-self amid all forms of temptation. She must have that difficult little word in our language. "No," constantly on her tongue, and know how to use it. She must be strong enough to resist presents and resent flattery. She must rise above the overtures of strangers. Herart must be uppermost with her, first, last and all the time. She must be an actress because of her art, not for the flattery and attention it may bring her. Success comes from hard work, not from time spent in listening to the soft words of friends and strangers over a late supper. After the performance is the time for rest; not for play. I have always been proud of one fact: that in all my career on the stage, extending now over twenty years, I have never been to a supper after the play. And I can see where it has helped me; and it will help any aspirant, who goes on the stage, to have a principle and stick to it.

a principle and stick to it.

If a girl goes on the stage she should be prepared to begin on a small salary. My father's first salary was ten dollars a week. I was more fortunate, since my first earning was thirty dollars a week. Money should never be allowed to measure successful woman on the stage to-day—I mean successful in the best sense of that word—who adopted the profession with the dollar mark in her mind before her art. If this little article is read by one girl who has an idea of becoming an actone girl who has an idea of becoming an act-ress simply because she thinks she can make more money than by becoming anything else, let me say to you in all sincerity: Stay away from the stage. When I received fifty dollars a week as first soubrette, I thought the salary a very large one. But when I came to pay board, washing, dress for stage and street, I had only but a trifle left for my saving fund. The salaries of actresses look large, because the

public hears only about the salaries and nothing about the expenses.

An honorable living can be made on the stage, but such a living cannot be made any easier as an actress than as a seamstress. Acting is hard work, and success at it means much. From a moral standpoint: If a roman is silly, irresponsible, frivolous, easily led, she will find plenty of trap-doors on the stage; but she will find just as many in the office, the factory or the store. If a woman makes of the stage a foolish pastine, simply a vehicle for her vanity, a place to parade either beauty or her clothes, it will make a mental fool of her, and a moral wreck at the same time. But let a woman go upon the stage in the firm belief that it is an honorable calling; that good men and true women nightly have trod and tread its boards; that it is an artistic sphere in which close adherence, endurance, patience and modesty are crowned with suc-cess, there is for her a good living, a pleasant —not an easy—life, and an honorable name. As I write, there comes before me the vision

of a woman who sought the stage when she was five years old. She faced its hardships at night, while during the day she learned at school. She married, had her troubles and ber griefs. Twelve children were given to her, and each in turn became her heart's choice. She saw much of the stage; its people were her companions at home and on the boards.

" This series of papers " Women's Chances as Bread-

"SLOW TO BEGINE A THATNED NUMBER" JANUARY, 1801
"WOM HER AS STREEDING PRINCES" February, "World as Descouragement, March, "Bedic Reservation For Women" April, "April, "Women as Hortons" , May, " Women as Byensoma Prices. February, I
Women as Dyessoma Except.
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Women as Institution Decoration.
Women as Institution Decoration.
Women as Act.
Women as Act.
Women as Act.
Women as Act.
November. THEN AS ILLUSTRATORS!

The back numbers can be obtained as ten costs each.

a light remark of woman an outrage. I never heard an unkind word from her mouth; faith and hope were the watchwords of her life. And only a few months since, as she lay upon her last bed of suffering, she looked back upon a life spent upon the stage, but devoted to everything that is good, noble and true. By the public she was beloved as actress and woman; by us, as her children, she will ever

To her a vulgar remark was like unto an oath;

woman; by us, as her contained, she will ever be idolized as mother, companion and friend. The stage is what a woman, who seeks to earn a living upon it, chooses to make it. It is not a pit of vice, except for those who choose to make it so. The woman who acts can be as good a Christian, as true a wife, as loyal to social laws as any woman living.

#### THE GIRL WHO SITS IN FRONT

BY MAUDE BANKS

DAUGHTER OF GENERAL NATHANIELP, BANKS



MISS BANKS

would be dif-SUPPOSE it ficult for the enthusiastic young woman who sits in front of the footlights and who longs to be an actress, to realize that of all the experiences that await her the surest, the atrongest, the most lasting is -bumiliation! Humiliation at

the start; hu-miliation at the middle; humiliation at the

miliation at the middle; humiliation at the end. And more helpful than lessons in electution, dancing or fencing would be the accumulation of force to endure it.

"Oh, no!" says the enthusiastic girl in front, "it all looks so independent, so exciting, so brilliant! That is impossible!"

Yes, I once played with a girl prettier than the average; young, very sweet and attractive. She always went for the corners; whenever you approached, she involuntarily moved aside to let you pass. When I got to know her better I asked her why. "Oh" she said, "people have sworn at me so much I have learned at last never to stand in anyone's way." There was nothing very independent or brilliant about that. "You can't make girls understand anything" she went on. "Everybody told methis was a hard life, but I only laughed."

I always feel like gasping when I hear that somebody has gained a start upon the stage. It means so much! So many cruel rebuils; such desperate forcing of one's courney; such

It means so much! So many cruel rebuffs; such desperate forcing of one's courage; such a lot of tears choked back; such a lot of pride crushed down; such tired feet; such hardening of one's better nature; such barter of one's self-respect! Well, it is done and the worst is past, we think! But one senson is not a life-time! No, we may be very good; we may do everything satisfactorily; we may show we are made of the right stuff—back we would not be the meanager's does and wait our snow we are made of the right stuff—back we must go to the manager's door and wait our turn; we must enter with the old humility, attend his leisure or his convenience, smile when he smiles, and pick up the crumbs he throws us with thanksgiving. All this we do to get an engagement. When we have it, we do more. We ransack our brains and we empty our pocket-book to get all we may need, for it isn't pleasant to horrow; offentimes we can't. We carry our own bags; we take the poorest rooms or fight our own fights at the hotels; we go to the theater alone, and we try to keep on the good side of some man who will walk home with us. If, as is generally the case, we have a small salary, we go to the case, we have a small salary, we go to bed cold and hungry, and we are rapped up at four, five or six in the morning to start for the next town. One day is like another, ex-cept Sunday; and when a few long, long Son-days have passed we are glad to have any-hody come and talk with us, even the man we thought too rules to exact to when we start. thought too vulgar to speak to when we started fresh from home.

At the theater we have to run up two flights

to a dressing-room and be down in five min-utes; we have to help the best scenes go right, and be sure the principals get their calls; we have to, no matter how we feel or what we have to, no matter how we feel or what we want—we have to get the laugh, we have to get the tears, we have to get the gallery "hands," which are due to the piece. We are hourse and we must speak with a sweet voice; our eyes swim with headache and we must be sprightly on our toes; we may faint after the fourth act, but we must be in position when the curtain is rung up on the fifth.

The enthusiastic girl in front expects to

make a great deal of money with her talcuts, I suppose. There is a fascinating legend affoot that other people pay for actresses' meals and recreations! But it isn't so; it all comes out of that same thin pocket-book which provides the dresses, the ornaments, the advertising flourishes and the bandsome photographs. Other people do not do anything for actresses without expecting pay; much more costly pay than the last few dollars out of the thin pecket-book. This is the most expensive delu-sion actresses and would-be actresses have! It soon actresses and would be actresses have? It costs a great many health, courage, character and life. When a woman pays with her wils or her smiles, or with anything but usoney, she will find in the end that no quicker or more certain way could she have taken to bankrupt herself.

hankrupt herself.

Another thing: A dashing, smart, unscrupulous woman will outstrip twenty eleverer, handsomer, better women in getting a position, getting a salary, getting a success of notoriety. It is done every day, and no wonder the enthusiastic girl in front thinks it pays. Does it? Ask the dashing, unscrupulous woman inten years, in five, in three. No need to ask

ten years, in five, in three. No need to ask her; book at her and nurwer yourself. I said to a woman once, an actress: "Stage life is pretty hard on a good woman?" "Pard!" she replied "it is impossible."

I said to a man once, an actor: "Ella R-(a mutual friend) is going to leave the stage because she says she can't keep respectable on it! What do you think of it?" "I think she is

right, but it wouldn't do to say so."

Why won't it do? If it is desperately hard for a woman to keep on her feet, why not say so and let the butterflies which, after all, are butterflies, and not earth-worms, find some butterflies, and not earth-worms, find some other brightness less poisonous to feed on! Many—I dare say, mest—pretty, weak girls would rather be good than vicious if circum-stances would help them. Well, let us tell them circumstances are not helpful behind the footlights. Let the amateurs at virtue, who shipwreck themselves and our profession, go elsewhere where life is easier, and leave room to the people who can endure as well as act. I to the people who can endure as well as act. I know it is a widely-accepted theory that one can't do both; but theories have their Judg-ment Day as well as men, and it is time for

some kind of a Judgment Day here! Let us say an honest life on the stage is a giant's task, and perhaps the giants will come and help us. At any rate, let us say it load and frighten the butterilies!

#### MANDOLIN PLAYING FOR WOMEN

By CLARA LANZA

DAUGHTER OF DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND



MADAME LANEA

OF late years the mando-lin has become so popular in America that our national instrument, the banjo, finds itself decidedly in the minority. This is not surprising when we con-sider the unique pic thresqueness of the mandalin of the mondolin. its grace, and, above all, the sympathetic quality of its

tone. With women, especially, the mandolin has become a favorite instrument in America. Men, for some reason best known to themselves, do not take to it so readily, few masculine performers being heard beyond the "professionals," and those women who undertake to play must be prepared to encounter various difficulties, some of which I will briefly mention.

In the first place a good teacher must be se-cured; secondly, a good "method" or instruc-

tion book.

I have been asked several times whether it is possible to learn the mandolin without a master, and to this question I am obliged to emphatically answer "No." Mandolin playing without a master is to my mind a practical impossibility. One might succeed, by dint of close study, in learning the notes, the positions, chords, etc. But no one could learn unaided the tremolo, or trill, which is the peculiar feature of the instrument, and is produced by a rapid motion made from the wrist. Those a rapid motion made from the wrist. Those who live away from our large cities, therefore, are necessarily debarred from studying the mandolin; for teachers of the instrument are rare as yet outside of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Even so important a town as Washington contains no instructor of the mandolin, and there are but two or three capable ones in New York. No doubt as knowledge of the instrument becomes more extensive, teachers will appear in the far west and the

The mandolin with which we are acquainted is of Neapolitan manufacture, and bears the mark of Vinoccia, an old and celebrated maker. These instruments are perfect in tone and quality. Sometimes the alternate dryness and moisture of our climate fails to agree with and mosture of our cannot talls to agree with a recently imported mandolin. The sounding-board develops a slight crack, the pretty shell and pear ornamentation falls off, or the bridge gets warped. Any good instrument maker, however, can remedy this, and once acclimated the mandolin will give you no further trouble. Mandolius are now manufactured in this coun-try, but not us yet equal to those made abroad I do not say this because I wish to disparage home products, but simply because the Ameri-can instrument is as yet inferior to the for-eign-made. The American mandolin is weak and twangy, while the other has a sweet silvery sound. Doubtless, as the demand increases, this inferiority of the American instrument will be overcome.

If a woman has passed what is popularly and dublomly termed "a certain age," and the finger joints are stiff, it is unwise for her to attempt to learn the mandolin. The mandolin is above all other instruments the very em-bodiment of poetry and youthful grare. Stiff is above all other instruments the very em-bodiment of poetry and youthful grare. Stiff buggers, from whatever cause, age, work—it doesn't matter what—are deadly enemies to it. The utmost flexibility is necessary, even to the simplest execution of the simplest piece. Without this time is thrown away.

But granted that you have a fine mandelin, a competent instructor, and supple fingers, do

a competent instructor, and supple tingers, on not expect to become an expert performer in twenty lessons, for you will be worfully dis-appointed; years of constant study are required before any real proficiency can be attained. The mandolin is constructed upon the same principle as the violin. It is tuned in fifths, the first string being E; the second A; the third D; and the fourth G. The strings, which are of silver wire, are double, each two being tuned in unison. There are seventeen feets on the of silver wire, am double, each two being turned in unison. There are screnteen frets on the instrument, each representing a half tone. The fingering is done with the left hand, while the strings are struck with a small piece of for toise shell called a "pick" and held in the right hand between the foretinger and thumb. The pick is manipulated with a peculiar up and down moreovent called the tremolo, or trill. This is the west moreover peculiarity of man. This is the most marked peculiarity of man-

dolin playing, and is exceedingly hard to ac-quire. It takes at least six months for the quire. It takes at least six months for the most industrious pupil to produce the tremolo with a perfectly sweet and even tone, devoid of breaks, and even then there are a definess and delicacy of touch that can only come with time and endless patience.

Constant practice is necessary in order to retain the flexibility of hand and wrist, and a work of inertia or discouragement is sufficient.

week of inertia or discouragement is sufficient to undo the work of months. The amateur returns to the instrument with fresh courage

retains to the instrument with fresh courage
and inspiration, only to discover that her fingers, once so supple, have apparently been converted into lead, and that tiresome "studies"
must be resumed with redoubled vigor.

I would advise everybody who expects to
become an expert mandolinist to devote at
least two hours a day to practice, and of these
one hour ought to be taken up with exercises
and scales. When a certain case in the matter of execution is attained so much time of ter of execution is attained, so much time of course need not necessarily be expended. But in any event an hour's practice each day is the minimum that can be allowed if the student

desires to play really well.

I have heard numbers of people complain about the scarcity of good masse for the man-dolin. It is quite true that comparatively few selections of a superior kind are to be found here, but with every year that passes the composers who dedicate their work exclusively to the mandolin are becoming better known and more fully represented. The composi-tions of such famous European masters as Rovinazzi, Silvestri and Christofaro can now be purchased in most of the larger American cities, and in this country, Signor Tipaldi has written many charming wereseur which, with becoming gallantry, are inscribed "To the Ladies of America."

Some idea of the growing prevalence of the manufolin can be acceptained from the fact

mandolin can be ascertained from the fact that mandolin orchestras, mandolin clube, and distinguished mandolin soloists, are heralded now everywhere. On nearly all metropolitan concert programmes the mandolin is made a prominent feature, and this is not surprising when we consider how wonderfully beautiful is the music that thrills from the fine silver strings, and recollect that even so great a musscrings, and reconcest that even so great a mus-ical genius as Beethoven wrote several pieces for the instrument. There is a quality in the s mds evoked from the mandolin that can be trawn from no other instrument, its music appeals to the sympathies and touches the soul. But it is so small and delicate that to my mind it should never be played without the background of an accompaniment. Most of the music that is arranged for the mando-

in has a piano score attached.

A mandolin orchestra composed entirely of ladies has recently been organized in New York. Alrendy some twenty members are enrolled upon its list, and hardly a week passes without the advent of an enthusiastic organized. new-comer. The orchestra is made up of tirst and second mandolins, guitars, and mandolas. The mandola is really a very large mandolin, a sort of big brother to the little instrument, occupying the same position toward it as the violoncello does to the violin. The mandola is played with a pick precisely like the mando-lin, but it is strong with much beavier wire and is two octaves lower in pitch. Played either as a solo instrument or as an accompaniment to the mandolin, it is rich and beautiful in tone, and while it will never perhaps, create the same furore as the mandolin it is becoming quite a fad with many women.

#### THE GIRL WHO LOVES MUSIC

HOR the girl who loves music, or aspires to .P sing, and yet whose circumstances place it beyond her reach to secure a musical training, The Ladges' Home Jouenal made last year a series of offers of free musical training. The wide interest which these offers have at-tracted, and their positive success, have led tracted, and their positive success, have led the Journal to extend the time originally fixed, and the offers will now remain good during the entire year of 1892. This will enable scores of girls to take advantage of the opportunity given by the Journal, who were prevented from doing so last year. As doubtless all our readers know, these offers provide for a girl's musical training in wintever branch she may desire to perfect berself, at the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston, at the expense of the Journal, which defrays all cost. The opportunity is within the reach of every girl, whether she lives in village, town or city. All the details of these musical offers will be explained to any girl who will write to us. Address, The Ladons' who will write to us. Address, THE LABRES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia.

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#### THE AMERICAN GIRL WHO STUDIES ABROAD

By Varina Anne Davis DAUGHTER OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

IN TWO PAPERS-FIRST PAPER



MISS DAVIS

OF late years a tendency has been developed among rich mothers to deport the coming American girl to be educated in Europe, Indeed, this custom has taken so firm a root in the gen-eral mind that a child who is thus reared is considered to have acquired some peculiar advantage by

and vantage by her trip over seas, and, like much-voyaged sherry, is counted a subject for the self-gratulations of her possessors, and the envious regard of outsiders.

Probably were these poor little jackdaws in peacock's feathers to be asked their own opinion on the subject, the world might hear something of the seamy side of a foreign schoolgirl's existence, some of the hardships endured patiently, some of the necessary things left unlearned, and the unimportant things laboriously acquired, only to prove unwieldy ballast.

imlearned, and the unimportant things laboriously acquired, only to prove unwieldy ballast
when they enter the race for society favor.

Instead of learning a lesson from insect wisdom, we do not enlarge the cell of the little
larve, which are, we hope, to become queen
bees in the future, but on the contrary rather
seek to force them into the unrower spiritual quarters allowed in alien bives.

THE gradual process of Europeanizing is too long to be treated here. It is a pain-ful process from the awful sense of rebellion against the constant surveillance, the mortifi-cation of honesty misunderstood, the frightful cation of honesty misunderstood, the frightful loneliness which crushes at the beginning to the later submission to becoming like their surroundings, and the thousand sorrows, physical and mental, of an overworked, undervitalized human being who has matched nervous energy against phicgmatic endurance. These are all bad enough to contemplate, but there are pleusant places to remember, even in such a waste. The hardships might be overlooked were not the after-effects of such paramount consequence to a girl's future.

FROM the moment of her return to her native heath, the Europeanized American girl begins to find herself the victim of her misdirected clucation, but it is hardest of all that her strangeness is roost apparent when she is confronted with the memories of her calledhood in that home to which she has

when she is confronted with the memories of her childhood in that home to which she has been looking as a kind of beaven, where she may enter into her earthly rest. All her little peculiarities misunderstood, or unobserved, all her ideas regarded as odd, her mannerisms smiled over, she stands among her kindred an allen in her own family.

At this time, too, her supersensitiveness, a product of her bringing up, is being irritated by her sense of unlikeness, which is one of the cardinal sins in her sociology. Her ideals are also undergoing demolition, and the chances are ten to one that, in trying to express something of the revolution in her poor little cosmos, her ignorance of the niceties of English will cause her to offend. Of course, her dreams of home are not realized; an exite's imaginings partake too much of the character of a mirage to be substantial.

Few of us have not experienced this in some degree on revisiting the haunts of our youth; some park which was once endless, but which, to our adult eyes, takes on contracted limits; some spacious hall which dwindles into an ordinary room; but in the case of the returned exile, this disagreeable shrinkage of value takes place in human beings as well as things. The little familiar jokes that are a spontaneous growth in every family are unknown to her; the friends whose names form part of the conversation are names only; the peculiarities of her relatives, which sweet known to her; the friends whose names form part of the conversation are names only; the peculiarities of her relatives, which sweet usage would have made nearly as dear as their virtues, irritate and disconcert her. Yet this is the time when also must note the world's arena and conquer or fall as she may in a con-test where she is matched against the true American who comes fully armed for the is the time when also many-sided exigencies of our freer existence.

THE first and greatest difficulty, and the one which will cling like a shirt of Nes-sus, is that of language as spoken, and, alas, even more in written form. Having won her intellectural spars in a tournament with either French or German school books, the very names of men and places will sound strange in her ears, but when she shall chance to encounter a mythological reference her woes will indeed begin, for there is often only a thread of resemblance between the Greek forms used among the Teutons, or the Gallicized turn given them in France, and the English equivalent.

In foreign schools frequented by American girls there are apt to be enough of her compatgirls there are apt to be enough of her comput-riots to keep up the commoner forms of her mother tongue, but any one who has been long among them will agree that English-speaking girls abroad soon get to use a mix-ture of the two or more languages, laughable and almost incomprehensible to the uninitiated. Terms and phrases out of more ad-vanced studies are bodily transplanted into French for the reason that the Anglo-saxon

equivalent is either unknown, or the scholar is too lazy to think it up. This is a habit which is of no importance while a girl is surrounded by people to whom both languages are equally familiar, but fraught with serious disadvantages when she is again placed in general society. The danger of being misunderstood, which is, in any event, the horror of budding womanhood, becomes ten-fold enhanced when any higher thought or aspiration halts it in its flight from the want of "winged words" to bear it upward. Nor has she the Greek and Latin necessary to assist her comprehension of the delicacies of verbal shading which she meets in her reading. Dead languages, although taught in boys' schools abroad, are not considered as either necessary or desirable in a girl's mental equipment.

FROM the cry prevalent about time wasted on ancient tongues, it is reasonable to D on ancient tongues, it is reasonable to suppose that here, as in most cases, blessings are only appreciated by those who do not possess them. Let any one try to cultivate an acquaintance with the higher forms of English without a previous foundation laid in the great root languages, and he will surely find that like the unwise builder who founded his house upon sand the structure will tumble about his ears in the first stress of weather.

This detelency leaves the Europeanized American without a clew to the maze of English spelling. The closer she draws to this

American without a clew to the maze of Eng-lish spelling. The closer she draws to this mightly, and to her, appalling problem, the surer is she that the Sphinx's riddle must have had some connection with our orthography. The rigidly historic French, or the charm-ingly phonetic German, is no introduction to the bewildering variety of letter combination which we call spelling. Uncertain as the sea, but not equally fascinating, the adult mind is frightfully tossed about before it can learn to keep its fret in such unsteady waters, where a child's pilant instincts would have assisted its child's pliant instincts would have assisted its balance. For this as much as anything else, pity the Europeanized maiden.

Should time help her to master the intrica-

Should time help her to master the intricucies of her mother tongue, she yet may never be able to conquer the habit of thinking foreign thoughts and measuring by foreign standards; she is, therefore, totally unfit for light skirmishing on conversational fields, and finds that before she can limber up her heavy learning the point of attack has shifted to another quarter. It is years before such a girl ceases to be troubled with respit de recolier.

An American education would have saved her from this form of social malady, and as well from diffidence and lack of initiative which hides any originality still growing in her too thoroughly cultivated mind.

ORIGINALITY is a quality apt to be con-O'RIGINALITY is a quanty and to be condemand in foreign boarding schools, and
even in America it usually finds its most enthusiastic admirers among the male sex.
Women are inclined, as a rule, to sacrifice personality to convention, especially in the absence of masculine critics.

sence of masculine critics.

Segregation of the sexes has another and peculiarly disastrous effect on budding womanhood. Queerly enough, it has a double and directly opposed action, bringing about masculinity on one hand, and fostering a morbid sentimentality on the other.

In a house full of brothers, a girl learns at an early age that her chances of being pleased rest largely with her capacity to fascinate, and having received this dogma into her baby spirit she sets about (though all unconsciously) finding how best to gain her end. She may play marbles, climb trees, hunt and fish, but these accomplishments will never emancipate play marbles, climb trees, built and fish, but these accomplishments will never emancipate her from the reproach of being "only a girl." As she grows older, this fact, the bane of her childhood, suddenly becomes its own antidote, and from the throne of her womanhood she lays down the law to her former tyrants. No such wholesome masculine influencedoes, or cm, exist in a boarding school, and the maid of superabundant health and strength pro-

of superabulants the state and steeped per serves her mannish characteristics far beyond the age when she would have outgrown them in the natural atmosphere of home life. The other development of segregated wom-

ankind is equally unfortunate, and it is some-times hard to say which horn of the dilemma is the sharpest, the tomboy, or the sentimen-tal, undervitalized little product of hot schoolrooms and over-study.

[Nore—The conclusion of Miss Davis's article on "The American Girl Who Studies Abroad" will appear in the next Journal—The Editor.]

#### WHEN YOU WRITE OUR ADVERTISERS

T the request of several of our adver-tisers, we would ask of all our renders, when answering advertisements in the JOURNAL, that they will kindly ascention in every instance that they saw the ad-vertisement in THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL. It is very often the case that advertisers make offers to the renders of the Jouanna, which are made to the readers of no other magazine, and in order to secure the advantage offered it be distinctly stated that the writer is a Jouanni reader. In a number of cases where complaints have reached us from readers that they did not receive what was promised by the advertiser, it was due to the omission of the writer to state that she wrote in re-sponse to an advertisement in the JOURNAL. It is for the personal interest of every reader to bear this simple matter of mention in mind,

#### SCHOOL-GIRL LIFE IN FRANCE

BY HENRIETTA CHANNING DANA DAUGHTER OF RICHARD HENRY DANA

RENCH girls are usually educated in one of two ways: either in convent schools, or by the coars system. The coars, or lectures of the College of France, like those of the University of Paris, are open to women as well as men, and are all free. The courses of study at the College of France are elective, and may be followed for any number of years as desired, and a great number of girls are educated entirely from about their thirteenth or fourteenth year by means of these free courses of study. RENCH girls are usually educated

of study.

But the cours system entails much going

back and forth between home and college, and as the young girl must have a chaperon, it is as the young girl must have a chaperon, it is not always a convenient arrangement for her family. Therefore, the favorite mode of edu-cation is, and probably always will be, that of the convent school, especially as all the ex-aminations of the university are open to its pupils. It is very much the fashion for am-bitious graduates to undergo these examina-tions.

Some of the Paris convents are boarding schools; others are demi-pensionnats. At the latter school begins at half past seven or eight (for day in the French school and business world is an hour earlier than with us), and the girls remain till half past four or five in the afternoon, having their midday meal and one or more hours of recreation in the school. A servant usually escorts them there in the morning, on her way to market or the shops, and their mother calls for them in the afterand their mother cans for them in the ance-moon when returning from paying visits or driving. As the boys' private colleges and lyceams are conducted on the same plan of demi-pensionsat, the father usually walks to school with the boys, and stops for them on his way home from business or the club, and the whole family meet and go off together till his way home from business or the club, and the whole family meet and go off together till dark on those long tramps in the parks and suburbs that the French delight in. If one lives near one of these schools or colleges, it is a pretty sight to watch these joyous family reunions that take place every afternoon. Nothing strikes one more pleasantly in the French than the close and affectionate inter-course so universal between parent and child. This springs naturally from the closerous system which, among the well-to-do classes, extends to young people of both sexes. The constant compeniouslip between young and old which it brings about is an immeasurable advantage to both. It keeps the parents young in their frelings and sympathies, and in touch with all their children's interests and emotions, while it makes the young people ingenuous and childlike, at the same time giving them a certain maturity of thought and feeling, a seriousness in their views of life, a friendly, confidential grace of manner and a spirit of deference to their clders, which makes them very charming to deal with, and is unconsciously a great help to themselves in steering through a period of life when a boy is inclined to be lawless and a girl to be silly.

The entire elimination from a French school-girl's life of the amusements of maturer years so often permitted to American school-girls, such as dancing parties, theaters and the reading of novels, has a marked effect on her work in school. Having few outside excitements to wear on her herves and distract her imagnatition, she throws all her

fact on her work in school. Having few outside excitements to wear on her nerves and distract her imagnation, she throws all her native vivacity and enthusiasm into the more immediate interests of school life, and works with a steadiness, a well-disciplined attentiveness and power of application that are too often sadily wanting in the more frivolons. Americans. The methods of study also demand great attention and concentration, and develop to the utmost her intelligence and originality. The instruction is all oral. From the time a girl can write at all she begins to take notes and write out abstracts. These are corrected by the teacher as to both accuracy and style, and are then re-written and learned by heart. The pupils may ask questions freely, and discussions are encouraged in class. Thus they learn to listen carefully, to think

freely, and discussions are encouraged in class. Thus they learn to listen enrefully, to think for themselves and to express their thoughts in good language. The studies are, perhaps, fewer in number than our girls take; but they are pursued with far more thoroughness, and on a far broader and more philosophical basis. The discipline of these convent schools is very strict, especially in the boarding-schools, where the supervision is constant day and night. The rules are many and minute, and the girls have a keen sense of honor about keeping to them. They are active, healthy, restless creatures, and will often be insubordinate and mischievous while the teacher's eye nate and mischievous while the teacher's eye is upon them, but the moment her back is turned the fun is over, and it is a point of honor to observe the smallest regulation. If a girl breaks a rule undetected she may pretty safely be relied upon to report it herself. I have known this done over and over again. The hardest rule for them to keep is that of silence. A French girl takes altogether too deep an in-terest in life to be expected to hold her tongue if there is any advice to be given, any question to be asked, or if there is any fun in the air.

The spirit of these schools is intensely democratic. There are no privileges of rank or wealth: and to level further all possible distinctions the girls always dress alike, in a uniform of plain, dark material, without ribuniform of plain, dark material, without rib-bon or ornament. The simplicity of their lives would frighten effentiate Ameri-cans. In school or bed-room their eye never rests on carpet or drapery; the idea of sofa or easy chair never crosses their imagina-tion. Will it be believed that in a fashiomable school of one hundred and fifty girls, of the noblest and wealthiest families of France, there was not a single chair except those given as a mark of respect to the teachers? The girls sat on wooden benches without backs, or on

stools. It may sound strange, but I never remember hearing one of them complain of backache or headache.

Yet, in spite of all this austerity, or shall I say because of it? the girls thrive and are exceptionally contented and happy. If they are taught to work well, they are also encouraged to play well. In all things they are pay, gayly grave, gayly polite, gay in their picty, gay in the midst of adversity; they are hottempered, but generous; they flare up quickly forgive readily and forget utterly; they would cut off their right hand for their worst enemy if they saw her in distress, and do it so cheerfully that she would not suspect the sucrifice; they are full of sympathics and heroic possibilities that are never appealed to in vain.

#### A WOMAN'S WARDROBE IN PARIS

By IDA HECTOR DAUGHTER OF "MES. ALEXANDER"



Mass Histron

I T may be safely asserted, not-withstanding the absence of a court, and of an esten-sible leader of society, that on most points connected with the toilet Parisiennes still hold their old su-premacy. French women are often accused of extravagance in dress, and this is in a great measure true. Not that they have a large

number of gowns of one sort at a time—on the contrary, they have perhaps fewer than would be considered necessary elsewhere—but they make up for quantity by quality, and each is perfect of its kind in material, make nod fluish. Good dressmakers are very expensive; a handsome visiting costume from Worth, for instance, would always cost from \$150 to \$230; but then even the most elsewing of women. but then even the most elegant of women only go to such houses for some of their toionly go to such houses for some of their ton-lettes, contenting themselves with smaller fry for their more simple frocks, in which cases the grander ones are often useful as nodels, or as suggestive of ideas. And although Parisiennes are more ready to wear their dresses straight on until they are done with, rather than allow those which are half worm rather than allow those which are half worn to accumulate, of course a woman with any pretentions as a lender of fashion must have gowns suitable to all occasions. First of all there are the indoor toilettes, for morning there are the indoor toricites, for morning and afternoon wear, which are quite distinct from those worn for morning shopping, or afternoon walks and drives, while visits, re-ceptions and weddings have each their proper attire. Then there are the intermediate gowns for small dinners or concerts—something between a smart morning dress and the regular between a smart morning dress and the regular evening dress, too elaborate for the former, but high to the throat, with long sleeves—a style of dress unnecessary in England, where decolleté dresses are much more frequently seen than in France, where they are almost exclusively reserved for balls or very big dim-ners. There must be a separate equipment, too, for the Riviera in the winter, and for Tranville in the summer.

ners. There must be a separate equipment, too, for the Riviera in the winter, and for Trouville in the summer.

Another fruitful source of expenditure is the attention paid to the delicacy and elegance of the underwear, the perfection of underskirts as to cut and fit, this latter detail being most necessary to the setting of the dress, while bonnet, mantle, gloves, shoes and hostery must all be in accord with the costume. This care as to accessories may seem excessive, but without it no woman is called well dressed.

Naturally, these remarks apply only to the richer classes, though in nearly all grades the outlay is proportionately large. Even in the middle classes, a girl with a marriage portion of \$20,000 will spend a quarter of it on her trousseau, in which, however, house linen plays a considerable part, and the supply of personal linen is enormous. And it is only married women who dress so elaborately, girls affecting extreme simplicity.

Humbler folks, who, either from choice or necessity, are content with ready-made garments, find a plentiful supply, superior in many ways to that found, at all events, in London, and with the exercise of a little taste and judgment may manage to present a very fair appearance at a comparatively small cost.

One exception may perhaps be taken to the

one page and a comparatively small cost.

One exception may perhaps be taken to the dressing of French women, and that is their somewhat sheepish adoption of any prevailing fashion. Individuality in dress is a thing almost unknown, all women being, broadly making attired on the same reattern allowspeaking, attired on the same pattern, allow ing, of course, for variations in costliness and elegance. This want of independence in the choice of raiment, while it prevents the eccuntricities and vagaries often to be found in an assemblage of English people, also precludes the development of any originality in the matter of dress, which should always be to a certain degree the outcome of the weaver's personality. There is no doubt that many personality. There is no doubt that many women gain immensely by adapting fashions to their own requirements, instead of accept-ing them unconditionally.

In the matter of millinery French women have a strong sense of the picturesque, and show a certain daring in their airy arrange-ments of flowers, butterflies, lace, or other trimming, as well as in the coquettish curves into which they so cleverly bend their hats.

As a rule, too, they have a quick eye for color, and while less precise and exacting in the question of perfect matching of shades, they generally succeed in producing an harmonious ensemble, being especially happy in the com-bination of different colors. Subdued tints and half-tones are more favored than the more decided and brilliant shades, though or-casionally one is almost startled by some won-derfully vivid continuous or deals of colors.

derfully vivid costume, or dash of color Digitized by Google

#### HOW A WOMAN'S COLLEGE BEGAN THE STORY OF FAMOUS NEWNHAM COLLEGE AS TOLD BY ONE OF ITS PRECEPTORS

HELEN GLADSTONE

DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE



was in November, 1869, that there was held a meeting in Cambridge, England, to dis-cuse the question of lectures for women, and in the Lent

coss the question of lectures for women, and in the Lent term of 1870 courses of such lectures were delivered to seventy or eighty women. The lectures were managed by a general committee of twenty-four members of the University, and by an executive committee, four of whom were ladies. The scheme was self-supporting, but help was asked and was forthcoming for scholarships and exhibitions. The immediate object of these lectures was to afford means of higher education to women naturally resident in Cambridge, but it was announced that if women should come to Cambridge for them they would be required to reside either with their friends "or in some lodging or hall which had received a certificate from the committee of management." Accordingly, when in January, 1871, three students came to Cambridge to attend the lectures, they were lodged in the houses of three members of the committee; but it was obvious that it would be inconvenient to make such armagements permanently and on a large scale. Mr. Henry Sidgwick, the moving spirit vious that it would be inconvenient to make such armagements permanently and on a large scale. Mr. Henry Sidgwick, the moving spirit of the committee, promised himself to provide a house of residence for students, and invited Miss A. J. Clough to take charge of it; the house was opened the following Michaelmas term. This was our beginning; Newnham College may be said to have been founded mainly by Mr. Sidgwick in October, 1871, with Miss Clough as principal; but it consisted of five students only, it was situated at 74 Regent street, and it was not called Newnham College till nine years later.

DURING 1887 several rooms were added to Newnham Hall, which could now receive thirty-six students, and Norwich House, with space for about twenty students, was also taken as a supplementary hall, and was used for three years. Meanwhile the number of our scholarships had increased, our library grew, a chemical inhoratory and a generation were built, the whole machinery of the college became more and more complete, and the social life of the students among themselves became fuller and richer with their growth in number and variety. Early in 1879 the Newnham Hall Company and the Association were amalgamated into a new association called nam Hall Company and the Association were armalgamated into a new association called "Newsham College," formed mainly of our constant original friends, with the addition of many newer friends. The College Council at once secured additional land and began to build a second hall; they decided to place it in the charge of a vice-principal, and to distinguish the two halls as South and North, Mrs. Henry Sidgwick undertook the post of vice-principal, and with Mr. Sidgwick lived in the North Hall for two years. the North Hall for two years.

THUS the University gave us what I consider to be the main substance of its THUS the University gave us what I consider to be the main substance of its honors. Some day it will, I hope, be pleased to confer on women a recognition even fuller; but, in my opinion, it is fitting that women should, at least for some time, wait for this further gift, content to demand it mainly by showing the excellent use they make of what they now have, and trusting to the wise generosity of the University, to which they already owe se much. The growth of our numbers naturally continued when we attained to this stable position. In 1882 a wing was added this stable position. In 1882 a wing was added to the South Hall, containing a library and rooms for sine students; in 1884 two wings to the North Hall were added, containing a small hospital and twenty-one rooms for students and lecturers; and in 1885 and 1886 temperary houses were taken for twenty students. Also in 1883 the Bulfour Laboratory in the town was given to us as a memorial of one of our best friends, Professor Francis Bulfour.

THE system of separate halls within one college having proved very successful, and the need for fresh buildings being now clear, a third hall was built for fifty students, with a large and beautiful dining ball attached.
On the occasion of the opening of this bailding, on June 9th, 1888, the college was honored
by the presence of the Prince and Princess of by the presence of the Prince and Thinks of Wates and their family, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister (Lord Salis-bury), Lord Roesbery, and an immense num-bury), and non-resiof other friends, resident and non-revi dent, including about two hundred old son, dent, including about two bundred old stu-dents. A great improvement was now made in the names of the three halls; the South Hall became "Old Hall," to commemorate the fact of its being the first built, the North Hall and the new hall becoming "Sidgwick Hall" and "Clough Hall," to commemorate our chief founders and benefactors. The three halls were now in charge respectively of the principal of the college (Miss A. J. Clough) and of two vice-principals. In eighteen years the small house in Regent street, with its five the small house in Regent street, with its five students, has grown into the boantiful college of to-day with its one hundred and forty stadents, and two tripes students of 1874 have become the thirty-five tripos students of 1889.

IN 1880 a very vigorous effort was made by I friends of women's higher education to obtain from the university the admission of women to its degrees, or their formal admis-sion to its examinations. Fifteen memorials were sent in, with some thorsands of signa-tures, including those of nearly seven hundred monders of the university, of bend mis-

Service Norma-This article by Miss Gladenna is pointed as re-

bodies of Newnham and Girton and of many schools. By this time numbers of students from Newnham and Girton had been allowed from Newham and Office ind been allowed to take triposes and other examinations, and had gained a high average of success, but their admission was informal and sub-ject to the consent of each examiner. Consent was usually given, but an occasional refusal reminded us of our precarious posi-tion, and made us most auxious to have with certainty, the honor and advantage of the highest test afforded by the university. Newn-baen and Girton students, therefore, joined most heartily in the appeal. In June there was appointed to consider the memorials a was appointed to consider the memorials a syndicate, consisting of fifteen leading mem-bers of the university. In December the syndicate reported to the Senate, recommend-ing the admission of women to the previous examination and the triposes, provided they kept the conditions as to residence required of members of the university; such residence to be kept at Newsham or Girton Colleges, or in be kept at Newmann or Girton Colleges, or in any similar institution hereafter recognized. Various other subordinate recommendations were made, and on February 24th, 1881, the re-commendations embodied in three graces were passed by the Senate by a vote of 368 to 32. And hence the 24th of February has since been kept as our commemoration day, when each fresh generation of students hears of the deeds of our founders and benefactors and of the of our founders and benefactors and of the triumphs of their early days, and learns to share with the early students their gratitude and delight, and their eagerness to be worthy of their college.

#### BETWEEN MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

By Grack H. Dodge DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM E. DODGE



LTHOUGH not a mother, I have been the chosen friend and ad-

been the chosen friend and adviser of hundreds of girls, and perhaps have learned to know them even better than their own mothers. Over and over again girls have said to me: "I will treat my daughter differently from what my mother has treated me." When asked to explain, the answer has been as follows: "I will make her my friend from the beginning. I will tell her many things which I had to learn from hard lessons, and I will train ber in practical ways." From further intercourse with these ways." From further intercourse with these girls I feel that I can indeed give suggestions such as would be belieful to me if I had chil-

dren to train.

First: Realize the influence of early impres-First: Realize the influence of early impressions, and do not think that a child is ever too young to be affected by them. "When should we begin to educate our children," was once asked of an able educator, and the reply was quickly given, "A hundred years before they are born." Physicians all agree on the truth of this, for a child's training influences the next generation as well as the present one, and the mother berseif has the greatest influence upon the young life. Within a few hours of birth the training should begin.

Second: Trust a child. Let her realize that she is a reasoning being with capabilities, even at an early age.

at an early age.

Third: Give all possible liberty, and explain
"why not" at times. A little child must
learn some things from experience, and from learn some things from experience, and from
the lips of mothers she should learn to know
why certain things are dealed. It is easier to
do oneself than to train a girl to do, and how
often the first womanly instincts are thwarted
by not being allowed to work out. "I wanted
to help mother, but she would never let me,
and I soon grew not to care to," said a young
girl. It is tiresome to have a child around
when busy with bousehold duties, but how
soon they become skillful, and what a help
a child of eight or more can be at home!

Floath! Neutness, orderliness, promptness
and thoughtfulness are attributes admired in
a woman. Teach them to the little girl of

a woman. Teach them to the little girl of three and four, and aid her in cultivating them as she develops. Do not pick up tors, but teach her to do so; have regular hours for her, and give her practical examples in thoughtfulness.

Fifth: Do not be too busy to show affection. Fifth: Do not be too busy to show alleasens, or chill the girl's desire to cares you. "My affections cause me a great deal of trouble," said one of my girl friends. "I often put my arms around mamma's neck when I want to tell her anything, and she laughs at no and calls me n big baby and moves them away, so "loss almost ball to me out for affection." I have always had to go out for affection."

Do not let your daughters go to others for what it is their right to receive from you.

Stath: Friendship between mother and daughter! Is the relationship understood?

Mother and I are friends," triumphantly "Mother and I are freeder," triumplantify said a girl in the talk between a group who were discussing bone life. "I wish my nother and I were," said another, while a third with a stiffed sob-cried out, "O, if mother only understood me; if I could talk to her." Secath: A girl's life is made up of many things. She is full of theorist, full of for, full

things. She is full of thought, full of fun, full Howshe puzzles and worries over life and its mysteries. She goes to her mother and asks questions, and is put off with an evasive answer, or with words like these:
"Little girls should not bother over such things." But little girls will bother over them, and if mother will not answer or help, some schoolmate will, or some older girl who will infuse evil thoughts into the mind. Hours and days of misery would be saved hundreds and onys or nevery would be saved interprets of girls if their mothers would talk to them of life and its beauty. Those who have met poor disgraced girls, will unite in the cry, "O, mothers, do not be afraid of your daughters, or of meeting with them bravely and fraukly the puzzling questions of life, as well as its beautiful my steries." Then those other right beautiful mysteries." Then those other girls who are shielded from evil, and yet enunet be shielded from thoughts. Mothers, they need you, too, and if you could read their hearts you would see how you could help them by becoming their friends and confidents.

#### HOW TO SPOIL A HUSBAND

BY CHRISTING TERRUNE HERRICK



**Ила.** Икиллек

THAT newly-married woman is an exception to the majority of her sex who does not cherish as one of her strongest and deepest convictions that her husband is the best busband n the world. Having once mentally estab-lished him apon this pedestal, she forthwith pro-ceeds to do her best to deprive

best to deprive him of any moral right to remain upon it. In other words, she spoils hims.

Even the best of husbands resembles ordinary mortals in one trifling characteristic—there are some things he likes to do, and some other things he decidedly objects to doing. And among the latter may be included divers useful and admirable occupations, which do not happen to commend themselves to his taste. In nine cases out of ten the wife, instead of attempting gently and firmly to conquer his disinclination to these pursuits, humors him in his objections to them, and thus unwittingly sows the seeds of future annovance and trial for herself.

Let us take a case in point. Young A,

Let us take a case in point. Young A, while a clever man intellectually is physically while a clever man intellectually is physically lazy. He does not like to do odd jobs about the house, such as putting up a shelf here, a hook there, repairing this boss hings or that refractory docreatel. He can do it, but he doesn't care to, and his reply to his wife, when she timidly suggests that he should mend one break or another, is always: "Oh, send for the carpenter." But Mrs. A is on economical thoughts intent, and she knows that if the carpenter once gets into the house his bill will grow like a mushroom. So instead of mildly grow like a mushroom. So instead of mildly representing the case to her husband and inducing him to attend to the repairs bitmself, she waits until he is well out of the way, and then, arming herself with a hammer and nails, proceeds to much her fingers and thumbs, knock holes in the plastering, strain her back, and injure her temper in the effort to do work quite out of her province—work, too, that her husband would have done willingly had he understood her motives in asking it of him.

understood her motives in asking it of him.

Or, look at another libustration. Mr. B, when he and his wife set up bousekeeping in their cosy cottage or snug flat, had had very little experience in purchasing donestic supplies. Be it remarked, by the way, that a young husband's blunders in that time are quite as worthy of note as those mistakes the young wife is credited by the funny papers with making in her first marketing. Mr. B does not relish the businesse of buying meats, fish and groceries, and without being at all ill-tempered about it, shows his wife pretty plainly that the task is distasteful to him. What does Mrs. B do? Does she wisely resolve that it is her duty to ber lord and master to request him occasionally to take and master to request him occasionally to take his share in ordering home supplies? No; she his share in ordering home supplies? No; she quietly assumes the burden herself, going to market in all weathers, with the result that Mr. B forgets the little be ever knew about marketing, and feels aggrieved—and shows it, too—when a contingency arises obliging bins to go to the grocer's or the butcher's.

Now, I do not wish to be understood as advision, when he had to be understood as advision.

vising women to shift their own duties to their husband's shoulders. Far from it! What I do hold, however, is that it is much better for the men themselves to become accustomed to lending a hand here and there in the homes that belong as much to them, as to the wives, than to occupy the position of privileged boarders, who have few obligations beyond that of criticism.
The hisbands do not menn to be selfish, but

that vice is one that grows with wonderful raposity upon the slightest encouragement, and women wrong both their husbands and themselves when they humor the little aver-sions of their better halves to ordinary home

duties or small courtesies.

I knew a man once who had been a delicate boy and who, in consequence, had been care-fully spared all unnecessary exertion by his mother and sisters. As he grew to manbood he became more robust, but it was not easy for him to shake off the effects of the early spoiling. His wife weakly yielded to his tendencies to self-indulgence, instead of helping him to cure binnell of them. As a matter of course the habit grow upon him. I have seen course the habit grow upon time. I have seen him walk up stairs empty-handed, while his wife preceded him carrying a heavy valise, It never seemed to occur to him that he should help the ladies of his own family into or out of a carriage, or rise when they entered the room, or relieve them of their parcels or wraps while walking with them,

His wife was first annoyed, then burt, and ntways too proud to ask him to do services for ber that he did not think to offer. Finally, she became in a measure accustomed to his carelessness, but it never crossed to wound. Yet, and she set be self in the beginning of their married life to aid him in overcoming this fault, he would doubtless have succeeded in conquering it, at least in part.

Nearly every noun has some weakness of this sort. One dislikes to put on his dress-suit when he grescont with his wife in the evening, preferring to mortify her by appearing in morning does when other men are en grood fease. Another profests against going out in the evening of all. A third objects to waiting upon himself in such matters as patting away his clothing or papers, while a fourth has a well-roated custom of unputsetuality at meals. Others have unpleasant little personal habits, when he goescut with his wife in the evening.

such as a preference for sitting in their shirt sieeves on warm days, or a trick of picking their teeth or cleaning their nails elsewhere their teeth or cleaning their nails elsewhere than in private. Or perhaps one and all have some pet slang phrase, or prevariation, or grammatical inaccuracy, that grates horribly upon ears polite. If the wife condenes these offences in the early days of married life, when her influence with her husband can compass almost anything, she may resign herself to the conviction that she will never eradicate the habits she condemns. It is bard, almost impossible, to teach an old dog new tricks, especially when he is disinclined to learn.

Any reforms the wife attempts to pursue

Any reforms the wife attempts to pursue should be conducted with the utmost gentle-ness. We none of us like to be reminded that we are not perfect, and it is intensely unpleaswe are not perfect, and it is intensely impleas-nant to learn that our best-beloved do not con-sider us impeccable. The wife must bear this in mind; put herself in her husband's place and resolve to be tender as well as firm. An appeal to his love for her, to her pride in him, his sense of justice and his sense of what is right, is almost always a sure plea, and the result, when she succeeds, justices her efforts and compensates for her pains.

#### WOMEN WHO ARE BEST LOVED

BY CLARE BUNCK DATORTER OF OLIVER BELL BUNCK



T was a wise man and a deep thinker

T was a wise man and a deep thinker who said, once upon a time, that among all the good things which Shakespeare has given us, his women stand forth pre-eminent, a brilliant, bewitching, fascinating galaxy. It is doubtful if any individual, man or woman, would be gainsaid. The portraits of Rosalind, of Viola, of Portia, of Imogen and their sisters are familiar to us all. Those exquisite personalities are known and loved by numberless human beings. They have a place in all our hearts; the men adore them, and the women love them, yet they are essentially feminine, they know raught of woman's rights and universal suffrage; they are not troubled with the affairs of State, nor are they agents of reform. They are women, adorable women, into whose minds has crept no vicious longing for publicity, no lunger to usurp the sphere of man. Would it not be well to make such women models for our girls? Would it not be well to consider a little what are the deepest, truest, highest rights of womankind? Would it not be well to look ahead a bit and ponder what sort of a world will it be when femininity shall be extinct?

Women have so many rights that are truly theirs, so many opportunities for influence

shall be extinct?

Women have so many rights that are truly theirs, so many opportunities for influence upon the great world, that they may stop and consider, not how to obtain more but how to make the best use of what already is theirs.

There pertains to true womanhood a sauctity and a purity without which the world must suffer. Politicians, lawyers and financiers can all be recruited from the ranks of men, but where are we to find the softening, refining influences of life if our women cause to be such?

No one who comes in contact with homes that are happy and attractive can doubt the influence of her who is their inspiration. A truly feminine woman, one who is thoroughly in sympathy with great and noble thoughts,

influence of her who is their inspiration. A truly feminine woman, one who is thoroughly in sympathy with great and noble thoughts, has a power so penetrating that our girls have need of careful training if they are to learn to wield it well.

Every true man has stored away in his heart an ideal woman such as would require all the strength and power of the real individual to realize. Surely the sphere can not be low or limited that possesses such possibilities, and surely the highest, most inalignable, right must be that of realizing them.

Not for one moment is it meant to speak a light or disparaging word of that noble army of women who finding themselves thrown on their own recourses have bravely taken up the burden and borne it through the thick of the fight. To these be all honor accorded.

It is not the altent army of workers who do harm, but the ostentatious seekers after notoriety. There is no pood reason why a woman should cease to be feminine because she is compelled to work, but it too often happens that the girls who are forced to carn their own living become imbused with a spirit of bravado.

Gallantry belongs to all strong, vigorous men; their natural impulse is to protect and help the struggling woman. But what is to be done with an unexced creature, a thing neither man nor woman? In every situation in life, at home surrounded by luxury, or in the world struggling for perference, a woman's womanhood is her surest, strangest shield. the world struggling for preference, a won-womanhood is her surest, strongest shield.

Recently there has appeared in the world of letters a certain class of women writers who have thrown off the veil of modesty, and who, in the name of reform, pose as martyrs sacrificing themselves to a great work. To all such would be missionaries it may be admissible to bint that the loss of one chaste womanly woman does more barm than any number of novels can ever do good. Also, it neight be suggested that, inasmuch as books are read, not by a limited class only but by a large pub-lic, there is danger that more minds become polluted than parified by their influence.

Only an inter-lack of foundability could

Only an utter lack of femininity could make it possible for a woman to stand before the world and proclaim its vice. The harm ber example may do to the young and igno-runt aspirants for literary honors is only par-alleled by the cause she has given mankind to hold her womanhood in light esteem.

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#### THE BROWNIES THROUGH THE YEAR

A NEW SERIES OF 12 ADVENTURES OF THE FUNNIEST LITTLE MEN IN THE WORLD

#### By Palmer Cox



NUMBER FIVE BROWNIES IN FEBRUARY

> FEBRUARY rolled around,

An early chance the Brownies found To meet and talk about the way The people toil from day to day;

Some piling up whate'er they please.

And turning it to gain with ease;

Some losing what they saved for years.

In spite of all their care and tears.

Said one: "For all the rack and strife.

That may be found in human life.

From year to year, the truth to tell,

They hold to ancient customs well. They hold to ancient customs well; And in this month some moments find To keep St. Valentine in mind."

A second spoke: 'Ah! Cupid's arrow The hardest heart can deeply harrow. The miser, tyrant, king and knave, Have felt its power, and had to cave;

'Tis strange to see a grasping man Whose mind to money-getting ran, Turn round his business pen to shove In writing tender lines of love. How many thousands great and small, Yes, millions on this earthly ball, Do find surprises in the mail. Some state thereon with anger pule, Then crowd the documents from sight That hold them up for laughter light; While more with pleasure and with pride Display the gifts on every side, That prove beyond a doubt or fear They still are loved and counted dear."

"Your glowing words have filled my head With notions strange, another said. \*To-night the band will undertake

Some striking valentines to make, And then to buildings low and high When all are done,

wi'll quickly fly And leave them there to cause surprise, When people in the morning rise. Those who delight to pick and choose The words that best express their views,



To spinning out the strings of rhyme. While others draw the pictures fine Who to that special art incline. Thus each will have a task assigned Well suited to his turn

It won't take long, when once we start, To prove we're not devoid of art; The work will soon go off the red In which all hands an interest feel."

No other task, the truth to tell, Could suit the Brownies half so well As this which gives us such a show To tell the people what we know."



To find the paint and paper, too, And pen and ink the Brownies flew; Then safely housed away from sight. Some painted pictures half the night, While others matched the face or form With verses either cold or warm,

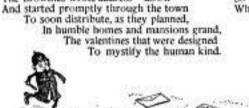
According to the kind required To pique, or please, as they desired. Some



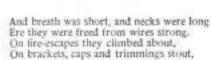
Brownies of a comic vein From work on hand did pleasure And smiled to think how well the hit Would certain heads around them fit;

While more, with sentiment divine, Poured love into each glowing line, Until the ardeat declaration Was bound to start a palpitution.

A Brownie has a level head
Although perhaps not college-bred,
And knows just when to stop and start,
Or round a phrase to catch the heart;
And though sarcastic flings at men They may indulge in now and then, The earnest, active Brownie mind To thoughts of love is more inclined, So hearts and arrows, in the main, The Brownies' missives did contain. When every picture was con lete And all the verses had their tet, The Brownies wrote address down



Few pleasures people here below Can find unmixed with pain or woe. Whate'er the sport, the pang is near And has its inning, never fear,



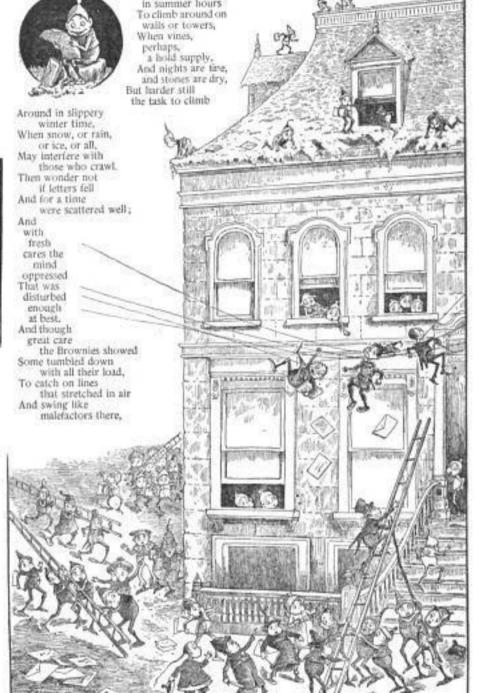
And on the roof, or window-sill, They kept their minds on business still, Till verses of a tender strain, And those of a more comic vein With pictures drawn to suit each case Could safely reach their proper place. Said one: "But that delight it brings To children to receive such things, I'd throw my packets in the fire And to some hiding-place retire, Because I've hardly

got a stitch That is not torn with hook or hitch While climbing round fust like a mouse, To slip them into

every house. The valentines for old and young Were into doors and windows flung;

The full grown-people, boys and misses, The brothers and the little sisses, Were all remembered by the band And valentines reached every hand.

Paineg COX



Tis hard enough in summer hours

Some by the heels, some by the head As chance the timely net had spread, 'Till friends were forced to stop their fun, And here and there for ladders run So safe positions might be gained, While yet a spark of life remained.





Just what his epitaph should be. But he who had a noble mind, With generous heart and feelings kind Was told by picture and by verse

They wondered much, and well they might,

How mail had got there in the night, But high and low on every side

The selfish

man, who

loth to



How mourners would surround his hearse And with sweet flowers strew the ground When he his final rest had found. While children to surmising fell Still

wondering who knew them 5 > well; Knew every whim, and hope, and fear, Like kind observing mothers dear, And in addresses, full and plain They studied hard the key to gain. But every hand was strange and new, And gave them not the slightest clew

Weare creatures the night



And must vanish At day

"I know a place," another cried,
"Where we with paint can be supplied
And paper, too, of every grade
For just such kind of painting made.

And Brownies though on pleasure bent Found some mishaps as on they want, And trials that would soon outface.

Or crush a less determined race.

algoor

### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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Philadelphia, February, 1892

## AT HOME WITH THE EDITOR



by many, that the children of famous parents rurely achieve distinction or inherit the talents of father or mother. With such a belief The Labins' Home Journal has never sympathized. While there are, of course, conspicuous cases where the genius which gave distinction to a family has died with a single member, there are a greater number of instances where that genius has been inherited. T is a belief, maintained

been inherited.

been inherited.

It was to prove, in a measure, the conviction in this latter belief that the editor of the Journal conceived the idea of issuing an entire number, apart from its regular departmental features, made up in prose, verse and fiction from the pens of the daughters of famous parentage. This we have sought to do in the present number of the Journal. As will be noticed, the entire eleven pages proceding this, with the exception of the single one given over to Mr. Palmer Cox's "Brownies," represent in each contribution the work of a daughter born of famous parentage. And in the large majority of the instances given Fame has crowned the writer herself. By many the fact perhaps would never have been noticed that so much hereditary talent is making the literature of hereditary talent is making the literature of to-day, and it is only when this scattered tal-ent is brought together, as in this instance, that the truth will come home to hundreds of periodical and book renders.

It is for the first time in American literature

that this striking evidence of hereditary genius has been brought between the covers of a single magazine, and the Journal feels a peculiar satisfaction in an achievement which it has found possible to make so conspicuously successful. Of course, many who are entitled to be represented in this number are omitted. For different reasons it was found impossible to have represented the work of such electors. to have represented the work of such elever women as the daughters of William Collen Bryant, Longfellow, James Parton, Louis Agassiz, Charles Kingsley, General Grant, and others. But a sufficient number, we think, have been brought together to make a unique contribution to literature, and at the same time to demonstrate the truth of heredi-tary genius in families.

tary genius in families.

And as a fitting complement to the work presented to the public by these elever daughters, the editor has persuaded several of our well-known mothers to tell the methods pursueal by them in the training of their daughters. To these contributions the editor has circerfully given up has special page this month, in the hope that in them many a period and their many that a belieful one. perplexed mother may find a helpful suggestion in the training of her own children.

#### MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE'S METHODS

In the rearing of my girls I was fortunate in baving the aid of one of the foremost educators of his time—my husband. We agreed at the outset in desiring for our children the most solid instruction that we could command, and also, in preferring school education to the lessons of a governess, even of the most accomplished description. We were not inclined to choose for our children the most fashionable of the schools within our reach, and this for two reasons: First, because we thought that the curriculum of such a school was likely to be more showy than solid; and was likely to be more showy than solid; and secondly, because we feared that in the associa-tions there formed, exaggerated impressions of the importance of fashion and of wordly considerations might be communicated which might give a false tone and coloring to a young might give a false tone and coloring to a young girl's start in life. We desired to cultivate in our children sound and thorough views of literature and art, but did not cherish either in them or in our own minds any especial ambition in either of these directions, trusting that natural gifts would develop under kindly influences, and dreading what I may call the pursuit of false talents, i. e., accomplishments founded upon no natural bent or inclination.

In religion, we were anxious that they should combine reverence for traditions of the past with independent thought and persuasion. In this, as in other departments of training, our aim was to avoid shams, and to keep to sincerity and singleness of heart. In the careying out of these views, my bushand naturally and proper-

these views, my husband naturally and proper-ly had much to say. He would not allow me to take the children to Theodore Parker's meetings, because individuals in the congregation were accustomed to read newspapers while waiting for the service to begin. This, he thought, would interfere with the feeling of rev-erence proper to a time and place of worship. He attached great value to household training

eremce proper to a time and place of worship. He attached great value to household training and work, and would have had his daughters proficient in the niceties of old-time house-keeping, a thing difficult of accomplishment in these days. Great attention was paid in our household to the hygiene of diet, bathing and exercise. Early hours were enforced upon the children. Much of their play was out of doors, in a large, old-fashioned garden which they still remember with affection.

I will say, instly, that they had free necess to us at all times, and that no terrors restrained them from confiding in us all that beful them and most of what they did. This freedom of intercourse had some inconveniences, but in our view did not compare in gravity with the pain and danger of the distance which the old custom and discipline formerly placed between parents and children. In regard of this, Dr. Howe sometimes used to say: "My dear, we have brought up a republic, and we must take the concequences." And I am glad to say that neither in the past nor in the present have our children given us any reason to regret this feature in their bringing up.

Julia Wand Howe.

#### MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY'S MAXIMS

WE Americans say "bring up," the French have "elevate;" in sonse places the English word is "raise." Our phrase tells it best. The others might mean something mechanical; something of educational lever or derrick. This is otherwise. We are to "bring up" our daughters, with owners, the may we are going. To what, then? To whatever you choose. In that lies the responsibility. Life is choice. Creation is choice. What we is choice, Creation is choice. What we choose, we create—ourselves, our worlds. For there are worlds many.

In three paragraphs, let us consider three of them. Home; books; society. In these chiefly, just now, our life shapes itself. Whatever you choose in your household, of ways,

them. Home; books; society. In these chiefly, just now, our life shapes itself. Whatever you choose in your bousehold, of ways, words, things make up your home. You cannot choose these on one plan, and bring up your daughters on another. They will not go that way. They will grow to what you live in really, and underneath all make-believe, even the most pious. Choose then from the best of yourself. Get and express and keep to that, having no makeshifts and no shams. We are learning pretty well how to build houses; but do the homes, half the time, fit the houses? Are they drained of all that could lower or contaminate vitality; open to all that is high and broad and cheerful; sired and sunned with the breath and shine of heaven? Do our very chimneys always draw? I made a fire the other day in a new one. I smoked my friend (the editor of the Journals, by the way) and myself out of the room. by the way) and myself out of the room.
The flue-stop was closed. Is the upward channel always open from our heartlestones?
See to that, then kindle upon it fearlessly.

See to that, then kindle upon it fearlessly.

Books are a world of life that you make to yourself by choosing. Into this world you bring your children. You gather about you in it the companionship of knowledges and imaginations that you gladly dwell in. Choose for your daughters so. Do not lead them under influence of thought that you would not have them take up for their own; do not put them among people in a story with whom you would not put them in real intercourse.

Society. How much is friendship—bow much is visiting-list? Are you isside a true circle—in heart and center of something vitally uniting—or only revolving painfully ground a

uniting—or only revolving sainfully ground a far-off or imaginary point? Do not put your daughters into circumferences. Do not is and chill them in twilight margins.

and chill them in twilight margins. Draw and be drawn by generous, genuine attractions, choose one by one from gift and circumstance the associations you can dwell in; make, not seek, your social world.

David, the king, sums it all in beautiful aspiration: "That our daughters may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a temple," Not caps, nor pinnacles, nor towers; but corner-stones, made shining, fair—not valuly, but as a secret thing. Only the King Himself and the King's daughters are so likened in all Holy Scripture. so likened in all Holy Scripture.
ABELINE D. T. WHITNEY.

#### AIRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S AIMS

MY first aim in the education of ray M daughters was to firmly implant the religious principle. In the cultivation of the mind, the essential point was to discover, if possible, the peculiar adaptations, and train in these directions indicated by natural gifts, inasmuch as education is not creation, but development

welopment.

With regard to an acquisition of the various accomplishments of nesse, drawing and the languages, I have deemed it imperative to let mature point the way.

In moulding manners, it has seemed to me that the influence of the home circle was most that the influence of the home circle was most to be desired, and that from earliest childhood a certain training in the usages of polite society must be given. With this object in view it was my habit, toward the close of the dinners or for a brief period each day, to accustom the children to be presented in the drawing-room, thus permitting them to gradually acquire that case of manner which force of habit alone can insure. But it was my aim to confine social training absolutely within the home atmosphere, not thinking entertainments of any kind whatever desirable for young girls unless accompanied by a matron, and even then under

accompanied by a matron, and even then under restrictions. The influence of children's parties I have always deprecated as likely to arouse undus love of dress and display.

The foundations of physical culture I have thought to be best had by instilling, as far as possible, a genuine love of nature and of raral life. In order to secure this blessing I con-sidered a country bone during half the year as invaluable. as invaluable.

MADELEINE VINTON DARLGHEN.

#### HOW GRACE GREENWOOD PLANNED

FOR my daughter's education I had some good plans, I think. In the beginning she should sequire French, without wrestling with "la gratomaire." She should lave a Parisian nursery governess, I, myself, spenking as much French to the child as I could without undoing made no oselle's work. She should be what I was not a mathematician. She

out undoing made to oscille's work. She should be what I was not — a mathematician. She should never go to a boarding-school—never? She should have not confectionery, pickles or paper-covered novels; nor frequent balts nor theatres. Her reading should be systematic courses of history, biography, philosophy and ethics! She must be on easy terms with science; all alive or dead languages; in music and art of the classical school.

Well, how was it? My daughter had for nurses, Grotchen, Bridget, Dinah—no Nannette, no Fifine! She had to go to France to unlearn the boarding-school lingo. She early got lost in the mazes of the multiplication table, and never found her way out. She went to only three boarding-schools, but had a good time in all. She was not proof against sweets, and she adored peckled-limes! She refused to be confined to classic literature, art or music; and she adored pickled-limes! She refused to be confined to classic literature, art or music; she preferred leading to reading the German, Dickens to Darwin, Shakespeare to Emerson, the theatre to academic groves; has always loved better to study human life and character than science or philosophy, and has chosen to learn geography and foreign languages through travel.

In my planning, you see, I made too little account of natural peculiarities and proclivities—of those grim mar-plots, "circumstances over which we have no control," and that stern master of us all, Kismet, or Fute!

Grace Greenwoon.

### AN ENGLISH NOVELIST'S PRINCIPLES

AN ENGLISH NOVELIST'S PRINCIPLES

This question of "How I Educated My Daughters" is rather a tremendous one, and it is difficult to answer. Did I educate my daughters? or, did they educate me? I suspect it was a case of reciprocity. I fear I had little or no method, and few, if any, profound convictions. My first idea was to make the dear things as happy as I could; next to give them every chance of learning. I had no special rules. Indeed, our family life was a kind of republic, where nature established a certain balance of power. The only unpardomble sins would have been falsehood and selfishness, had they ever mised their Hydra heads. We were by no treams angelie! We had our little tiffs, but we had an honest regard for each other, and for each other's rights. You see, I was at school myself all this time, so my girls looked on me as a companion rather more experienced than themselves, though a little behind the times, because they went finiter than I did. I dare say I was too indulerent. Should I have done any bester. they went finter than I did. I dare say I was too indulgent. Should I have done any better had I held the reins tighter? I trow not; the results have not been bad.

results have not been tud.

Now, I by no means recommend this system, or no system, to others. Some girls want more discipline than others; some, more supervision, but on the whole, with English and American girls, "bonor," is a potent prin-

and American girls. "nonor" is a posent prin-ciple, and is the religion of freedom!

The one way to accomplish any and all good results of training is by the exercise of infinite patience and unremitting labor. Never despair of their ability to succeed in conquer-ing a fault, or fastering a virtue; for encouragement is looked for from the mother, and there is no counting the harm that may be done by a disheartening look or word. Our daughters are the guardians of the world's future destiny, and I believe most strongly in keeping this fact before them. When a girl realizes that her little faults of vanity, disorealizes that her little faults of vanity, diso-bedience, waywardness or ill temper—and these are usually the worst of our girls' failings— mean not only present discomfort to herself and parents, but possibly future misery to others, she has a strong motive power for the conquering of her failings and foibles.

Finally, there is a rock on which the great work of education of a daughter or son may be safely built: It is love, streaked with the ore of common sense! "For love is the whole fulfilling of the law."

ANNIE HECTOR ["MIS. ALEXANDER"].

#### MR. AND MRS. BEECHER'S PLANS

H OW did I train my children? I do not L know. Do parents ever carry out the plans they made and thought so perfect when their first child was given them? Have any adhered to the first rules made, and, perisaps, practiced, while the child was young all the up from babyhood to maturity? How seen parents learn that no two children are so near alike that the same course invested as well alike that the same course succeeds as well with all their children as it may have done with their first!

with their first!

How soon experience, governed by love, develops the unsafe points in the first rules adopted for the guidance of parental authority and government! The youngest children are usually benefited by the lessons their parents have learned through their experience with their first children. And if one is taken, ah! how the parents' ideas of true parental government are modified!

I can recall very clearly the plans Mr. Beecher felt should govern us in the management of our children. Implicit, unquestioning, immediate obedience was to be the law, from which there must be no deviation. Disobedience, falsehood, wrong-doing of any kind, must be instantly checked by panishment sufficiently severe for the child to understand; there could be no trifling with parental authority. He was most kind, most gentle and

ment sufficiently severe for the child to understand; there could be no triffing with parental
nathority. He was most kind, most gentle and
loving, lenient to simple childish faults and
folibles, but for wrong-doing, which he felt be
must not overlook, unfiltechingly firm. Parents often assure their children that they suffer more in being obliged to punish than they
can in being punished. But the children
are often inclined to doubt that statement.
Yet in Mr. Beecher's onse I know he never
said a truer thing.

A few years passed by, and we still felt that
the rule we had adopted was correct. Then
our little Georpie was taken from us! It was
our first real affliction. After that, I saw that
Mr. Beecher began to feel he might have somewhat misjudged, and that greater watchfulness
would, perhaps, better abield children from
many temptations to wrong-doing, and save
the necessity for punishment. Little Georgie's
less was a very severe trial, and through the
sorrow we were led to a midder interpretation
of parental daties. A reproof, and the parents'
evident grief that the child had done wrong,
was often found to be a more powerful preventive of disobedience than a whipping ever was.

evident grief that the child had done wrong, was often found to be a more powerful preventive of disobedience than a whitping ever was.

Then little, bright, loving Katie left us! And from our great grief was born a still stronger conviction that young parents require years of experience before they can perfect and establish the most judicious rules for the government and training of their children.

It was not often that Mr. Beecher felt the necessity of reserving to severe vanishment.

It was not often that Mr. Beecher felt the necessity of resorting to severe punishment, even from his first experience of parental responsibility, but when deemed necessary he followed unhesitatingly what he felt was a duty. But the loss of these children and others after, sank very deep into our hearts, and led to a more carnest and prayerful examination of what might be the wisest and most judicious course for parents to pursue in bringing up their children. Each year Mr. Beecher was more and more convinced that faults and wome doing were more truly overcome by

was more and more convinced that faults and wrong-doing were more truly overcome by loving kindness than by punishment.

Then came the greatest trial we had ever experienced. Our lovely twin boys went out of our sight together! They were the joy and pride of our hearts, and their loss seemed almost insupportable. Their memory and the sense of their loss never faded from their father's heart. His ideas respecting the training of children, which had for years been greatly modified, after this loss became fixed. "Looking back over the past," he said to me one day, "I ree no time where I could not by an earnest but gentle and loving append or expostulation have done our children more permanent good than by a severe punishment, permanent good than by a severe punishment, however much it may have been deserved. No however much it may have been deserved. No matter how much they may love their parents, after a child has grown out of babyhood, a boy particularly, however submissive be may become, feels in his heart the indignity of a blow, even if that feeling is not openly mani-fested. An appeal to a child's love or honor-would have made a more indelible impression, and borne choicer fruits."

From that date I do not think Mr. Beecher ever resorted to cornoral numbers. But

ever resorted to corporal punishment. But whether, in the early days, when it was sup-posed to be the surest mode of conquering childish faults, or later, when through great sorrow a gentler, but equally effectual way was opened, I never feared that under their father's guidance our children would go far astray. Mrs. HENRY WARD BERGUER. astray.

#### "MR. BEECHER AS I KNEW HIM"

IN order to find room for all the contribu-tions to this special "Famous Daughters" issue of the Journal, and to secure in its front pages an essential continuity, Mrs. Beecher's fourth reminiscent papers in her series of "Mr. Beecher As I Knew Him" is, with her approbation, omitted from this number. Mrs. Reacher's series will, of course, be resumed in the next (March) issue of the Jourson, and continued to the close without further interruption. The editor begs also to state that outing to the flattering stacess of this series of reminiscent papers, Mrs. Beecher has been induced to extend the number beyond the six articles originally announced and contracted for. The additional matter contributed by Mrs. Bescher will extend the length of the series to, at least, nine papers—an announcement which, we feel confident, thousands of our readers will receive with pleasure. Four papers in the series have thus far been printed, and our thousands of renders may therefore have forward with absorpt to five more articles. look forward with pleasure to five more articles by Mrs. Beecher. It may be stated just here that Mrs. Beecher's articles have been univer-sally received by the press and public as the most interesting series of papers of a reminiscent nature ever printed.

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"Perhaps it may turn out a song, Perhaps turn out a sermon.



T goes without saying that man—weak, valu-man—the baser and weaker sex, compels thegentler and mobler gender to dance in the back row when it comes to great busi-

ness enterprises and Napoleonic deals, but "It isn't so?" Don't interrupt when you can avoid it, and never interrupt when you can avoid it, and never contradict under any circumstances, no matter how great the provocation nor how strong the inpulse, if you can help it. I say that woman is almost never a successful gambler on a colossal scale. She is too timid, or too good, or something, to go to the penitentiary or Canada, with millions to her credit, and hundreds of young men contemplating her career with administion, resolving to follow in her footsteps, but without getting caught.

A WOMAN'S "operations" are on a small plane. She will keep her ticket if the conductor overlooks her; don't say she won't, as you are just aching to do. I've caught her at it; you are the very woman, too. It was a limited ticket, at that; expired the same day, before you got home. Don't you remember? You gave it to your Aunt Ellen, when she was visiting you; she tried to go home on it, and they took it up and made the poor oid lady pay local fares all the way; charged her ten cents extra every time, and gave her fits for not buying a ticket. But, bless you, while you were doing that, and giggling softly to yourself to think how you had saved three dollars and sixty-five cents—paid that for a ticket and self to think how you had saved three dollars and sixty-five cents—paid that for a ticket and then didn't use it—the fat man with the pad-lock whiskers sitting just behind you had wrecked that whole railroad for nearly three millions, and the conductor who snarled at your Aunt Ellen when he caught her trying to pass an expired ticket, touches his cap when he speaks to that great dend-head, calls him "Sic." and thanks him when he grants, and reductantly permits him to look at his pass. That's the kind of robbers we are,

M. EN are above picking pockets or lifting overcosts off a hat-rack, unless times are very dull indeed. But when it comes to "looting" a bank or stealing a farm, our office hours are all day. A good, housest woman will pass two seats full of children on a train, four of them free and two half-fare; youngest is nine, and they're all under twelve; she prosts a senious region half-fare for the second tests are instructed. tests against paying half-fire for the second one; says she never had to before, and she will have her husband speak to the president about it. She says this within a tone that leaves the awe-stricken passengers in doubt whether she means the president of the Initial whether she means the president of the mat-way company or the president of the United States. Everybody is profoundly agitated except the conductor. He has heard something like that before. Her husband, who is to speak to the president, has escaped into the smoking-car, knowing what she was going to attempt. He tells her afterward that it just made him prince and crinkle with neartification to think He tells her afterward that it just made him cringe and crinkle with ascrification to think of it; trying to swindle the railroad out of haif-a-dozen fares; it was no better than stealing. But he comes home that night in splendid spirits. She may take the children and run down to Florida for a couple of weeks. He caught Charley Putteneall on February corn and squeezed him until you could hear him squeal clean into the middle of May. And does she resember that Manitoba Ice Trust stock, for towing icebergs from Alaska and sawing them into blocks just the inside size of the refrigerator, for use in the Southern states and the West Indies, he has been hanging onto until his eyelashes were beginning to pull out? Unloaded the whole business on an orphan asylum down in Tennessee. That's the way he operates. That's the way he operates.

WHEN you steal, oh "last, best gift". who said you did steal? you do steal—accent heavy on the "when" and secondary emphasis on the "do"—when you do steal, it is like a child's half-guilty, halfnnocent little pilferings from the cookey jar. And the sublime expression of unconscious innocence which you assume is so overwhelmingly superabundant that the recording angel, who has had a bosy day of it with your lateband, laughs as be makes an entry of your pygmy offense, until his shaking hand so blurs your account that it looks like something to your credit. And no doubt the other angels, glancing over his shoulder, are deeply impressyour credit. glancing over his shoulder, are deeply impressed, and say if ever there was a good womanyou are her. Eh? oh, "she." I stand corrected; they say then, "If ever there was a good woman she are." How do I know sneels talk that way? How do you know they don't? You should know, because you married one? Ohl yes, so you did. I went to school with the angel you married. He used to have wings like pearly-tinted clouds at sunset; before he moulted. Hasn't any plumage now but rin feathers, and I heard on plumage now but pin feathers, and I beard on the street the other day he wouldn't have them if ever he tried to steer another wheat corner while northwestern deliveries were coming in.

BUT when it comes to shopping, with or without frills, we lay the cake at the feet of lovely woman. Some of it ought to be laid there; makes the most durable paving material known, second only to good intentions, which, you may be aware, are mixed with asbestos. A woman can buy better goods in a man's own line, and for less money, than he can. Nevertheless, it takes her all day to do it. If she counted her time worth so much an hoor, as a man does, hair-pins would cost her boor, as a man does, heir-pins would cost her four dollars a dozen. I wonder if women never estimate their time on a dollar and cents valuation? I trow not. No oftener than a transvaluation? I trow not. No offerer than a truns-Mississippi farmer counts his farm machinery and implements as part of his capital. He buys them on credit, uses them once, then de-votes them, like ships, to the gods of the wind, the hall and the rain, snow-drifts and cyclones. Then when the spring-time comes gentle An-nie, as it is liable to do about once a year, he tries to remember where he left the first thing he wants the last time he used it; finds it if he can, and if he can't buys another and joins a society to throw off the galling yoke of the rapacious and avar'cions manufacturer. rapacious and avaricious manufacturer.

BUT I was speaking of the value of time, and I sit here wasting it by the ink-barrel. However, my time is worth so little that I can waste a great deal of it and not lose much. Sometimes I spend a whole afternoon in less than half a day, and have to go to bed on tick. But it pains me to see other people waste time by doing things for themselves which other people could do so much more quickly and chengly, and so much better. I used to work hours and hours making a corner cupboard or a "beautiful and convenient wardrobe" "at small expense, at home," varying the exciting monotony of my labor by trips down town after more material and new tools, and more nails. After I had bent all the nails and twisted one-half the heads off all the screws, and broken all the new tools and several of the Commandments, and had cut and several of the Commandments, and had cut up all the kid gloves in the house for finger stalls, and had wrought myself into such an ecstasy—we used to call it an "ecstacy"—that I could only catch fugitive glimpses of my family flitting cautiously and swiftly through the more where I was having my fit I would the room where I was having my fit, I would go down town and buy the thing I was "mak-ing," for the price of a poem on "The Peace of Home," beginning.

Sweet twilight hour of holy thoughts, Blest mement of the soul's repose,"

NOT many moons ago, not quite one moon, in fact, I sailed away on a shopping excursion with my Cousin Winifred. I am rather fond of such excursions. I had rather spend money, or run a bill, which is much the same thing, than earn it, any time. It is not in the way of man to shop very well, and Cousin Winifred said she would help me. Something she wanted; several things, probably. I wanted about a thousand things, but there was one thing I was going to huy—a cul-Something she wanted; several things, probably. I wanted about a thousand things, but there was one thing I was going to huy—a calendar. I wanted it for a particular purpose, and was very particular about it; therefore I took her along to help me select it. She helped ne. First thing we saw was a window with calendars in display. "There," she exciained, "is just what you want." I looked at the samples, and passed on, saying I would look farther. "Well," she said, "if you aren't the funniest man; you come all the way to tour to buy a calendar, and come to a store that has them, and don't buy one." I hesitated, and was lost. I meekly went back, walked into the store and bought a calendar. Sometimes I am so meek it just makes your heart ache to look at me. Not at all times; just sometimes. "There," she said, "what is the use of wasting half a day over something you can get in five minutes? Men don't know how to shop." Then she graciously dismissed me, saying she had some shopping to do herself and I would only be a drug. At eventide we met in the station, "Get what you wanted?" I seked, "No," she said, wearily, "I didn't, because I couldn't find just what I wanted. I went all through John Lordantallor's, and back again to Macyletter's, and up to Jordanbridge & Marshier's; I've dragged all over this whole town and I'm tired nearly to death, so don't talk to me. I've got to come in again to-morrow." to death, so don't talk to me. I've got to come in again to-morrow."

THEREFORE I perceived that, as it happeneth to the man, even so it happeneth to the wonsan, and that it maketh a whole multi-plication table of difference whether one payeth a rainbow belinet of silk and lace for the uneasy head that weareth one's own head uneasy head that weareth one's own head gear, or an ornamental calendar for a gross, earthy man. For what need hath man for vexation or traveil of spirit when it is so easy to rap on the counter with his cane and cry about.' Gimme cuppl hundered calendars! But when it comes to buying a whole spool of twist, oh well! that is quite another thing; that is something you can't do in the same day, and do it right. This, also, is vanity and vexation of spirit. No one should ever try to do anything which some one else can do so much better for them at less expense. It's too much better for them at less expense. It's too hard on the rest of the family.

You know how sometimes a very little thing pleases you must immensely, when, possibly, an overdose of the same stimulant would merely stupefy you? Not longer ago than the flood I was delighted to observe two women, sitting in the great Broad Street Station in Philadelphia. They had been on a shopping foray, and were returning home laden with the spoil. They were animated and chaffy, and evidently very warm friends. It was pleasant to listen to the murmurous flow of their conversation, broken by merry ripples of their conversation, broken by merry ripples of laughter now and then. They stowed away their many knotted parcels in shopping bugs and shawl straps, until at last everything bags and shawl straps, until at last everything was ship-shape, except one parcel. One of the ladies held this in her hand with a troubled look. Suddenly a bright thought lightened her face like a winter sunbarst. She turned to her friend: "Have you a pocket in your dress you can get at easily?" I saw the 'smile die out of her friend's eyes, and the curve of her parted lips straightened itself out into a firm, implacable slit. She looked at the parcel; it was about the size, and dangerously near the shape, of a pair of overshoes. And the woman looked upon it fixedly and said firmly. "No." That's all she said; every word. The sunshine passed away from the hopeful face of the woman with the parcel, she laid the suspicious looking thing in her lap, crossed her hands, and said, "How close it is in here."

Do you know-but of course you don't; you don't know anything. Eh? Well; Do you know—but of course you don't; you don't know anything. Els? Well; I told you nearly two columns ago never to interrupt; let me finish my sentence—that isn't worth knowing. But whenever I see a man on the street, carrying a pair of overshoes in his overcoat pocket, I know that when he gets home he will have to put the baby to sleep. More than that, his wife drapes her dresses on him. I don't know anything that makes a man look mecker than carrying that burden. He can carry anything else, and makes a man look mecker than carrying that burden. He can carry anything else, and naintain his independence; he can even carry a package of lamp chimneys, linen cuffs and haby's shoes which his wife has wrapped herself and pinned, sending them back to the store by him—not necessarily because he got the wrong kind, but because a woman has a firm conviction that under the Constitution of the United States and the Rules of Discipline of the church of which she is a member, she is compelled to send back anything her lusband buys and exchange it for squething else just like it. But a man can carry a bundle—that't just what it is, a bundle—of this appalling and chaotic description and look independent; nay, he has been known to this appalling and chaotic description and look independent; may, he has been known to stride along with this assorted freight, its frail envelop gaping at every pore, and look deflant; but wrap a pair of overshoes, too small for any living man, disguising the parcel never so defity, and stick it in his pocket, and if he was a train robber he would look meck and subdued. Show me the man carrying his wife's overshoes in his coat pocket for her, and I can borrow every dellar he has on his per-I can borrow every dollar he has on his per-son; he wouldn't dare refuse me.

#### HOME BLESSINGS IN DISQUISE

M. M.A.N. comes home with a heavy step

M. R. M.A.N. comes home with a heavy step
and a troubled brow, and Mrs. Man
meets him with fear and anxiety written in
enpital letters all over her tearful face.

"Ab, mel" he groats, "and you are in
trouble, too, I can see, and I have nothing but
heavy tidlings for you.

"Say what you will," she sobs. "I can bear anything now."

"Then," exclaimed the desperate man, "I have a telegrum from your Aunt Ironsides. She and the five children are even now on

their way to spend holiday week with you, and will reach here at 11.45 to-night."

Sanshine bursts over the face of the faithful wife, and a ripple of joyons laughter drowns his mouning. "Then, darling," she cries, "I have glad news for you; she won't dare come! Jack and Bess are both down with reachet forms!" scarlet fever!"
"Angel1" cries Mr. Man, classing her in

#### HE NEVER WILL GET OVER IT

WHEN life and its trials, rebuffs and de-nials, its torments and troubles are

o'er; when safely we've passed into Eden at last, some man will leave open the door. Though angels correct him, it will not at-fect him. He'll stop, and look wild, and say: "Hey?" then hold the door wide, as he passes inside, and come in and leave it that

He'll come in so slowly that torments unholy might swarm in like leaves on a bough; and if at him you scream, he will stand in a dream, and say; "Who? Me? Well, what is

Oh patient Saint Peter, no duty discreeter is given to angels than when you stand at the portal of mansions immortal to shut the door after the men.

#### A CASE OF CAUSE AND EFFECT

A ND why, Mrs. McKerrel," asked young Mr. Newboarder, "is that called pound cake?" "Because," replied Mrs. McKerrel, who had kept a boarding-house when young Mr. Newboarder was sitting for his photo-graph for a "Grudge's Food" advertisement. "because you can't get it out until you pay charges on it." And Mr. Newboarder, who was nearly three weeks late, bowed his face over his empty plate and pretended to eat nothing with a two-tined fork, while a great nameless ache came into his heart and sat down on him bard.

#### WE'RE ALL RIGHT!

THERE are no birds in next year's nest, In next year's cream there are no files; No vain regrets disturb my breast For aught that in the future lies.

And last year's files, and last year's birds—

Have passed the reach of tears and words.



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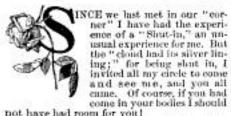
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The purpose of this Department is to bring the members of the Order of The King's Daughters and its President into closer relations by personal and familiar "Talks" and "Chats." All letters from the "Daughters" bearing upon this one and special purpose outp, should be addressed to MRS. BOTTOME, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and she will be glid to receive them. Please do not, however, send letters to MRS. BOTTORE concerning membership in the Order, or business communications of any nature. All such should be addressed direct to the headquarters of the order, 158 West-Twenty-third street, New York city, and prompt attention will be given.



invited all my circle to come and see me, and you all came. Of course, if you had come in your bodies I should not have had room for you!

But I had one prayer for you that met the need of every one; only three words, and it met the deepest need in the heart of your lender, and every one in her circle. "Thy kingdom come!" Where? Within us, of course, The Master and: "The kingdom is within you." Such a beautiful kingdom; but we have to become like little children to even see it, and we can in no case enter into it, or have it enter into us; but by just being like a

have it enter into us; but by just being like a little child, in tru-ding, hoping, loving, the kingdom comes. It is peaceful then within. And you must be like a child in hoping; you know how hopeful little children are?

#### +

#### LOVE IN OUR FAMILY LIFE

THERE is such joy to me in being like a little child, and to all child-like souls the dear Christ says: "Suffer them to come unto use." And such souls know the joy of nestling on the bosom of infinite love. So could I have asked a loveller thing for you, my dear circle, them to ask: "Thy kingdom come?" come?

"Thy kingdom come, our stails within t Where Thou art, is no room for sin, Oh! show us what our lives may be Led home to thim by following Tuee."

And then I thought of all you might be doing to bring the kingdom of heaven into your bosnes. You know love is the highest heaven; the more love there is in your family the more beaven. I remember a father holding the baby away from him that was trying to get her little arms around his neck, and saying to her: "What are you good for?" The darling answered: "Dood to love you!" and the arms were round his neck. O, yes; more love is what most families want.

#### THE STORY OF A YOUNG GIRL'S LIFE

I HAVE just laid down a book in which the If AVE just hid down a book in which the poet has put a touching story in verse:

The mane of the sweet, young girl never seemed so lovely as when the one she was to wed her young life to called it. But the years went by, and he called her wife in totre not soft and tender; she no more heard her woodland name, and slowly she pined in her far western home. Only by toil the wife could keep her girl's heart clamor down, and he boasted of her skillful hands, her quick, unresting fect. "No woman like my wife I meet; on all the cape none understand how to make on all the cape none understand how to make home so sweet." But he soon knew by the blank around what she had been to him, and the soul within him awakened, and as be laid the soul within fam awakened, and as he had her favorite flower (the flower that in the early days he brought her) in her cold hand, he pierced theair with the old woodland name —Sylvia! And the poet says; "Her soul smiled back. She heard." She may have heard but she did not answer. Poetry pierces the reil, but the vision is denied to those who love too late. The only love that lasts is un-selfish love. Tender in the first days of friend-shin; sustaining in the tripls and burdens of ship; sustaining in the trials and burdens of life; and as God becomes manifested in human

love, is it not within bounds to say it is "true and faithful, strong as death." But why not speak in loving tones to the souls while they remain with us in the body. O, the lifeless homes because the homes are loveless! Dear "Daughters," let your first aim be love at home, and then there will be an overflow that will reach into other homes. And if you say you cannot give when you have nothing, I say you can find the truth of Mbs Waring's lines;

"I seek the treasure of Thy love, And close at hand it lies."

And, like her, you will be enabled to say

My heart is at the secret source of every precious thing."

God would not be a God of love if He made human bearts bungry for love, and then had

"The heart bureft of all its brood of singing hopes, and

I wild tenthine bounds in an advances a reging impose.

I wild tenthine bounds, a cold, formken need,
Wills sense disker in it: foliated in The breast
Both base he deadly child; and getef that creeps
Into the sale for shelter, intring there.
The mound's deep shelt, forgets its ensure and weeps
I also part tents; and an The directed care
I also he does not shelt also there had press
I also find in the street in tolurer lagre.
Put faith in does not be dream to There delt press
I be quivering check, included the recurrings.
The want that keep their also are, foll from Thes
They have the gracium summons i more beside
Hath spoken in the world-worn, 'Come to me!'
Tell forth their heavy secrets."

#### IN MY PERSONAL BOOK

A LL the names for the Margaret Bottome
A Lichelare enrolled in a new book that I keep myself. I was touched by receiving the names of young busbands, some of whom are such well-known names. I hope the names will stand side by side in the Book of Life, as they stand on the book devoted to my circle. I do so want to answer all your letters, but I fear if I undertake it you will not hear from me long through the Journal. You see, I not only have an enormous correspondence, but only have an enormous correspondence, but the Daughters far and near want me to come and visit their circles; and so I have levely memories of so many readers of our Jouanne memories of so many readers of our Jouana, that I neet this past actumn in Canada and in so many other places. You who write me from Michigan and Iowa and other distant States and say; "I shall never see your face." I am not so sure of that: I expect to neet many of the readers of this Jouana that a few years ago I should not have expected ever to see. I have had such a loving welcome from so many places by those who gather in our corner every month that I am thinking of seeing more of my sisters who live far from New York; so you need not be surprised to see me one of these days.

#### MY CIRCLE'S FIRST MEMBER

WAS a little curious in regard to the first WAS a little curious in regard to the first member of my circle (my wheel within the great wheel), and I must tell you what State was represented in this my first member of my circle. Nebraska! It seems a long way off to me. She writes me she has been a member of the order since 1887, and nids:

"My does are paid up to date at the New York. office." She says there is no circle to which she can belong in the town where she lives, and she joins my circle because she says, "I shall feel more than ever that I know you." I am so glad she has been serving our King twelve years, and every year takes in more and more what it is to be a Daughter of the King.

#### TO THE YOUNG MOTHERS

I PIND there are many young mothers in my circle. I am glad when you send me your names to be corolled on my list that you give me some idea of your life; and especially glad am I that you tell meabout your children. And will you let me whisper to you, young mothers, that you have in your little children, and in your baby, especially, a most wonderful teacher. I learned my deepest lessons from my declared, and an tow learning lessons from my children, and an now learning them from my grandebildren. I remember in the long ago, when my children were little, that my little boy of six summers gave me the best debildren of summers favored by the little of the little son th my little boy of six summers gave me the best definition of entire consecration I had ever had. I was lying on the lounge, not feeling very well, when he came into the room. I think he wanted in some way to cheer me, so he said: "Manama, I am going to give you something." I replied I should be pleased to have anything from him. He looked around the room and said, "Well, manama, I am going to give you all the pictures in this room." I said, "Thank you, my son." And I will give you all the books in this room." Again I expressed my pleasure at having another gift. And by this time he seemed to have gotten a taste of the joy of giving, and he went on, "Mamma, I will give you every chair in this room." Again my thanks, and then he never ceased until he gave me every article there was room. Again my tranks, and then he hever ceased until he gave me every article there was in the room; and the child was perfectly happy, and so was L. But he had not given me a thing that did not belong to me. All were mine, and yet I so much enjoyed the ehild's giving.

Many a time after that, as I enumerated the things I would give to God, the whole scene would come before me, and I knew I was only giving Him His own. But the child's char-acter was improving all the time he was giving, and we come to our lest when we say; "give Thee my time, my strength, my health;" or, as Miss Havergul says so sweetly;

"Take my life and let it be Conscended, Lord, to Thee, Take my bands and let them move At the impulse of Thy love !"

But all! bands, feet, torque, money—all belong to God. We only give Him what is His; and yet it is blessed to give with all the concerness and the generosity of the little boy tho gave me all he could see. Make me a child again !

"Except ye become as little children ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," How do children learn language, music, form, color? By sight and sound, unconstonely growing by receiving all things, must of all by loving to be loved, and loving again; so, young mothers, your children will teach you how to love God, as gladly, freely, confidingly as they love you. "We love God because He first love you. loved us."

#### LIFE'S END AT CLOSER RANGE

LIFE'S END AT CLOSER RANGE

YOU thank me, as working girls, as teacher all over our land, for writing to you, and you say: "Will you not talk to us again?" My beart is strangely drawn to you all. George Eliot said she thought the real work of a life-time was done in the last ten years of one's life, for it took the whole life back of that for materials; for one needs experience. And while I have said to you so often I realize how little I have learned, yet along heart lines I have had an experience; so it is no wonder I feel with you, and I want you to help me as you have done; tell me all you want to tell me; there is a relief in telling. And the reason I want you to get a grip on the unseen is that you may go through this the unseen is that you may go through this life and its duties with joy, and I cannot see how you will be able to get through if you do how you will be able to get through if you do not have joy. There must come a time when the illusions will begin to disappear. It is always a painful time. Some of you will make up to the fact this year that you no longer like to be asked how old you are. It is an unnecessary question, you say, but you didn't care as long as you could say eighteen; and there is an awkward time later on when there is such a discrepancy between the figures and there is an awkward time later on when there is such a discrepancy between the figures and the way you feel. Yes; but, after all, something is disappearing; there was a time when fifty sounded old; it doesn't now. And there is a transition state that is painful; but after a little while you take the comfort of what Victor Hugo said; "Forty is the old age of youth, and fifty is the youth of old age;" but even the youth of old age does not stay, and in spite of everything old age will come. Now, how will it be?

#### EVERY DAY CHARACTER-BUILDING

ONE of the dear readers of the Journal ONE of the dear renders of the Journal wrate me a few days ago that she could not look up from nature to mature's God. She said that science perfectly satisfied except in regard to the unknown future. Ah, yes! but the unknown future we must go into. Now, if in all those stages of life, and in all stages we get out the very kernel, the thing that the other stood for! If, in youth, we had hold of eternal youth; if we firmly grasped the imperishable, you see when the outward failed, we had the inward that the outward stood for: the beauty, the child beauty, and taking we had the inward that the outward stood for; the beauty, the child heart; and taking this with us into the next stage, the progress would only be an enriching instead of an impoverishing. There must come a time when the young folks will think we are too old for their company; but if we have secured something better we cannot be left alone; we shall not miss them. The proceed people to my mind to-day are what are called ultra-society people; they are dependent on what they call society, and if the veil could be lifted we should see the slums indeed—cavy, jealousy, love of display, covetousness. There are should see the slums indeed—cavy, jealousy, love of display, covetousness. There are slums in God's sight; and unless we get to see things as God sees them, unless we get to His estimate of things, we will yet have to say, as Saul said after one of his fits of jealousy; "I have played the food!" Now, Daughters, you see no matter what your work may be, whether you teach or are taught, whether you sell. you teach or are taught, whether you sell goods or buy them, whether you work for your living or some one else works for your living, in all, through all, your one business every hour of every day is to secure a character that will fit you for a throne.

#### Η.

#### LOOKING TOWARD THE THRONE

LOOKING TOWARD THE THRONE

It has been said of the Prince of Wales that no matter where he was, nor what he did, he never, for one moment, hist sight of the fact that he was to sit upon the throne of England. He ought not to have lost sight of it, that is certain; and we must not lose sight, no matter how noble or ignoble our work may look to us, we must never forget our grand destiny. We are to sit on the throne. And if we could only see deeply enough we should see that these thrones come now, but they come only to those who have fought a good fight. But you say, "I hold no such position, I have no such natural endowments." Well, God does not measure as we do. I have an idea some people will find themselves with crowns in the next world who never droamed they would have them; and some will find themselves without them that we expected would have them. We are not required to do the work of another, but God has given us a work to do, and that is the work we must do; and our loy we shall find just there.

There is a joy we may miss in not entering into the work of another, a work which we cannot do. I have so often starg that verse:

"If you cannot on life's econe sail among the wiffset

"If you cannot on life's occur sail among the swiftest fleet, Bocking on the highest billows, laughing at the steems you meet. You can sland among the sailors, anchored yet within the bay. You can lead a hand to help them as they launch their basis away."

Did you ever read the story of the one who beloed all the others to gather their sheaves, and when she heard the sound of the harvest home found she hadn't any sheaves, and wondered what she should do? She had spent the whole day in helping others, but she had a peculiar smale from the King, and a welcome that made her heart glad. (), do get to the sweet life embodied in the little verse:

"In the shade of lits presence,
The rest of His caim,
The light of His countenance,
Five cost the pasins:
Street in His faithfulness
Probe Him and sing.
They as He beckens thee,
Do the next thing."

Margard Bottome

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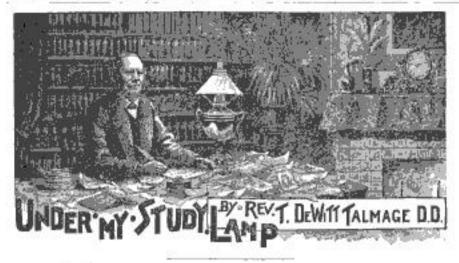
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AMILIES of the earth sit by the score at all times in dumb seasement at the afflictive provi-dences of God. Bereavement for the most part is inexplicable. Why is the husband taken in mid-life before the children are educated and reared? Why does the

reared? Why does the mother go away into eternity at the time when she is most needed sed here? Why must the young man die at the close of a collegiate course that was intended to fit him for great usefulness? Why not let us all die of old age, after our work is fully done and life has no more attractions?

A few weeks ago there were united in the bonds of marriage two of my friends. Amid a great throng of congratulating people they started life. A bright home was set up. God was in the dwelling. Business prospects opened. Friends without number gathered around him in the world and in the church. But on the way home from the store his foot But on the way home from the store his foot slipped, and without consciousness enough to grasp in farewell the hand that he had only three weeks before taken in pleases, he went away from the earth forever. Men of the world, explain that! Human philosophy, solve this riddle!

### THE DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN SISTER

THE DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN SISTER

I REMEMBER a scene in my own expericence just as inexplicable. My sister, in
mid-life, with a large family of children in
every possible need of her council and tendernees, and holding the responsible position of
a pastor's wife, was called beavenward from
as fine a sphere of usefulness as any one could
possibly hold. What her life was you may
judge from her dying experiences. She said in
her last moments: "It is nothing for a Christian to die. One minute here, and the next
with Jesus. Oh, what a religion we have! We
do insmediately pass into glory. Some say that do immediately passinto glory. Some say that dying people have doubts, but they do not. How can they doubt with such a precious Jesus. I see Him now! He endoses my chil-

How can they doubt with such a precious Jesus. I see Him now! He encloses my children in His arms of love, and they will all be saved. It was a tremendous struggle to give them up, but I know they will all be saved. I am crossing the river, but I do not fear. I will shut up my eyes now and go to sleep and wake up in glory! Good-hye!"

Her life had been in harmony with all she said. She sang more than any person I ever knew. She was always singing. I remember in my boyhood days of sometimes getting tired of this perpetual music, and of saying to her, "Mary, do stop singing;" but she would not stop. She never will stop. Why was such a Christian sister and wife and nother transported? Strike a light, if you can, over this mystery. Analyze, dissect, philosophize a thousand years, and you cannot by any human device open one shutter. But in the Gospel the sun rises. Light gradually 'reaks in as the morning tooks through the cracks of the door and the lattice—not full day, but a promise of high noon.

#### A CROCUS FROM SNOW-BANKED GRAVES

I almost all cases it is the loveliest one of the family that is transported. Why should not the great capital of the universe have the pick of everything? The half-anti-half Christians will get into glary, but they need be kept here a good while yet for polishing. Those who are remiy God takes. The earlier inhabitants of a place make the greatest impression upon its future character, and so heaven ought to have the best first. Besides heaven ought to have the best first. Besides that, if there were a shipwreck, and you went out with a life-boat, and you find some of your friends clinging to the hulk, you would be apt to take them ashore first. God seems to set his especial love on some; and when he finds them shivering amid this world's temptations and surrows, he first lifts them out of the breakers. Oh, weep not for the Christian dead! If they go through long sickness, in which there is oppor-tunity for parting admonition, thank God for that. But if by sudden transition, and they have not a moment of consciousness, thank God that they escape the exhaustion of sickness, and that from the health of earth they stepped and that from the bealth of earth they stepped into the health of heaven. Long not for the last words that were not spoken. If the life has been right, the death cannot be werry. If the hanquet has been rich, it matters not how the lights are turned out at the close. So many of our friends have gone over the stream we shall all want to go there too. Heaven is getting to me to be a very matter-of-fact heaven. From the cold snow banks of the grave I plucked this crocus: "Those who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

MAN TO STATE OF

#### THE POPULATION OF HEAVEN

TEAVEN must be populated. There is not so much room on the Western prairies and table-lands for more settlers as there is room in the upper country for more people. Heaven has only one want, and that is of greater population. It is sparsely inhabited yet, as compared with its future critisenship. The crowns are not half taken, nor the robes half warry. Heaven is like a house in which The crowns are not half taken, nor the robes half worn. Heaven is like a house in which a levee is to be held at ten o'clock. At nine o'clock the rooms are all ablaze with lights, and the servants, gloved and vestured, are waiting to open the doors. The rooms of our Father's house are illuminated, and the chamberlains are ready, and the table is spread. A few have entered, but heaven is not yet fully beaun. They have only some the opening A few larve entered, but heaven is not yet fully begon. They have only sung the opening piece. Now, how shall God till up his house except by subtracting from this world? The continent of heaven is to be peopled from the surrounding islands. If so, I can understand why God should take the young brother referred to above rather than some of his comrades not half so useful, and my sister rather than a thousand women who are of no Christian service. tian service.

#### A FEW WORDS ON CREMATION

A Few Words on Cremation

NE of the Journal renders writes me and asks: "Do you believe in cremating the deal?" Now, my friend, cremation will never be carried out in this country. I know that the papers now and then ardently discuss whether or not it will be best to burn the bodies of the dead instead of burying them. Scientific journals contend that our cemeteries are the means of unhealthy exhalations, and that cremation is the only safe way of disposing of the departed. Some hare advected the chemical reduction of the physical system. I have, as yet, been unable to throw myself into a mood sufficiently scientific to appreciate this proposal. It seems to me partially horrible and partially ludicrous, I think that the dead populations of the world are really the most quiet and unbarrafid. They make no war upon us; let us make no war that the dead populations of the world are really the most quiet and unbarmful. They make no war upon us; let us make no war upon them. I am certain that all the damage we shall ever do this world will be white we are animate. It is not the dead people who are hard to manage, but the living. Some whistle to keep their courage up while going along by graveyards; I whistle while moving among the while-awake. Before attempting this barbaric disposal of the burnan form as a sanitary improvement, it would be better to clear the streets and "commons" of our cities of their pestiferous surroundings. Try your cremation on the dogs and cats with extinct animation. I think Greenwood is healthler than Broadway, and Laurel Hill than Chestnut Street, Pere in Chaise than Champs Elysees. Urns, with ashes scientifically prepared, may look very well in Madrus or Pekin, but not in a Christian country. Not having been able to shake off the Bible notions about Christian buriat, I prefer to adhere to the mode that was observed when devout men carried Stephen to his buriat.

#### POETRY OF OUR GRAVEYARDS

NINE-TENTHS of those who think they can write respectable poetry are mistaken. I do not say that poesy has passed from the earth, but it does seem as if the fountain Hippocrene had been drained off to run a saw-mill. It is safe to say that most of the home-made poetry of graverards is an offence to God and mun. One would have thought that the New Hampshire village would have risen in mob to prevent the inscription that was really placed on one of its temberous de-scriptive of a man who had lost his life at the foot of a vicious mare on the way to the brook :

### " As this man was leading ber to drink She kick'd and kill'd bim quicker'n a wink

One would have thought that even conservative New Jersey would have been in rebel-lion at a child's epitaph which in a village of that State reads thus:

\*She was not smart, she was not fair, flat bearts with grief for her are swellin"; All county stands for little chair; She died of eaths' watermeton."

Let not such descerations be allowed in hallowed places. Let not poetizers practice on the tombstone. My uniform advice to all the tombstone. My uniform advice to all those who want acceptable and suggestive epitaphs is: Take a passage of Scripture. That will never wear out. From generation to generation it will bring down upon all visitors a holy high; and if before that stone has crumbled the day comes for waking up of all the graveyand steepers, the very words chiseled on the marble may be the ones that shall ring from the trumpet of the archangel on that have when the accrets of all hearts shall be when the secrets of all hearts shall be

EPITAPHS FOR THE DEAD

PERSONALLY, I have no fear that I shall I thus be descenated by my surviving friends. I have more fear of epitaphs. I do not wonder that people have sometimes dictated the inscriptions on their own tombstones not wonder that people have sometimes distated the inscriptions on their own tombstones
when I see what inappropriate lines are chiscled on many a slab. There needs to be a reformation in epitaphiology. People often ask
me for appropriate inscriptions for the graves
of their dead. They tell the virtues of the
father, or wife, or child, and want me to put
into compressed shape all that catalogue of
excellences. Of course I fail in the attempt.
The story of a lifetime cannot be chiseled by
the stone-cutter on the side of a marble slab.
But it is not a mre thing to go a few months
after by the stored spot and find that the bereft friends, unable to get from others an epitaph sufficiently cologistic, have put their own
brain and heart to work and composed a
rityme. Now, the most unfit sphere on earth
for an inexperienced mind to exercise the poette faculty is in epitaphiology. It does very well
in copy-books, but it is most unfair to blot the
resting place of the dead with unskilled poetic
scribble. It seems to me that the owners of
cometeries and graveyards should keep in their
own hand the right to refuse inappropriate
and ludicrous epitaphs. and ludicrous epitaples.

#### THE NERVE-CENTER OF THE WORLD.

THERE is no warmer Pable phrase than I this: "Touched with the feeling of our infemities." The divibe nature is so vast, and the human so small, that we are apt to think that they do not touch each other at any point. We might have ever so many mishape, the government at Washington would not hear of them; and there are multitudes in Reitain whose trushles Victoria never knows: not hear of them; and there are multitudes in Britain whose troubles Victoria never knows; but there is a Throne against which strike our most insignificant perplexities. What touches us touches Christ. What annoys us annoys Christ. What robs us robs Christ. He is a preut nerve-coater to which thrill all sensations which touch us, who are His members. He is touchest with our physical infirmities. I do not use that He merely sympathizes with a patient in collapse of cholera, or in the dedirium of yellow fever, or in the anguish of a broken back, or in all those annoyances that come from a disordered nervous-condition. In our excited American life, sound herves are that come from a disordered nervous-condition. In our excited American life, sound nervos are a mrity. Human sympathy in the case I mention amounts to nothing. Your friends laugh at you and say you have "the blues," or "the high strikes," or "the dumps," or "the figets." But Christ never laughs at the whims, the notions, the conceits, the weaknesses of the nervously disordered. Christ probably suffered in something like this way, for He had lack of sleep, lack of rest, lack of right food, lack of shelter, and His temperament was finely string.

was finely strang. Chronic complaints, the rheumatism, the Chronic complaints, the rheumatism, the neoralgia, the dyspepsia, after a while cense to excite human sympathy, but with Christ they never become an old story. He is as sympathetic as when you felt the first twinge of inflamed muscle, or the first pang of indiposition. When you cannot sleep Christ keeps awake with you. All the pains you ever had in your head are not equal to the pains Christ had in His head. All the acute sufferings you ever had in your feet are not equal to the acute suffering Christ had in His feet. By His own hand He fashioned your every bone, string every nerve, grew every eyelish, set every tooth in its socket, and your every physical disorder is patent to Him, and, touches His sympathies. He is also touched with the infirmities of our prayers. Nothing bothers the Christian more than the imperfection of his prayers. To get down on his knees seems to be the signal for his thoughts to fly in every direction. While praying about one thing he is thinking about another.

A CONSECRATED heart is a momentum
for all Christian work. The Lord give
us all a higher life, a deeper life, a bruader
life. We cannot do much toward saving others till we ourselves are more surely saved. We cannot pall others out of the surf when our feet are slipping on the rock. More purity, more fieth, more consecration will be more

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This Department is conducted and edited by RUTH ASHMORE, who cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which her young women readers may desire help or information. Address all letters to RUIH ASHMORE, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



8 St. Valentine's Day has come, as the dainty lit-tle missives inspired by the loving Saint are flying here, there and everywhere, as words of admiration are spoken —words that are listened

to with delight-where is the girl who isn't to with delight—where is the girl who isn't thinking a little bit about her sweetheart? It is just possible that he may not yet have appeared, and it is possible that he has, but if he has not, she must walt patiently for him, and believe that in the world somewhere there is a true, loving heart that belongs to her. "But" she asks, "how will I know it? How will I-recognize him when he comes?" Just, my dear, as we recognize all the good Just, my dear, as we recognize all the good things in this world, all the sweet things, and all the things worth having. May be your beart will not flutter the first time you meet him; you will not put out that signal flag of a young girl, the blush of modesty, but in a little while you will know, and so will he, that you two were meant to love and honor each other. That is what I believe,

#### A GIRL'S REAL SWEETHEART

A GIRL'S REAL SWEETHEART

I DO believe in sweethearts, I do believe in the right of every girl to have one, and I do believe that when he is the reaf sweetheart he will soon be the one who will be your bushand, whose joy it will be to care for you, whose happiness it will be to see you happy. It is a pretty word, that old-fushioned one, "sweetheart." It seems to me always to suggest the great white, sweet-smelling rose that grows in out-of-door gardens and which has reached perfection because the sun of love has made it blossom and the rain of disappoints. made it blossom, and the rain of disappoint-ment has made the sun seem brighter, the flower hardier and more eager in hoping. That is what I think a sweetheart is. He loves that the best sunshing days, and he is your consolution when the dark over come. He is consolation when the dark ones come. consolution when the dark ones come. He is a man who in honoring you respects all those belonging to you. And because he is your sweetheart he is going to try and not let you make any mistakes, and you will be a very foolish girt if you don't listen to his advice. So many of my girls have got sweethearts that I want to have this little talk with them.

#### HOW TO TREAT HIM

BECAUSE a man loves you is that any reason why you should be inconsiderate of him?

of him?

Because he loves you, shall you give no thought to the words you say to him?

Because be loves you, shall you laugh at his affection, and think his expressions of it are

funny?

Because he loves you, shall he be the last to

be thought of?

Because he loves you, shall he be treated so that he wonders, after all, if you have any love

for him?

Because he loves you, shall you seem to put a tax on him in the way of presents and entertainments that, it is just possible, he cannot afford?

Because he loves you, shall you never think it necessary to say the sweet words of thanks for the courtesies he shows you? Because he loves you, shall you not think it necessary to be at your best and sweetest for

Oh, you foolish girl! If this love is worth having, if this love is real and true, if it is really your sweetheart who has come, then ye is possess a great treasure, a treasure which you may lose some day if you are not careful. Love is lost by thoughtlessness, by inconsideration, and by selfishness more than by any other way. Do you want to lose your love? It is like those old Venetian glasses, fine, slender and delicate; pour into one all the great wealth of your affection and the glass will hold it, but let one drop of the poison of self-will for indifference out there and the class is shat-

## or indifference get there and the glass is shat-SOMEBODY'S ELSE SWEETHEART

tered into a thousand pieces.

YOU are pretty, you are young, you are a little bit of a coquette, and you have just met somebody's else sweetheart. It is all right to be merry, but if you are the girl I think you are you will not give those coquettish glances, those tender words and those inde-scribable but flattering suggestions to him. You may be prettier than the girl he loves; don't try to make him conscious of that; you may be brighter and wittier and able to make him feel more at ease, but never for an instant let him dream of this. Don't let his meeting with you be one that he will not care to tell her about; but rather act so that when you let the white curtains down over your big, beight eyes it will be with an easy conscience, for you will know that he has gone back to the girl he loves, and that he has told her of your kindness of your couriesy and that he has ended by saving: "Yet with it all, my dearest, you were ever before me and I never forgot you." Then you will have one other woman who is your friend, for she will know what you could have done, and she will respect you for your honce and good will.

WITH YOUR OWN SWEETHEART THERE once was a beautiful plum. It THERE once was a beautiful plum. It bung on the tree and ripened in the sunshine until in color it was perfection; people went by and looked up at it and admired it, and wished that it might fall, that its sweetness might be tested. But it never did. One day there came along a brave knight, who said: "I want the plum so much that I am willing to work for it." And with a stout heart, and the great energy inspired by love, he climbed the high tree and reached out for the plum. Reached out so gently that a kindly wind blew the leaves aside and whispered to them: "To this knight entrust the plum, for he will be gentle and kind to it." So plucking it carefully, being certain that his touch was not rough, and that he was not too familiar with it, he carried away his prize, and all the people who had wanted the plum envied him a thousand times more because it did not fall into his mouth. Do you see what I mean? into his mouth. Do you see what I mean? If it is your really and truly sweetheart who comes to you, he will ask nothing from you that it is not right for you to give; he will ask no familiarity, he will expect no coming to him on your part, but he will work and wait and hope for the love that is worth having. And warking and waiting and hope no the nd working, and waiting and hoping are the things that make men and women of boys and girls, and teach them that life without love is as nothing, and yet that love which can be gotten very easily is seldom worth having.

#### THE COURTESY OF LOVE

THERE is a false idea affoat in the stream A of life, which is that when people love us we can be rude to them, that because they us we can be rude to them, that because they know we love them they will forgive every lack of courtesy. Now, this is absolutely untrue; the closer two people are united by the bond of love the more necessary is it for them to observe every law of politoness. Love isn't so very difficult to gain, but it is very difficult to keep. You can afford better to be rude to everybody else in the world than to the people who love you. Being a good girl, you think that you are not rude to anyhody, but just remember how you treat Tom. You take his love as a matter of course, you think he doesn't want you to consider him first and best. Love, my deargirl, is a flower that needs best. Love, my leargirl, is a flower that needs constant attention, and the very minute it is neglected, left too long in the glaring sun of indifference, or in the cold wind of selfishness, it dies. And love is never resurrected. I don't want you to give Tom too much. Save something for the husband—the kisses it will be his right to claim, the encircling arms that it will be his pleasure to have. But give Tom your words of affection, the looks that tell him so much and the unselfishness that goes to make love, and without which there is no love, but only a miserable imitation.

#### THE GIRL WITHOUT A SWEETHEART

READS what I have said and then wonders if I know how many girls there are in this world who never have had a sweetheart. What shall I say to them? I say this: If there never comes to you the low of a good man, it is of course something to be regretted, but because of this regret you have no right to make your life less full of love; you have love to give people who are unhappy, you can double the love you have for those of your own household, but you must not for dear love's sake allow yourself to be bitter and disappointed because of the joy that has not come to you. What would become of half the women in the world if it were not for the women who have never married? Who have been the ones who have given their lives for their own kin? The wom-en who have never married. And surely no one can do more than this. It may be that before you is a workaday life, in which comes no great love; then make much of the affection that comes to you and live to do your work so well that regret will not be in your heart and that the affection you send out will come back to you as the water returns to the fountain, making you richer and happier.

#### WHY I HAVE SAID THIS

T seems a bit amusing to somebody for me to have made all this talk about sweethearts and loving, and yet I am selfish enough to wish that every one of my girls may have a loyal sweetheart to whom she may give her queen's love. That they may make a little kingdom of their own, over which the queen rules, and rules wisely for the comfort of the king. And that if in time there should come in prince royal he will only be a stronger bond between the king and the queen, and make each more anxious that their reign should be great in its goodness. That is what I want for each and every one of you. I want to see you good wives and good mothers, and then these will be a nation of women worth loving and men worth honoring. That is why I have talked to you about your sweethearts and how you should love them. Do it after the fishion described in the Bible; give them, my girls, a love that is measured by the heartfull, "pressed down, shaken together, and running over," and seal this love with a kiss of wifely respect and reverence.

# WHAT YOU WANT \* \* TO KNOW \* \*

[Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers-RUTH ASHMORE.]

M. D. C.—"I. H. S." stands for, "I cons Hominum Salvator," that is, "Jesus Saviour of Men."

I. L. R.—It will be quite proper for a young girl to year a white gown at an afternoon wedding at home.

PRANCES AND OTHERS-I cannot recommend any depliatory, and must request that I am not asked this question.

LILLIAN—Custom has made it proper to commence a formal letter to an unmarried lady as you do, that is, "Miss Blank, Dear Madam."

O. V.—When announcement cards are received a call should be made on the bride if she lives in the same town, and if not visiting cards should be sent her by mail.

Rose and Louise.—The engagement ring should be ween on the third finger of the left hand; it is worm un-til the weeding day, when it is removed and acts after-wards as a goard to the weeding ring.

ALICE—It is not customary for a young man to offer his arm in the daytime to any lady, unless size should be ill or quite old; so you were perfectly right in refusing to take the young man's arm in the afternoon.

ETTA R.—If your hair is a pretty dark brown, brush it and keep it leaking as glossy as possible, but do not, under any circumstances, attempt to dye it, as dyed hair is more than merely objectionable, it is vulgar.

II. F.—It is not necessary to send either regrets or ac ceptances to a wedding invitation; if you are invited to the reception and cannot go, send your visiting card by messenger during the hours named on the card.

Puss.—The only way to forget yourself, my dear girl, is to think of, and enter to, the pleasure of other people. This is the only way that you can become what you ev-idently so ardently desire, that is, a general flavorite.

JENNIE M.—Word your regrets in this way: "Miss Brown regrets that she remont accord the courtens in-vitation of Mr. Joses for Friday evening." To this add your address and the day on which the note was written.

PLOBA - Wedding cards, like every other part of the wedding outfil, are furnished by the family of the bride. The bridegroom furnishes nothing except the carriage which takes him to church and the bouquets of the bride and her attendants.

Louise and Others—I certainly do disapprove of girls marrying men younger than themselves. There are many reasons why this is undesirable, and although some such marriages have inrued out happily, still I do not think they are wise.

Incorance—I should simply not answer a note re-ceived from a man with whom I had no acquaintance no matter whether it contained an invitation to drive or not; It was a piece of extreme impertinence and only deserves to be ignored.

E. E. B.—Unkind words are never desirable either spoken or written, and if you have been ftolish enough to say them is any way I abould advise your apolagizing for them as soon as possible. The unkindness you will regret, the apology you will not.

A. S. D.—The habit of writing "Addressed" on an invelope is not to be encouraged: It is a senseless one it is in much better taste to invariably put the house address, so that if the note be lost it may eventually reach the person for whom it is destined.

Mayvinco-It is a simple courtesy to how to the people who sit at the same table with you at a bearding house; the nequaintance need not, unless you desire it, grow any more infimate. It is not necessary for you to make a formal call on strangers who come to the house to live. BLANTON-To keep the skin white and soft use tepid twater. The shock given to the skin by very cold waiter is not to roughen it! tyaseline suits some skins, but not all, and if you have found that it does not agree with you, then try cold cream, which is suited to the most satisfies skin.

Y. U.—It is always proper to speak of yourself as "Miss" in addressing people whom you wish to have observe the same formality to you. If you do not wen to correspond with the young man you can tell him so in a polite manner, for one is not forced to do what people ask them.

V. I...-Keep on your washstand a little box in which some powdered borax, and every morning dip the tip of your finger is this and touch the obnoxious pin-les. If they come from indigestion, take a tempoorful of powdered charcoal in a small glass of water every ther morning for a few days.

READER—Make your blue-slik with a plain full skirt having a ruche around the bottom of pale blue chiffon; have a draged bodice and full-puffed sleeves made of the chiffon and cought in the center with meetles of narrow blue ribbon. Loop your hair, and the R with a pule blue ribbon, and wear very light gray undressed kid gloves.

G. H.—At your brown lunchson have the guest's card beside her piace. I would not have a mean card. Why not have a picture of a "Brownic" on each one of the name or guest cards? A pretty favor would be a tiny brown sails box filled with small square checolates and ited with narrow yellow ribbon, the color that harmon-izes well with brown.

C. M. H.—If somebody who really cares for you, and far whom you care, wishes you to break off an acquaintance with a girl of whom he does not approve. I would nelve that you obey him in this. In not write to the young woman, do not return her visits, and while you are polite be a little cool when you meet her; she will understand what this means.

GRACE J.—As your ten is to be an informal one, and you wish that the men who are invited shall be friends of the voung girls you can, as you tender each invitation, say this. But then you missing the names, and whether you are aquainted with them or not send your own eard of invitation, writing on it the name of the friend who has asked that this gentleman should be invited.

PATHENCE—Do not conclude because a man is quiet and not overflowing with the bright chatter which you say you have made it a point to cultivate yourself, that he is stupid; if he is as good as you describe him to be, he is certainly worth cultivation, and you can affect to chatter even if he should just answer in monosyllables. But't it just possible if your talk were a little loss light it would be more interesting to him?

A LHAMBIA—It was quite proper to return the visit made on you, although it was followed by an invitation to a reception. No call is necessary after a reception, unless it is a very elaborate one, and then the call should be made within ten days. I do not advise calling the very day after. In making a formal call leave two of your husband's cards, one for the host, the other for the hostess, and a single card of your own for the lady of the hostes.

Morrows.ness—I do not think it is in good taste for a girl of sixteen to altend entertainments or places of amiscement with no one but a man friend, nor is it wise for her to ask him to call upon her. White one may not wish to be a hypocrite, still it is not as well to remember that love comes with leving, and that if you make an effort to have dead you will certainly do it. My child, do not fall into the habit of helicities that he is make elever to appear without helicit it is in reality one of the saddest conditions in the world.

one of the sentest commission in the worth.

By Tes—If a young man stablenly kneed you I should not be speak to him again. If this stated were taken by all the girls in your set the young mon would not actempt such familiarities. It may interest you be know that I have received a letter from a young man urging me not it stip in my endeavors to indust noy afels not to persuit any familiarity from young men, asying they little know the impression it makes on the minds of men, and that as it is the first step that comis, so the first elight familiarity simply leads on to others until it is difficult to know what the end will be.

## A CRY IN THE NIGHT.

Many a Home Has Heard it, and it is a Serious Thing.

"Baby had the colic, and we were up all night."

That's not an uncommon remark of some tired, dragged-out, sleepy parent. And the pain and soffering the little one went through have plainly drawn on its store of health and vitality, leaving it fretful and sick, ready to fall a victim to some dread disease of summer,

Catnip ten, anise, and all household rem-edies give only temporary relief, while medicines are often positively harmful and dangerous.



Mrs. E. D. Libby, of 18 Atlantic St., Port-land, Maine, whose baby's picture is shown above, happily found a means of preventing colic. She says: "The first two months of my haby's life, she was badly troubled with colic, but then we began feeding her lactated food, and she has been well ever since. She is just what her picture shows her to be a bealthy, happy baby."

From this experience of an intelligent mother, other mothers can learn how to keep

mother, other mothers can learn how to keep their darlings free from pain and suffering. Thousands of children are now well and strong, who would have been laid away in the cold grave had it not been for lactated food, While it is not a medicine—only a pure, simple food—yet it positively cures that scourge, cholera infantam, by making the stomach and bowels healthy and strong.

Babies living upon it have but little trouble in teething, sleep well nights, crow and hugh all day, and are the happiest, rosiest, sturdiest youngsters that ever filled a mother's heart with proud joy.

Lactated Food is sold by druggists, or mailed Interesting book of prize babies and benutiful birthday card free to any mother sending baby's name. Wells, Richardson & Co., baby's name. Burlington, Vt.



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MR. COATES cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which his young readers desire help or information. Address all letters to POSTER COATES, care of The Labets' may desire help or information. HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



HE story is told of a famous sculptor, who load chiseled a head of the Christ, and whose work was greatly ad-mired, that he fell to weeping because his friends said it was the greatest work of his life, and he could never hope to do anything to

equal it. "If that be so," said the sculptor,
"then I am to be pitied, for if this be my
greatest work, and I am never to do anything
better, I have ceased to grow. My mental decay has begun. My ideal has been reached.
I have nothing to live for."

#### A BOY'S BEST IDEAL

THOUGHT of this when a letter came to THE LADERS' HOME JOURNAL IN California. He wanted me to name some great man whom he could look up to as an ideal being; a man whose character is pure, whose education is broad, whose reputation is unsmirched, whose friendships are true and strong, a giant among men, a pattern for others to follow. I answer frankly, I do not know of such an one. The perfect man does not exist, has never existed; and although there are thous-neds of men alies to does whose mode expen-

one. The perfect non does not exist, has never existed; and although there are thousands of men alive to-day whose good examples might well be emulated. I know of no one so near perfection that he could be truthfully held up as a superior being, whose example should be strictly followed by others. But why should my little correspondent pattern after any man? Why not set up an ideal above men, and try to realize it?

I do not much believe in boys, or men either, for that matter, who go through life doing this or doing that simply because some one else does it. Boys should be original. They should read and study for themselves. They should see and understand through their own eyes and minds. They should hold their heads high, and their eyes turned upward, where they may always see the golden letters of Hope set in a crystal sky. They should begin life with an ambition so great that old age will find them still toiling and hoping on. The boy or man who is satisfied has stopped growing montally. And the boy who goes through this world with his eyes on the ground sees only those things that are beneath him. The things that he should reach out for and try to grasp are over his head. Always look up, boys! his head. Always look up, boys!

#### SKLECTING BOOKS FOR OTHERS

ALTHOUGH I have already given a tolerably complete list of good books for boys to read and study, hardly a day comes without some letter from a boy or girl, or a mother or father, asking me for the names of additional authors. It is not an easy matter to select books for others. In nothing so much as reading and study does taste differ. The books that appeal to us as boys seldem have the same charms for us as boys seldem have the same charms for us as the same of the sa men, and this is as it should be, for it proves that we are growing, and when we become dissatisfied with a book we may then know that we have gotten out of it all the good that is possible. Books that we may read with pleasure and profit next year, or five years from now, when we become mentally stronger, might pall on us now. Sometimes our minds are not in a receptive condition for anything stronger than a light novel or an easily-read rhyme. The thing for each one to do is to read those books which are the most helpful to themselves, and entertaining as well. Again, do not follow the tastes of others. He would be a wise man who could select books for others to read and study.

relect books for others to read and study.

I recall a little lecture on books given by that stalwart Scotch professor, Henry Drommood, whose name and fame have been trumpeted round the world during the past half-dozen years. Prof. Drammond is, per-hape, one of the best known and most rehape, one of the best known and most respected of the Scotch litterati. He is a fiscinating writer, and a speaker of great brilliancy. When he was a student in Glasgow, the first book he purchased was a volume of extracts of Ruskin's works. Of course he had read and studied, as all boys should, the standard text-books, books that we all must master to become acquainted with history, to exercise our faculties, and to learn the value of concentrativeness. Ruskin opened his eyes to beauties of nature that he had never dramed of. After a few weeks' study of Emerson, he learned to see with the mind. Ourlyle, a triffe misty, soured and disappointed, helped him some, also. And so did George Eliot, for she introduced him to pleasant people. He also studied Channing, who convinced him that there was a God. And in all these books he found strength, education, friendship, and pleasure.

all these books he found strength, education, friendship, and pleasure.

Any boy could easily get together such a library, if he chose, but who shall say, except himself, that he is ready for these books, or that a perusal of them would mean either profit or pleasure? Let every boy select his own books, reading these best suited to his inclination and the breadth of his mind.

#### A BROTHER'S DUTY TO HIS SISTER.

It is a complaint from a little sister, this time. She has a brother a few years older than herself, and he is like some other brothers I have known, a bit more fond of some other boy's sister than his own. He sometimes speaks rudely to her. He always has an excuse for not doing what she wants him to do, for how are so busy. He cannot find time to take her to lectures and out into countany, and when he does he impresses company, and when he does he impresses upon her how great the favor he is showing her, and he lets her sit in some corner of the crowded room, often alone, while he dances with other girls, or plays games in which there is no place for her. He says cruel words to her, crushes her, and treats her as an in-fector being. Oh, yes, I know many such hoys, and have seen them act just as my cor-respondent describes. "What am I to do with such a brother?" plaintively asks my correspondent. pondent.

In the first place, I should say be kind to him. Teach him by your own example of sisterly tenderness and devotion that he is sisterly tenderness and devotion that he is acting an unmanly part. Let him see that his cruel words hurt you. But do not complain too much, for that will hardly help you, and, maybe, some day it will come to your brother that the love and devotion of a sister is not to be despised, for true love and devotion are the rarest jewels to be found in this work-a-day world. Perhaps you exist too much of him. Perhaps you exact all of his time. Perhaps you think he should not do anything, or go anywhere without you. Be fair to him, and fair to yourself, and I'll warrant it will all come out right in the end.

The boy who treats his eister badly is not

The boy who treats his sister badly is not the sort of a boy who will go through life without himself knowing sorrow. I like to see boys treat their sisters with the courtesy, kindness and deference that they treat other young ladies. It is a manly trait in boys to love and honor their sisters. It is a glorious sight to see brothers and sisters united, loving, cheerful, and anxious to do for each other. I ask all my boy readers to be kind to and thoughtful of their sisters. It is one of the best ways to be happy. It is one of the best ways to learn how to be kind, and thoughtful, and loving to some other woman whom you will some day call wife. Learn that this is not such a bad world after all, where love for father, mother, sister and brother abides.
There are roses blooming all the year around, at our very feet, if we but look for them, and every brook overruns with the waters of helpfulness, if we only care to drink.

#### ABOUT INVESTING MONEY

ABOUT INVESTING MONEY

A. LEFTER from another little girl comes to me from one of the Territories. She has saved all her pennies, until now she has about \$40. She wants me to invest her meney safely for her, so that when she blooms into young womanhood it will have grown into a large sam. "Do not say," runs a sentence in her letter, "that you cannot do this. I have read all your Side Talks with Boys, and I know any one who writes as you do may be trusted." A pretty compliment, little Miss, and I thank you for it. I want all my readers to trust me, to believe in me, to come to me for counsel, for encouragement, and on my part I will give all of them the benefit of my experience. my experience.

But there is one thing I cannot undertake

to do, and that is to invest money for others.

I have no channels of special financial information that would give the advantage over others, and, besides, if the investment should turn out budly I should feel myself responsible, and bound to repay the neously. responsible, and tended to repay the money, I am willing to do almost anything for the thousands of boys and girls who read my talks, except to handle their money, or invest it. Neither can I undertake to recommend investments for reasons that must be apparent. I know every sensible boy and girl will see the wisdom of this.

#### THE BOY WHO SEEKS A POSITION

MANY boys also write asking me to obtain MANY boys also write asking me to obtain will do all I can to help my young readers. But it is not an easy matter. There are ways, however, that they may be aided. Suppose, for example, a last is desirous of obtaining employment in the office, of some well-known lawyer. Let him send a nicely-written but brief letter to the lawyer, giving all the necessary information about bimself, accompanied by cooles of letters of recommendation. To by copies of letters of recommendation, insure a reply, enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Perhaps nothing may come of it, but on the other hand the lawyer in question may require just such a lad, and be glad to give the boy the opportunity he seeks. It may be necessary to write to a score of lawyers before success finally conses. If a boy desires to enter some other business let him write to the heads of large dry-goods, functial and commercial houses, and be may, at my rate, be sure of courteons treatment.

The leg prizes in business and professional life come to the boys who are hourst, hardworking, gentlementy and pushing. Like all good things, they must be sought for.

A BOY'S QUALITIES FOR SUCCESS

I LIKE that boy. He is always cheerful.
He is never cross or surly, no matter

I LIKE that boy. He is always cheerful.

I He is never cross or surly, no matter what I ask him to do. And when I tell him to do anything be does it willingly. He never complains. He is always smiling and happy." So spoke a man who is at the head of one of the largest wholesale dry-goods houses in New York, to me the other day, as he pointed out a clean, frank-faced lad, whose countenance beamed with honesty.

It made me think again how much boys have to do with carving out their own fatures. No man cares to employ a boy who is sour of temper and surly in manner; who is fretful, querulous, and complaining. I like a boy who goes at his work with a determination to do it quickly and well. Such an one has a great chance to get on in the world. Get up in the morning, boys, and make up your mind to be gentle and agreeable to everybody about you, liegin by throwing your arms around your dear mother's neck, and telling her you love her. It will brighten all her day. And when you go to school, or to work, let nothing disturb your temper. Say a cheerful word to everybody. Your classmates or co-laborers will like you all the better for being kind and agreeable. A cheerful nature is better than any medicine. It is the tonic of life. The agreeable. A cheerful nature is better than any medicine. It is the tonic of life. The cheerful man lives longer than one who is soured and ugly of speech.

#### WORDS WITH MY CORRESPONDENTS

MANY letters have come to me from all parts of this broad land. To most of these I have replied by mail, but those who wish me to do so should send me a stamped and self-addressed envelope. Some of the letters are not worth answering, but in the main all my little correspondents interest me.

HERE is one from a boy in a Pennsylvania town. "I am a young man of twenty, and not one of the so-called 'sissy' boys. Some and not one of the so-called 'sissy' buys. Some time ago a family came to our town—a Methodist Episcopal preacher's family. There were two very nice girls in the family, so I thought, but the young folks didn't take to them very readily. I thought it a shame, and so introduced them into society. But after they became acquainted a little they didn't seem to care for me. They turned around and talked scandalously about me, and now, when I am with another young lady who is perfectly acquainted with the facts, should she speak to the offenders, or, if so, should I tip my hat in response to their salutations?" It would seem that the young ladies are ungrateful, but even that is no excuse for not treating them courteously. There is no time in a boy's life when he can afford to be other than a gentleman. Horause some persons act rudely is no excuse for you to do so. Politeness is one of the chief charms of a well-bred man. Never "tip" your hat—whatever that may mean. But raise it slightly from your hend when occasion requires. Only rowdles would do otherwise. If you continue in gentlemanly belavior, the young ladies you refer to will soon see their error, and they will respect you all the more for your manliness.

\*\*CAM\* HAT\* would be an appropriate gift for

WHAT would be an appropriate gift for VV a boy of fifteen to make a girl of six-teen?" asks another correspondent. No boy of the tender age of fifteen has any right to make gifts to girls, unless they be related, or in payment of some obligation, and then the boy's mother is the best one to advise. Nor should any mother allow her daughter to recelve such gitts from a boy.

HERE is a letter from a young man in Hagerstown. Md., that I print with pleasure. "In reading your October number I was particularly struck with the paragraph "What I shall try to do." It occurred to me as a very kind offer for you to hear the troubles and overstoons of those yourselvers who are a reand questions of those young boys who are at a less to know how to uct at critical periods of their lives, which are often their very turning-points, and by good and simple advice at op-portune times direct them toward the life of portune times direct them toward the life of a true, howest and successful man. The wide circulation which the wonderful Journal has obtained, reaching all parts of this country, must strike some one at the very time to make them think which way is best to move. What if it is but one boy who, perchance, through mere curiosity, as was the case with myself, looking over our paper if I dare so call it now—comes upon the page devoted to boys, and, being naturally interested in that sex, reads his very thoughts, and the point where reads his very thoughts, and the point where he was compelled to stop, but now he sees through it all, and starts again with renewed vigor and encouragement, and then, after years of success, looks back to this part of his life, and blesses the editor."

NOTHER letter from a young man in a A small Obio town. "In years I can hardly becalled a boy any more, as I am a book-keeper be called a boy any more, as I am a book-keeper in a large establishment, and have laid some basiness experience. The past few years of my life have not been what could be desired, not-withstanding appearnt success, and something —I can't exactly any what—in your Side Talks, has caused me to stop and think. Something points to me the result, finally, of my present course. Your article has had a wonderful effect. I shall always remember your works and tre to follow the three brokes wonderful effect. I shall always remember your words, and try to follow the three books you recently named." Something is wrong with this young man. He is switched off on a side-track. He is running his engine too fast. Stop, before there is a collision.

ABOUT THE "THREE-WORD" PUZZLE

I REGIRET that two errors occurred in the puzzle given in the December Journal. The first small word in the first part should have been announced as necessary to find twenty times instead of twelve. Then, it was stated that the names of the five successful boys would be printed in the February number; I should have said the March issue.



At the oven scorch your face, Have the stove jest 'becoming !' Fix up' something 'good to vat,' 'Company is coming.'"

A good soup lends satisfaction to the remainder of a finner.

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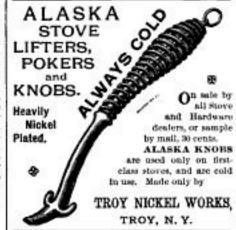
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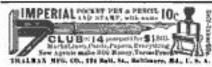
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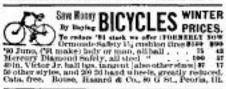
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#### WHAT MAKES LITERARY SUCCESS?

By JESSIE BENTON FREMONT DADGREES OF HOSE THOMAS IL BENTON



WHEN A VV young quiringly to you with faith that literary success must follow good effort, how can you discourage? How can you brush away the happy, foolish illusions of youth? The more you

know, the more you pity and pro-tect that butter-

fly-down of pleased ignorance which cannot outlast the strong handling of real life. All too soon the morning vision will be ended, but you let some one else spoil the bright wings of innocent faith and hope.

A S you think of the inevitable distilusionment you ask yourself, "What, after all, does make literary success?" Certainly set merit alone. There is a long list of great names that walted and struggled in vain for recognition until they cause before the public and so were made known and appreciated. The public is the grand jury of literature. But how to get before it? There's the rub. Great names come to mind. We know their early discouragements as well as their later successes. To go no further back than recent days we know for how long Thackeray tried in vain to find a publisher, and in Loudon, for his "Vanity for how long Thackersy tried in value to find a publisher, and in Loudon, for his "Vanity Falr." And the manuscript of "The Datch Republic" was returned to Motley by Murray—the great, the experienced Murray himself—as "not of interest enough" for their house to publish,—backly for Motley, who published it for himself, and so resped its profits as well as its honors. It is amusing to rend the request from Murray for the "privilege of publishing" Motley's next book.

BUT that ordeal by publisher has to be gone through before the real jury, the public, can be reached, and many of the most experienced publishers make curious blunders. Even in my limited personal experience I have seen some such mistakes on the part of recognized experts.

recognized experts.

A charming woman of our circle of friends was threatened with entire loss of fortune from a lawsuit, prolonged and disheartening. Her one resource meantime was her thorough knowledge of the French language—not the Ollendorfish French, but the graceful living language as spoken and written by French society and writers. "I cannot teach it," she laughed. "If I tried teaching I think I would become a jibbering idiot, and might kill my class, but I can translate; people want loss of novels, and through friends in Paris I can get advance sheets of the best writers." And so she made an exquisite translation of a so she made an exquisite translation of a novel by Dandet. Longfellow himself tried enruestly to get her for this a publisher in Boston, but failed, as did another family friend in New York, Mr. Samuel Barlow, a man known for his sure and refined discrimination in backs in music and in all that delights the in books, in music, and in all that delights the entitivated mind. But neither could be suc-ceed in New York any better than Longfellow in Boston. Even with such sponsors, the risk was declined because "Dander was unknown."

was declined because "Dander was unknown,"
Then I took the handsome clear copy to a
great boase and was net with the same
answer, but Degged for a fair reading. The chief
of the house was a pleasant, clever man, and
told me be had a friend who read it with him;
hoth of them were charmed not only by Dandet's writing, but with the free, graceful rendering into beautiful English of the beautiful
French. "For ourselves, we found the story
fascinating, but author and translator were
both unknown, and it is not the kind of
French novel our public expect."

"Then give them some better," I targed.

"But that would be taking a risk," was the
answer; "it might not pay."

"But that would be taking a risk," was the answer; "it might not pay."

"We usey make a mistake," be continued.

"Our house refused Blanche Howard's 'One Summer, and she has oude \$17,000 on it." Lippineett "took the risks," for our brave little friend, and secured for himself the most profitable as well as the most true and graceful of translators, while for her it proved the incommendation of the second for some security with for come she needed for some years until, with for-tune restored, she could declare "I will never read, or write anything at all for the rest of my days.

my days."

And James Fields, of Boston, after reading both manuscript and printed things by Bret Harte, returned them to me with a note I sent to Mr. Harte. "Your young friend fails to interest (!) He is not piquiant enough for the renders of the "Atlantic." In a few years the "Atlantic." wrote of his merits, and I maker think few people have found that Mr. Harte "fails to interest."

But the unknown writer must clear that burrier of the publisher before reaching an audience. Prisoilly chance helps some, but I do think merit alone has small weight. Once launched, and seeling the vital force of minds

launched, and seeling the vital force of minds in sympathy, the way is clear; then merit tells.

A ND among the surest causes of success I A should put as chief the touching some responsible nerve to which the public answer because it is their case. A taste of true love can always win its way, for that gets reflected (more or less brokenly) in most fives. But even greater success comes to books that treat of what is vital to humanity in its strengle for of what is vital to humanity in its struggle for or what is vital to summing in its straggle for life here, its yearning to understand the life hereafter. It was the sympathy with the poor and helpless, the instinct of justice, that made the wonderful success of "Uncle Tom's

made the wonderful success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" throughout the world. And, again, pity and revolt against injustice and oppression have toole a living book of "Ramona."

Sympathy with the oppressed is the governing cry of the day—whether oppressed by the hard conditions of poverty, or hard laws, or want of just administration of law, everywhere we feel the stirring of that active sympathy which colds by enforcing justice. Blumdering, halting, creating fresh evils while removing the old, still it is better than the stagnation of hopeless endurance. "Slukespeare would not be what he is to us had he not found ten thousand minds capable of comspeare would not be what he is to us had he not found ten thousand minds enpuble of com-prehending and commenting him; "and from lesser minds we see the writer filtering through curiously differing layers of minds and making clear the vague thought and wish for the better life.

WHEN the great public takes up a book that gives living form to the pathos of plain lives suffering under injustice, they interpret it in comy ways; but a singularly just instinct leads to the one conclusion that there is a wrong and it must be righted. And in many ways new forces are set to work. Such writers have had inspired foresight. Led such writers have that inspired foreight. Led to it by an unselfish compassion and sense of right which crities may not see, but which poes surely to the hearts of plain people—they feel the meaning—and their feeling grows to action. Wide and far goes the power of such writing. It is like the parable of the sower and the seed, and brings results according to the ground on which it fails. If it is only the comfort of recognition, of comprehension, to some sad soni, help and strength have been given, a divine privilege.

T would have warmed the heart of "H. H." A. to have nest what I came upon one morning here. Walking on the order limits of the town, where houses were few but orange groves many, I saw a commonplace but interesting group; an elderly man wheeling a buby in its carriage, a larger child treating beside. He had stopped to comfort the little one, who had been frightened by a dog running past, and the little yellow head was close held to the grandfather's white beard, with such gentle, such patient little endearments that it touched me, as coming from one of his age and rugged appearance. Some flowers I had been galbering diverted the haby's thoughts to pleasure. I saw the man was a soldier and, I thought, French. Proudly he answered, "Ach, no! German." "But a soldier, yes." A stiff leg told of real service. Children and man were both dressed in the blue cotton stuffs of south Europe, and thrift and neatness marked the small group. The man had a delightful to have met what I came upon one mornsouth Europe, and thrift and neatness marked the small group. The man had a delightful look of composure and content. It was quite-cient that he took his life as he had taken his military duties—to be gone through with cheerfully and without question. He was only part of a great organization, and did his allotted task as best he could, not with the questioning and discontent which wastes strength and hinders others. hinders others.

I knew the neighborhood, and got from the men at work some oranges which pleased the little ones and made the smiling grandfather open out to me as we moved slowly under the grateful shade of the old, time-sensored

pepper trees.
Yes, it is a prenty baby. The mother she left it with me. The girl is a good girl and kind, and works well in the house and helps. with the hoy. But baby loves grandpa beet, and when the telegram came from Mexico to say that he had the fever and would die. I say to my daughter, 'Go. I will take care of baby and the boy, and the house and garden. But go. You may never see your Instead again. You see he was a railroad engineer, and he had a good offer to go to Mexico. He did want to find work here. But when a man is poor he must go where the money is. And my daughter she went and stayed with him. Now she can come back, for he is dead.

"When she gets back she will say again,
'Futher, let us go back to the old home.' Het
sisters they never wanted to go back. They
got married to Americans, and live in Nebraska. But always my daughter thinks of the home in Alsace."

She has the German beart," I said, " and her baby has the German blue eyes like corn-fluwers. Is its name Greichen?" I ventured

" No, a stranger name, Ramona." "Ramona?" I exclaimed.

Ramona?" I exclaimed. Yes, Ramona (the blue eyes smiled up at its My daughter read the name in a book some friend loaned to her, I think. which some friend loaded to her, I think.
She anid; 'Father, this is the story of a good,
poor girl. She lost her home too, then, because she was poor; strong men and the hard
law pushed ber life about. She had many
sorrows. I will name my baby for her,
'Ramona."
And "Ramona" it was, and is!

#### THE TALENT OF READING WISELY

BY SHEAN FERIMORE COOPER. DACOUTER OF JAMES PENJMINE COOPER

(Wester in the laterant of the Giror Pricedly Society)



VERY period of time brings e-pecial duties. Every gift of provi-dence brings with it especial responsibilities connected with that The American people

have been endowed to a larger extent than any other nation with one great talent. There are very few excep-tions to the general rule that all can read. We are very proud of our spelling book. We are not a little conceived, perhaps, over our school renders. But let us pause occasionally to ask ourselves if we are succerely thankful for this

renders. But let us pause occasionally to ask ourselves if we are sincerely thankful for this great blessing—the ability to read. That this talent with which a gracious Providence has endowed our people should be considered by all a very great blessing, there can be no doubt. All that is most noble, most beautiful, most instructive in the writings of high genius, of learned minds, of devout souls, lies open before us, thanks to the art of printing.

But here on earth the wheat and the tares must continue to grow in the same field until the great final judgment. Thus, while the worthy printing press has bestowed such precious blessings on the human race, there is no important agent among us to-day so actively, so incressently working for evil, as the unworthy printing press. Where one really good book is printed, fifty volumes, large or small, evil in their tendencies, are daily scattered to the four winds of heaven, their pages more or less tainted with weak folly, whicked precept, presumptuous infidelity, degrading impurity.

In such a state of thines every Christian

impority.
In such a state of things, every Christian In such a state of things, every Christian woman is, of accessity, thrown upon her personal responsibility. To each one of its reading may become a blessing or a curse, securding to the use we make of this talent cantrusted to us. Let us then reject what is evil, and choose what is good. No more eleverness should lead us to read a doubtful book. No display of genius, however brilliant, should allure us to open a volume whose pages are unclean. A book whose governl character is one of irreverent sceptioism should be shauned for conscience sake. Let it be remembered that a book positively evil in its tendencies is a great and dangerous enemy; no poison more deadly than that contained in a wicket book—it is poison to the body, and to the soul it is a —it is poison to the body, and to the soul it is n poison even more fatal. Nny, even the thousand

poison even more fatal. Nay, even the thousand wask and trusby volumes scattered about our homes are not without danger. If read to any extent, they weaken the mind, and eneryate the character. One count be in a healthy condition when feeding on froth.

Some years ago a venerable woman, the widow of a farmer, who in her early life had been nurse to two generations of the same family, was sitting in her little parlor. A book lay on the table near her. "Have you read this book, nurse?" naked a young girl drinking tea at the farm-house.

ing tea at the farm-house.

"No, dear; I do not allow myself to read all that is printed," was the gentle answer.

Well would it be for all of us if we carried out the same conscientions rule of this wise nurse. In fetion, let us read only what has been written by the best pens. In poetry, let us shun all that is tainted with evil terdencies. In the newspaper, let us throw aside whatever spreads before us details of shameful crime.

Works of fiction, tales of all kinds, no matter how wild, how ridiculously unnatural, how intensely silly, have an especial attrac-tion for uneducated hops and girls. But, size! the novels and newspaper stories which full into the hands of young girls working in factories and shops are too often entirely flooded with folly, too often tainted with evil. Not with folly, too often tainted with evil. Not long since a young girl from a country parish went to seek work in a large town. At the end of six months she wrote to her old home, boasting that she had "a wine-colored sike dress trimmed with lace," and also that sike had read seventy novels in three months! This young girl worked a sewing-matchine for a living. The names of those seventy novels were a duriosity. They were all of the lowest class, dime novels and sensational stories, made up of cheap trush. made up of cheap trash,

Works of fiction of high character are im-proving rending. But the passion for common liction may become almost as dangerous as dram-drinking.

In many cases an inexperienced young girl cannot be expected to make a good choice of rembing. And this is one of the points where a true friend can be of great assistance to a young person. Let us inquire with loving in-terest of the young people under our charge what books and papers they are reading. Let us cantion them carnestly against trushy reading. Let us lend them to seek the advice of some older and wiser friend when in doubt as to the character of a book or paper. Let us lend them to seek suggestions in the same way as regards reading which shall be both way as regards reading which stand to com-improving and pleasure for their lossers bourn. Blography, travel, the very best works of fic-tion, the less of poetry, afford much material to make a choice of good reading for our young

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#### PAINTING IN WATER COLOR

SECOND PAPER

STUDIES IN FLOWERS



HE most favorite subster-color painters has always been flowers, whether merely for the sake of their own beauty and

for the sake of the excellent practice their reproduction affords, as a means of gaining the greater skill necessary for higher branches of art. They can be treated in many ways. As simple studies, as pictures with necessories and background, or from a decorative point of view, realistically or conventionally.

To the beginner I would advise starting To the beginner I would advise starting with faithful and conscientious studies of flowers, singly or in groups, whatever one's ultimate ambition; they will not only serve as useful lessons at the time, but if anything like truthful representations are obtained, should be carefully preserved as invaluable for future reference, when the flower itself is such as for the moment entitionable. As perhaps for the moment unattainable. An artist cannot have her portfolio too full of such studies, for sooner or later their value will be proved over and over again. With this view in mind, make no mere impression-ist sketch—which of course in its way is well enough—but carefully observe not realize the growth and drawing of flower, leaf and stem. Try to reproduce them exactly, particularly noticing the manner in which the flower grows out of the stalk; the number of petuls, their armagement; the grouping of the leaves, their shape and peculiarities; no detail should escape notice, nor be deemed not worth representing.

BEFORE so much as touching pencil to paper, it is well to thoroughly study the subject. Then commence the drawing, sparing no pains to make it accurate. First get the general direction, proportion and groupings; then go over the whole, verifying it, and sup-plying the detail, as delicately and truthfully as possible. This being finished satisfactorily, the painting may be started, but the drawing should be continually improved with every stroke of the brush. Get the form of the flowers by blocking in the shadows and dark markings first, working sharply and clearly, but avoiding hard edges and outlines; observe how softly the shadows blend off in the model. There are no bared lines in nature, but always graceful curves, and the tender melting of one tone into another,

HAVING allowed this first painting to become perfectly dry, proceed to blot in the local color of the flowers. This requires some skill, and a light, dainty touch, for the local color is by no means a flat wash. On the contrary, strive to get the same variety of tint into the study as there assuredly is in the or-iginal, if only the student has the eyes to see it. For the word west the kindent like some he of For the most part the highest lights can be of the paper, left untouched, and most carefully preserved; sometimes, when the study is al-most finished, it may be necessary to run a very pale wash over them to subtae them slightly, but with beginners a want of sufficient con-trast in light and shade is a very common fault. Endeavor to match the color of the model correctly at first, in order to avoid working over a tint more than is absolutely necessary, for in so doing the maskilled or inexperienced are very apt to lose the purity and transparency which is one of the chief charms of water color. At the same time-always with a due regard to the preservation of brilliancy—noften the edges where needful, blending them by means of delicate half-tones. darkening or subduing by adding color, or regaining lights by gently removing superflu-ous paint with a wet brush and blotting paper. In order to beighten the effect always have some part of the study entirely in shadow; this enhances the value of the lights, strengthens the whole, and obviates the flat, uninteresting, all-over-alike appearance often presented by otherwise conscientious work.

FEW words about the coloring of the A leaves. In reply to the question often asked as how to mix pretty and netistic greens, the following suggestions will doubtless prove helpful. For lights, mix cobult and yellow other; lemon yellow and black; chrome yel-low, emerald green and raw or barnet stepna. Other good combinations are indigo and fu-dian yellow; Prussian blue and raw or burnt sienna; indigo and the siennas with, perhaps, a touch of Indian yellow; indigo and cadmium.

#### OIL PAINTING FOR BEGINNERS

By INA L. ALLEN,



QUESTION often asked is: "Can I learn to paint with-out a teacher?" In reply, we might quote the words of an artist of noie; "We place too much stress upon what the moster can do for us. After all, we have to learn to see for corseives. and to put down with our own hands what we see,"

In learning to paint, do not try to go too fast; commence by learning to mix your colors, and to do this, select simple subjects until you begin to know something about composition, light and shade, and harmony of colors.

composition, light and shade, and harmony of color.

The outfit need not be expensive, though the best materials should always be purchased, as they are cheaper in the end. An easel of some kind is newseary, and where it can be afforded, one having the rack movement is to be preferred, especially in painting large pieces. The enabl stick can be made of any smooth stick; it should be about half an inch in diameter, with a pad on the end that rests on the canvas, while the other end is held in the left hand; this is a rest for the

rests on the canvas, while the other end is held in the left hand; this is a rest for the right hand, and is necessary when painting small objects, or when steadiness is required. The palette should be large, and light in weight, and should be kept well offer; the paint ought never to be allowed to dry apon it. If properly taken care of, it will improve If properly taken care of, it will improve

The polette knife is sometimes used to mix colors, and sometimes for applying the point upon the curvas. The blade should be flexi-ble, and when wern thin by use it should be

kept only for laying on the colors, as it will do the work better than a new knife. Canvas can be obtained of any first-class dealer in artists' materials, mounted on stretch-ers, ready for use; or for beginners, academy

ers, ready for use; or for beginners, academy beard is cheaper, and very good for practice; this coroes in sheets, and may be cut any size desired. Protty little decorative panels may be made of various kinds of polished wood, letting the wood answer for a background, With regard to colors, amateurs often fall into the error of thinking that the indiscriminate use of paint will help to counterbalance their inefficiency, and aid them in making fine pictures. Accordingly, they load their color-boxes with colors they will never use, or had better never use. On this point, perhaps, no two artists entirely agree, and a color regarded by one as indispensable, by another no two artists entirely agree, and a color re-garded by one as indispensable, by another will not be admitted on the palette. The best course to follow, therefore, seems to be to keep the palette as simple as possible, and to exchew-all colors that have a generally bad reputa-tion. Among such are the chromes, which turn dark with age, and should not be used except for decorative purposes, where person-nency is not of importance. The lakes and carraine are enticing to the inexperienced on account of their brilliancy, but theirs is a flecting beauty, all being unreliable, with the exception of the madder lake, which should be classed with the madders rather than the be classed with the machiers rather than the lakes. The simplest colors, if rightly handled, will produce effects quite as powerfully bril-liant, yet entirely permanent; it is folly, therefore, to confuse one's self by a great variety of colors.

If there is one point that needs to be empha-dzed and re-emphasized, it is that color effects are obtained by judicious contrasts, and not by certain formulas for mixing paints. Pic-torially speaking, no color when taken indi-ridually, can be called either pretty or ugly. "The dullest mad color, if in its right place, is charming, while the most delicate mauve, it in the wrong place, is hideous."

One of the greatest nestakes of the novice is crofity in mixing tints of green. Blue and yellow make green, but this green is never used in a picture until it is toned by certain other resident. other colors. The zinobers are recommended for early practice, as they present fewer difficulties in this respect.

culties in this respect.

Beginners expect, too, that the white paint they lary is ready for use. Silver white, the best for general use, must have a little rose machiner added to make pure white. Again, white objects, as flowers, are seldem so white but that some yellow must be added. The yellow generally used is yellow other, or lemon yellow.

Blank is an extremely useful alument in

Black is an extremely useful pigment in experienced hands, being constantly added, when mixing edors for the purpose of funing don't their crudity,

We may make it a peneral rule never to use We may make it a general rule herer to use colors as they come from the takes. Other-wise our finds will not agree with those of Nature, our infullible guide, for all her colors are toned by the atmosphere through which we see them. This fact of the existence of an atmosphere is the cause of our laving so much toning to do on the palette.

# HELP IN SYOUR OWN WORK

Under this heading I will be glad to answer every month questions relating to Art and Art work. MAUDE HAYWOOD.

Entrica F.-You will find advice about painting a and in sits in the September number of the JOUKNAL. H. J. J.—The work is an English publication; yeu ought to be able to obtain it through any large book-sellor.

S. M. D.—In painting on silk or volvet, use fresh spirits of terpentine with the oil paints, in order to pre-vent them spreading.

PROBLECT The flars are documed before being nade up. I am alread you will find this kind of patte-ng very passety paid in the ordinary way.

G. J. V.—It is never safe to altempt to decorate china that has been used. The black spots were protectly caused by gross baying permeable the glass.

E. B.—I do not chick the cold can possibly best off or untercolor patietings, but if the oil putiets are once al-lowed to become fracen in the taken they will be ren-dered unders.

AMAYRICH—(f) I will be glad to give some articles on tapacity painting if more of my readers write and ask me for them. (2) A specially prepared medium is used with the dyes.

43. f., B.—The designs that yest speak of should be submitted to the manufacturers of such guests. In cetter to be receptable, they must be original, and thoroughly practical.

F. P. W., L. H., H. M. G., C. R., and others.—The pyrography culties are new obtainable through the principal dealers in art materials in New York and other cities. Write effects to them for information as to price and other particulars.

STABLING—(I) A series of articles on water color intended to be trengerelessive in character was commonwed in the Jaconty buttleff of the JOHNAL OF TO make cardinal ret, mix vermillon and crimien lake. Bose consider answers to rose plak. For deep started use sanitet lake.

M. L. S.—In painting oranges, use the cadminums, new umber and lemon yestow. For a particularly rich green yest may talk yellow endmions with testigo, or with Antwerp time if a brighter almels is needed. This mixture is not usually advised, because cadmium is nather expensive to use in this way.

Lattix E.—By all means draw all you can by your-self mail the opportunity course for taking lessons. Perhaps you may find some helpful advice in the Hints on Drawing for Baginaces' given is the Julia-Nat, last April, and in the "Suggestions for Flower Studies" in the May number. They were especially intended for cases like putris.

P. B. T.—(1) The German colors may be used upon French or American ware. (2) This question is no ulde to be assumed here. The general rule may be given that colors having gold or iron as their respective bases should not be solved one with the other. (3) Nearly all the colors may be used for tisting, but some are easier in lay on than others.

O. D. F.—You have been wonderfully successful in having obtained to much remainemitte work. I would advise you to take lessons in pasted intheir than water-color pointing. Under the circumstances it will be more beeful to you, and with a good knowledge of crayes drawing, yet will find it emigeratively easy to master. Certainly, if possible, you should learn to draw from this.

Aw Inconance—For merely paleting a spray of dateles in cells on the portions, a very small catch would be treebed. Two or three medium and small-shoot breabes, a wooden paletic, and of colors, silver orbits, yellow chrones, Antwerp blan, coloub, two under, res-sidents, yethor ochre and Srory black would be found ampty sufficient. Mix the points with feesh spirits of torposition.

G. A.—It is against our rules to recommend private teachers or studies. Try to get some photographer to give you lessons in re-banching if you do not wish to gue to the school you name; the meliad is learned very quickly. I can hardly advise you as to the other. Try to find out the probabilities of your getting such a position, and iss requirements, before spending your money on the extra teaching.

M. B. B.—If you have experience in water-color painting, very few lessons—say from six to twelve-supit to give you a pullident knowletge of claim pulls-ing for you to containe the work by yourself. After as to the outift, and other hints useful for a beginner were given in the Johnnan of March, 1861. The price for firing varies according to the size of the piece, from feu cents upwards.

Mas. H. M.—(i) I never beard of any similar com-plaint to yours about editors of a good make. Baw stema usually keeps particularly well. Possibly the effective or the piace where you keep the patter, may be the cause of the trouble. (2) The deluces can be remaded by varnishing the pictures, but the should not be done until some months after they are finished. The proper varnish to use is either capal or martie.

Mass, L. R.—(1) I am not account topic of smalls.

Mass, L. R.—(1) I am not acquainted with "arrasene pointing" under that some, but imagine you mean the work usually known as "Koresington Painting." For this a large bank pur is the best affining to coarse pen will answer the purpose. (2) You may use ells intend with inspention engagement although on a principle, ambruidery is more satisfied than pointing of any kind for the decoration of this class of groots.

KATHEYN-The eartheowers places most be theroughly sixed before publicing upon k. A Scotch terrier is of a somewhat surely excep, shading to absorb white in the lightest parts. Mix raw similar, raw sixina, and yeshew order, each separately, with white, adding a little levely black where k may be precessed to modify them in hore. These three enters, with purhaps a fittle burnt steam in places, and with some could need all the cooler half-tones, will give the major of time required.

R. R.—I cannot possibly say what colors should be used in an exam scree, without knowing the conditions of light and atmosphere. If you know about the sky, you could not to have so much difficulty with the water, because the same colors are reflected in the sea, although usually becoming greater in lone, asterbally although usually becoming greater in load, especially near land, or in rough weather. A good plan would be be study the catering of some good sea pieces, or, better still, paint direct from haters.

Epp<sub>1</sub> W.—The binas on volvet pointing in the November number of the Joë RNAL were written especially for you and for some others sending similar questions. A good, rich red is obtained by mixing crimion take with scarfer vormilion. I think that as you cames take (caste, that a good handbook would be hedged to you in mixing the colors. Experiment for yourself spail you assumed in hindriching the shades on a color on each, and do not be too distributful of your cown powers.

Mass L. M.—(1) Your question is rather an odd one. It is best to aim for the most artistic, rather than the latest method of relieving a pertinit head. A qualitational proving the for the picture of a young girl is to put in a slightly bester and gradied background of neutral tones, and to paint her name surves, belind the head, in rather large, artistic lettering, keeping it, hourse express white and in the property surface of the force of the first in a little prepared lieseed oil before communicing the second painting, (3) It is not absolutely necessary to variable a finished picture. Many artists prefer not to do so.

E. S. S.—(II All the colors which are sold in tubes for china political are prepared with flox, and R is not necessary to necessary to necessary to necessary to necessary to necessary to work over color that has been already fired. (I) Jenels are negligible in with a proper connect, and need a very light firing as otherwise they would nect in the kitn, being made of class. It is therefore best in give them a special firing after all the rest of the decoration is completely floided.



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#### TABLE MANNERS OF CHILDREN



E pleasure of a meal may be greatly enhanc-ed or entirely spoiled by the behavior of the children who are present. In most bouse-holds children come to the table with their elders, and, whether it is necessary or not, they should always do so at least at the first two

meals of the day. They learn the usages of good society far more easily and quickly by imitation than by precept, and can be taught what to do and what to avoid without the necessity for the constant repetition of "Do this," or "Do not do that," which is so tiresome to both parent and child.

CHILDREN should be provided with a knife, CHILDREN should be provided with a knife, fork and spoon of a size suitable to the grasp of the tiny hands. It is as absurd to expect them to manage the larger implements skillfully and gracefully as it would be to expect them to work with the full-sized tools of the mechanic. As accidents will happen even to children of a larger growth, it is well to provide bibs, and to lay a napkin over the tablecloth to receive chance scraps of food that may be sent astray by a missirected stroke. Except with very young children, a tray should not be permitted, as it encourages habits of carelessness by making the result of no consequence. The most dainty bib is made of a fringed doily with one corner turned over under the chin, and furnished with strings. A chair of proper height is indispensable for a young child, to give it full command of its plate.

O'NE of the first lessons should be to take O's of the first lessons should be to take liquids noiselessly from the side of the spoon. This does not seem to be an easy accomplishment, judging from the small number of persons who possess it. Another should be to keep the lips closed when eating solids, to avoid the disagreeable noise that sometimes accompanies the action. Bread to be eaten with soup or milk should be laid at the left of the plate, and broken with one hand only. Meat plate, and broken with one hand only. Meat must be finely cut and eaten slowly; vegetable food requires even more mastication than meat, food requires even more mastication than meat, as it must be thoroughly mixed with the saliva to insure proper digestion. It is better to help children to small quantities and to re-plenish the plate than to give too large a por-tion at once. When there is a decided dislike to any article of food, only a mouthful or two should be given at one time, and repeated when opportunity offers till the taste is ac-ouired.

WHEN the chair is comfortable the child W should be required to sit straight on it, keep still and not to put its chows on the table. It is hard for the restless little ones to be quiet; this should be insisted upon as a matter of discipline. The polite request and the gracious expression of thanks should always be required. To see things, that we connect have quired. To see things that we cannot have and to do without them cheerfully is one of the lessons that we must learn as we grow older, and children should be taught to practice it. They soon find that there are some things that cannot be given to them, and sub-mit to the restriction without complaint.

CHILD should never be scolded at the A table. If any reproof is to be given it should be conveyed by a gentle word or look. If it needs to be further admonished the rebuke can be given in private. Children should be encouraged to take part in the conrersation at the proper time, but not to intrude versation at the proper time, but not to intrude themselves into it; nor to interrupt when their elders are speaking. A child's development may be greatly assisted by its being taught properly to express its ideas. Its little remarks should be listened to as kindly and courteously as those of a guest. Nothing is more terrible to a sensitive child than ridicule; it is felt all the more acutely because there is no ability to retaliate in kind. It is a weapon which must be very judiciously employed not to wound the feelings.

THE hours during which the family gathers A around the dining table should be the happlest in the day. This is the time to air family jokes, to tell pleasant stories and give interesting bits of news or information. Per-fect neatness and tidiness of dress should be

plainest surroundings.

The gentle courtesies of life must be learned in childhood; no experience of after years will give ease and self-possession at all times Habits of politeness must be acquired so early as to become a second nature, or they will full in some unguarded moment of passion or in-ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL.

#### DAINTY SCHOOL LUNCHEONS

BY ELIZABETH H. SHELLEY



HILDREN love dainty things just as much as grown people do, and mothers will discover that a dainty lunch basket will help to cultivate in either girl or boy the refinement which every true mother wishes her child to possess. Children are apt to be sensi-

Children are apt to be sensi-tive, and do not like in the presence of their schoolmates to open a lunch basket that is not attractively arranged. Besides this, children grow very tired during school bours and if their luncheon is not tastily put up in a clean napkin and made appetising it is apt to come home untouched. It is hoped that the sug-gestions offered in this article may be of some assistance to mothers, though they lay no claim to originality, being simply the results of practical experience and observation.

LMOST all children like cake and pie, and A LMOST all children like cake and pie, and cake and pie are accordingly, put into too many baskets as the staple lunch. Is it possible that this constant feeding of cake and pie to our children may really be thought of as assisting in laying the foundation of the proverbial indigestion, the national malady of our country, and that it is not all to be laid, as it is assually attributed, to the door of hot bread? Let a piece of cake or pie be sent as an adjunct to the lunch, but by all means see that the crust of the pie is light and wholesome, and the cake not rich. Small, nicely-cut sandwiches, wrapped in a serviette to prevent wiches, wrapped in a serviette to prevent them from getting dry. These, of course, must be more substantial for our sturdy boys. This be more substantial for our sturdy boys. This for one day: for another, bread and butter and a hard-boiled egg, varied by olives, a little preserve, or a piece of cheese. Plain cookies or graham crackers are nice to make out with. Below is given a recipe for "Scotch tarts"— outmeal crackers; these are very little trouble to make, are inexpensive, and if kept in a tin will remain crisp for months.

SCOTCH TARTS—One pound oatment, one-SCOTCH TARTS—One pound oatment, onehalf pound flour, quarter pound lard or
drippings, quarter pound grunulated sugar, one
tablespoonful of baking powder, a small teaspoonful of salt. Mix the oatment and the flour
with the baking powder and salt sifted in it,
and the sugar together. Melt the lard, and
pour a beaten egg in it; then add this to the
dry ingredients, using sufficient cold water to
make the whole into a stiff paste. Now roll a
piece of the paste to about the thickness of a
dollar, cut it into rounds with a small cutter,
and bake on a large tin in a moderately quick
oven until nicely browned. When quite cold
put away in a tin box until needed for use.

CUP of custard made with one whole egg A to each cup of milk, or one egg divided between two caps as preferred, and either baked or steamed, makes a nourishing lunch. Sweeten and flavor with lemon, vanilla or nutneg, according to the taste of the children. If baked in the oven, be careful to set the cups in a real of water to present the custard from in a pan of water to prevent the custard from breaking. Any kind of fresh fruit in season is wholesome for lunch, provided it is perfectly ripe and sound, and at times when not obtain-able a little canned fruit in a jelly glass may

NOTHER wholesome appetizer, and one that when tried proves a general favorite, is a Norwegian dish, made with sago and fruit juice after the recipe below; a little bottle or cream put into the lunch basket to serve with this is a great improvement. Fruit Sago—Draw the juice from a pound of any kind of fruit—red currants, raspberries, blackberries, plants, and granes are especially, nice for the of fruit—red currants, raspectives, blackberries, plums and grapes are especially nice for the purpose—strain it off and add water to make the quantity one quart; put this in an agate sancepan, and when it boils add four benging tablespoonfuls of small sage which has been well washed; stir this over the fire until it thickens and all the grains are clear, which will be in from ten to fifteen minutes; then sweeten to taste and fill into jelly glasses.

#### FOR THE CHILDREN'S MEDICINE

BY LAUREL

HOSE housekeepers who possess an oldfashioned elockense about two feet high by one foot broad, or a trifle smaller, can turn it to good account in the capa-city of a medicine closet. It should be first well cleaned and then revarnished or gone over with furniture polish on the outside. Inside over the open glass front to hide the bottles, which would not look very artistic showing through the glass, hang or tack a silk curtain of some pretty contrasting color. Now for the shelves. In a case of the stated dimensions, one or two shelves can be made accord-ing to the height of the bottles used.

For two shelves make four cleats about one-half-inch square, and tack to place on the in-side of the case, being careful not to split either. Take some pieces of hard woodabout enter. Take some poeces of hard woodabout one-half inch thick and fit into the case as tightly as possible so as to leave no crevices. Tack or glue each shelf to its clears and, if thought necessary, two small blocks can be placed under each shelf at the back.

Fasten to the wall in some convenient place with screws and, if liked, brackets can be placed below in imitation of a shelf. This makes a very desirable place to keep the medi-

cines which every bousekeeper should have handy in case of emergency.

In the absence of an old clockcase, such a closet could be made by a cabinet-maker at a small cost, and decorated to suit the taste.

Bottles should be tightly corked and plainly marked; pills and powders put in neat boxes, labeled; liniments and outward applications kept on a separate shelf.



#### PUTTING BABY TO SLEEP.

PUTTING BABY TO SLEEP.

MAY I say a word about "Putting Bables to Sleep?"
I have beought up eight children, and made it a rule when the dred one came, to have a little bed for it, and not have it seems to have a little bed for it, and not have it seep with me. Doo't every mother know the thred, weary freding they have in the morning after baby has been resilies and nursing all night?

Now, baby would rest much better in its own little nest than it would in your arms, mothers. I know how hard it is to put the dear little one out of our arms, but try it, and see if it is not better for you both. Take it up and nurse it when you go to bed, and when adoes hay it back on its own little pilose, and if it should wake up in the small bears of the night sit and it has beelef wake up in the small bears of the night set and it is should wake up in the small bears of the night sit and put to fall makep with it in your arms, and never wake until time to get up, then your gotting up wakes the baby, and you have to get breakfast for "John" with it in your arms, or have it crying.

If Y. H.

#### THE CARE OF BOTTLE-FED BABIES.

PREFARE each meal when wanted, and this only at regular intervals. Dilute the milk with holling waiter, and never sweeten after the buby has bearied to take it freely. Never new what is left in the bottle, but clean at once, and set away ready for the next meal-time; should it need an extra cleaning, put in a handful of coarse sand or small pebties, and enough water to wet thoroughly, and shake for a few minutes; rirse, and you will have a clean, sweet bottle.

#### WASHING BABY'S SOCKS.

MAKE a strong such with rold water, let them lie in it about half an bour, riuse up and down, rub gently a little, riuse in rold water,—with only a little scap in the water,—wring (gently also) in a dry tower, and pull out evenly to dry.

#### A HINT FOR OTHER HOUSEWIVES

A HINT FOR OTHER HOUSEWIVES

MIDS. H. A. J. has my sympathy. Having tried all
the staffs recommended by as many different
people, via., alum powdered, borax and segar, insect
powder, pennyoyal oil, cedar oil, and "reach food," I
limitly tried Paris green. It is effectual, but dangerous.
A large bouseholder hold me that lobseco steeped until
the tea was strong was a good remedy. I procured
some staffs and herves from a choise or grover, and made
a very strong decochion. A brush—loug-hundled round
brush—was used, and by thoroughly brushing over all
crevices, and in fact over all the places they frequented,
I am comfortable. To see a reach now is unusual. Of
course, the brushing must occur often until the psets are
exterminated, when a theoreugh going over once a
work will prevent their returning. My bath room was
so individed with them that I distiled to use the bath. I
exist in a flat.

#### PREVENTING CHILDREN'S COLDS.

PREVENTING CHILDREN'S COLDS.

I HAVE a little boy five years old, and during these three years of motherbood I have learned some through through my own experience, which have become invaluable to me, and pertaps may be helpful to some young mother among the Joriawa. readers.

Although colds, both severe and serious, have prevailed in the neighborhood and community, our little one has had but one slight cold. This I attribute to one of here through:

1. The care I take of his diet, giving him only the food that is simple and nutritions, seeing that his dully habits are regular, and that the bestels are kept open.

2. For some time I have made it a rule to every marring give him a little bath, which have about one minute. Before changing the flammel shirt which he has worn at hight fir the one has be to seen during the day, I make ready the little cold, sall-water than—perhaps a quart of water and a tablespectuall of sail. I do not measure it. He learns over the bowl, and with my hand I golckip bathe his neck, cheek, and bark, finishing with a vigorous towel roth, until the little full cheek glows. I have some vascibles rindy, and take croated on my flager tips to barely grouse him over where I have some vascibles rindy, and take croated on my flager tips to barely grouse han over where I have been coldiged to omit it he has complained. The dash of cold vater accustoms the throat, cheek, and langs to the look, the sail is a toule, and the vasciline or eccon oil is an excellent preventive against cold. A physician of great prominence and success says an of rule after a half is no good as an overvout to resist the cold.

3. I have accustomed my boy, from infancy, to an out of doors every day, unless the state of weather positively forbade. When that is the case, and I have to keep him in all day, at least twice a day I open the windows, and let him have a good roup for a few minutes. The careries prevents taking cold, and the sid of the room is changed. A good breath of spice, fresh int, and a merry coup of this kl

beasing and discontent in a consequence.

I know,

When a child or any one takes cold, it can be "broken
up" if taken at once with the right measures—not by
dealing with drugs. From the same exception, physician
above referred to, and from my own experience. I have
hearned that druking hot water, as but as possible,
will broak up a cold, and it is sure to do it. Make it
into bemorate if more agreeable, and take it every
hour; if you can, remain in doors, and do not expose
yourself to changes of temperature.

#### BOYISH SUITS FROM BABY DRESSES

DOYISH SUITS FROM BABY DRESSES

OUR little man was three years old this fall; time for kill suits, grandma suit; and he did seem too old for his haby clothes. But there were all those dainly little wooken dresses made hat fall, with their short walses, only marrow have for collars, and everything about them "babyish." Oh, not they would not do at all this winter for our young man of three. We could not think of laying them aside, however iscarcely worn at all sand getting him a complete set of new suits, so out came the baby dresses.

They were found to be large enough about the neck and shoulders, and as the long skirts of last winter worn more just the right length for the shorter ones required for a three-year-old, the only difficulty was in the short wastes and sleeves.

This had we managed: The dresses that had sufficient material left for a belt, safter collar and cuffs, were altered first, and nor the others we purchased enough material of continesting colors to make these. The skirts were ripped off, and the wabets pleved down about two inches, and over this we firsteried a broad belt with fancy backle or resette of ribbon; the shortes were preced down with a fancy cuff to hide the seam, and broad safter collars, or fancy pointed or tum-over ones, replaced the baby here at the rock.

For some of the dresses, three strips of the same material were set on the waist, both front and back, to indicate hear-plates; others had a finish of marrow gill cond on waist and sheeves with fancy backle, were carefully weeked, and trimmed with ribbon beits, and deep collars and coffs of pointed ince, without fishess.

Thus, with very little expense, all the backy dresses of last winter (for best and everyted were viewered as were retained on the standevervital week were reserved.

without follows.

Thus, with very little expense, all the baby dresses of last winter (for best and everyday wear) were converted into buyish seits, and only one new kill, with farmy blouse and jacket, was required; and the little fellow looks quite as one and manly as though all the sum were purchased this winter.

PHERE E.

#### STIFF SHIRT-BOSOMS

Will come of the Journal renders please tell me how I can make my bushand's shirt-bosons, col-lars and cuffs really stiff and glosey. C. W. W.

#### A GUESTION ANSWERED

Mrs. Walker.—Get from the drugget a quarter of a pound of quastic clies. Put a handful in a pitcher and pound of quastic clies. Put a handful in a pitcher and pour in a quart of bedfing water. Let them sook for twenty-four hours, strain and use the uniter to wash the hair thoroughly. It aboubt be repended unes a week with children who are exposed to the danger feared,











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# EDITED BY MARY F. KNAPP

This Department will hereafter alternate each month with "Artistic Needlework," so that both of these branches of woman's handiwork may be distinctly and more fully treated.

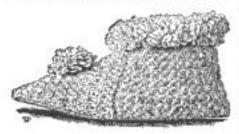
Both Departments are under the editorship of MISS KNAPP, to whom all letters should be sent, addressed to 20 Linden street, South Boston, Mass.

#### CROCHETED SLIPPER IN STAR STITCH

BY MINNIE E. SHERWOOD



ATERIALS: One and one-halt skeins of Germantown wool, bone crochet book. For a No. 4 sole, crochet a chain or eighty-four stitches; on this chain work ten rows of star stitch. Sew one of the short ends of this piece to the long side to shape the slipper; then sew it to the sole. Crochet three rows of loop stitch round the top



of the slipper, and catch the top of the border on the inside.

#### CROCHETED LOOP STITCH

Make a chain the desired length, put the hook through the second st, wind the wool twice around the forefinger of the left hand, and draw the wool through the second st; this gives two sitches on the hook. Draw the wool through these two. Put the hook through the next st. Repeat to end of chain; break the wool. Each row is the same. For the pompon, cruchet eight loop stitches into a ring of three stitches, work round and round, widening by working two loop stitches in each stitch of the preceding row.

## A PAIR OF GARTERS

THREE QUARTERS of a yard of silk clas-tic, and four brass rings. Covered in sin-gle crochet stitch with embroidery silk the same or contrasting color as the elastic. Take two



of the rings, placing one over the other; through these draw one end of the elastic and stitch it firmly down. Not more than an inch need be drawn through. Buttonhole stitch the other end of the clastic with embroidery slik. Now bring the end up through the rings, then over the edge of the top one, and down between the two. This forms a buckle by which the garter can be adjusted to any size by merely drawing or loosening the elastic through the rings. Finish with a bow of riboon at left of buckle.

#### A DAINTY HANDKERCHIEF CASE

By ALICE C. TILDES

THIS case is made of a piece of white silk, thirteen inches long and six inches wide. On this silk place a thin layer of wool

wadding and scatter over it a lit-tle perfumed powder, and line with a very light shade of green silk. On each end of the strip sew five small rings that have been croelisted over with white silk, and ince these

rings to-



gether with line white silk cond. Fold the case flat, so the bring will cross the center of the upper side, and decorate as in Ulustration.

#### AN EXCELLENT KNITTED QUILT

BY MARY A. WILLIAMSON

AST up 4 stitches, knit across plain, 2nd row—knit 2, over, knit 2, 3d row—knit 2, make 2 in next st, knit 2, 4th row—knit 3, make 2 in next st, knit 3, 6th row—knit 4 over, knit 4

8, make 2 in next st, knit 3. 6th row—knit 4, over, knit 4.
7th row—knit 4, make 2 in next st, knit 4.
8th row—knit 5, over, knit 5.
9th row—knit 5, make 2 in next st, knit 5.
10th row—knit 6, over, knit 6.
11th row—knit 6, make 2 in next st, knit 6.
12th row—knit 6, over, knit 1, over, knit 1, over, knit 1,

12th row-knit 6, over, knit 1, over, knit 1, over, knit 6,
13th row-knit 6, purl 5, knit 6.
14th row-knit 6, over, knit 2, make 2 in next st, knit 2, over, knit 6.
15th row-knit 6, purl 4, over, purl 4, knit 6.
16th row-knit 6, over, knit 4, make 2 in next st, knit 4, over, knit 6.
17th row-knit 6, purl 6, over, purl 6, knit 6.
18th row-knit 6, over, knit 6.
18th row-knit 6, over, knit 6.

19th row-knit 6, purl 8, over, purl 8, knit 6, 20th row-knit 6, over, knit 8, make 2, knit 8, over,

knit 6.
21st row—knit 6, purl 16,
over, purl 10, knit 6,
22d row — knit 6, over,
narrow, knit 8, make 2, knit
8, narrow, over, knit 6,
23d row—knit 6, knit 1,
purl 10, over, purl 10, knit
1, knit 6.

l, knit 6. 14, knii 6.

24th row—knit 6, over,
purl 1, narrow, knii 5, over,
knii 3, make 2, knii 3, over,
knii 5, narrow, purl 1, over,

25th row-knit 6, knit 2, purl 6, knit 1, purl 4, over, purl 4, knit 1, purl 6, knit 2, knit 6.

20th row-knit 6, over, purl 2, narrow, knit 2, narrow, over, purl 1, over, narrow, knit 2, narrow, cver, purl 1, over, narrow, knit 2, narrow, over, purl one, over, narrow, knit 2, narrow, purl 2, over, knit 6.

27th row-knit 6, knit 3, purl 4, knit 3, purl 4, over, purl 4, knit 3, purl 4, over, purl 4, knit 5, knit 6.

narrow, over, purl 3, narrow, narrow, over, purl 3, over, narrow, knit 2, naske 2 in next st, knit 2, narrow, over, purl 3, over, narrow, narrow, purl 3, over, knit 6.

20th row—knit 6, knit 4, purl two, knit 5, purl 4, over, purl 4, knit 5, purl 2, knit 4, knit 6.

30th row-knit 6, over, purl 4, narrow, over, purl 5, over, narrow, knit 2, make two in next st. knit 2, narrow, over, purl 5, over, narrow, parl 4, over, knit 6.

31st row-knit 6, knit 13, purl 8, knit 13, knit 8.

321 row-knit 6, over, parl 13, over, nar-row, knit 4, narrow, over, parl 13, over, knit 6, 321 row-knit 6, knit 15, parl 6, knit 15,

34th row-knit 6, over, parl 15, over, nar-row, knit two, narrow, over, parl 15, over,

35th row-knit 6, knit 17, purl 4, knit 17,

36th row-kuit 6, over, parl 17, over, narrow twice over, parl 17, over, kuit 6, 37th row-kuit 6, kuit 19, parl 2 together,

38th row—knit 6, over, parl 39, over, knit 6, 39th row—knit across.

40th row-knit 1, \*, over, narrow. Repeat 41st row-puri scross. 42d row-knit across.

43d row—part across.
43d row—a, knit 4, over; repeat.
45th row—a, knit 4, over; repeat.
45th row—knit 4, \*, over, part 1, over, knit

knit 2 together, knit I; repeat from star, knit 2 at the end.

47th row-part 2, part 2 together, \*, knit 3, purl 3; repent.

purl 3; repent.

48th row—knit 3, over, purl 3, over; repent.

48th row—purl one, purl 2 together, \*, knit
5, purl 3 together; repent from star.

50th row—knit across; bind off.
In the 3d row "make 2 in next st." You knit the st, and before slipping it off the needle knit another in the back part of the stitch, which is on the left-hand needle.

#### A NARROW CROCHETED EDGING

MAKE a chain of eight stitches ist row-1 s c in ôth at of ch, ch 3, 1 s

c in last st of ch.
2d row—ch 3, 1 s c under ch 3 of last row, ch 8, I ac under next ch 3, 5 d e under same ch 3

ch 3.
3d row—1 d e between each d e of last
row (yee will have 4 d c), ch 3, 1 s c under ch
3, ch 3, 1 s c under aux1 ch 3,
4th row—ch 3, 1 s c under eh 3, ch 3, 1 s c

under next ch 3, 5th non-Some as the 4th row.

till new—Hepeut from the Si Yaw.

#### HOW TO MAKE TABLE MATS

BY MARY F. KNAPP



AKE a chain of fifty three stitches, 1st row-1 single crochet in third stitch of chain, 1 se in such of next 50 stitches, 2 s c in the next stitch on the other side of the foundation chain, I a 49 stitches; fasten in

first se of this row; turn.

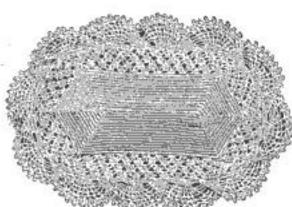
2d row—ch !, I single crochet in last se of last row, putting the hook in the back loop of the st, 2 s c in next st, 1 s c in each of next 47 stitches, 2 s c in the next stitch, 1 s c in the 48th stitch, 2 s c in the next stitch on the end, 1 s c in the next stitch, on the other side, 2 s c in the next stitch, on the other side, 2 s c in the next stitch. Fasten in first s c of this row; turn.

3d row—ch !, 1 s c in each of next 2 s c, 2 s c in the next, 1 s c in each of next 48 stitches, 2 s c in next st, 1 s c in each of next 2 stitches, 2 s c in next st, 1 s c in each of next 2 stitches, 2 s c in next st, 1 s c in each of next 2 stitches, 2 s c in next st, 1 s c in each of next 2 stitches, 2 s c in next st, 1 s c in each of next 2 stitches, 2 s c in next st, 1 s c in each of next 2 stitches. Fasten in first s c of this row; turn.

in each of next 2 students.

of this row; turn.

4th row—ch 1, one s c in each of next 3, two s c in fourth, 1 s c in each of next 48, 2 s c in next, 1 s c in each of next 3, two s c in next, at end, 1 s c in each of next 3, two s c in next, 1 sc in each of sext 3, two s c in next, 1 sc in each of next three; fasten as before. Continue of next three; fasten as before. Continue working in the same manner until you have 20 rows, being careful to always widen with 2 a c in one of the s c belonging to the last widening. For the border ch 6, miss 2 stitches, a c in



each of next 4 s c, \*, ch 5, miss 2, one s c in each of next 4, ch 5, miss 3, one s c in each of pext 4, repeat from star through the row;

2d row—ch 4, four d c under ch 6 of last row, ch 3, \*, 1 s c between first and second s c, 1 s c between second and third s c, ch 3, 4 d c under ch 5, ch 3; repeat from star through the row, slip-stitch the thread in each stitch of ch

row, slip-stitch the thread in each stitch of ch
4 at commencement of row.

3d row—1 s c in top of each d c, \*, ch 5, 1 s c
in top of each 4 d c. Repeat from star through
the row; join.

4th row—ch 1, 1 s c between 2nd and 3rd
s c, \*, ch 3, 4 d c under ch 5, ch 3, 1 s c between
first and second s c, 1 s c between second and
third s c; repeat from star through the row,
slip-stitch the thread in each stitch of ch 3.

5th row—like the third row.
6th row—like the fourth row.
7th row—\*, s c in top of each 4 d c, ch 4,
repeat from star through the row; join.
3th row—1 d c in each of four s c, and 1 d
c in each st of ch 4, making ch 3 for first st at
commencement of row; join.

commencement of row; join.

9th row—ch 3 for first st, 1 d c in each of next 8 d c, \*, ch 5, miss 4 d c, 1 s c in each of next 9 d c, ch 5, miss 5 d c, 1 d c in each of next 9 d c. Repent from star through the row: join. join.

10th row-ch 3, 1 d c in each of next 8 d c, with ch 1 between each \* ch 5, 8 s c in next 9 s c, ch 5, 1 d c with 1 ch between in each of next 9 d c. Repeat from star through the row;

11th row-ch 4, d c in d c, ch 2 between 1 d c in each d c, \*, ch 5, 7 s c, ch 5, 1 d c with ch 2 between in each d c. Repeat from star through the row.

12th row-like last row, putting 5 s c in 7

13th row-ch 3, 1 d c with three ch between

in each d c, \*, ch 5, 3 s c in the seven s c, 1 d c with three ch between in each d c. 14th row—like last row, putting one s c be-

tween first and second a c. 15th row-slip-stitch in first st of ch 3, \*, ch

5 slip st in second st of ch 5 (this makes a picot), ch 2 s c under next ch 3. Repeat from star 6 times more, make another picot, and s c under ch 5, ch 4, so under next ch 5. Continue in this way through the row.

There are five mats in the set: one large one, with 90 stitches, for the center, having 46 rows, two with 50 stitches, as in directions, having 26 rows, and two with 35 stitches with

Materials required, six balls of Clark's cro-chet cotton, No. 30, and a medium-sized steel crochet needle.

#### A FEW QUESTIONS ANSWERED

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DRESS MAKING BY EMMA M. HOOPER

> MISS HOOPER invites, and will cheerfully answer any questions concerning home dressmak-ing which may be sent to her by the JOURNAL sisters. While she will answer by mail, if stamp

is inclosed, she greatly prefers to be allowed to reply through the Journal, in order that her answers may be generally helpful. Address all letters to Miss Emma M. Hoorer, care of THE LADRES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### WHAT ARTICLES NOT TO DARN



HAVE been telling my economically inclined and near readers how to darn, what materials to use and what to darn, but it is almost as important to know what not todarn. A towel, table-cloth or napkin that is "giving" all over need not be touched, for every stitch put in only hastens the finalé. For some reason the moment one begins to darn a piece that is poor all over, just that moment does it give wny in the hands of the would-be mender and fall a useless rag. That a "stitch in time saves nine" is very true, but to darn an article successfully, which means so that it may continue in use and which means that it may continue in use and not show, it must be taken in hand at the first sign of decay, otherwise the busy worker had far better devote that time to resting her weary hands and eyes.

#### MENDING TABLE LINEN

MENDING TABLE LINEN

The less starch that is put into table linen the longer it will wear. Personally, I only like it in large dinner napkins and table-cloths in a quantity sufficient to make them slightly stiff, but this is something that every housekeeper regulates for heeself. When the wearing threads show that a rent is soon to appear, darn it at once in small even stitches with fine flax thread. If the hole enlarges in the wash before mending it may need patching with a piece of old linen, for which save your napkins, the cloths making too good a supply of "bread cloths" for one to say save them. By matching the pattern of the damask and darning it, as I described the French nums mending a torn dress, the work will not prove a disfigurement. Anyone that can embroider usually makes a neat mender, but unfortunately all darners are not fine embroiderers. Fine linen handkerchiefs may have their oseful days lengthened by mending them with 100 cotton, and now that they are so expensive this becomes a necessary item.

Rugs may be darned with coarse yarn of the groundwork color and an upbolsterer's long.

so expensive this becomes a necessary item.

Rugs may be darned with coarse yarn of the groundwork color and an upholsterer's long, but not bent, needle. Ingrain carpets are mended with a closer twisted yarn or heavy carpet thread. In mending kid gloves, use cotton, which forms the stitching of gloves, and a glove needle, which is short and fine, with a large eye. Oversew a rip on the right side just as the gloves are originally stitched. When the thumb gusset is short or tight and tears, to give more room buttenhole the edges around twice and then draw the two outside tears, to give more room buttonhose the edges around twice and then draw the two outside rows gently together with another row of buttonhole stitches, which gives the necessary room. If the buttonhole of a glove pulls out strengthen it with a tiny bit of narrow bobbin tape all around. Mend woolen or jersey gloves with silk mendings the moment the broken stitch appears, as on account of the stockinet weave the hole spreads at once.

#### PROSAIC STOCKING DARNING

HEROINES are described bending over HEROINES are described bending over embroidery frames, bennning a dainty bit or ruffling, even knittling, but never darning. In spite of the snubbing thus administered to the homely darning, nothing is more necessary to one's comfort. The best-natured man known will "growl" if his socks are "cobbled," though not many of them inquire if their prospective bride is an adept in this not, taking it for granted that she is. Darn hosiery with cotton or wool of the same color and use fast black cotton or silk for black hose, or when they are washed each darn will show or when they are washed each darn will show up as a dingy green casis. I have described stocking darning before, but it seems so much disliked that a few cheerful words are needed to encourage these doing the good work. Per-sonally I really enjoy darning stockings, and I am sure that many others would were it not that this task is allowed to run on until it becomes one of immense proportions, which weighs the mender down at the outset. Do not darn stockings when tired out, or by lamp-light, unless you wish to become disgusted with your task.

#### THE MENDING OF LACE

THIS is an art of itself, and many profes-sional menders, who are usually French I sional menders, who are usually French or German, earn handsome livings working at this dainty task. A knowledge of lace stitchery is necessary in mending handsome lace, as the torn part is made new by working the pattern over. If possessed of really beautiful lace I would say "send it to a professional." If an ordinary piece tears mend it with lace thread, which comes in small soft balls at five to ten cents, imitating the groundwork mesh to the best of your ability. Before taking a stitch baste the lace on a piece of embroidery, leather or stiff paper, otherwise it will be drawn out of shape and distorted by puckers. In pulling out the basting threads after darning a tear, be careful to clip the threads into short lengths.

#### PRETTY SKIRTS AND BODICES



ROUND figure gracefully

ROUND figure gracefully formed, whether plump or stender, may wear a princes gown, but it is a merciless style for revealing any peculiarities of the figure. These dresses are now cut with a "bell" or sharply gored back and have a Russian lapped diagonal front, one with a pointed busque or long jacket effect. The coat effect is given by large side pieces set on at the hips, which are usually of a contrasting material, velvet looking well with a silk or woolen gown. Simple princess dresses for young ladies' house wear, are of eashmere or crépon, fastening invisibly in the back with a velvet corselet and collar and probably a frill of the velvet over the shoulders like a tiny cupe, called cape ruffles. Woolen princess gowns are worn with a sleeveless front like a deep coat of velvet.

A princess gown is lard to fit over the hips, which makes the basque fronts popular with home dressmakers. I certainly would not advise anyone to attempt such a gown without a good paper pattern. Bone every seam, running the bones down below the waist line as in a basque. Where dorts are dispensed with in the material, the fulness now, if a woolen gown, is stitched in tiny plaits turned toward the front and pressed in shape. The most successful modistes have their pressing done with a twenty-pound tailor's iron. Some of them have a man to do the pressing upon which so much now depends, and both strength and skill are necessary for the task.

SOME CHANGES IN SKIRTS

#### SOME CHANGES IN SKIRTS

SOME CHANGES IN SKIRTS

THEY are lighter to begin with, which greatly rejoices the health culture people, but while this is a step in the right direction I can not say that I think the extra length put on the back is a healthy addition, as it sweeps along dragging mud and dust in its train. The newest French skirts are not made over a foundation, being simply lined with taffeta or thin gros grain silk or satine, each piece taking the shape of the outside, which is three yards and a half wide at the bottom and barely half of that at the top, which is fitted by the gored side and back seams, if made of narrow goods, and entirely by Vs, if of wide goods, made up on the cross, with only the sharpty gored back seam. Such skirts rest five inches on the ground in the back. The fashion of having a pocket on either side where placket holes are made in preference to the back, gains favor with those long-suffering mortals who have sought in vain many times for the pocket opening. These openings have hooks to keep them closed and are often trimmed to correspond with the remainder of the costume. In Paris the front of a skirt is cut just to escape tripping the wearer, as it gives a more graceful curve to the long back. Border trimmings are still used on skirts, which continue around the entire breadth of the gored design. The panier and apron draperies are gaining favor in Paris. A pretty skirt has the "bell" back laid in a scant and narrow cluster of plaits at the back of the belt, the narrow front slightly draped, and the plain sides lapped over the front with a border of velvet around the entire skirt and up the lapped sides. French skirts are both plaited and gathered at the back, but we seem to prefer them in plaits which are universally worn for all materials.

BOBICES FOR ALL FIGURES which are universally worn for all materials.

#### BODICES FOR ALL FIGURES

In spite of the popularity of the deep cont basques, many short bodiers are worn by basques, many short bodies are worn by young indies. They are draped in front withyoung Indies. They are draped in front without outside darts, fastened invisibly and finished in many instances with a corselet, which may point or round, while the back is in a point, narrow cost tails or like a deep cost shape. For a slender figure the front of the bodice is brought to the center of the bust and apparently tucked beneath a corselet that resembles a genuine corset in shape. All bodices are shaped to give a long, slender look to the wener. House dresses having a round waist with a full lapped front, have the full skirt sewed to the edge and concealed by a girdle or shaped belt of velvet or silk. Suspenders of velvet over the shoulders are worn with and without corselets to correspond. These are very pretty with a square front to with and without corsesets to correspond.
These are very pretty with a square front to
a cloth dinner gown, with corselet, sleeves and
suspender bretelles of velvet. A box-plained
ruffle of velvet, doubled, is worn under the
edge of a short pointed bodies, with an armhole trimming to match. Fasten the invisibly
booked dress with the patented books and hooked dress with the patented hooks and eyes sewn to a tape, as they are so much easier to sew on. Where the figure sinks in at the back of the waist line it will sometimes give a better fit to make two tiny darts, running an inch above and below the waist line in the liming, then palling the outside smoothly over them.

# DRESSMAKERS CORNER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any possible question on Home-Dressmaking sent me by my readers.
EMMA M. HOCPER

HENRICITA. LIZZIE AND CORA-Rend answer to "Bottle H," and consult me personally in March.

H. M.—French dyers say a veiling embroidered, may be well dyed if the material is of a good quality.

Mas, J. M.—You cannot cut a princess gown without a pattern. The thiring grantlet cuffs are lined with col-lar curves.

Mus. Thos. G.-A youth of fourteen wears a Berby, r self. Alpine hat, doeskin gloves and four-in-hand or note scarts.

M. M.—Chinasilk gowns are worn all where as house drasses; but from October to May they are not appro-priate for the street.

INFANTS' BORK-Use the finest of minesok and Vul-excisumes lace, the fine limitation; add insertion if you prefer, which should be very sheer.

A. F. J.—The "storm" serges are said to be really materproof. It will be very easy for you to experiment with a sample before buying the dress.

D. A. I.—I think you would have far better results to send the far cloak to a furrier. Some fars are dressed with warm sandust, but with any of value I would not experiment.

LAPRA F.—Fawn shades are very stylish. If a yel-lowish tan is untecoming, try one of the grayish tints. I think I have seen fully thirty different shades selling under the name of fam.

Downig H.—Bo not get may of your decrees for an April weshing before March, when many of the spring grads will be opened. It is apposed that rough goods will be very stylish for the coming senson.

From V.—Combine your pink surah as per answer to "Margaret." The jet gimp runs from a half to two-thirds of an inch in width, and costs from 3 to 80 cents a yard. The mill-head gimp and fine open work are

H. H. Youngaus—I sent you a personal letter, according to address, on October 28th, but it has been returned to me. You have protechly arranged your plushere this; the only combinations for it were astrocham cloth and far. Mns. Ww. D.—Very protty buby carriage africans are of heavy white pages, embruidered in white floss, and edged with three fringe, all of the materials costing about \$2.5. In your climate such a cover might be used at all seasons.

B. D.—Many thanks for your kind appreciation. I think all connected with the Jocustat try to help womankint, and manurally Sad pleased when told of their success. Yurs, it is said, will be cheaper next wis-ter, especially scalekins.

ALICE—You can have your princess gown lapped diagonally in front, with a demi-train, V-neck and bit sieeves. Trim the opening and wrists with a white site moss trimming, and wear the Cleopatra cord girdle knotted lossely in front.

MANTE A.—Do not combine any color with your green, unless it be cream chiffen ruffles on the bodies, as described for "M. E. B." A chiffen ruffle on the edge would longthen the skirt. Made in this manner you can dispense with the sash.

Mur. F.—I regret your disappointment; but every mouth you may read in this column warnings to cor-respondents to orthe early, and that when in a horry, by addressing me and enclosing a stamp I will realize their haste and personally answer them at once.

JENNER AND OFFICES—Rend answer to "Alice." If yest prefer some gilt have a timed cord and gine fol-lowing the line of the slikes edge, which is a capital imitation of Seather edging, which, by the way, would also be very presty, and only costs \$1.00 per yard, in many colors.

BRLLE. Your exceeding dress of white brocade can be trimmed with chiffen rafiles and pearl gimp. You must have white solds gioves, shoes and hose to match he sole of preferring those of a tan color, as fishion now will have the white with a white gown, as well see with gowns of a delicate shade.

with gowns of a delicate shade.

Manuaret—I should book for a black slik having a flower the color of the broomin, or black moiré for the combination. The latter is new, showy and cheaper. As you do not say how much broomly not have I cannot peak of the making. It would also look well with loce sleeves and plastron, have edging, flounce and jet gimp.

Partracks—Vou should not blame your patient, as from the increasers you give you are not of an average form. All paper patients are cut to neerisin grade of measures, supposed to be the average; but when a form is peculiar to any way the grade compact it perfectly, though it will still be an excellent guide for the first fitting given.

By a. Vow plate or see that the still the still a still still given.

Hera.—Your plaid sample is an English poplin, somewhat noembling the small cord bengaline. Use black velvet with 2 for a house dress, and white thins silk for a set plasgron. The relevel will inske a cellar, cuffs, yello or consciot! and, if you wish to buy as much vet as this, also adds border on the "bell" skirt, which will, I presume, have a "fig."

with I presume, have a "dip"

School Gerll—"Bell" skirt, with ruffle; round basepe, still belowers, wrist and neck ruffles of chiffon. Material of Chim silk, order or revion. Which-belt of four-inch saths ribbon, crossed in front from the back, carried to the back to a point between the shoulders and thed there in ends and two boogs sufficiently long to reach the skirt edge. Neck runnd or in a slight v.

M. E. B.—Make a "belt" skirt of your skirt, with a ruffle of bise chiffion at the foot. For a ruffle of the chiffion, of a harrower width, around the pointed bodies, and edge short sleeves of silk with the same. Have chiffen ruffles in front, from the bodies point to the shoulders, where they end under bullerity bows of ribbon. Head the ruffles with pearl, crystal bends, slik or sliver ging.

An Olan Suinschauss—If a colored silk needs reco-

Ax Oan Structures—If a colored slik needs reso-vating, I would advise you to send it to a reliable dyer. You can sponge a black slik with state been or weak coffee, teding a bit of the slik, and on the wrong side of the slik as it will be when made up. Diluted alco-led, gin and water, in which am old glove of black kid has been belied, are also good renovators for black kid has been belied, are also good renovators for black side, on the wrong side.

on the wrong side.

"Inquinter "-Phash cloaks are always worn, though they cannot be said now to be in the height of fashrion. Only gold neck bends are in good style. Trim a black Henriesta with side kings for an elderly woman. Make with a pointed cont-tail basque, moderately full shewrith a pointed cont-tail basque, moderately full shewrith and resident with side for a fine-plathed back, and front slightly draped to remove the extreme plain look of the front, which makes a stout figure so prominent. Press the plains of a fine back on the wrong side, but do not contract them with too many tackings. Lay the plains straight, and lap more at the top. If your civil gris askew in even one plait you will never get the rest even. Out a French skirt slightly down in front, and fit to the figure with V's or deries.

to the figure with V's or deris.

Heles D.—Jacket effects are not becoming to a short-waisted person. Have a pointed basque, back and front, and very short; Veshiped neck, back and front, and edge both with a rufle of chiffen, beaded with a bead glimp, white, or white and gold. Full elbox siceves, entirely of chiffen, dashed with a chiffer rufle; bell "skirt, trimmed with a rufle or two of chiffen. The skirt could be matriced and pleased under the rufles. Such a house dress as was described in the November Jouens A. mould be very pretty for you. The brown will look correct with the black jacket. I am sorry that your letter did not search me seconer, as my January department was too full to insert your answer in time to be of match service to you. The winter dress should be of hadder cloth, or beinfette, as it is desired for a standard style. Make with a deep pointed coat-call basque much modified "bell" skirt, with velvet trimming as a border, cuifs, colour and vest or correder. Buy dark green, navy-blue, golden-brown or tan cloth.

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### THE FASHION IN MOURNING GOODS

By Isabel A. Mallon



has been decided, long ago, that when one has lost a dear one by death, bright colors are rather shocking to the eye; that it is one's privilege to assume the allblack which never offends, and which gives to the world at large the token that the wearer is in grief, and that her grief

that the wearer is in grief, and that her grief is to be respected. As in every mode of dressing the fashion in mourning changes, manufacturers have learned to make more beautiful materials, and modistes have studied the best method of developing them. This se von finds crape more in use than ever before; and the reason for this is in the fact that a good English crape has been brought to such perfection that it not only permits the dust to be shaken out of it, but will even stand a gentle shower of rain. The average woman, in potting crape on a rown, or makwoman, in patting crape on a gown, or mak-ing a bonnet of it, is apt to arrange it so that it looks crooked and goes awry, and the reason for this is she has not yet realized that there is a right and

is a right and a wrong side to the fabric. However, if she examines it she will see that the right side is smooth and the crinkles highly finished, while the wrong side scens uneven, and will catch quickly to any wool material, Just hereit might be well to say that in making it up crape should not be lined with silk, but with a light wool fabricin-stond. The stend. The crape will adhere to the wool lining and remain in place and ook

A SUITABLE MOURNING DRESS (Illus. No. 1)

and straight when it will pull away from the silk one and fall in a loose fashion that will take away from the good appearance of the gown or bonnet. Always buy a good quality of crape; the materials for mourning should be of the best.

#### THE MOURNING MATERIALS

THE MOURNING MATERIALS

If end the deepest mourning; it wears so well, and can be gotten in such a perfect black, that it has ousted every other material. It is usually trimmed with crape, for which it affords a good background. Next to Henrietta cloth, the chosen material for street wear is dead-black camel's hair; then, of course, there is the large array of plain wood suitings, such as cashmere, broadcloth, tamise and the many black stuffs that have special names given to them by the manufacturers, but are all called suitings. Heavily-corded materials are not mourning; and she who chooses a ribbed fabric, and trims it with crape, simply announces her ignocance of the proper combinations. The very materials themselves show that they are not in harmony.

A SUITABLE MOURNING DRESS

#### A SUITABLE MOURNING DRESS

THE fushion of crape folds on a skirt is again revived, though the folds are not, as in the post, lapped over each other, but are instead sufficiently far apart to show the material between, and oftenest of different widths. In Illustration No. 1 is pictured a mourning costume made of Hourietta cloth and crape. The fashionable, bell-shaped skirt is trimmed with three bands of crape, the one at the extreme edge being about three inches wide; the second one being two, and the third one, one. These show a division between them of two inches. The basque is pointed in the back and front, its closing being concented under the front, which really might be called a large plastron, as it is formed entirely of crape, cut with perfect smoothness, and fitting the figure exactly. The seams in the back have tiny folds of crape outlining each, these have they folds of crape outilining each, these folds, by-the-by, not being set in the seams, but carefully arranged on the outside of them. The collar is a high one, covered with crape on the outside only. The sleeves are full, and gathered on the shoulders, shaped in at the elbow, and bave, as their decoration, three bands of crape, graduated in size like those on the skirt. With this is worn a Mary Stuart bonnet, made of folds of crape, and with a veil gathered and drawn to the back, where it falls in full folds reaching far down. The veil across the face is a round one of black net, trimmed with a fold of crape. If this constance were worn by a widow, a double fold of white lisse would outline the entire edge of the bonnet. of the bonnet.

#### ABOUT THE VEIL

CRAPE veils are ween long enough to reach almost to the edge of the skirt. At the bottom is a hera about half a yard deep, while at the top is a narrow one which is simply a finish for the material. The wearing of veils over the face is not as general as is simply a finish for the material. The wearing of veils over the face is not as general as it was, though widows continue to wear them in that way for from three to six months, as they may desire. The veil is now draped over the bonnet, and the round veil, with its crape border, is worn over the face. This, by the-by, is what is known as the French mode, and it is certainly more becoming and comfortable than living behind a veil, as was done some years ago. Unless you have a naturally artistic taste it will be wisest for you to have the milliner drape your veil on your bonnet, and then by keeping it in a long, rather than an ordinary bonnet-box, having it spread out in its resting-place, it will retain its freshness, and your bonnet will look new and in good order.

Have a soft brush kept exclusively for removing particles of dust from your crape, and do not permit this brush to do service on any other material. Too much cannot be said in favor of buying good crape; and I would suggest that unless one feels that one can afford this it is wiser not to get any, cheap crape being one of the numerous methods of throwing one's money away.

ing one's money away.

#### FOR WRAPS AND COATS

PLAIN dull cloth is used for close-fitting PLAIN dull cloth is used for close-fitting coats, long ulst-ra, or any of the wrups that are not supposed to be dressy ones, and on them is put no trimming whatever, unless it should be the buttons, which are of flat, dull silk. The long coats, closely fitting the figure, and reaching nearly to the knee, are liked for mearning, but are principally chosen for walking. The cheviot cloaking, not that with a coarse diagonal effect, but that which is simply plain and not rough looking, is the preferred fabric. For light-weight cloaks, camel's hair or Henrictta cloth is generally selected.

A rich wrap, reaching far below the waist, is made of camed's hair, and is pictured in Ri-lustration No. 2. Quite plain in front, it is gathered high on the shoulders, where epan-lettes of crape add to the height, and make a pretty decoration. The collar is a broad, flar-ing one of crape, and bands of crape, two on such side course free pades. ing one of craps, and hands of craps, two on each side, come from under it, and extend the entire depth of the front. With this is worn a small capote, made of folds of craps, having a bunch of narrow craps loops just in front and another at the back, from under which the veil falls. The ties are two straps of craps, drawn up high and fastened with dull jet pins.

#### BEAUTIFUL STUFFS FOR HOUSE WEAR

BEAUTIFUL STUFFS FOR HOUSE WEAR

THE combinations of silk and wool shown in the new materials, and intended for house or evening dresses, are most beautiful. Clarette cloth, with a silk warp, is light and graceful, and would made an extremely pretty tea-gown that might either be trimmed with crape, or have the decoration of itself arranged in soft drapings and folds. For evening wear, a silk and wool mousesline is shown that is almost as light as crèpe de chine, and which will adapt itself to the styles in vogue very easily. I would commend this material not only to those who are in mourning, but to those who like pretty black evening dresses; for while it is a jet black, it yet would, by its decoration, show whether the wearer was in mourning or not. Trimmed with feathers, with chiffon, with jet and steel, or with gold, a most beautiful dress could be arranged. What is known as carmelite cloth is also shown in a mixture of silk and wool, and for so light a cloth is remarkable, strong.

for so light a cloth is remarkably strong, the reason for this being that the silk being that the silk and wool warp runs both ways. There are more materials to-day among the black stuffs than ever before; and from alapsea to Hen-rietta cloth, from monseeline to cush-mers there is a range mere, there is a range that is marvelous to any one who has not troubled herself, nor

had occasion to look up the black ma-terials.

An evening dress of Clarette cloth with a silk warp, would be in good taste if it had a skirt showing a pinked frill of dull. black silk as the edge finish, and a draped hodice trimming, the neck to show just a little, and hav-ing full, gut he red sleeves reaching the wrist. A broad such of black ribbon could be worn, either in the very simplest manner, about the waist, or if a nar-row ribbon should be chosen it could be brought from the back coast over the buck, cross over the front and allowed to fall just below the aboulders.

#### THE FASHIONABLE MOURNING BONNET

THIS very pretty bonnet, shown at Illustration No. 3, is made of black English crape,
drawn in such a way that the plateau effect
is produced, although as it is bent up a little
in front it has not the absolutely flat air of
this shape. Its decoration consists of three
high loops of black ribbon at the back, wired
to position and tied with a narrower ribbon
as are the Prince of Wales feathers. The ties
are of black ribbon brought forward and then
carried back and fastened on the hair, so that are of black ribbon brought forward and then carried back and fastened on the hair, so that the double tie effect is given. Such a bonnet as this, is, of course, suited for mourning wear; a long crape veil is not wern; if a crape veil would be desired it would be proper to have it of black net with a crape border. If the ribbon is thought too light the bows could be made of black crape, and a bridle could take the place of the ties. A plain black veil would



A YOUNG WOMAN'S MOURNING BONNEY

be worn with this, but I should not advise a dotted one of any kind with a crape bonnet. Crape flowers are not in good taste, and the very best milliners don't use any more elaborate decoration than ribbon upon crape.

The leavy veils of crape, or of nun's veiling, may only be worn with the plain, close crape bonnet, and would be quite out of keeping if worn with any other sort. Such veils usually cover the bonnet almost completely, and are fastened at regular intervals with dull-headed black pins. The bonnet strings should always be of a dull black ribbon.

#### ANSWERS TO SOME QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO SOME QUESTIONS

It is not deep mourning, but it may be worn three months after mourning is assumed if it is trimmed with crape, but even then the dull silk must be chosen.

Feathers are not to be used in mourning, a feather fan not even being permissible.

Jet should not be worn until after crape is laid aside, and then only the dull jet is proper, unless you are wearing black for a distant relative.

Neither velvet nor plush are mourning.

A white handkerchief without a border is counted in rather better taste than those having the black outline; but when a border is used it should not be over half an inch wide, and no embroidery is allowable on the linen square.

Square.
The gloves should be black undressed kid ones, the glove kid not harmonizing with crape.
Buttons should be of the sumplest, the dull black silk ones, flat, being given the preference. Where a garment can be closed without the buttons being visible it is deemed most desirable.

deemed most desirable.

No jewelry should be worn, even that of jet being counted rather bad form. A widow continues to wear her wedding ring, but this is the only glint of gold about her. The mourning fur is really the black Persian lamb, but custom seems to have permitted the use of black bear and black fox, and of scul that is dyel very black.

No matter how deep the mourning may be, black can always be

ing may be, black can always be laid aside and white assumed when one is to be married. The black can after this be re-assumed. A young girl who is in mourning and who is to be at her sisterwedding may also assume white, and the mother is permitted to lay aside crape for the time being, although she wears all black. Neither gray nor lavender would be assumed, black or white being the only tones permitted when mouring is to be put on again, and of course a bride would not wish to wear black. wish to wear black

A STYLISH MOURNING WRAP (Illus, No. 2)

All these seem litthe things, but they go to show the dif-ference between a woman who is prop-erly dressed and the one who has not thought it worth while to pay suffi-cient attention to er toilette to make that most desirable of costumes, one that is perfect in fit and detail.

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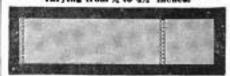
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## THE SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

By Isabel A. Mallon

MRS. MALLON will be glad to answer any question about woman's wear which may be sent to her by Journar readers. She asks, however, that she be permitted to answer through this Department in the Journal; though, if stamps are inclosed, she will reply by mail. Address all letters to MRS. MALLON, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



T SEEMS most suitable, as St.
Valentine is the patron
saint of February, there
should be no end of pretty
things on sale indicative of
love and lovers' gifts. Of
course, the wise storekeeper
appeals to this part of his
trade, and furnishes all sorts
of appropriate belongings

itrade, and furnishes all sorts of appropriate belongings that may be sent as valentines. Among these are the pretty heart pendants in plain gold, of moonstone set about with tiny diamonds, of gold with a precious stone here and there, and, of course, of gold or silver with a loving sentence or name engraved upon them. There are heart-shaped trays, tiny ones in silver that are to be placed on my lady's toilet table and used to hold pins, hair-pins, or any of the little belongings that would otherwise lie loose upon the table. A photograph frame, especially suitable in which to enshrine one's sweetheart's face, has a heart-shaped frame of small, blue forget-menots. In fact, any of the little trinkets in the heart outline would suggest the saint, and all as "sweethearts" would be satisfactory. The very latest is a belt buckle formed of two gold hearts that fasten together at the waist in a most graceful manner, that is, by the old-fashioned hook and eve most graceful manner, that is, by the old-fashioned hook and eye.

THE woman who wants a simple bonnet for every-day were can easily trim it herself, for there are sold ready-made bows that form the trimming, and which may have ties to match. These are oftenest the closez bows, that is, the cabbage bows of shaded velvet. Among those seen are green shading into pink, dark blue into pale lavender, and orange into dark green; put on dark blue, black, or brown bonnets these bows would be in harmony, and the ties may either match the bow itself and be of shaded velvet, or else perfectly plain of the same color as the felt. perfectly plain of the same color as the felt.

THE true lover's knot in gold or silver is funcied for fastening the watch high up on one side of the bodice. Occasionally it is effectively studded with precious stones, but this is only occasionally, the preference being given to those of the good metal unadorned.

A NOVELTY in opera cloaks is one of white corded silk reaching below the knees, and having a yoke hand-painted in pale yellow roses, and outlined with gold lace. The long cord and tassel used to the this cloak together is of heavy gold. Everybody knows how effective, especially in the evening, the combination of white and gold is so undoubtedly there will be many imitations of this wrap. ti ons of this wrap.

A NEW trimming used to outline yokes and seams of bodices is of gold braid with thry gold drops. It sounds elaborate, but is really very narrow, though most effective on black, brown, olive, or, indeed, any color that combines well with gold.

TATTING, that work which always seems so mysterious, is having a vogue, and enpes or yokes made of it are very much liked. A cape mad of tatting, and which reaches a little below the shoulders, is at present considered very smart for evening wear, and really does give a very becoming and picturesque effect.

THE chatelaine continues in vogue, and if One only wishes three pieces upon it, the jeweler will insist that these must be a watch, vinsigrette, and a set of tablets; however, once a chatelaine is poesessed, the wearer is never satisfied until stamp-box, pin.cushion, closed mirror, pencil, and all the many little trinkets are grouped upon it.

NYBODY buying a muff will show great A vision in getting one as large as is consistent with one's size. Just remember that it is much easier to have a large muff made smaller than to have a small one made larger. This is repeated for the benefit of the woman who is buying her muff late in the

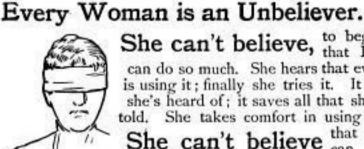
THE ring that is faucied as a present from a young girl to her betrothed is a chain one of platinum and gold, with a true lover's knot just on top. It must not be a stiff chain, but one that when taken off the finger fulls in a little beap, if she doesn't wish to impress him with the fact that her chains are

SHADED or changeable silk continues to be liked for blouse waists to be worn in the house. They are made quite simple, and have as their only decoration collar, cuffs and belt of velvet. A very pretty one show-ing green and scarlet in the silk has these ad-juncts of moss-green velvet.

No more useful present can be given a bride than a crystal traveling clock. Experience has taught that except in France the average hotel room has no clock in it, and when one is alone there is no better company than a pleasant-toned clock, one that rings out the half hour with a single chime, and announces the full hour with as many strokes as it deserves. These clocks come in black, brown, and dark blue leather cases, lined with plush or velvet, and while the name may be put on the clock itself, it should also appear on the case, with one's address underneath it, so that if it is left in the train or at the station the honest person who finds it will know where to send it.

CIREAT, buge tiger lilies, annunciation I lilies, and enormous roses, chrysanthemums or dablins are shown in velvet and satin, to be placed on the large lace shades now in vogue for lamps. This makes the shades less expensive, as when the flower-shades are gotten at a lamp store they cost a great deal, whereas if you buy a silk shade first, get the lace and frill it on, then put upon it a flower or flowers bought separately, it will be found to cost much less. And she is a wise woman who looks after her bouschold in the way of saving on luxuries, by devoting a little time to their arrangement and manufacture.

VERY thin table veil: in pale blue, lavender, pink, pale green and scarlet are in use for wear with the light evening bonnets. They are so thin they do not crush the triming and the color being so pale has no effect on the skin, while the veil does its duty in keeping the hair in place. Some, who like to mass the color about the neck, allow three-constrers of a veil desprise on the quarters of a yard to a veil, drawing up the fulness under the throat and fastening it high on the back with five or six fancy pins



She can't believe, to begin with, that Pearline can do so much. She hears that everybody is using it; finally she tries it. It does all she's heard of; it saves all that she's been told. She takes comfort in using it. But

She can't believe that so much can be done

She consults those safely, who have used it for years. She finds that Pearline has been tested and proved in a hundred ways; that it's harmless to hands or fabric; that it's as safe as good soap. Then

that she She can't believe ever did with-

out it. She has less to do, she gets more done-and it's all done better. Her clothes last longer-they're not rubbed to pieces. Her housework is easy; her time is her own. She believes in Pearline, and tells her friends about it-(that's the most effective kind of advertising).

Peddlers and some unscrapulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE— Beware is as good as" or "the same as realisme.

Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an mitation, be honest—send it hack.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

# A Graceful Act

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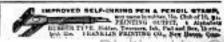
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A DAINTY BOBE DE NUIT (Illus. No. 1)

#### DAINTY UNDERWEAR IN VOGUE

By Isabel A. Mallon



UST what sort of underwear to assume is one question that troubles the average woman very much. She doesn't want to wear so much that it will be bulky, and she doesn't want to wear too little for fear she will catch

She tries first one and then another shaped garment; and the wise woman is she who, having at last hit upon that which is most comfortable, makes it most dainty and assumes it for good. Very little linen is used nowadays for one's tingerie, the preference be-ing given to cambric, victoria lawn, nainsook or percale. The last is noted with tiny dots, or or percale. The last is noted with finy dots, or wee flowers in pink, blue or lavender upon the white ground. Then when the garment is finished the edges have a triple scallop, or a sharp point embroidered in cotton of the same color as the figure. This material, with its simple finish, is liked for suck-shaped chemises, for night-dresses and for drawers; it is seldom, if ever, used for skirts.

#### SOME PRETTY NIGHT-DRESSES

THE fancy for silk night-dresses still exists, but as there always have been women who would wear nothing but the clear white lawn or mainsook, and as these women are many, the makers of underwear are specially catering to them. Very much more fine work, that is, handwork, can be put upon a main-sook gown than upon a silk one, and the needle-woman can make more fine tooks, fancy stitches, gatherings, herestiching and drawing of threads than ever would seem possible. A pretty design for a night-gown in sible. A pretty design for a night-gown is that shown in Hustration No. 2, which is of the ordinary sack-shape, having a slight train in the back and a broad hemstitching in front; in the back and a broad hemstitching in front; the material is gartiered in just across the bust, and very carefully gathered; across this is a narrow band of lusertion, and above it a full frill of lace with narrow ribbon run through the top of it, so that it may be drawn to fit. A full frill of lace is around the neck at the back and comes down each side, giving the appearance of a square-necked bodies to the night-dress. Ribbons are fastened at the side seams, and are drawn forward and tied in a loose way just in front. The sheeves are full and high on the shoulders and are drawn in



ONE OF THE PRETTIEST NIGHT-DRESSES

at the wrists, where they have lace frills as their decoration. In silk, flannel, cashmere, cambric or muslin such a night-dress would be pretty and very easily made, the elaborate effect being produced entirely by the lace and rib-bons. For people who do not care for thin gowns, those of figured percale, with a broad sailor collar and full sleeves drawn into deep cuffs, with the usual embroidered finish, are

#### THE PREFERRED UNDERVEST

THE silk or lisle thread woven in many THE silk or lisle thread woven in many colors and in various ways into vests are worn almost exclusively in place of the chemise. They are, of course, warmer, and as they extend well over the hips really protect one more than a chemise, the skirt of which flares away. They are shown with an openwork finish about the neck; in some instances it is very elaborate; sometimes they are squarenecked, sometimes they are squarenecked, sometimes they are litting strap over the shootder and the silk strings to draw them the shoulder and the silk strings to draw them in to make them fit and to keep one warm. In the delicate shades I can recommend the pule pink, which when it does finde, fades so entirely that it becomes a creamy that that is decidedly pretty, a something that cannot be said about the shrimp. The blues are not to be depended upon, though, curious enough, the lavender washes extremely well.

#### A DAINTY ROBE DE NUIT

THE fastening of night-dresses at the side THE fastening of night-dresses at the side
is at once novel and pretty. One is
shown in Illustration No. I. It is made of
white mainsook very fine and soft. The
back is slightly full, and gathered in at the
neck to the ordinary band. The froat, which
is cut off straight just below the throat, is arranged in a series of the tucks that dure below
the waist line, giving
the necessary fullness. A ruffle of fine
torchon lace is about
the neck and comes
down each side, while
a full frill of it
makes a decoration

makes a decoration across the front. The buttons are set on the side of the front, while the buttonholes, hidden under the law, are easily reached, and yet when it is all fastened when it is all fastened no buttons are visible. The sleeves are full, and have for wrist finish pretty cuffs made of torehon lace and insertion. Pour rosettes of pink rib-bon are to be worn with this gown, one being on each side of the tucked portion and one on each and one on each sleeve. If desired, a pink ribbon sush may hold it in at the walst, but as the tucking extends so far down this is really far down this is really not necessary. Such a night-dress could be developed in any of the wash materi-als, but I could not advise it in either flaunel or cashmere, as the result would be

a clumsy and rather bulky piece of work. People who have to wear wool gowns find the simple sack design with a decorated collar and cuffs the most desirable.

#### THE PETTICOATS MOST IN VOGUE

THE somewhat short, rather scant petticoat with its failness drawn back by a string midway of its depth, continues in vogue. They are developed in changeable sifk, plain silk and in light-weight cloth. The usual trimming is three narrow, scant, pinked flourness; the silk skirt elaborately trimmed with lace not having the vogue given to it that belonged to it some time ago. Very many ladies living in warm rooms and wrapping up warmly when they go out, wear but one skirt during the winter and have that of very thin flannel. This quality is sold in pale gray, lavender, nile-green, rose and shrimp pink, bright scarlet, pale blue, clear yellow and a very light mode that is almost a cream. Both ribbon and lace are put on these skirts, black or white lace being used, as is deemed most harmonions. A typical skirt of this kind is pictured in Illustration No. 3. It has the front width slightly gored, and just enough fullness is allowed at the back to make it set gracefully. On the edge is a bond of pink silk ribbon below it a row of white reductions. THE somewhat short, rather scant petticoat foliness is allowed at the back to make it set gracefully. On the edge is a bond of pink silk ribbon; below it a row of white valenciennes insertion, then there is another row of the pink ribbon and then a full frill of white lace. The ribbon and insertion should be an inch and a half wide, while the lace frill should be three inches. The band to which the skirt is sewed is of the ribbon folded, and long narrow pink ribbon strings the in the back. In black such a skirt could be trimmed with black lace, and scarlet, pale blue or pale yellow ribbon. Lavender could be decorated with either white, black or its own color; red could be trimmed with black or white.

#### ABOUT DRESSING SACKS

THE long, rather cumbersome dressing-gown went out with the dowly wrapper, and in its place is the graceful dressing-sack. This is sufficiently long to reach nearly to the knees, and is oftenest mounted on a yoke in regular Watteau fashion. Slik, cashm regular wateau insulon. Sink, cash-mere, or flannel are the materials used for dressing-sacks, while ribbons, of course, play their part in being decorative. The flannel ones are warm and easily cleaned, and as all the dainty colors may be gotten, a great variety of individual taste may be everginal.

#### A FLANNEL JACKET

A VERY becoming jacket is made of rese-colored, light-weight flamel. It has a yoke of moss green velvet from which the full widths of flannel fall, being arranged in double box plaits. They reach almost to the kness, and have an inclusive ribbon as the finish. A rolling collar of velvet is the neck finish, and long ribbons here tooped together contine the jacket at the throat. The sleeves are high and fold and eathered into coffs of volvet. and full and gathered into cuffs of velvet. A mistake too often made in a dressing sack is that of having the sleeves close-fitting; as one wears the sack when arranging one's hair, or sometimes placing the bonnet just in position, the arms want to have a free swing, un-transmeled by tight sleeves. For this reason very many ladies prefer the old-fashioned "angel" sleeve, which closes just a little below the shoulder, and falls entirely away from

THE woman who can do fine needlework can new make her underwear beautiful without putting any other trimming upon it than the labor of her hands. In the stores where specialties are roade of trausseaux, and of very fine underwear, all the work is done of very fine underwear, all the work is done
by hand. Stitches so fine that they seem as if
set by the fairles are gloated over by the
comodisseurs in linguire, and the closeness
with which they are placed is counted as of
special value. It seemed for a while as if the
art of plain sewing would be forgotten, and
all that would be known by the coming woman
be decorative needlework; but the various
guilds started in London have done much to
encourage the funinine art. Women of high
social position give
their approbation to
it, and so handwork
is again in fachion
on linen, lawn, muslin, or whatever may

lin, or whatever may be the fabric.

It is for such work as this that the fine needles, the web-like threads, and all the threads, and all the dainty needle-basket adjuncts are used. Embroidery cottons are used to form the cipher or monageam that marks who the owner of the garment is, for nowadays my lady does not let indelible in k touch her belongings, but instead her favorite way of writing her way of writing ber initials is wrought initials is wrought not in firm stitches and small letters. On a night-dress the letters are high up on the bust; on pettherats, on the ribbon strings, on chemises on the shoulders, and on undervests in the same place.

All long seams finely felled by hand, except on

hand, except on flannel, when the seam is laid open and "herring-

boned" with silk. As far as possible, gar-ments are cut without scans, but in most instances scans are recessary to make them form the fit required, the fit that is of impor-tance, for "lumpy" underwear will cause your outside bodice and skirt to "set" improperly.

#### ABOUT ONE'S BELTS

FOR the woman who is inclined to bestout, P or the one who wishes to keep her fig-ure looking as slender as possible, it is best to have the various pieces of underwear so ar-ranged that they will all button upon one yoke, and this yoke should be under the cor-sets. In assuming your corsets just remem-ber that if they are to be comfortable and keep the outline of your shape, and not that which the dressmaker would wish you to have, let them he had thing you meaning before not them he the last thing you assume before put-ting on your dress, and do be a little careful in choosing your corsets. Get one that is not too large, or not too small, but to fit you, and then large, or not too small, but to fit you, and then you will not have either a red nose from tight lacing, or your hands frozen from the shace cause, nor will you be uncomfortable because it is so loose upon you. Notody wants people to lace: that is, nobody with any sense, but it has been proven beyond a doubt that a sensible, properly-made corset is at once desirable and healthful.



A TYPICAL SKIRT (Illus. No. 3)

#### THE FEW LAST WORDS

FTER one has devoted time and patience A to making pretty belongings, after one has chosen ribbons and laces and arranged everything as lovely as possible, then you must everything as lovely as possible, then you must remember that a dainty nest is wanted for these belongings. Now, for this get some very inexpensive silk as thin as possible. Make it into sachets large enough to fit your bureau drawers and fill them with whatever may be your favorite perfume. Lavender, violet, or orris powder are all desirable odors to permente linea, for they are not heavy, but suggest the odor of the country, and make one think of fresh water and linean dabbied in cool brooks. Do not let anybody induce you to use either patchouli or mask among your lingerie, as both are unrefined, and you never wish to suggest that they are bear you or your wish to suggest that they are bear you or your belongings.

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Y DEAR SISTERS :- The room seems a little close and stuffy, does it not? Let and stuffy, does it not :us throw open the windows
for a moment or two. It is

for a moment or two. It is a mistake to try to keep ourselves warm by shutting up every crack which would admit the fire looks in our grates when the room has been closed all night, and the fire "kept in." You think it is for want of "draft." it does not burn. It is for want of "draft." it does not burn. It is for want of oxygen; that important part of the air, upon which the fire in our grates and the fire in our lungs depends, has been quite used up. I am always sorry to see sund bags across the top of the lower window sashes. I do not like double windows. We get quite too little fresh air inside our homes in the windows; we are refreshed. Our English sisters are always surprised when they come to America to find our houses so hot. They wonder how we can live. Do not be afraid of a little fresh air. I am a little amused to hear a woman say, as I

nouses so not. They wonder how we can live. Do not be afraid of a little fresh air. I am a little amused to hear a woman say, as I often do, "I cannot venture out of my room in winter without taking cold." Of course she cannot. She has been getting herself into a condition of ill health which prepares her for any sickness which may attack her, whether it be a simple "cold," or something more serious. Of course, there are times when one must avoid exposure to a storm or the sharp air, and there are people whose physical condition is such that they must at least temperature, but none more than those who are feeble and delicate need the freshest of air to breathe, If it is absolutely necessary to keep them under cover let the air in their rooms be constantly changed.

How few persons know how to give an errand to a children and servants can take the errand from one telling. If her mother says: "Mary, please go to the greeer's and get a pound of sugar and half a pound of coffee," the probability is that Mary will say: "Where was it you wanted me to go?" or, "Do you want a pound of coffee?" or, "Was it coffee or tea you wanted?" And onite likely after she has gone out of the fee?" or. "Was it coffee or tea you wanted?"
And quite likely after she has gone out of the
door and turned the corner she will come back
and say: "How much sugar?" The fault is
largely lack of attention; the habit of the
quick reception of an idea and the ability to
remember it can be cultivated. Parents and
teachers should be careful in giving directions to young persons to do so in a quiet manner, and it should be expected that the directions will be accurately followed without any need of repetition.

THERE is a game which is both entertaining and useful in cultivating the habit of attention. It is called "Observation," and is played in this way: Place upon a table a number of articles, quite varied in appearance, and allow the players to look at the collection for a moment or two only, and then require them to write a list of the articles, offering a prize for the most perfect one. The game can be played by any number of persons and is suitable, therefore, for the family or for larger social gatherings, and can be as elaborate as one chooses to make it.

I have read that a fumous prestidigitator,

chooses to make it.

I have read that a famous prestidigitator, when a boy, was trained by his father to notice so carefully, that ofter passing a shop window he could mention nearly everything displayed there, could repeat the titles of the books on a library shelf after one rapid glance, and do a great many other marvelous things, which enabled him to appear to perform naturales. miracles.

THE unpleasant phrase "cheap girls" has arrested my attention more than once, and I have worsdered what sort of girls they are. Are they those whose loud laughter and talking draws to them the attention of every one in the car? Are they those whose voices one in the car? Are they those whose voices call us to the window as they pass? Do they wear skirts so narrow, shoes so tight, waist so small, that their guit is an amusement or a marvel? Do they puff up their shoulders above their cars, and piece their skirts down from the top in order that they may sweep the streets? I wonder are they the girls who place themselves in the way of young men? who "make errands" which will carry them into home themselves and call freewingly or side. business streets, and call frequently on girls who have brothers? How easily their flimsy device is seen through, and what sneers it occasions. Dear girls, don't be cheap. Don't make a "bargain counter" of your church vestibule, and offer your smalles and your vivacions talk to the vecue man whose person and clons talk to the young man whose person and manners have pleased your facey.

IN a very important particular 1 am unifice many of my Journ's disters. I am biceast with the best of bestlib, which enables me to accomplish a great deal of work.

A woman owes it to be seed, as well as to her brobant, in word at her work to the carrier marginar becoming

A woman owes it to beyself, as well as to her broband, to went at her work in the early morning becoming clothing, another kind for which he has expressed a preference; for that reason. I wear while dresses of severence; for that reason. I wear while dresses of severence it that require no iconland, or of lace-striped lawn that require no starch.

A wife should provide not many varieties of food but well cooked and daintity served; my table is always set with my best face of hower that you put has been been and provide and my thought have my best set for my descret friend, my chokest guest and most bonored my lundead.

A wife should not keep her broband walking for her when they are going out together. Although I well him to dress, I try to be ready before he is und to accomplish that I keep my clothing in require 36 that with twenty stanties sectice I own material cutting and offer.

Has your bushond expressed a wish that you should

attend an orosing service, or take a journey of a through and office.

Has your husband expressed a wish that you should study and improve in certain directions? Then spend the spare moments cultivaling yesters! If in those parties that a superior of the spare moments cultivaling yesters! If in those parties that a superior my self in the study of a foreign impange, for which we have the le cur business; and also in these, in other has large great delight, so although any life is fall of week, for I am my bristand's book accept and do not own housework, still I treasure all any spare moments and improve in the directions he desires.

Very five wires said insolands have exactly the rame religious creed, and if he worse than testices to try to argue him into your way of thinking, as although information of the interpretation of the moments of the moments of the moments of the moments of the small routine of every day's dother.

Now, if what I have written will asked in breathing in some other home-life some of the joy that here is made and make an dear home-life some of the joy that here is made and make, an extending the sense of the parties of the scale of the processed admiring lover. I will consider that the time I have spent in writing this letter has been well spend.

Annel.

One cannot always appear in white in the morning, but the principle of this suggestion can be carried out. Select a material and a style of making the morning dress which will be becoming and durable and yet attractive. The "old dud," be it worn by mistress or mail, is an offence in the neoraing. One may possibly gain strength to endure it in the middle of the day, if the "old dad" must be worn at some time. But I have in my own home proof positive that one who does drudgery and who has but a meture purse may always look neat and attractive.

And health—oh, if we only knew how much that means to every wousan, would we not give up the things which would injure it, —would we not as young girls gladly deay ourselves the momentary indulgence which means an injury to the digestion or curtailment of sleep, or that worst of all woman's sins, the cramping of the vital organs?

...

Dearration of the control of the con

Thank you for the trouble you have taken to give this very interesting account of your work. It will suggest similar methods to many other young leaders of clubs and mission-bands. A willingness to share comforts and advantages is growing, not only where there is large wealth, at among those whose life is not very abundant, and it is a most encountered and horsely along the there. conriging and hopeful "sign of the times."

I would like the privilege to have "my little my" domestic sorrows have described and read or finered domestic sorrows have described some form of those decesses which physicians are beginning to consider under the head of low pressure nervices affection. If such an one cannot first confect in her home confesses as he, when to her mixed all her transfer loss cass she, when to her mixed all her transfer loss right thereby or in the beneficest societies aspects of nature, it seems to me her only large would like in an earlier change of wome. I not mywelf "Why can't she find confect in the sky?" because I have finant it there, in my day I have known that most deprecading softials. The landthese of great cilles, but took in this nerve, always left note for me a bit of sky, and in its ever-changing kalenbrouge there was for me comfort and courses. That beautiful this starts are out, it blance with the chapterns of trafficher and represent the interface of precision. Orion beautiful his story of adventure and exclusive, the home traffic home of traffiching and the passe of perceive. Orion beautiful she that is not fully ways stretching continued which is human and the passe of perceive. Orion beautiful and it say to mywelf. "These belief starts obtain in well at loone when mother dwelet."

These are inspiring thoughts; and the beautiful sure others are seen as inspiring thoughts; and the beautiful continued in the second of the beautiful sure of the beautiful sure others methed well at home when mether dwelet."

These are inspiring thoughts; and the hour-These are inspiring thoughts; and the boun-tiful book, which is so full of meaning, is not like an "edition de laze." limited to the enjoy-ment of a few, but is open to every one. I know two little girls who de-have they are having "bountiful times" just before they go to bed each night, studying the sky with their mother.

DEAR AUNT PATIENCE—I Sed that I must have belp from some source, and I know you will belp must I write to you. I am a young girl, bet motherless pad without an elder sister. My mother deal has June, when I was just righteen, and the care of the boose fell on my young girl of theore from the care of the boose fell on my young and its a perfected abouthers. I have my fitter, three brothers (the youngest skeben) and a house of nine rooms to care for. I was never taught anything shoot housekeeping, mending, sawing, etc., being in school until that thus, so that, of curren, I cannot manner, and my house is in constant confusion. I. Has every one be, bettle working sometimes, and do never's note its one siay, and then do nothing for several days. I would like to know how to get my work systemized. We cannot afford the expense of a servent, and I do not line work except the wealing. I do so made desire to be a good housekeeper in my father's house. I presente this letter is very different from the kind you usually revelve, but it cares of from the beart, and I trust many of the sisters will help me with a plan.

Let us have short, mentical instructions for

Let us have short, practical instructions for this young buckeeper. Do not send a dozen pages about washing dishes, or half a dozen pages about ironing a shirt. Let us have as many very simple, very definite hints as possible. Confine yourselves to one page on the general work of the house, and if you can put your advice on half a page, so much the better. I have a pite of letters on washing flannels, any one of which would nearly fill a page of the Journal; and if I printed them all we shall have flannel washing and nothing else for a year. And then we should be as much puzzled as ever whether hot or cold water is the best for them.

DERHAPS I can offer a suggestion that bears on the A boundy art of washing decides. I know there are many women who have to for classes to because it is not half done at these ares-landed knowleds washing the transfer and more residuatory than more related to the same of the control to the same that the same relationship to serial tends to the same that the same relationship to the line, and tend the base on them, and let the stream of water halfset them actil every vestige of snap and ninchines is gone, and behalfs the garneous are beautifully clean. I need not suggest that all beavy articles may be riseed in the same wy. I conside the nee of that three-foot base on washing day a boon to the hosse-keeper who is not strong, a merty be her losely. If she does not have to do the work heres!I. Now, do not say "That is Southern shiftlessness," as some perhaps might; for attestigh my house is here, I am a Pennsylvanian by strik, a Vankes by elaculou and experience. I use these processes is washing because I dret worster if any one size washes in that way.

A. H. C.

Thank your for these point instructions.

Thank you for these plain instructions. You show us how one may have noble thoughts and be faithful in small and honsely

And here is another lover of the sky; ...

DEAR FRIEND—I have such good company these winter eventues. Cariyle said "the test of friendship not congenial resumentonship is interrogree without speech." And truly there is no need of words to were my greets and never it is seen as resulting the resulting speech. The said result has been a rest after the introd. The said may self. It is such a rest after the introd. So the day, the twaddle of goeslay newsmongers and the publishes of sodery calliers, to still in other seasy chair and had that we are beings, not of times, but of eternity. Such hours are growing seasons for the scot; have deep the growth each day's actions will determine, for speech and dood are the lower and bissessme that come from the roots of thought and meditation. Would you share one companionship: Twar your eyes soward the East and behold the glerious fire of kingly Appler. He beams on you and mealike. Californic his acquaint-ance, and you have a life long friend. If you would know him better take up your open-gions; he will not resent be securing radeness, and his four attradiants will reteard you with a sight of their devolutes to reyar planet. He crims the eventing sair, and if you will study his course you will appreciate not only his granders, and will become interested in other twonders of the beavens, and fifth will mean meet to you. The "alient wateres of the dayth," are worded when the cut is attituded to dictine harmonies. You will greet each returning onset lation as an absent but each man of the haddless of such and provide the said and ready that had been my education. I no longer feet that had been my education had not been supply hunter that had been my education have madely in his row, and the modifier outselfacion of Orion striling above the custer's between, for those was the nighty hunter that had been my educated him "climbing up hill," as Proctor says, and then some for the facility upon me every night had long with an entire the same man, the flower is a man, when his words are not him with the gay earth-biosoms.

f have failed, with a good opera-glass, to see Jupiter's companions; was the trouble with

A KNOLD TOYNREE, the young English reformer, once write: "Languar can only be campared by enthesiasm, and endimelson can only be carrossed by two titings, first, an ideal which takes the languarton by soons; and second, a definite, intelligent plan for carrying that ideal out into practice." The truth of this remark is illustrated by such peoplar movements as the Chantaseque Boading Circle, which, with its ideal of continued study by old and young is all walks of life, and its "definite, intelligent plan" has induced so many thousands to shake off montal languar and to enter with enthusiasm upon systematic reading courses, W. Q.

This little paragraph answers many ques-tions; How shall I pass my time? How shall I improve myself? What can I do to make myself a fit companion for any friend? make myself a fit companion for any friend?
This is one thing you may do. Take up definite study, and form your ideals by nequaintance with what is noble and good, and then gather inspiration for striving after your ideals by daily contact with good and great minds. Happily this can be done now by the most locally and isolated. It is astonishing to see how the white wings carry printed words into the remotest curpers.

...

\*\*PHERE is one we man at least who has a husband a sho is "sweet temp red and happy blocking" during house-decading films.

I do not know how it is brought about, but do know what a comfort it is to have my hosband come in with: "Well-little woman, what do not think you are doing?" as he pinches my check and gives his ensomary kloss. Then he fails to work to do any eddpot that needs strong hands, whiching and fulfing us that women do not known to asymbiag at all without a man alsout to septialize as the right of the whole house when cleaning. I do not tens myself in registed buttern grid. But it is not tent up the whole house when cleaning, I do not does myself in registed buttern grid. I exceed my historied with a smile, no matter how bony I am.

One afternoon is all too about for the old.

One afternoon is all too short for the glad inspiring words coming from far and near, from the old and the young, and for the questions we want to ask and snewer. We must not linger in the pleasant company, but turn such to her own duties, easy or hard. Some-thing of closer we will carry with as to make the years happy indeed for all who know us, and for all the unknown so far as word or deed of ours can carry comfort and joy.

Aunt Patience



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\* MESS PARLOA will at all times be glad, so far as she can, to answer in this Department all general domestic questions sent by her readers. Address all letters to MISS MARIA PARLOA, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.



O many questions come as to the proper ar-rangement of the dining-room, the methods of setting and waiting upon the table, when certain table, when certain dishes should be serv-ed, etc., that I think it will be well this month to devote

most of our space to these matters. The questions have come from men and women in many conditions in tife, and from almost every State in the

Union.

In this country it is a common thing for people who have passed half their lives in comparative poverly suddenly to become rich. With these riches come larger establishments and a more generous way of living, but not always with correct knowledge as to how things should be done. Possibly a few suggestions may help some such persons, as well as the housekeepers who still do their own work.

#### A PLEASANT, SUNNY DINING-ROOM

A PLEASANT, SUNNY DINING-ROOM

The dining-room should be large enough to enable a person to pass around the table comfortably when the family or guests are all seated. It should also be light and sunny, and easily heated and ventilated. The roest essential pieces of farmiture are a table of generous width, engable of being enlarged, comfortable chairs and a sideboard. After that, if the room be large enough and the purse will admit of the parchase of a cabinet or two, with glass fronts and sides, so much the better. In these there can be kend dainty bits of chima and glassware. These cabinets will brighten a dining-room more than anything else you can put into it, possibly excepting pictures. If there be no room for a cabinet, a corner cupboard and some langing shelves will be a great addition. Pictures that suggest pleasant things are, of course, always desirable. A few thrifty ferns, flowering plants or evergreens add a great deal to the brightness and beauty of any room, but particularly in the dining-room. Have them there if you possibly can. A heavy covering of white felt or double Canton flannel is also necessary for the table.

#### HOW TO SET THE FAMILY TABLE

BREAKFAST being the plainest used of the day, the arrangement of the table should always be simple. The cloth should be spotless. At each person's seat place a knife, fork, teaspoon or dessertspoon, tumbler and napkin, and if fresh fruit is to be served, a linger bowl, if there be no servant. If you have a waitress, she will place the finger bowls on as you finish with the fruit. If fruit fruit has served there she will place the finger bowls on as you finish with the fruit. If fresh fruit be served there must also be placed at each sent a fruit knille and plate. The knives and spouns should be placed at the right and the forks and mapkins at the left; the tumblers to be at the point of the knives. There should be space between the knile and fork for a brenkfast plate. Have the dish of fruit in the center of the table. Have a tray cloth at each end of the table. Spread little batter plates at the top of each plate. If individual salt and pepper bottles be used, place them at the side of each plate; If large ones, place them at the corners of the table. Put four tablespoons on the table, either in two corners, or beside the dishes that they will be tased in serving. Put the carving knile will be used in serving. Put the carving knife and fork at the head of the table and the cups and sancers, sugar and cream, coffee pot, hot-water bowl, etc., and the mush dishes at the other end.

The mistress of the house serves the mush, and when the fruit and this course have been served, the dishes are removed and the hot plates and other food brought in, the head of plates and other food brought in, the head of the house serving the hot ments, etc., while the mistress pours the coffee. It sometimes happens that a man of business lacks time to serve breakfast, in which case the mistress of the house attends to that duty. If there be a waitness, she passes the plates when they are ready; also the bread, butter and coffee. The bostess usually puts the sugar and cream in the coffee, first asking each one if they will have these additions. After all have been served it is quite common to dismiss the have these additions. After all have been served it is quite common to dismiss the waitress, ringing for her if her services be again required. When there is but one servant, the family help each other after the breakfast has been placed upon the table. Fresh water is good not accept per ple, and each person abbuild be served with a tumblerfull when they take their seats at the table. If there he hat cakes or walles they should come after the meats, and wailles they should come after the meats, and there should be a fresh set of warm plates, as well as of knives and forks.

#### ABOUT THE DINNER TABLE

THE dinner table is set in nearly the same manner as the breakfast table, omitting the coffee and mush service and placing soop spoons where the mush spoons were in the morning. In the center of the table may be placed a pretty square and on this may be set a small law plant or wass of thesees or a dish of small, low plant or vase of flowers or a dish of fruit. The silver for all the courses may be put on the table when it is set, or may be placed by the waitress for each course. Dinner plates are placed on the table or not, when it is set, as one pieases. When they are placed on the table they are removed with the soup plates, and warm plates are then placed near the carrer. In the December number I gave some suggestions as to the dinner table, and named some of the things that should be placed on it when it was set. In the November number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL under the title, "How Delmonico Sets a Table," there were given directions for setting the table for an elaborate dinner.

#### THE LUNCHEON AND TEA TABLES

THE LUNCHEON AND TEA TABLES

PAMILY luncheons and tens are rarely served in courses. Tex, cocon or chocolate is, as a rule, served at these mends, so that the table is set in practically the same manner as for breakfirst; but the plates are placed for each person, and unless there be ment to carve, the carving knife and fork are not put on. The bread, butter, cake, preserves, etc., are placed on the table when it is set. If hot meats, vegetables, soup or cakes be served the cold plates must be changed for hot ones. When meats, regetables or salads have been served at these meats, the plates should be changed before the cake and preserves are passed.

For luncheon, such dishes as these are suitable: eggs in any form, soups, salads, cold meats, with baked or warmed-up postoces, any kind of broiled meat or fish, any simple made dish, fresh fruit, stewed fruit, preserves, cake, dispersively site.

dish, fresh fruit, stewed fruit, preserves, cake,

gingerbread, etc. Any dish (except sonp and fresh fruit) that you serve for luncheons will be suitable for tex.

#### COMPANY LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS

SEVERAL subscribers ask for menus for SEVERAL subscribers ask for menus for company luncheons and dinners, and one asks that the order in which each course is served shall be given. I would say here that the subscriber will always find this done when the menus are arranged by people who understand such things. The same subscriber asks if the salad should be served after the oysters and before the dessert. A salad in a dinner course should be very simple—some kind of raw or cooked vegetable, very cold, and served with a simple French dressing oil, vinegar, salt and sepect or mayonnaise sauce; and it should be served before the dessert.

Sometimes, one of these shaple salads is served with game or roast chicken. Crisp selvery dressed with mayonnaise sauce is particularly nice for this purpose. I will give two simple menus that can be served easily by good management, even where but one servant is kept. That there shall be no mistake I will separate each course by a short straight line:

straight line:

LUNCHEON. Consommé in Cups Bread Oysters an gratin

Brolled Chicken French Peas Potato Balla

> Salad Cheese Olives Crackers

Tea or Chocolate

DINNER, Macaroni Soup

Bechaniel Sance Boiled Fish Escalloped Potatoes

Reast Duck Brown Sauce French Pens Fried Sweet Potatoes

> Lettuce Salad ivis Cheese Olives Crackers

Fancy Cakes Los Cream Coffee,

#### QUESTIONS ON TABLE ETIQUETTE.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: "In serving gravy, should it be passed, or put on the plate?"
"Should garnishes, such as parsley, he served, or not?" "Give latest etiquette for tempoons, knives and forks when a guest wishes a second portion." Either method of serving gravy is correct. If, however, the host serves it he should put it on the side of the plate, not over the ment or fish. It is quite proper to serve a bit of the garnish, and when the piece is fresh and dainty it mids to the attractiveness of the plate; still, at many properly-served tables this is never done. The spoons, knives and forks should be left on the plate when it is sent for a second helping, n second helping.
Another subscriber asks: "When only one

Another subscriber asks: "When only one servant is kept, should the girl serve the dessert from the kitchen, bringing it in on a tray, or place it before me and let me serve it?" "Should I use finger bowls when we do not have fresh fruit?" "Which is the proper may to eat a layer cake, especially custard cake, with a fork, or the fingers?" The dessert should be brought to the table whole, and be served by the hosters. Finger howis abould, he used at any meal when fresh fruit is served, but it often happens, even at large dinners, but it often happens, even at large dinners, that there is really no use for them. If olives, candies, salted almonits or celery be served at a dinner or function, the finger how's should be put on at the end of the meal, for all these articles of food are taken in the fingers, and, of course, soil them. I should advise the use of the fack when eating beer only. the fork when eating layer cake.

#### COMPANY TABLES AND MANNERS

COMPANY TABLES AND MANNERS

NOW, a word as to a very common fault in some of our bomes. There seems to be an idea among many propie that there must be a different set of manners for company from what is observed in every-day life. While it is the proper thing to have for an invited company a more elaborate diance, and a little more ceremeny in the service than for the family table, it must be remembered that one should not put on and take off good manners as one would a garment. They are a part of one's self, and whether the family mend consist of many courses or only a cup of tea and a slice of toat, it should always be served decently and in order, and the manners of the members of the household should be such that one need not blush for them, even in the finest company. As soon as a child is old that one need not blush for them, even in the finest company. As soon as a child is old enough to come to the table he should be taught by precept and example what good table manners are. If the father and mother be so unfortunate as not to have had proper training themselves, they should study to correct any but habits they may have, for the sake of their children. Let it be understood that good manners are not the sequiring of every new wrinkle that fashionable society may prescribe. There is a great difference between good manners and good form. What is good form to-day may be very had form to-morrow, but good manners are not change able. Unselfishness, kindly feelings and politeness are the foundation of good manners. Good table manners demand that one shall take soup from the side of the spoon; shall take small mouthfuls of food and masticate quictly, making no unpleasant sound; shall take to the first that is the first fail.

take small monthlitts of food and masticate quietly, making no unplensint sound; shall take in the fingers no food except fruits, confectionery, olives, bread, cake, celery, etc., and that the members of the family shall be as polite to each other as to any guest. Where people tush through their meals there is not much change for table manners are and line. much chance for table manners or good diges-tion. If properly managed, the table can be made one of the most refining influences of

#### CLEANING NEW IRON COOKING UTENSILS

SUBSCRIBER asks how to clean new stove furniture so that there shall be no The monufacturers varnish the outside of fromware to protect it from rust. This varitish burns off in a few hours, and I know of no other way to remove it. They tell me at hardware stores that there is nothing close to do the rust from the rust in the rust hardware stores that there is nothing close to do the rust from the rust from

to do.

A more difficult problem is the washing of the inside of the utensil, so that it shall not rust or smut. Steel cooking utensils are made almost as cheap as iron, and while they rust if not properly cared for, they will not smut. Rub the inside surface of the utensil with old newspapers, getting off in this manner as much of the black as possible. Next grease every part of the inside thoroughly with beef or mutton suct. Cut up about a pound of suct for each vessel, using, however, two pounds for the tea-kettle. Put the fat in the vessels and let them heat slowly on the back part of the stove. When thoroughly heated, move them to a hotter part of the stove, where part of the stove. When thoroughly heated, move them to a hotter part of the stove, where they should remain for two or three hours, beting careful not to get the fat so hot that it will burn. The a piece of an old cloth on a long stick, and about every lifteen minutes swab the fat around the sides of the utensils, that the fat may permeate every part of the iron. At the end of two hours draw the utensils At the end of two hours draw the utensils back to a cooler part of the stove, where they will end gradually. When cool enough to handle readily, pour out the fat and wash the vessels in hot soapsuds. Wipe as dry as possible with the dish-cloth, and then rub smooth with a coarse dry towel, Iron utensils once treated in this manner will give no trouble in the future, if they receive proper attention. It is important that the oily bath be given iron utensils before water touches them.

There are two causes for the common rusting of iron cooking utensils; water is allowed

ing of iron cooking utensils: water is allowed to cool in them, and they are not wiped dry when washed. These utensils should be washed as carefully and wiped as dry as a piece of glass or silver. Keep sourse towels for tin and iron utensils, and if the dishes are washed as clean as they should be they will not soil the towels any more than if they were of china.

Iron muffin-pass and griddle-cake and fry-ing-pass may be generously greased with fresh lard and allowed to stand over night. In the morning heat them thoroughly, and then wash and dry as directed.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa from which the excess of oil has been removed, Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.  $No\ Chemicals$ 

ore need in its preparation. It has more than three times the averagth of Cocon mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore for more ecoicenical, costing less than one regts cup. It is delicious, nour-

isbing, strengthening, EastLY December, and admirably adapted for invalidaas well as for persons in health.

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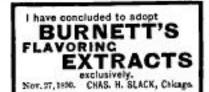


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MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.









This Department is under the editorship of EBEN E. REXFORD, who will take pleasure in answering any question regarding flowers and floriculture which may be sent to him by the Mr. Rexport asks that, as far as possible, correspondents will allow him to answer their questions through his JOURNAL Department. Where specially desired, however, he will answer them by mail if stamp is inclosed. Address all letters direct to EBEN E. REXFORD, Shiocton, Wisconsin.

#### DESIRABLE PLANTS FOR PARLOR USE



many inquiries come to me about plants adapted to cultivation in the par-lor that I give a brief description of a few of the best not already men-tional in the Industry tioned in the JOURNAL. There is no accessory to a house which I would so

strongly recommend as potted flowers. They bring brightness and gladness, and often create sunshine when all other things fail.

#### A BEAUTIFUL PALM

ONE of the most striking and peculiar of ONE of the most striking and peculiar of the palm family is the Cycas reboluta. Its trunk looks more like a large and elongated pineapple than anything else. From the top it sends out its thick and leathery foliage in a great tuft. On a well-grown speciment the foliage will be two or three feet in length, spreading out in all directions, and from this some idea can be formed of its decorative qualities. It is dark green in color. Its leaves are stiff, but they have a graceful curve, and a good plant will be found extremely valuable in oroamenting a room. Its price prevents it from becoming as popular as it would surely be if it could be bought more chemply, but because of its being rather slow and difficult to propagate it brings a high price. and difficult to propagate it brings a high price.

#### THE GRACEFUL SWORD FERM

THIS good old plant is coming into popularity again among those who value plants for their beauty rather than their novelty. It lacks the delicate grace of the Adioutums, but it has a grace all its own, and a well-grown specimen will always attract attention. If given a soil of leaf-mold and sand, a shady place to grow in and plenty of water and con-siderable room for its roots, it will in a short time become a plant of noble proportions. It is not uncommon to see plants having thirty, is not uncommon to see plants having thirty, or fifty fronds from two to four feet long. These have a curve of striking gracefulness, and many mistake the plant for some variety of palm because of the division of the leaves, which grently resembles that of some of the latter family. It is admirably adapted to culture in baskets or hanging pots, if care is taken to give plenty of root-room. It suffers from lack of water, and it is very important, therefore, to see that its wants in this retent, therefore, to see that its wants in this re-spect are fully supplied. Shower its foliage freely as often as possible, and examine it frequently to see that scale has not attacked it.

#### VARIETIES OF THE JASMINE

THESE plants are great favorites everywhere. At the south many varieties are quite hardy, but with us at the north, they must be grown in the house. Grandiflow is a beautiful winter-blooming variety, of half climbing habit. Its flowers are white, starshaped, and of most delightful fragrance. Its foliage is finely cut, and somewhat resembles that of some varieties of fern. Resolution that of some varieties of tern. Resources closely resembles Grandifora in all respects except that of color. It is a bright golden yellow; Grand Duke is of shrubby habit, and produces small white flowers freely, double, as a rose, and of the most delicious fragrance. The culture of these plants is simple. Give a roll of course of the culture of these plants is simple. The culture of these plants is simple. Give a soil of sandy loam; water freely. Shower often to keep the red spider from injuring them and keep them in a sunny window. Cut back at first, to make them branch freely. After each period of flowering it is well to cut back all the branches on which flowers were borne, as this induces the sending out of other branches, and new growth must be secured in order to have plenty of flowers, none being borne from old wood.

#### A BRILLIANT PLANT

ONE of the most showy and satisfactory of house plants that will bloom all the time if given a little care is the Ackania Moderacas. It has foliage shaped something like that of the Abarison, of a very bright and pleasing green. The flowers are a rich, bright scatter, and the contrast between flower and scires, and the contrast between nower and foliage is exceedingly line. It is not as free a bloomer as many plants, but it will seldom be without a few flowers, and this cannot be said of most plants. It grows well in loam, made light with a little sharp sand. Give the pot good drainage, and water well. It likes light and was but does not insist on a great deal of and sun but does not insist on a great deal of warmth. It is not disposed to branch very freely if allowed to have its own way, there-fore, in order to secure a bushy, compact plant, it is necessary to cut it back sharply from time it is necessary to cut it back sharply from times to time while young, so that as many branches can be secured as are necessary to give plenty of blossoming surface. It stands cutting back well, and all that is required to produce a plant of satisfactory form is patience and per-sistent attention. One thing that recommends it to the amateur is its almost entire freedom from the attack of any insect. It can be trained as a small tree, or a shrub.

#### A DECORATIVE HOME PINE

THE Pandamus utilis, better known as the Screw Pine, from the fact that its follage L Screw Pine, from the fact that its follage is arranged in a spiral form, is one of the most decorative of house plants, if placed in the center of a group where it can be sufficiently elevated to display its drooping qualities. It requires only ordinary care, and improves with age. The leaves of this pine are generally three feet or more in length, about two inches in width, and of a bright green color, with a red line running down the center of each. The edges of the leaves are thickly set with sharp, needle-like teeth which effectually prevent anyone from meddling with it. It is a vent anyone from meddling with it. It is a peculiarity of the plant that it lifts itself from the not by its roots, and the the pot by its roots, and the amateur often gets the impression that the plant requires re-potting because of the exposure of these roots. If re-potted and set lower, so that the base of the plant comes in contact with the soil, the roots immediately set to work to throw the plant above the pot again.

#### TWO NEW HYDRANGEAS

TWO NEW HYDRANGEAS

THE Hydrangeas are great favorites, and their popularity is well deserved. They bloom freely, remain in perfection for months, and are of the easiest cultivation. The old Hortensia is the best known variety. It forms a plant three or four feet high by two or three feet in width, and bears dozens of clusters of flowers in early summer, of a pleasing pink color, each cluster being of enormous size. Some of our enterprising florists have lately introduced two new varieties outle dislately introduced two new varieties quite dis-tinct from the old *Hortensia*, but quite as meritorious. Stella finibriata produces its flowers in great clusters or trusses with wonderful in great clusters or trusses with wonderful profusion; so much, so that a plantappears almost covered with great balls of snow. The petals, instead of being smooth on the edges, are beautifully fringed. Hoses is a vigorous grower, and a great bloomer, and has flowers of a brighter pink than any other variety. It makes a fine companion plant for Scila finitiata. To grow the Hydranges well, give it a rich soil, plenty of root-room, and—most important item of all—a liberal quantity of water while it is making its annual growth. In winter, put in the cellar. In winter, put in the cellar.

#### HOW TO RAISE HELIOTROPE

THIS flower needs a soil rather light and sandy in character, but the sand should not be of the kind we mix with loam and other soil for the purpose of making it light and porous. Rather, that kind of sand which closely resembles loam, and has considerable richness in it. A stiff, heavy loam will not give good results. For increasing the richness of the soil I would use "Food for Flowers" rather than barn-yard manure, as the latter is rather than burn-yard manure, as the latter is almost sure to breed worms, and these greatly almost sure to breed worms, and these grently injure the fine, delicate roots of the plant. See that the pots have good drainage. Overwatering is fatal; too much moisture at the roots causes them to decay, and your plant will soon drop its leaves and take on a sickly look from which there is no recovery until the causes which produced the unhealthiness are removed. From this, however, you must not get the idea that the plant does not require considerable water. It does. It sends out innumerable tiny roots which form a thick mass in the soil, and make it difficult for water to numerable tiny roots which form a thick mass in the soil, and make it difficult for water to penetrate it. Unless water is given in suf-ficient quantity to thoroughly saturate all the soil in the pot, and reach the roots daily, the health of the plant is affected at once, and the leaves will soon turn brown and fall off, pre-cisely as they do when there is overwatering. Give proper drainage, and there will be no danger of using too much water. Make sure that the ball of roots is soaked through. Very often the soil will look wet, but examination often the soil will look wet, but examination will show that the mass of tiny roots is dry in the center while that about it is very moist. the center while that about it is very moist. Therefore, be sure to give enough to reach them, if you want your plants to do well. In order to make the plants bushy, pinch back well when young, and keep up this pinching until you have at least a dozen branches. You can tie them up to a rack if you want to, or allow them to take care of themselves. I prefer the latter plan. They may "sprawl" somewhat, but they can never be ungraceful, and to me, at least, a tied-up Heliotrope always looks so formal that I can never get rid of the impression that it is uncomfortable, and mutely asks for that freedom which can give it grace. Give it a warm place, and all the sunshine possible. sunshine possible.

#### THE FRAGRANT CARNATION

THE FRAGRANT CARNATION

O not neglect to get some seed of hardy Pinks this spring. If you do, you will lose a great deal of pleasure. No finer plants for the garden exist, all things considered. They are beautiful in form and color, and have a rich, spicy sweetness that no other flower possesses. For cutting they are unequaled. Try one plant and you will be sure to have more the following year. They can be grown from seed, but in this way you are not sure of what you are going to get. If you want special colors, it is necessary to order plants. The following are some of the most desirable sorts: Alba finbrista; pure white, beautifully fringed, and very double. "Assa Boleyn;" flowers of extra size, very double, a dark velvety maroon in color, shading to light crimson. A splendid kind. "Juliet;" flowers white, with a center of pale rose. Very charming. "Kohiwor;" pure white. "Snow;" a profuse-flowering kind, of purest white, very large and double, and finely fringed. "Abbotsford;" carmine marbled with pure white. Rich clove fragrance, flowering most profusely in June, but freely in fall. ing most profusely in June, but freely in fall.

PLANTS FOR A SHADY CORNER

A NEW variety of the Apidatra has foliage of a very rich dark green banded with light green, yellow or pure tvory white, the variegation being irregular, some leaves being almost entirely light, others having only narrow lines of the light colors. These leaves are all sent up from the crown of the plant, and vary in length from a foot to two feet, and often number fifteen or twenty on each plant. It will be readily understood from this that a pot of it presents a most attractive mass of foliage. Indeed, few plants are more striking, and i know of nothing better adapted to front rows in groups in parlor or hall ed to front rows in groups in parlor or hall where plants are arranged to present a solid and massive effect. The leaves are of a thick, and massive effect. The leaves are or a track, tough texture, therefore not easily injured by handling, and, like all foliage of that kind, they stand the effect of dry air and dust ex-ceedingly well. This plant does not require ceedingly well. This plant does not require exposure to the sun, though undoubtedly it is benefited by being given some sunshine. It likes a good deal of water, but care should be taken to have the drainage perfect if you would prevent the tips of the leaves from turning brown. A singular plant which is eminently adapted for parlor use because its leaves remain in a perfect state for years; they are from three to four feet in length, and are beautifully variegated with light green shading to yellow, on a dark ground. The variegation has the peculiarity of running across the leaves in bands of irregular widths, rather than lengthwise. than lengthwise.

#### BEAUTIFUL HOME PLANT



MONG easily grown pot plants the Mimulus must be regarded with especial favor. The flowers are of a peculiar and striking shape, resembling somewhat those of the Gloxinia, but the Mimulus is a much more satis-

factory plant, because of its greater ease of cultivation and greater freedom of bloom. For spring and summer flowering, seed can be sown any time during the winter seed can be sown any time during the winter months, and the plants be brought along to commence to bloom in May. The soil in which the seed is to be sown should be fine and sundy. Use shallow pans, and drain them well. Sentter the seed thinly over the surface of the soil, and then sift soil lightly over the seed and press it down with the hand. Then sprinkle with a fine sprny, and cover with a pane of glass. Put the box or pan in a warm place, and in a few days the young plants will appear. As soon as they have made a few leaves, prick off into small pots. When fairly started to growing give a cooler place. The plants are of rapoil growth. While growing and flowering they require plenty of water. A soil of turfy loam, leaf mold and sand is suitable. Pinch out the main stem to make them branch. The out over the pots to sticks suitable. Finch out the main stem to make them branch. The out over the pots to sticks set about the edge. In color they are a rich yellow, blotched and spotted with velvety marcon. M. morchatus is the well-known variety, commonly known as the musk plant, because of its fragrance. The Minulus is very desirable for groundense or window can be. desirable for greenhouse or window-garden.

#### ABOUT OUR FLORAL ADVERTISERS

THE Journal believes in flowers in or about a home. They are educative to children, refining to men, and woman's hand-maids. No one is a more ardent lover of flowers than is the editor of the JOURNAL, as the box of blooming plants in Mr. Bok's edi-torial window and the vase of fresh flowers on his desk, freshly culled each day, testify. And while he instils into the hearts of nil his renders, by his own words and those of his editorial associates, a love for flowers, the pub-lishers seek, especially at this time of the year, to place before the Journal readers those of our most reliable houses and firms which offer what is best and most beautiful in the floral the box of blooming plants in Mr Bok's ediwhat is best and most beautiful in the floral world. We can confidently say that we believe our floral advertisers to comprise the leading and most honorable dealers in business to-day, and as such we recommend them to our readers. It will be to your advantage in many cases, however, to mention the fact that you saw their advertisement in the Journal, should you write to them.

F all the bonny buds that blow in bright or cloudy weather, of all the flowers that come and go the whole twelve months together," there are none that you cannot obtain at Vaughan's Mammoth Plant and Seed Store, Chicago. For 1892 our 

American Horticulture" to date, with the handsomest cover ever used on a floral work, FOR 24 CENTS (12 two-cent stamps) we mail one bulb each Jacobean Scarlet Lily and New Tuberous Begonia, with this magnificent Catalogue. To keep you posted on Borticulture at the World's Fair we must have your name. Mention this paper. VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE, 146 AND 148 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

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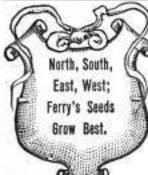
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#### SIMPLE REMEDIES FOR COLDS

BY MARY MARSTON



T IS a fact that the simplest remedies are ofitimes the best, although their very simplicity gives
them less value in our eyes. The
writer has here collected a few of
the most simple remedies for
colds, yet each has been tried over
and over again, and has never
been found wanting, and it is in their perfect
simplicity that their value lies.

#### HOT LEMONADE

FOR breaking up a cold there is nothing better than bot lemonade taken upon retiring. This is made by putting the juice of two lemons in a pint or bot water. Boil one minute. Sweeten to taste, and drink as hot as possible.

To make this, take one tablespoonful of boneset; put in it a pint of hot water, letting it draw fifteen minutes. Sweeten with molasses. When cold, strain and take two tablespoonfuls every half hour.

#### HOARHOUND TEA

H OARHOUND TEA is also excellent, being made and taken in the same way.

These herbs can be obtained from any druggist.

#### OLD-FASHIONED ONION SYRUP

THE old-fashioned onion syrup, made of mineed onions, a tablespoonful of vine-egar (cider vinegar is the best), and half a cup of boiling molasses, will be found a good remedy for hourseness and sore throat.

#### GARGLES FOR SORE THROATS

A N excellent gargle is made of one tables spoonful of cayenne pepper, half a cup of boiling vinegar and three teaspoonfuls of salt. Mix well together, and when settled strain. Gargle the throst every half hour. Any one subject to sore throat of any kind will find a certain cure and preventive in the daily use of salt and water as a gargle.

#### BURNT CAMPHOR

THE fumes of burnt campbor will instantly relieve a cold in the head. Put a piece of campbor the size of an egg in an old sancer. Set it on fire, and after burning a few moments blow out the flames, and inhale the funes.

" All she lacks of beauty is a little plumpness."

This is a frequent thought, and a wholesome one.

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(OR FACE GLOVE).

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3d. It has been Analyzed by Eminent Scientists and Chemical Experts, and pronounced Perfectly Pure and Harmless.

4th. With ordinary care the Mask will Last for Years, and its valuable properties Never Become Impaired. 5th. The Mask is protected by letters patent,

has been introduced ten years, and is the only Genuine article of the kind. 6th. It is Recommended by Eminent Phy-

sicians and Scientific Men as a substitute for

injurious connetics. 7th. The Mask is as Unlike the fraudulent appliances used for conveying cosmetics, etc., to the face or day is to night, and it bears no

8th. The Mask may be worn with Perfect Privacy if desired. The Closest Scrutiny cannot detect that it has been used.

analogy to them.



The Toolet Mask (or Pace Glove) in position to the face. TO BE WORN THREE TIMES IN THE WEEK.

and Removing Complexional Imperfections, 10th. The Mask is sold at a moderate price, and one purchase ends the expense.

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> 12th, Ladles in every section of the country are using the Mask with gratifying results.

> 13th. It is safe, simple, cleanly, and effective for beautifying purposes, and never injures the most delicate skin.

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> 15th. The Mask has received the testimony of well-known society and professional ladies, who proclaim it to be the greatest discovery for beautifying purposes ever offered to

#### A FEW SPECIMEN EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIAL LETTERS:

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"Every bidy who desires a faultless complexion should be provided with the Mask."

" My face is as soft and smooth as an infant's," 'I am perfectly delighted with it.'

" As a medium for removing discolorations, softening and beautifying the skin I consider it unequalled."

"It is, indeed, a perfect success—an inestimable treasure."

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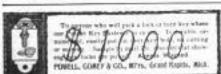
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The right to answer or reject any question is reserved by the Editor.

Answers consol be promised for any special issue. They will be given as quickly after receipt as passible. All correspondence should be atcompanied by full name and address, not for publication, but for reference.

M. J. S.-We cannot give addresses in this column. NACOTI-If your face is shiny discentinue the use of about.

CANADA-Vassur College is exclusively a college for

Anna-Some suggestions as to dressing children will be found in last month's Journal.

Mies. Journ —A bride should acknowledge all her wed-ding presents as soon after their receipt as possible.

Councernoteest - "Serfacer's Monthly" changed its mame to the "Century Magazine" in November, 1881.

Severe. The terms "first water" and "second water," as applied to dismonds, mean first and second quality.

MOTHER - We talk the average man can beach the average buy more successfully than the average woman can.

R. B. -It is both enstomary and proper for the clergy-nan, at any social gathering, to ask a blessing on the

F. M. W.-I do not think tarnished gold heald can be restaured; at least that is my own personal experi-

A. H.—Cocon-butter is good for face unweage. In showing a visitor to her room the bostess should pro-cede her.

Christa - Longfellow, the poet, was married twice; his first wife bore him five children, two sons and three daughters. Describer—A letter addressed to the person yet men-tion if sent in our care will be forwarded to her.

Benyieses:-To remove ten stains from your lises cloth try salt and lemon upon the spots, with exposure to the sun.

C. G. M.—Colored or tinted visiting cards should never be used. A visiting card should be engeneed or written, not printed.

I. R. R. —I do not think wrinkles can be satisfactorily removed from vervet, unless it is submitted to a profes-sional steamer.

E. R. R.—A girl of seventeen wears a skirt of the same length as do older girls, but she should not be per-mitted to wear a train.

H. D. G.—Clean your willow chairs by scrubbing them with strong soap-ends, into which a Hills bineing and a little sait have been put.

FOREMER.—Female beirs in the United States are under no deathing as to their intestate succession to real estate as in England. Hansmark—In commencing a letter to a maken lady, a lotter of business. It would properly read; " Miss Mary Brown—Dear Madam."

HOUTKERS.—If you are a young girl, and a man asks permission to calf on you, it is quite proper for you to refer him to your mother.

L. R.—Suggestions as to making all-black drasses were given in the Jacoury Journals. Trim your black silk with black silk passementarie.

BOXANNA-I would advise your having a physician restave the wartifrom your neck; then, unless it is a very large one, there will be no scar.

Dyn.—It would not be in good taste to use the cont-of-arms of your mother's family ; instead, I would suggest a pretty cipiter formed of your own name.

READER-Your "al-home" cards should be sent out with your wedding cards. The golden-browns form most artistic fernishings for a dining room.

M. E. C.—Instead of seal plush I would prefer a cleak of good cloth; it will be found to wear better, and is really to better style than the plush described.

M. J. L.— "Aphasia" is a nervous disease; it is defined as "an impairment of the idea of language or its expression independent of paralysis of the longue." MARY-There is no special oll for massage, most people using that which they like the best, almost oll, olive oil, excess butter and vaseline all being functed.

SIXTEEN—Buthing vascine in the roots of the bair will be found to prevent its falling out. But it well into the scalp, and do not put quantities of it on your bair.

F. I. M.—I have been told that washing black lace in already, stretching, folding and putting it under a beavy weight, will freshess and make it hock almost as good as new.

Lettris—A letter made of twenty grains of hypo-sniphite (not phate) of soda, in an ounce of water, and applied with a soft lines cloth or sponge, will remove freekles.

GRACK-The invitation should read "Mr. and Mrs. Gray request the phasters of your company to meet their describer Grace, on Monday evening, Pohroary 11th, 186."

SCHECKIEGE—It would be quite a graceful attention on year part to send some flowers to the ladies who are about to entertain yea. Your suggestion about roses is a good one. LENA-It would be in very had taste if you did not write to the lady with whom you spent your vacation; indeed, it would be more than that, it would be ex-tremely rude.

MAUDE S.—The bridegroom engages the services of the electromas, though, of course, he consults the bride as to her preference. The cards are furnished by the family of the bride.

V. K.—We do not think that Dr. Taimage would object to laying his sermous translated; but we would advise any person meditaring such work to obtain Dr. Taimage's permission first.

NETTER-If you have been foolish enough to give your photograph to a young man, you cannot blame him if he refuses to resum it. There is no reason why you may not say for its return.

M. G. F.—Mink is ween by yesing people, and I cannot lengths how you have gotten the titles that it is only were by the middle-aged. A mink cape is a very desir-able addition to one's wardroise.

OFFER.14—The most beautiful neck is long in propor-tion to the body, round, firm and white, showing no passeles. A sheet, thick neck, or an extremely long, this one, are ornanty not beautiful.

A. E. R. - With a little care, a white such silk may gaten for your webling does, and yet it need not be he godon for your webling dress, and yet it need not be very expensive. I do not think a bed-most with orange for its presulting tone would be pretty.

(b) D, ti.—Notestivetter has everything in the way of books; and so I would suggest that you find out one that your eiterly firmed short not possess, and give it to him for the birthiday of holiday present.

I. L. D.—If a ventur indy takes three months in which to find out whether size can accept a man or not, size cannot be very much inferenced in him. No man can compel a girl to become engaged to him.

45. L. C.—Write direct to the advertiser of the article You meuriou for information regarding it. A gentlement who goes in charged with a listy is not expected to furnish her with her contribution to the nine-box.

A. F. - Pale rise, or pale green surah sitt, will look well under your white law. As I have said a number of times, I cannot give addresses to this column, nor can I undertake to make sales for subactions.

Berrs M.—I am not a believer in indiscriminate letter writing to young men, and I would suggest to you not to correspond with a man friend without first informing your mother about it, and getting her advice.

HENGA—A girl of sixteen would wear her hair drawn saftly off her face, braided and looped in the back, she tied with a black ribbon. George Ellot was the wife of Mr. Cross, her name being Mary Ann Cross.

M. F. A.—Your list of questions is altogether too long to be answered in this column. Besides, if we goldake not, they are price questions, and we do not consider the answering of such as being quite fair.

S. E. B.—I would not advise your wearing thack to be guarded in; even if you are in deep montains, it is quite proper for you to lay it node for that time, assume a winte gown, and then resume your meaning again.

D. L. S.—It is not wise to have a great many correspondents, though there would be no impropriety in your writing to the young man, who is a dear friend of yours, even though you do not expect to marry blue.

L. E. S.—At a reception, or ten, it is proper to bid the hostose good-tyre before you seemes your wraps. If there is a very great crossd, and one is not near the hostose, it is quite proper to depart without saying good-night to her.

H. M.—All full, fluffy furs are liked, the preference, however, being given to dark ones. Fashionable card-cases are of white, scarlet or pale gray bather, with gold or silver fear de fir placed in conventional man-ner upon thems.

Mas. H. V.—Freshen up your plush cost by patting far upon it: make epaideties of fur, and put them on the shoulders, and the effect will be given of high sheeves, while all shabby edges will be concealed by the outlining with far.

F. B.—A note of thanks should be written for flowers or awards sent you, but when they are given you per-sonally verbal thanks are sufficient. If these are sent at Chrismas they do not necessitate the sending of a present to the young man. Water-The expense of a wedding should be borne by the bride's family. The groom's expenses begin with his fix to the clergyinan; be should also pay for the garriage in which he inkers the bride away from the church after the ceremony.

May—It is proper, always, to leave a card in making a formal call; indeed, it is wisest at all times. West your have brestes in warm water and white soas, in which some amounts has been thrown; then stand them on their bristles in the sampline to dry.

Manny—It is always good form to acknowledge an in-vitation; therefore, it would be gatte proper for you to write a note to the yring; man, thanking him for having invited you to the graduating exercises, and expressing your regret at your inability to be present.

ALICK M., AND OTHERES—I can give no addresses in this column. May I suggest that in writing a little through is given to the many letters that are received by me, and so pake ink will not be used, and the que-tions made as clear and as concise as possible.

INVALID—The climate of Bernauda is noted for its mildoses and beakthfeloses; but it is never wise for a deficate person to make a change of climate without consulting a physicise, and we would not arrive you be try even Bernauda without the consent of your medical man.

Dosoversea R.—Before visits are received from young men one is supposed to be out in society, and young girls are not usually presented before almotices or twenty. I should not advise the correspondence with a man who takes continually of love and doesn't mention markets.

M. N. T.—Glycteine darkens some skins: just why, it is impossible to say, except by the difference of tem-perament existing is every human being. For a very sullow skin I would suggest a course of treatment for the liver, advising you to consult with your family phy-sician. Hazez.—The word "mason," comes from French gamblers' slung. An "esco," was something that brought lack to its possessor; in time the word became "mason," from "ston escot," "mo-escot," ma-escot," Audran, in his opera "The Mason," popularized the word.

N. C. H.—"The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was written in 1861 by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, while on a visit to the camp near Washington. It may be fined in almost any compilation of American poetry; we re-gret that we example space for its publication in the Journal.

I. J. M.—It would be wisest to announce your engagement; and in this way the friend who has been so courteous in his attentions to you will inderstand jost what alteration he may show you, and also that you are henorable enough not to allow him to expect the low which cannot be ids.

A. R. R., and Many Ormson-I have said many times, and again repeat it, that we do not publish or sell patterns. The illustrations above in the fashion department are taken from the latest models in the dresemaking world, designs of which have not yet reached the pattern houses.

A CALLER—The question of Sunday visits is one that grow be decided by each one personally; certainly, it is hatter for a young man to be spending the evening in a family where he is surrounded by everything good than for him in he hanging around better, and on the street, and meeting, perhaps, people who do him no good.

A New Subscribes—If you have consulted good physicians in regard to the condition of your skin, and they have been mable to help you. I fear that note of the simple remedies I sight suggest would do you any good. If you have not among these gone to a dector who makes a specialty of skin disease. I about advise you to do so.

C. A. W.—I would advise your sending your white kid slippers to a professional scourer's to be cleaned. Nothing will make the half light except the se-called benefing fluids, and those I cannot slivise. Women who are bisseed with pretty dark hair stoud be sub-fied, and only try to improve it by keeping it glossy and in good condition.

A SUBSCRIBER - If your hair is very only I would not advise the use of vaseline upon it. Instead, in washing it, throw a little borax in the water; this will tend to make it a little drier. Hench it with regularity, and apply some hair wash which does not routain oil and does contain quinter; a prescription could be gotten from your family physician.

Lou-Plates are not turned over when they are arranged on the table. Small castors are placed in the certuer of the table, but the large, shi-fashbaned ones usually decorate the shebened. It is perfectly proper to give your cred to whoever may come to the door when your friend is not at home, even if it should be one of the members of the family.

G. A. L. If a lady and a greaternan call teacher, it would be the place of the gentleman to ask the servant at the door if the person whom they wish to vist was at home. It is where to let some use, with whose you have just become acquainted, ask permission to call upon you, rather than have you seek him. It is in rather but haste to ask men for their photographs.

J. M. F. – At a five-of-tirck tea, measurements are not re-quired, our are factors using. Cake of any kind you many dreine, sandwicties, saileds, tea, coffee and choos-sate are quire-sefficient at an obstrate tea; at an infor-mal one, tea, with breast not better, and one kind of cake beautificient. The daintiness of service, see not the quantity served, is most thought of at such affairs.



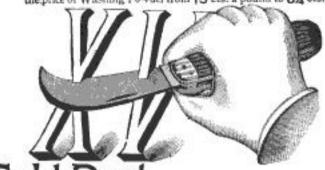
TAKE THE HINT.

WHENE'ER an anxious group is seen Around some monthly magazine Or paper that is daily whirled To every quarter of the world, And merry peals of laughter rise As this or that attracts the eyes, The smiling crowd, you may depend, Above some illustrations bend That advertise the strength and scope And purity of IVORY SOAP.

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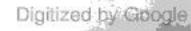
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Dish Cloth Gentle drawn, for bounds Apprilar: Crazy's Gindiolus Casanas, are formanis, effective Parple Ring Charkin, intensely double; Double Vielet Bush Parple Ring Charkin, intensely double; Double Vielet Bush Morning Gibery, show; Bish Clast Gourd, for bornets and dish double; Crimson Belle Pink, show; Bridesmudd Godetin, beautini satin surface; Primrose CoPd Sanflower, aron; Palmande Philax, are uniture; Tall Pyramid Mignesette, choic; Zallu King, Silesee, me. One package Seed of each show lovely flowers milled with Catalogue for 25 Cts.

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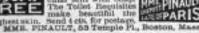
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# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1892

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#### MARCH

#### BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Like some reformer, who with mien austere,
Neglected dress and loud insistent tones,
More rasping than the wrongs which she bemoans,
Walks through the land and wearies all who hear,
While yet we know the need of such reform;
So comes unlovely March, with wind and storm,
To break the spell of winter, and set free
The prisoned brooks and crocus beds oppressed.
Severe of face, gaunt-armed, and wildly dressed,
She is not fair nor beautiful to see.
But merry April and sweet smiling May
Come not till March has first prepared the way.

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and perspiration.

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# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Vol. IX, No. 4

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1892



EUGENIE, EMPRESS OF FRANCE



seems indeed the eleventh hour with Eugenie. The ex-Empress of France is passing her last days with only sorrow and disappoint The

row and disappointment for companious. The darkness of midnight is closing about her. Once the best loved in France, she is now, alas! almost despised. Once a woman of matchless beauty, whose face and form were the talk of Europe, she is now only a shadow of her former self; her face wrinkled, the lustre of her eyes washed away with many tears. Her form, bent with age and racked with rheumatism, is supported by two stout canes which she always carries to

she always carries to lean upon. She is so helpless from rheumatism as almost to give the impression that she has paralytic

tendencies.

Once the best dressed woman in the world, whose rich costumes, rure laces and superb envy of queens and princesses, she is, to-day, sombreness itself in black robes, Her empire passed away like the sigh-ing of a sum mer wind. Husband and son have entered into the land of son have entered into the land of shadows. Friends have become enemies. The French people call her "the latal woman," instead of Empress. She is an exile, a woman without home or country. The star of hope has been blotted from he horizon.

he" horizon
I have seen Eugenie many times of-late, in
Loudon, in Paris, in Venice, and she has
always reminded me of some Lady of Vicissitudes. She travels about Europe seeking rest
and peace, two joys unknown to her. Instead
of wearing the crown of France she wears
that other crown that poets have told of—
"Sorrow's crown of sorrows," the memory
of harming things.

"Sorrow's crown of sorrows, the includes of happier things.

My last glimpee of her was thus, and it is the story of that I tell here. I had gone from London to Farnborough Hants last summer, to visit her mansion, and see the place where the exiled Emperor and the ill-fated Prince Importal are sheeting. Excuberough is one of exiled Emperor and the ill-faled Prince Imperial are sleeping. Farmborough is one of the lovellest spots in rural England. It is about an hour's journey from London, and within a mile or two of Abdershot and Sandhurst. The train from London speeds by thriving towns, and into a rich country where the grass is like an emerald curpet.

Farmborough station is a small place. It nestles in a valley. A few carriages are at the depot to take visitors about the place; but one does not need a carriage, for you spire that rises boldly above the trees on the hilltop points the way to St. Michael's Church, where the exiles rest in a magnificent mausoleum.

the exiles rest in a magnificent mausoleum. Up the hill one goes, and over a dusty road, until an old-fashioned inn is reached. A until an old-fashioned inn is reached. A farmer's boy sits on a fence whitting a stick. A smart phaeton, driven by a young girl, dashes by. A hostler is leading a neighing pony by the head. Chickens, ducks and geese, and a small dog, are a happy family in the road in front of the tavers. All this and more I see as I pass along to the gateway in the hedge fence, the entrance to the church. There is a leader at the mate and a smalling the hedge fence, the entrance to the church. There is a lodge at the gate, and a smilling Scotch lassie, in a clean frock, gives me a gentle curtsey as she leads the way up the gravel walk, through rows of majestic yew trees, to the top of the hill, and I come into full view of the church, and also the house where live the white robed and white-capped monks who guard the place. It is a pretty spot. No one could wish for a lovelier place to be buried in. Green grass, beds of rich and fragrant flowers, neatly kept walks, all tell of loving hands that never tire in devotion to the memory of the dead. The church stands on the crest of a hill from which a superb view of the surdead. The children stands on the cress of a hill from which a superb view of the sur-rounding country may be had. It is of white stone, and so clean does it look that one is tempted to believe that it is scrubbed daily. Across the road, hidden almost from view, is

the home of the ex-Empress. Like the church, it is built on the elevation of a hill, and En-genie can see from her windows the spot where

genic can see from her windows the spot where her dear ones rest.

While I am looking and wondering, my rosy-cheeked Scotch maid has disappeared, and in a moment returns with a stout monk, who respectfully bows, and bids me follow. He does not ask my business, for he has many visitors. I follow him down a small flight of stone steps to the rear of the church. Ivy and rich wisteria have twined themselves lovingly together, and are gently creeping up the sides of the sacred edifica. All around the church have been planted flowers; but always and everywhere I see shy violets rearing their heads. They are Eugenie's favorite flower, and the monks have planted them there for her sake. The door leading to the mausoleum swings have a true of forms.

mausoleum swings back at a touch from the monk, and we are soon standing on a tiled floor that is There are a few chairs, and a hand-some altar, where the monks say mass, and where the only other person ever present on such oc-casions is the ex-Empress. It is, in fact, a private chapel. To the right of the altar is the granite alter is the granus sarcophagus con-taining the remains of the Emperor. It is a massive affair, weighing a good many tons, present-ed, as the brass inscription plate on it tells, "as a mark of affectionate sympa-thy by Victoria R." There is one other plate containing the

words, "Napoleon HI R. I. P." There are floral tokens near. The most noticeable is an artificial wreath of immortelles, tied with an artificial wreath of immorrances, that with tri-colored ribbons, laid there by Eugenie. There is also an artificial wreath of ivy sent by Queen Victoria. It is tied with a long white satin bow, and bears the Queen's name in her own bold hand. The remains of the Prince rest on the left of the altar, also in a Prince rest on the left of the altar, also in a huge granite sarcophagus, and on it have been heaped many floral tributes. There is a bunch of palms from Princess Beatrice, an ivy wreath from Lady Florence Dixie, a souvenir wreath that came from Zululand, and also a wreath from the Queen, bearing the words again in her own handwriting, "Homage and affection. Victoria."

But more interesting than any of these are the handfuls of loose violets and forget-me-nots that are scattered on both tombs.

violets and forget-me-nois that are scattered on both tombe. "They were placed there by the Empress yesterday." The monk says; and as I eye them wistfully be takes a few, makes a tiny bou-quet and hands it to me for a

"They were picked by her own hands," he adds, "but they will

hands," be adds, "but they will not be missed, for she will be here very soon with more. She comes every day to weep and pray."

At the foot of each tomb is placed a cushioned chair, and in these the Empress sits alternately, for a time, alone with her sorrow. In a niche just back of the prince's tomb is the place where the exEmpress will rest when her troubles are over.

are over. You must be gone now," says the monk, after I have walked about for some time. "The Em-press will soon be here. No one is allowed in this place when she

So we go out where the birds are singing and there is no thought of death. Three monks are at work in the flower beds, and two others are carrying away some old sticks and fallen leaves to the woods near by, so tidy are they in

Farnborough.

As I looked from the church to the house I saw the dark robed figure of Eugenie, picking her way

along, leaning heavily upon her canes. A private path lends from the house to the church, and to make it more convenient, a small footbridge has been constructed over the railway track. Slowly, and oh! so painfully, she mounted the steps and crossed into the churchyard. She was alone. Her eyes were fixed upon the ground. One of the monks harried to meet her, and received from her hands a bunch of fresh violets. The ex-Empress greeted him cordially. Following at a respectful distance, he left her at the door of the tomb. I heard the key turned by the hand of the ex-Empress, the door swung open, and in a moment Eugenie was with her dead to weep and pray. I wondered what memories passed before her as she sat alone in the darkness of that chamber of death. What ghosts of the past were passing in shadowy array! What events, train by train, was she reviewing? What brilliant trumph or humiliating defeat was she recalling? If she was merely looking through the mist of years into her past life, what a panorame was there! merely looking through the mist of years into her past life, what a panorama was there! The life of no woman, and perhaps no man, not even excepting

Bismarck, presents anything like it. I thought of at least one scene that might stand out in her mental vision in startling contrast startling contrast with her present sorrowful condition.

sorrowful condition.

It is in Paris.
France is a republic, after a sort. The people have swept the Orleanists from power. At the Tuilleries there is a grand ball in progress, and the gayest of all gay Paris is there. In the throng is a young woman, scarcely more than a girl, who is easily the belle of the occasion. Graceful and lithesome, rivacious and witty, she

casion. Graceful and lithesome, vivacious and witty, she outshines the blasé beauties of the ball-room, as the electric light does the farthing dip. They sneer at her, and say ugly things, but the men throng about her, each vicing for her favor. Among them is one dark of brow, and saturnine of countenance. They call him Louis Napoleon. He has been an exile from France, an adventurer in the United States, and strange stories are told of his career in that country. He is now in politics, is an advocate of popular rights, and all that, and the rising hope of French radicals—save the mark. He, too, is fascinated by this young girl, so much so that he seeks the honor of an introduction, and a waltz with the fair lady.

"I do not much care to dance with a Bonaparte who is not an Emperor," the capricious beauty replies.

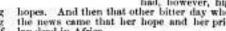
parte who is not an Emperor," the capricious beauty replies.

Does Eugenie recall this scene, and that remark, and what came of it? Who shall say? Or the scene may change and other things pass before her strained vision. The coup of cost has been accomplished. The drenming adventurer, Louis Napoleon, has shown his colors, and they have won. He is the Emperor now, and no longer the friend of the French radicals. And the girl who snubbed him at the ball not so long before is his Em-

press. The union has been sealed with the seal of Peter, the fisherman, and Eugenie is the mistress of the gayest court of all Europe. She is not popular with her sex, and she knows it; but she has power, and she knows that too, and uses it. Napoleon III is her slave. In the Tuilleries, at Foutainebleau, at Versilles, the vain capricious beauty reigns without a rival. She has petty kings and princes of well-nigh bankrupt kingsloms at her beck and nod. France is rich and powerful. Germany has yet to become an empire. Austria is in a troublous condition. Pius IX is Pope, but all Italy seems bent on stripping him of his power. Is Eugenia satisfied with her position and power? Not she! she is an Empress of France too. Her dresses and jewels are the wonder of Europe. She is young and beautiful and a mother. As she drives through Paris, the people grow wild in their exhibitions of affection for her. But her ambition is not satisfied; she has studied the career of the great Napoleon, and she is ever filling the dull mind of her husband with dreams of conquests even greater than those of his

conquests even greater than those of his mighty predecessor.

It may be that Engenie thinks of her ambitions and what came of them; what came of them; she may remember one day that was dark, indeed, for her. Sedan had been fought and won. Paris had passed into German hands; more than this, a German emperor had been crowned in Versailcrowned in Versailles. The second empire was a thing of
the past, and she
and her husband
were in exile, pensioners on the
clearity of the Queen
of England. And
then the weary days
while the Emperor,
all his dreams shattered, gloomy and all his dreams shattered, gloomy and
morose, fretted his
life out and she was
left alone with her
son, for whom she
had, however, high
the news came that her hope and her pride
lay dead in Africa.



hopes. And then that other bitter day when the news came that her hope and her pride lay dead in Africa.

With such sorrows passing before her is it any wonder that she is deaf to the songs of the birds and the laughter?

The interior of the church, above the tomb, is very attractive. It is a bright and cheerful place. The smulght comes in from the big windows, and lights up every nook and corner. The altar is very beautiful. A handsome organ stands on the left, and on Sundays a willage choir of six young girls furnishes the music. The service is entirely in French, and is conducted by the monks, who are arranged in gorgeous robes, trimmed with rare laces, furnished by Eugenie. There is seating capacity for about two hundred persons. The ex-Empress is always present at the service on Sunday morning when she is in Farnborough. A chair has been provided for her to the left of the altar; and there she sits, with her face in her handkerchief, all through the service. Visitors to the church come from all parts of the surrounding country. Frequently Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice are of the the surrounding country. Frequently Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice are of the





EUGENIE'S PRESENT HOME AT FARNBOROUGH

number, for they can easily drive over from Windsor. After the service, the people all wait to see Eugenie as she leaves. Often she walks about the grounds, chatting with some of the people she knows, particularly the children of the village, of whom she is very fond. It is no unusual thing for her to bend down and stroke the heads of the little ones, or kiss them on their foreheads.

I loitered around the grounds for onite an

little ones, or kiss them on their forcheads.

I lottered around the grounds for quite an hour, and then Eugenie reappeared. I had an excellent opportunity to get a good look at her as she slowly moved about. When she straightened her form she scenned to be tall. Her figure is quite full; her waist has lost its graceful curved lines; her hair is silvery gray; her cheeks are wrinkled, and there is no longer beauty in the face that all the world at one time was willing to conceie was the freshest, the fairest and the loveliest of all faces. Her black cashmere cloak, trimmed faces. Her black cashmere clock, trimmed with crape, her widow's bonnet with its long with crape, her widow's bounet with its long veil falling over her shoulders, and her black gloves, made her a striking figure as she walked in the sunshine. Her face was ashy pale, and never a smile passed over it. As she passed me, she looked up into my face, and bowed with just an approach of a smile on the sud face. It was a strange contrast to those other faces that Winterhalter has placed on canvas—a young woman, with a mass of golden hair, shoulders that gleamed like polished marble, and eyes of marvelous beauty and bewitching expression—Eugenie in her prime. It was all so strange, and recalled to me Burke's lines, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!" Leaving her, I walked over to her mansion, Farnborough hall, a ross the railroad track.

It is no flinsy, inconsistent structure, but a substantial and admirable specimen of early English, the lower part of rod brick, with dressings and mullioned windows of stone, and the upper also of brick, but rendered over

fine, and besides the ordinary trees, there are some specimens of very rare conifers. There should be plenty of game, and as for fishing, there are ornamental lakes with wooded islands, boat-house and a fishing cottage or summer-house with a fire-place, so that in winter it will come in well for skating parties. A kitchen garden covers three acres, and there are green-houses, vineries, peach, camellin, cucumber and melon houses, and finally come a couple of three-stall stables with six loose boxes, all most complete and spacious, as well as the usual harness-room, coach-houses, a continue for the coacheman and had coups for as the usual harness-room, coach-houses, a cottage for the coachman and bed-rooms for the grooms. There are, in all, nine cottages on the estate, including one for the bailiff, adjoining a very extensive range of farm build-ings, with the neighboring gasometer and gas and boiler-houses. Finally, there is a farm, which is let.

which is let.

It is in such a home as this that Eugenie lives and mourns. Her days are long and tedious. She is an early riser—a victim to insomnia, and sometimes she never closes her eyes in sleep for three nights. She has two tried women friends who are with her, take care of the house, and do what they can to make cheerful her days. A force of ten servants completes her household. Brakfast is served early, and after this meal there are letters to be read and answered, newspapers from London and France, and, perhaps, a visit to be made to some one in the village who is ill. Then, before luncheon, comes the daily visit Then, before luncheon, comes the daily visit to the mausoleum, and after this luncheon to the mansoleum, and after this luncheon and a walk through the beautiful grounds. Engenic is at present engaged upon the story of her life, and each day she adds a few pages to her memoirs. But no one has ever seen this manuscript, so jealously is it guarded, and it will not be seen until the hand that pens it has been stilled forever. Dinner is served at seven o'clock, and after this more writing, reading, and perhaps some simple writing, reading, and perhaps some simple



INTERIOR OF PRIVATE CHAPEL AT FARNBOROUGH

in cement and picturesquely relieved by columns in teak. The whole building has a comfortable, home-like look, and the eye rests with content on the beautifully-wooded and park-like grounds surrounding it. In short, it is a type of an English country-seat. A couple of carriage drives, with corresponding lodge entrances, lead to a handsome portice payed with tiles, through which you pass to the entrance hall, 17 feet high and about 24 feet in length by 22 feet wide; beyond, up a flight of steps, is a stately inner hall or corridor, 60 feet by 15 feet. Here is the principal staircase, leading to a magnificent suite of reception rooms, ample testimony to the lavish and artistic taste of the designs and architect. The drawing-room, 32 feet by 22 feet, is a superb chamber, and the outlook, through its bay and triangular windows, of the lawn and bay and triangular windows, of the lawn and grounds, with the groups of stately trees dotted here and there, is indeed charming. Opening out of this stately saloon is a smaller and more easy one. The library is nearly 25 feet square, a neble oriel-window chamber harmonizing with the ideas of modern refinement. There are two dining-rooms, one called the "oak room," Then there is "the gentlements room," also entered from the inner hall, and now the description of the inner hall, and now the description of the main floor is complete.

On the first floor you enter a lengthy corridor, over the inner hall, leading to the princiral bed-rooms, of which there are eight. two dressing rooms, while in the wing of the house approached by a second corridor are six secondary bed-rooms and a staircase by which you get to the clock-tower. On the second floor are eight additional secondary and servants' bed-rooms. Each floor has its bathrants. The domestic offices are comparations. The domestic offices are a large shut off from the inner; there are a large kitchen, scullecy, housekeeper's room, servants' bull, pontries, dairy, storerooms, extends remove of cellurs, with farming and stake-rains for the brating apparatus and stake-rains for the brating apparatus and bath-rooms. All the gas used in the house is made on the estate, the water is supplied by steam-power, and there are hydrants both inside and out in case of fire. There are plensure grosunds all around the houseof velvet lawn and emerald surf, lawns, flower-beds, termee walks, shrubberies, lawn-tennis and croquet grounds, all in e-trone good taste and skillfully planned. Ti park-which alone covers sixty-eight acres of ground-and the woodlands have serpentine walks and drives; the timber is remarkably

game until bed-time. Thus it will be seen that life at Farnborough is quiet and monoto-nous. There are many visitors, but the ex-Empress will not see them. She receives, however, scores of letters daily on all serts of subjects, from all serts of people, and these she reads with interest, and to some she replies with her own hand. She has many old friends who write to her often; noble corres-pondents, too, but none more loyal or sympa-thetic than Queen Victoria.

thetic than Queen Victoria.

The wealth to keep up this style and enjoy this miniature notion in a secluded spot must be considerable, but the Empress is credited with having plenty and something to spare. The savings from the wreek of the Empire are said to have been large, and her pessessions are set down as yielding her a considerable income. There seems no danger that the style of this establishment will be marred in the slightest for the remaining years of Engenic's life. It is perhaps fitting that this should be sign set of the remaining years of Lagente's life. It is perhaps fitting that this should be so, for besides the good she does to the labor-ing people with the expensive establishment she keeps up, she gives liberally to charity, and every person in Farmborough blesses her every day.

ometimes the Empress goes to London for When she does, four servents or. She seldom makes any a brief visit. WI accompany ber. except upon her most intimate friends and rarely invites anyone to see her. She goes to Paris, too, quite often, the scene of her triumphs and defeats. But no one cares for her in the gav city, only the police who watch her constantly. The Parisians used to hoot her, but they do not even notice her now. She is still fond of France, and she likes Venice. She has recently bought, for \$55,000, five acres of ground on the most beautiful spot on the French part of the Riviern—Cape St. Martin, the tongne of land which jule out into the Mediterranean between Monaco and -and here she is to build a villa,

When the last census was taken in England, When the fast census was three in assistant the Empress filled the form in her own hand-writing as follows: "Comtesse de Fierrefond (Maris Engenie), age sixty-four; born at Grenada, Spain; naturalized French, a widow; had one child, a sour a sojourner in France, lives usually in Englant; is traveling with

two friends and four servants."

Thus she epitomizes in a few lines what future historians will amplify into volumes. History shows no life with so many ups and downs, so much joy and sorrow, so much sunstains and shows. strine and studows.

Upon her first visit to Paris Eugenie's beauty was ravishing. She was likened to a snow-flake on a July day; like the fairy-like mist that hangs over Niagara; like all that is purest, freshest, loveliest in nature was the impression that she produced upon people. Once at a great ball she was clad entirely in white, of the fleeciest, gauziest, mistiest description, and with a very simple parrure of emeralds and diamonds glistening in her blonde hair, looping up her transparent sleeves, and shining on her lovely neck, she was as completely a vision of

delight as eye ever rested on.
The remainder of the story is known, and her marriage, her reckless extravagance, the war, her downfall and escape, are tales of history told again and again. She encouraged frivolity and spent money more recklessly, perhaps, than any other woman ever did. She was conceded to be the best-dressed woman in the world. Her wardenly cost \$1,000,000. She was conceded to be the best-dressed woman in the world. Her wardrobe cost \$1,000,000, and her jewels were of fabulous value. She spent \$10,000 a day for household expenses. It was the age of gold. She undoubtedly was the cause of her own downfall, but she did many kindly deads. She was one of the first to recognize the merits of Rosa Bonbeur, and it was by her wish that that talented artist was decorated. was decorated.

was decorated.

Her legacy of woe is unmatched by any woman in history. She is all alone. Her jewels have been scattered to the corners of the earth; her crown is torn asunder, and the precions stones are now used to decorate women she never saw. Her steps are dogged by spies when she stends like a house-breaker into beloved Paris. Her beauty and strength have faded. She has long waited for the end, Who was it said "Death is merciful?"

#### ARE WOMEN INCONSTANT?

By JUNIOS HENRI BROWNE



OMAN owes her reputation for inconstancy to men who, when such reputation was made, reputation was made, were exclusively the moulders and controll-ers of public opinion. They were the sayers as well as the doers, and from their continual

from their continual saying, both by per and tongue, they forged a falsehood into the semblance of truth. Knowing themselves to be the embodiment of inconstancy, they thought—and their thought was correct—that they might clude their desert by ascribing their temperamental and notorious weakness to the other sex. This device, as old as time, is a variation of the fugitive robber crying, "Stop, thieft" and pretending to join in the chase after the culprit. But old as it is, it often proves effective, as in the present case, and has been widely adopted in consequence.

And thus it happens that the character of

adopted in consequence.

And thus it happens that the character of woman, before she had become as prominent as she is to-day, depended for portrayal on the tender mercies of man. She can and does describe and analyze herself voluminously nowadays; but much of the early interpretation of her—so hard is it to dislodge out these leavilges.

interpretation of her—so hard is it to dislodge old ideas—is still accepted, and men use every effort to have it so.

Every spoken language, not to speak of the dead languages, contains phrases reflecting on her stendfastness. For instance:

Women and weather are not to be trusted.

Women change like the sea.

Woman's moods differ like day and a sight.

Bewere of a sheering day and a spating.

Beware of a sleeping dog and a smiling Who confides in a woman builds on the

The one constant woman died yesterlay,

No season is so brief as a woman's love. A woman may be loyal to love, but never to

It is the old story; he trusted a woman and

Woman is true as the wind.

Woman is true as the wind.

Women shed tears the better to decrive.

More than half of men's wees come from the instability of women, The inconstancy of woman causes the great tragedles of life.

The most fascinating women are the most

A woman has only one tongue; but she

an tell a million lies. Woman is a trap in which every man is

Woman's promises are as uncertain as next mr's blossoms. When you can make a woman constant,

you can time a hyens.

Woman is constant only to inconstant

There is no end to such expressions. They abound in Persian, Syrine, Arablun, Armenian, as well as in German, Italian, French and Spanish, showing age, if not pertinency. Mostly expirisms, they would seem to be specially so designed, since they have generally an epigrammatic turn, as if sting had been preferred to truth. Cultured men have, in all ages, exercised their wit on women, pretending to couplasize her defects. In charging inconstancy upon her, they have the additional inducement of screening them-

That woman is uniformly constant, or a model of constancy, no one acquainted with human nature would pretend. She is human, and therefore liable to err. But that she is fickle, changeable, exprisions in her affections, as compared with man, and that he has any good reason to so accose her is an overstmin on credulity. His arraignment of her in this respect suggests the lable of the lion and the

The painter took the lion to his studio, and The painter took the non-to-ms smann, and showed him a picture of a man killing a lion. "What think you of it?" he asked. "I think," answered the beast. "that if lions were paint-ers, they could deplet more flows killing men than they could depict men killing lions.

Until the beginning of this century the painters were men. Many flons have now become painters; but the impression of the old picture is not yet erased. When will it be?

Ancient and modern literature, because its authors were men, have contributed greatly to prejudice the general mind concerning woman's fidelity. Homer told the story of the Trojan war, caused, as the tradition is, by the elopement of Helen from her husband, Menelaus, with her lover, Paris. She had been carried off, so beautiful was she, by Theseus, when but ten years old, and she was rescued by her brothers, Castor and Pollux. All the poets represent her as entirely perfidious; but all their representations are largely mythical. Homer, in his other epic, narrates the unwavering loyalty of Penelope, during Ulysses' all their representations are largely mythical. Homer, in his other epic, narrates the unwavering loyalty of Penelope, during Ulysses' wanderings of ten years—it is evident that he had small desire to get home—but not many persons seem to remember that Penelope was the antipodes of Helen, or that her husband had the marked versatility of attachment usually attributed to women. Hundreds of writers have drawn Cleopatra as a pattern of disloyalty; have made her name a synonym of faithlessness. We know something of her, and that her memory has been shamefully abused. She never had a husband, save a nominal one, Ptolemy, her boy-brother, and but two lovers, Cæsar and Antony; and the latter years after the death of the former. Does this fact furnish any basis for the abominable reputation she has acquired? Even Shakespeare has foully libeled her. She was not at all what she should have been; but the records of her life do not prove her to have been faithless. Inconstancy, though the fashion of the age, she surely did not share. And how was it with her two world-renowned lovers? Why ask, when it is notorious that they were the incurnation of infidelity? It is plain that loyalty in men was not looked for in ancient days; nor is it looked for, apparently, by our contemporaries. Nevertheless, when woman's constancy is questioned it must necessarily be in relation to, and in comparison with, man's.

parison with, man's.

The famous legend of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table has various versions; but all of them exhibit Guinevere, wife of Arthur, the most beautiful of women— beauty and fickleness are as cause and effect beauty and fickleness are as cause and effect in the early literature—as untrue to her lord, as an example of feminine lightness. The authors of the past seem to have thought that they could not make a tale in verse or prose romantic or interesting unless they should in-troduce inconstant heroines to their readers; and for this purpose they were ready to de-fame the whole sex, at least by implication. Women may be untrustworthy as to love in recems and returness. Their material worthi-

poems and romances; their untrustworthi-ness may be an effective factor in art; but in ness may be an effective factor in art; but in reality, in nature, they are, in the main, stanneh and faithful to the core. No doubt the human race has been steadily meliorating with time, having made rapid strides, espe-cially in the last hundred years. Men have grown better as well as women; but they are yet far behind women in morals, in all the sweet humanities, in whatever belongs to delicacy, conscience, tenderness. They have

sweet humanities, in whatever belongs to delicacy, conscience, tenderness. They have improved in constancy, though they never can hope, and they never, as a body, will try to reach the feminine standard. Woman is constant on instinct, on principle, by enlightened policy, by mere self-interest. Her inward prompting and outward advantage conspire to the same end. She is doubly guarded. Man is differently constituted. Principle alone must, as a rule, hold him stendy; and comparatively few of his sex, it must be admitted, act on principle in this regard. Woman is monogamous; man, and, in fact, male animals generally, are polygamous. Monogamy is but another name for constancy, as polygamy is for inconstancy.

Whatever man may assume, be does not believe that women, generally, are unstable. His attitude and entire conduct toward them demonstrate this. If such was his conviction, he would not marry; he would not jeopardize his honor, his pence of mind, his precious self-love. Marriage would, in time, cense to be a custom; for marriage, suciety, civilization, depend absolutely on woman's fidelity to the matrimosial bond, not as a theory alone, but as a sacred truth. Man thinks, with reason, that some, perhaps many, women are disloyal; indeed, it is ensy to ascertain the fact. But it always seems to surprise him; it is different from his expectation, otherwise he would not mise such a clanor about it. The incoretancer of women generally is a conscious and shallow pretext, more so to-day than ever. Nature, society, science, law, nien, all denand the exact contrary, and their demand is fully met.

# March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood. During the long, cold winter, the blood becomes thin and impace, the body becomes weak and tired, the the nid of a reliable medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is pseultarly scapied to parify and enrich the blood, to reste a good appetite and to overcome that tired feeling. It is especially valuable as a tonic

#### After the Grip

As it processes just the building operflect so much needed; vitalism and enriches the thin and impoverished fill-oil, and it invigorance the kidneys and stimulates the lives no that they resume regular and healthy action.

#### "Six Weeks with the Grip

Was my and experience early in 1864, and I was then very weak and musbe to work over a few hours Heing tirged to take

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

I did so, and in its days I could work, sleep well, had a good appends, and gained in health and strength." Tras. Roswena, Tidedo, Ohlo.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely repetable and are the best lyse invigarator and family enthartic

#### HER INFINITE VARIETY

BY HARRY ROMAINE

LOVE her as "Faith," when the sunlight steals

Through the church's heavy air; A radiant saint, by my side she kneels, And her soul goes up in prayer.

I love her as "Charity," when her purse Has always another mite To lift the weight of poverty's curse And make some weary heart light.

But when she stands in an earthly guise, With her perfect love confessed, In the trusting glance of her brilliant eyes, It's as "Hope" that I love her best.



\*XV.-MRS. CHARLES H. SPURGEON

BY FREDERICK DOLMAN



F you were to question any member of the great con-gregation attached to the London Tabernacle of the Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon concerning the pas-tor's wife, he probably would quote these words of Scrip-ture by way of reply: "She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she stretch-eth forth her hands to the needy. She looketh

well to the ways of her husband and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." None better describe the



MRS. SPURGEON

woman who for thirty-five years has shared the toils and triumphs of her famous husband. Mr. Spurgeon was but twenty-two when he made choice of a wife in Susanna, the daughter of Mr. Robert Thompson, a merchant of Fal-con Square, in the city of London. But if young in years, the preacher was, of course, even then old in wisdom, and the excellence of his judgment fully atoned for the earliness of his marriage. Mr. Spurgeon was then paster of a smaller chapel in South London, and resided in the poverty-stricken neighbor-

pastor of a smaller chapel in South London, and resided in the poverty-stricken neighborhood of the borough. During the first fortnight of the year 1896—the marriage took place on January 8th—the yearing man was preaching in several of the provincial cities.

Not very long after marriage Mrs. Sisarpeout fell a victim to a disease from the effects of which she has never wholly been free. In 1868, in accordance with the wishes of the most eminent surgeons, she consented to a painful operation. It was performed by Sir James Simpson, of Edinburgh, and eventually had the happy result of greatly mitigating, though not entirely removing, her sufferings. though not entirely removing, her sufferings.
Until that time illness had prevented her
giving very much active help to her husband's
work; probably she had been most helpful to him in the loving sympathy she gave while her husband was the target for so many attacks, from the churchmen on the one hand, from the free-thinkers on the other, attacks which had become more frequent with his appointment to the position of pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

With health partially restored, however, Mrs. Spurgeon, in her pleasant sitting-room

in Nightingale Lane, Clapham, where the paster had been enabled to take unto himself pestor had been enabled to take unto himself a house a year or so previously, began to ponder upon schemes for the benefit of the poor people in the more squalid parts of South London. She became president of various societies, having, in some form or other, the people's good as their object. She visited the sick among her husband's rapidly-increasing congregation. She founded the Working Missionary Society among the women who from far and near attend the Tabernacle. She formed the Pastors' Aid Society, by means of which poor parsons, their wives and children, are furnished with warm winter clothing.

But Mrs. Spurgeon's most important lifework, by means of which her name is known almost all the world over, is the "Book Fund"—a good work also arising out of her sympathy with ill-paid ministers of religion. Let me give Mrs. Spurgeon's account of its origin:

"It was in the summer of 1875 that my dear

"It was in the summer of 1875 that my dear husband completed and published the first volume of his 'Lectures to my Students.' "I wish I could place it in the hands of every minister in England,' I exclaimed, after I had read the proofs.

read the proofs.

"'Well, what will you give toward it?' my practical spouse asked in reply."

Then Mrs. Spurgeon tells that she bethought herself of a hoard of half-crowns which at different times she had heestlessly placed in a different times she had heestlessly placed in a drawer in her bedroom. She ran and brought them, and it was found that the total amount drawer in her bedroom. She ran and brought them, and it was found that the total amount would just suffice to print a hundred copies of the "Lectures." It was with regret, Mrs. Spurgeon confesses, that she parted with her treasures, but they were forgotten when the pleasure came of sending the books to those most in need of them. This was the beginning of the "Book Fund" which in nine years enabled Mrs. Spurgeon to send 71,000 volumes of sermons, scriptural history and theological teaching to necessitous preachers of every denomination in nearly all parts of the world. In the last seven years the number has been almost as large, and the annual income of the "Fund" has nearly reached ten thousand dollars. The amount of work that its personal superintendence imposes upon a woman who is often an invalid can be easily understood. All applications for books are sent direct to Mrs. Spurgeon, and her foreign mail is therefore larger than that which comes to any other woman in London.

When her husband is addressing his immense congregation of 5,000 people, or when he stands before his 2,000 Sunday-school scholars—to whom Mrs. Spurgeon occasionally addresses a few words herself—her pride in her husband's character is no less pronounced. If you go to the Tabernacle at Newington

addresses a few words herself—her pride in her husband's character is no less pronounced. If you go to the Tabernacle at Newington Butts any Sunday morning when Mr. Spur-geon is in the pulpit, you will see her, the sole occupant of a pew, while every other is filled, listening with mpt attention to the words falling from his lips. The well-rounded face, on which physical suffering has scarcely left a mark, and to which a mass of dark hair oftinger oddly arranged gives a rather quaint left a mark, and to which a mass of dark hair offtimes oddly arranged gives a rather quaint and old-fashioned appearance, is aglow with animation, and the bright, eager eyes eloquently respond to every thought of the speaker. And the preacher reciprocates this devotion with equal intensity. In 1866, Mr. Spurgeon when on a visit to Yorkshire, inscribed to his absent wife a poem on "Wedded Lore," of which the following verse may be given—for the sentiment, if not for the poetry:

"Beyond and above wedlock's the Our union to Christ we feel; Uniting bonds which were made on high Shall hold us when earth shall reef,"

Mrs. Spurgeon has had three children—twin Mrs. Spurgeon has had three children—twin sons and a daughter. The twins were born early in her married life and it was her hardest affliction that owing to her ill health she could not fully give them a mother's care. Charles and Thomas spent their boyhood at Camden House School, Brighton, which they left when eighteen years old, the one to enter an office in London, the other to pursue the occupation of an engraver. Neither Charles nor Thomas felt prepared to study for the ministry, and Mrs. Spurgeon was at one with her husband in thinking it unwise to press them in the Mrs. Spurgeon was at one with her husband in thinking it unwise to press them in the matter. After a voyage to Australia for the benefit of his health, however, Thomas re-solved, to his mother's delight, to give up business, and adopt the church. The English climate was dangerous in its severity to his life, and he necepted a pastorate at Auckland, New Zealand. Charles soon followed his twin brother's example by studying for several years in the Pastors' College, which their father had established, and accepted a call at Greenwich, quite "near house," as Mrs. Spur-

Greenwich, quite "near house," as Mrs. Spur-geon no doubt joyfully reflected.

Apart from her intense piety and great energy, Mrs. Spurgeon is a woman of some accomplishments. She has something of the poet's faculty, and although very rarely rend-ing any work of fiction, has told her friends innumerable little anecdotes indicating the brightness of her imagination. She will relate, for instance, how walking one day with her husband in their grounds at Norwood, they came across a skylark's nest in the thick grass, much to their delight. Next day she went to the field to again look at the bird and its tiny eggs. What was her distress to find went to the field to again look at the bird and its tiny eggs. What was her distress to find that the cows had been let loose into the field. "Sarely," she thought, "the little nest will be trampled upon and destroy the young." Approaching the spot with trepidation, Mrs. Spurgeon was overjoyed to find that the test was unburt; the cows had caten the grass all around, but as if with some divine instinct had left this spot unburched. Upon such an incident Mrs. Spurgeon would have a sermon as powerful in its way as those of her husband's. Then in her reports of the "Book Fund," in miscellaneous contributions to the "Sword and Trowel," Mrs. Spurgeon has shown some literary gift, scarcely less marked. shown some literary gift, scarcely less marked than the homely taste, the modest art with which she has made the inside of Westwood as heautiful as its outside, and its surroundings as beautiful as to all ber bushand's adherents appears the character of its mistress.

THE LOST STAR BY SAMUEL ABBOTT

LITTLE star, a single spark, A Had lost his way among the clouds,
And, weeping, shed his tiny light
Adown the mist of rainy shrouds.
He saw no pathway in the dark;
He turned to left, he turned to right,
Along the highway of the night, Along the highway of the night.

gentle wind, from off the sea Came whispering up the distant vales, And told a story to the rain. The vapors spread their humid sails, And proudly traveled to the lea. Glad little star, with might and main He joins his glittering host again.



#### IV.—HORACE GREELEY'S DAUGHTER

BY FRANCES M. SMITH



ABRIELLE Greeley Clen-denin, wife of the Rev. Frank M. Glendenin, and daughter of Horace Gree-ley, was born in New York City, but her childhood days were spent at Chap-paqua, on the farm which was so dear to her father.

pagan, on the farm which was so dear to her father, "Mother's land," as he called it, because Mrs. Greeley particularly loved the place. When a mere slip of a girl, Gubrielle was sent away to boarding-school, and it was only during the past right or nine years that she made her home at Chappaqua.



MRS. CLENDENIN

Until her marriage last April, when she re-moved to her husband's parish, she was the "Lady Bountiful" of Chappaqua, her many and continuous kindly deeds proving her just right to such a title. The motto of her life seems to be, "I shall not pass this way again; any good, therefore, that I can do, let me do it at one."

For this life of devotion to others she gave up a social one of much brilliancy. Perhaps no girl in America ever had a better claim to social recognition, both at home and abroad,

social recognition, both at home and abroad, than Gabrielle Greeley. She was the belle for two seasons in London.

To go back to her school days. With her sister Ida she was first sent to the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville. After a time her father was quite desirous that she should return home and attend the Quaker Institute at Chappaqua. "It is my wish, my dear," he wrote to her, "that you come home and graduate from our good Quaker school; if you will, you shall have a little pony to ride to and from the Institute." Gabrielle, however, had been forming alons of her own reever, had been forming plans of her own re-garding a new school. She had heard of one garding a new school. She had beard of one
—St. Gabriel's. The name appealed to her
fancy, and she begged her father to send her
there. So, hand in hand, dear Papa and I there. "So, hand in hand, dear Papa and I called at St. Gabriel's to make inquiries." Finding St. Mary's School in New York City was under the management of the same sister-

hood, she entered there as a pupil and re-mained until slee graduated,
As a schoolgirl she asked awkward ques-tions, and was not to be put off with commonplace solutions of difficulties. She wanted things to hang together, and liked to know how if this were true, that could be true also. Of her early struggles with orthography she She wanted

tells some amusing stories. For instance, in writing to a friend whom she wished to liken to a celestial being with wings, she wound up her letter with the rather startling an-nouncement, "You are a perfect angle." Then before she had successfully grappled

\*In this series of pen-particula of "Clover Daughters of Clover Men," commenced in the November, 1881, Journal, the following, each accompanied with per-ical, have been printed:

January 1802

RACHEL SHEEMS "WINNE" DAVI ETHEL INGALLS Any of those back numbers can be hadnt 30 cents each by writing to the Juruscat.

with the total depravity inherent in that apparently innocent word—cotillion—she was called upon at a little dance to write the name on a card. She afterward confessed to a friend that she put an "a" instead of an "o" in the last syllable, but being somewhat in doubt about it "I scrummaged it."

After finishing school she traveled abroad with her sister, and upon her return to America she settled at Chappaqua. Her life here seemed rather a lonely one, although she always said she was too busy to be lonely. Her days were spent for others, with no thought of self. Of her income she used personally only what was absolutely required for her needs. She dressed with such Quaker simplicity that an old neighbor, whose attire was also usually of the plainest, once said to her, with his broad, good-natured drawit." Wa'll, Miss Greeley, anyone to see you and me wouldn't think we were worth a cent."

With her faithful collic for companion she took long walks about the country, thinking nothing of walking five or six miles a day. In sun, rain, or snow she walked from her home to the church at Pleasantville—a distance of about two miles—twice every Sunday, collecting, as she passed from house to house, the children of the neighborhood to take with her.

In the summer the "grove meetings," as

her.

In the summer the "grove meetings," as they were called, were quite a feature at Chappaqua, beginning with very few and ending with a goodly number regularly. These meetings were held every Sunday afternoon in the pine grove—a beautiful place on her farm, with rows of pine trees which Mr. Greeley himself set out. These meetings were not held especially for religious instruction, but for entertainment and possibly to keep some of the young people out of mischief. They were resorted to, however, by old as well as young. A temperance club composed of the women from the village and neighborhood was one of the enterprises of which she was the leading spirit.

spirit.

About two years ago the cottage she was occupying at Chappaqua was destroyed by fire. This was the second house on her property which had met a similar fate. A few years previously her "house in the woods," as it was called, was also burned. With this latter house, however, Mrs. Clendenin had few associations beyond a three-months' sojourn in it, when she and her mother were there entirely alone. "Oh, solitude, how sweet are thy charms," was a remark she often overheard from her mother, and one which she echoed plaintively.

Last year, after the fire, she moved into her farmer's house, which happened to be vacant at the time. She went courageously to work to make an abiding place of this rather uncompromising structure, and soon her taste and refinement wrought wonders.

and refinement wrought wonders.

Here she lived with her cousin, their family consisting of a maid, one cat—Lord Edward by name—and a goodly retinue of dogs. Of the latter, one, Prince, was more usually styled the "Prince of Darkness," a title called forth by his unprepossessing appearance and somewhat hasty temper. The Prince of Darkness was a very useful, if not ornamental, member of the family, however, as the house stond

what hasty temper. The Prince of Darkness was a very useful, if not ornamental, member of the family, however, as the house stood quite by itself, and he was needed for protection. War, Pestilence and Famine were the "pet" names for her other dogs. It was while living in this modest home "in an obscurity of gentle thoughts and well-doing," that the Rev. Frank M. Cleudenin found Miss Greeley, and here it was that he won her. Her many friends at Chappaqua found it hard to part with her, but they are consoled somewhat by the promise that Mr. and Mrs. Cleudenin are to spend their vacations at the "stone tarm." This stone barn, completed by Horace Greeley just before his death, is now being changed into a model country house.

In her new home at Westchester, New York, Mrs, Gendenin finds her sphere of usefulness somewhat enlarged, as her husband is rector of the ancient parish of "the Episcopal clurch of Saint Peter," a parish which has any number of guilds and organizations for charitable work, the problem to meet of holding in one beautiful church all classes and conditions of wealth and poverty, and the great city near it fast coming to its boundaries.

While Mrs. Clendeuin enjoys luncheons and disnor parties and all social functions, she is also perfectly happy and satisfied in the quieter duties of her home life. She is found of reading, although she seldom reads a newspaper, and says that she never takes up a book for more than an hour at a time. Kingsley, James and Thackeray are her favoritie novellsts. There is a tradition that she learned to read in the works of Thackeray, spelling out the words of "Henry Exmond." Scott, Keble, Tennyson and Robert Browning are her especial favorites among the poets, and Dr. Neale and Baring-Gould among religious westers. "Loke Instances" is her as the rest terms. are her especial favorites among the poets, and Dr. Neale and Baring-Gould among religious writers, "John Inglesant" is her pet charac-Her instes are artistic and cultured. She

has some charming sketches—her own work— notably an etching on wood of Saint Elimbeth of Hungary, who, by the way, is her favorite character in history. Of the great artists she prefers the works of Fra Angelico, Corregio and Andrea del Sarto.

Mrs. Cleudenin is a woman of medium beight; she has dark-brown bair, eyes which it is bard to tell just what color they are, for at times they seem hazel, and at other moments black as jet, then in a tender mood they look a melting brown. The mouth is they look a melting brown. The mouth is firm and sweet, and the poise of the head and neck that in which an artist would delight. She usually has a brilliant color. Not only is Mrs. Clendenin a remarkably handsome woman, but she is possessed, in addition, of a charm of manner which attracts all who may meet her, so full is it of cordial warmth and graceful vivacity. She is delightful in con-versation, and, what is often more charming, a sympathetic listener, for having the tender heart of her father, she feels with the great Roman that "nothing human can be alien to

\*In this series of pen-portraits of "Unknown Wives of Well-Known Mes." commenced in the January, 1801, Journals, the following, each accompanied with pertrait, have been printed:

pertrait, have been printed:
Mass. Thomas A. Eddson
Mass. P. T. Barnus
Mass. T. Barnus
Mass. T. De West Talmade
Mass. T. De West Talmade
Mass. The West Talmade
Mass. Charlecery M. Defew
Lady Macdenald
Mass. John Charlecery Harris
Lady Texnysos
Mass. Willa Carleton
Mass. Willa Carleton
Mass. Willa Carleton
Mass. Willa Carleton
Mass. Wallad McKinlay
Mass. Max O'Rell
The Pernuss Bomanic
Mass. John Wanarah
Mass. Lecand Strangon
Any of these back numbers can January
February
March
Auril
May
June
July
August
Seplember
Oxober
November
January
February

Any of these back numbers can be had at 10 couts each by writing to the Journal.



### Mr. Beecher As I Knew Him

By Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher

IN NINE PAPERS

FIFTH PAPER





R. BEECHER'S coming to Brooklyn was, as I said

was, as I said
of the close of
my last article, fraught
with perplexities. A
perfect flood of warnings and criticisms
came to him before

came to him before
his first sermon. It
was right, he was told, for a clergyman to
fight evil, but he should fight more prudently
—contine laimself to generalities, and not venture on particulars. There were evils that he
ought not to meddle with. The pulpit was no
place for politics. He would find New York
would not tolerate liberties in the pulpit.
Boubtless all these carnines determined Mr.

Doubtless all these warnings determined Mr. Beecher more than night else that the people of his new church should fully understand before he was installed what course he was likely to pursue. He told me that if Plymouth Church decided to instal him, it would do so with its eyes wide open.

#### HIS FIRST BROOKLYN SERMON

HIS FIRST BROOKLYN SERMON

If was upon the evening of Sanday, October 10th, 1847. He sat quietly on the puipit while the choir was singing. His eyes scanned the concourse of people before him, but it was the look of confidence that I saw. Knowing as I did something of what he intended to say, I could not but think, "Will these people accept the bold course he has marked out for his work from one so young looking?" For his ten years of labor at the West had not rubbed the youth from his face. I noticed the almost contemptions looks of the strangers present as they watched his face. As he rose to read the Scriptures a death-like sileace pervaled the great charch. But not a tremor was visible in the voice that spoke. With that mellow voice which the Brooklyn public learned so well to know, he read the lesson of the evening as if he were before his Lawrenceburg audience. Then as he uttered the first low sentence of his prayer, as his beart rose heavenward, the effect of the preacher became visible on his congregation, and be brought his hearers chose to the mercy-seat. All was changed. An almost breathless solemnity pervaded the church, and tears were on many faces. I never heard him pray with such expressness.

The youthful look vanished and did not re-

pray with such carnestness.

The youthful look vanished and did not repray with such carnestness.

The youthful look vanished and did not return as, in his sermon, he plainly, and with great solemnity, showed his hearers the course duty called him to pursue. As he said of these remarks years after: "I lifted up the banner and blew the trumpet in the application of Christianity to intemperance, to slavery, and all other great national sins. I said to those present, "If I remain here and you come to this church, it must, at the common cement, be distinctly understood that I wear no fetters, that I will be bound by no precedent, and that I will preach the Gospel as I apprehend it, whether men will hear or whether they will forbear, and I will apply it sharply and strongly to the overthrow of every evil, and to the upbuilding of all that is good."

After the close of the sermon many came to counsel Mr. Beecher. They were actuated by kindness to him and anxiety for the church. Such bold, plain speaking they did not understand. They had never been used to it. It would overthrow this young church.

"Don't ally yourself to unpopular men or unpopular causes," they told him. "There is no call for it. You will only injure yourself and break up this claurch."

After preaching a mouth in Plymouth church, he was installed as paster on Novem-

After preaching a month in Plymouth church, he was installed as paster on November 11th, 1817.

But I have never forgotten that first Sabbath erening of Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn.

#### OUR FIRST YEAR IN THE EAST

WE were destined to have our first year in WE were destined to have our first year in Brooklyn result in being far from a cheerful one. During the installation services of Mr. Beecher I had remained at home to care for a Buston friend who had come on for the occasion and had been taken ill. Our little Katie had not been well, and I asked the doctor to look at her while he was in the house. He partly dispelled my fears, but when Mr. Beecher returned from his installation I tob! him I was not easy about little Katie. I had hardly finished speaking when the child went into convulsions, and after six days of illness God took her to join little fleargie who left us two years before. It was but a little time after this affliction that our son fell from the front stoop into the area out a lette time after this affection that our sou fell from the front stoop into the area below, and before all danger was passed with inm Mr. Beecher was laid up with his first attack of quinzy and did not preach for two or three weeks. Mr. Beecher had hardly gotten well before our little boy broke his arm, and as a result of this accident he became. Ill with pleurisy. Then both of our children contracted whooping-cough, and so weeks and months passed with constant sickness in the family. The doctor's carriage seemed always before the door. And so passed our first two years—trying in themselves, yet what opportunities they presented to bear witness to Mr. Beecher's character!

COLUMN TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O

#### HIS HOME LIFE AMID AFFLICTIONS

MR. BEECHER'S removal from the West MR. BEECHER'S removal from the West to Brooklyn had nade no change in his home life and character. But never was his uniform gentleness and patience with the sick, and singular efficiency, more noticeable. He had left the West and come to this large city to take charge of a church, small at first, but with such toundation elements as usually insures rapid growth and success. He had made this change solely on account of his family's health, fully recognizing how heavy and responsible must be the work he had accepted, but with the prospect, as he supposed, of less auxiety to his family, he entered upon it full of zeal and courage. Instead of release from the former anxiety, however, he found himself more beavily taxed than ever before. In a comparatively strange land, with these increasing discomforts and anxieties, many men—if I mistake not—and particularly professional men, would have felt so homeless and discouraged as to be occasionally impatient and irritable. But he never was. Attending to all church duties faithfully, every spare moment was given to his family, relieving me in every possible way, ready even to take his turn in the night-watchings—which in those months were very frequent—if I would have permitted it. But knowing his

ing me in every possible way, ready even to take his turn in the night-watchings—which in those months were very frequent—if I would have permitted it. But knowing his sleep must not be given up if he would keep a clear head for his own special work, unless when absolute danger threatened, it was never interrupted by watching.

Ever attentive, Mr. Beecher's presence in a sick-room filled it with sunshine and hopefulness. He never entered with a sad look, and even the children felt their father's influence the moment he appeared. Of course, in later years, through the rapid growth of his church and the increasing demands of the public on his time, his family were naturally obliged to yield up much of the care and attention they had always been accustomed to, and which, with many other choice blessings, a public man's family are, after a time, obliged to forego. But in Mr. Beecher's case his interest in his children was never so far intermitted that they did not always know that in his heart they were held as closely as ever.

Even If there had been no sickness, the change from our Western home life to that which grew up about us in Brooklyn, from greatly multiplied duties, could not full to bring some homesick hours to those who, for ten years, had lived much more closely together than is usual. Was it strange that the easy, daily communication between that little kitchen table and the study table should, at times, be sadly missed by both? The food for thought and progress thus carried into the rougher work of the kitchen often bunished

for thought and progress thus carried into the for thought and progress thus carried into the rougher work of the kitchen often banished all source of fatigue and controlled pain by the pleasure of knowing that we had the same subject between us in common.

#### THE FIRST HOME SEPARATION

A S in Indianapolis, we found it difficult for the first year to rent a house in Brooklyn, and Mr. Beecher was obliged to use a room in the church for a study. It may be difficult for some to fully understand what a trial this was to us. But when you recall the ten years' life that had passed, years when our work had always been done together, then put yourself in the same place and I think you will not say that the pain felt by us was nitogether childish.

Often in the early Brooklyn life, when after

us was nitogether childish.

Often in the early Brooklyn life, when after breakfast and morning prayers Mr. Beccier left for the study in the church, it would be difficult to describe or explain the feeling of bereavement and loneliness I feit. It was impossible to reason away the sense of trouble or alienation between us. I had no lack of work up to the very limit of my strength, but it did not dispel this strange impression. It seemed to me a daily separation.

In an hour or two, perhaps, my husband.

In an hour or two, perhaps, my husband would return and instantly detect a look of

What's the matter?" he would ask.

"Nothing, dear; just a little nonsense,"
"But what is it? I must know," he would

but west is fer I muse know, he wanted persist.

"Well, I hardly know myself. It all seems strange—our life here. I know you will call me foolish, but when you have your study at the clurch we seem so separated. I half feel that we have quarreled."

With one of his real old-time, hearty laughs he would reply: "I imagine we are both foolish, then, for that's just the way I was feeling, and ran round to find out if we really had quarreled! I don't appear to know how to work without calling to you from that little kitchen, now and then. It will take us some time to get accustomed to this new way of thinking and working separately, and it is not pleasant to think of. But we must conquer this childishness—and we will, I know. Yet, I am not quite sure if it is childishness. Our lives and work have been so close together this childishness—and we will, I know. Yet, I am not quite sure if it is childishness. Our lives and work have been so close together—and they always shall be. But though our new duties here must compel some change, they will never change our trust and confidence in each other."

How faithfully he fulfilled that promise during the remainder of his life—God knows! The few last years of his life drew us more closely together than ever—for "Age upon the heart can never creep."

heart can never creep.

#### ENTERING UPON HIS PUBLIC CAREER

A S the church grew in strength under Mr.
Beecher's ministration, his labors naturally increased, and as he became more and more a public man his family saw less and less of him. Pressing calls came from every side. The anti-slavery cause was rapidly coming to the front, and Mr. Beecher entered into the work, giving all his strength, undisturbed by opposition, abuse, or reviling. But his labors in that cause, his work during the war, are well known, and as a part of his public life have all been discussed, told and re-told, and need no repetition. However, in all he did connected with slavery, or the war, he was brought into closer companionship S the church grew in strength under Mr. he was brought into closer companionship with his family than at any time before in Brooklyn. He had always been in the habit of talking freely at home on all topics of interof talking freely at home on all topics of interset that were gathered from the papers, or in
his work outside. But on these two topics he
led us to think and work with him, as far as
possible, more truly than ever before. But
privacy of home life had consed to be, Mr.
Beecher was becoming one of the famous men
of his day, and his family knew it best. We
were never alone with him. Callers were innumerable, and reporters seemed to be a part
of our household. Every one of his spare
moments was occupied. We rarely sat down
to table by ourselves. Some one would come
in and Mr. Beecher would say, "Come and
lunch with us," or "Dine with me and tell
me your errand over the table; I have no
other time I can give you." And so we saw
but little of him by ourselves.

#### HIS FAVORITE TWIN BOYS

MR. BEECHER'S fondness for children was remarkable and well known, and M R. BERGHER'S followes for chimical was remarkable and well known, and when, in 1852, our bone was filled with jor by the birth of twin boys, how happy was their father none can imagine. His "riches," as he called them, were exhibited to every one who called when he was in, and for nearly two years home was made doubly precious by their presence. Was our love tending toward idolatry? On the 4th of July, 1853, our little ones—always so perfectly well—were taken from us. This, the most severe sornw of our lives, left a shade of sadness with their father never seen before, and never quite obliterated. He would not talk of or iscention them at home or elsewhere, and seeing the effect on him their names were never spoken in his presence, or, if anyone calling referred to them, he quickly left the room. Except on some occasions, in the room. Except on some occasions, in the pulpit, when the fervor of his utterances in earnest appeal took him quite out of his own individual troubles, he did not allude to them for years. About three years after this great sorrow Mr. Beecher was absent for some days, sorrow Mr. Beecher was absent for some days, and I had the photographs of Alfred and Arther pat into one frame. Hoping when be came back it might induce him to speak of our babies, I put the frame on the burean in our room. On his return he ran up stairs like a boy to need me. As he cutered the room these pictures were the first things he saw. Shall I ever forget the agony in his face—but a moment before so bright and glad for his home-coming? He turned and left the room instantly, and I put the photographs away.

Six or eight years before he went up to join our children above, Mr. Beecher came in one evening, when it strangely happened that there was no one about but myself, and drawing me to him said, "E——how long is it since our habies left us?"

"Twenty-eight years," I replied.

"And how long since our first little boy?"
I told him.

"And Georgie and Vatic?"

I told him.

And Georgie and Katie?"

"And Georgie and Katie?"
A moment's silence after being told, then be said: "What a flock we should have had about us if God had spared them. But, 'He doeth all things well,' though when the loss is so heavy it may be long before we become reconciled to it." Another pause, then:

"You may hang their pictures here if you wish it, dear."

Then a few tender words, never formatter.

ish it, ocar.

Then a few tender words, never forgotten,

the standard of forgoniet walk." he said→

Then a few tender words, never forgotten, and he went out "for a quiet walk," he said—a walk which I well knew would bring him very near to his Moster. I hang the photographs by the side of his father's bust, where they remained while their father was with us. After that Mr. Beecher would speak of "the twins" and "our babies" as he always called them. This change was a great comfort to me, but only once he alluded to what be had been suffering, saying: "It was not wise for me to shrink as I have done at God's dealings. He knew that through it I should be letter prepared to aid those in distress, and speak words of sympathy and comfort to the broken-bearted.

#### FARMING AND LOVE OF CROOUET

THE next year Mr. Beecher rented a place in the country for the summer, and sent us all off early, that his sore might learn to work as well as play. He came to us as often as he could before his vacation, and with him as a co-worker and companion the plan proved pleasant as well as beneficial. Under proved pleasant as well as beneficial. Under his supervision his young sons did well with the planting, boring, weeding, and care of the horses and cows, and when his vacution came they could show a good garden, well cared for, and in those six happy weeks, they found with their work they could also secure plenty of time for any amusement, in which be was of time for any amusement, in which he was always ready to join them, playing croquet, nutting, fishing, etc. Of all out-door games there was none which Mr. Beecher more thoroughly enjoyed than a good game of croquet, for in it we were all expected to join. He was an expert player, having the faculty of gauging the line which the ball should take with singular accuracy. The out-door exercise and excitement of the game, and the amusement he invariably found in this united competition of skill, with his inexhaustible store of wit and deallery music the concent-wound. wit and drollery, made the croquet-ground a favorine resort.

#### LOOKING FOR A COUNTRY PLACE

N 1854 Mr. Beecher bought a beautiful farm In Lenox, Massachusetts. It was in per-fect accord with his taster, and he looked upon Lin Lenox, Massachusetts. It was in perfect accord with his taster, and he looked upon
it as a permanent summer home for us all.
But fond as he was of it, he soon found that it
was too far from Brooklyn, and he could only
be with us during his vacation. He keenly
felt the deprivation of his children while in
the city during the early summer. Then we
received, while both Mr. Beecher and I were
in Brooklyn one day, a dispatch, saying
that our little Herbert was dying. It was
Saturday, and Mr. Beecher was to preach the
following day, and he must remain. I repaired to Lenox immediately and being unable
to communicate with the anxious father in
the city on Sunday, he knew nothing of his
child's condition until he arrived in Lenox
Monday night. Mr. Beecher decided to self the
place after this, feeling he could never again
have his family so far away, and the following
spring a place in Mattawan, near Fishkill,
overlooking the Hudson, was rented. Here
we were more often together, and Mr. Beecher
enjoyed the place greatly. But he could not
be induced to bur it his Lancy avactions. we were more often together, and Mr. Beecher enjoyed the place greatly. But he could not be induced to buy it, his Lenox experience laving evidently made him more cautious about purchasing an out-of-town place too bastily. Flowers grew in abundance, we had all the inxuries of a fine regetable garden, and had, as a frequent host, the head of a family whose greatest happiness consisted in making happy those around him.

#### MR. BEECHER NOT A LARGE EATER

IT may be apropose to say just here, in response to many inquirles which have reached me, that it is not true, as has often been stated, that Mr. Beecher was a very hearty eater. If the food was agreeable, be showed his full appreciation of it, and sometimes expressed his ideas of its excellence; but the exertise the contributions. the quantity taken was by no means large as compared with the usual appetite of an ordi-

compared with the usual appetite of an ordi-narily healthy man.

When not so deeply interested in conversa-tion as to neglect his food, he ate—as he did ev-erything else—with vigor and evident enjoy-ment. That was, no doubt, one cause of the impression that he was a large enter. But, however much he might relish any article of food, if he found it made his head heavy, or in any degree impeded his work, he scrupa-lously avoided using it; except, perhaps, dur-ing vacations, or when traveling, and not even then would he indulge frequently, and never to any injurious excess.

to any injurious excess.

Another reason, and probably the chief, was the carnestness with which he sometimes talked about food and its preparation. He well understood the difference between good and bad cooking, the reasons for that difference, the materials best suited to insure success, and, occasionally at the table and at home, amused himself by expressing his opinion about it. Of course, his actual experience in this branch of domestic economy was not very great; but he sometimes boasted that he could broil a steak as well, and make as good coffee as any one; and the boast was not without good foundation. That was, however, about the extent of his cooking operations. to any injurious excess

#### HIS FONDNESS FOR HORSES

MR. BEECHER was extremely fond of afford it he bought only the best. As his family all had very decided tastes in the same direction, nothing gave him greater pleasure than to include them in the full enjoyment of it, either by long rides with usall, or sending the children off with young friends who were very happy to share in these country pleasures, and who never had cause to doubt a hearty welcome from the head of the family. Mr. Beecher was skillful-and fearless in managing his spirited horses, but never reckless. Both at the West, and after we came North, we have experienced many startling adventures, and some which might be termed hair-breadth escapes, but I never knew him to lose his own self-control or the control of his horses, and only once knew him to acknowledge he was frigatened.

only once knew him to acknowledge he was frightened.

It was while we were in Lenox. We had a large, grey horse, and started for a fine ride, which at the close was to take us through Lee and back to Lenox. There was a milroad track—just as we entered the town—which run through a ravine between two sleep, rocky cliffs, so high as to slut out the sight of the curs, and with the noise of teams in that busy little village, almost to prevent hearing them. For that reason it was most decidedly important that the which should he below. We For that reason it was most decidedly impor-tant that the whistle should be blown. We rode into the village, did our errands at the store, and then started to cross the track, but listened a moment to learn if the train was near. We heard no sound, no whistle was blown, and we went on; but just as the horse's feet almost touched the rail the train rushed round that hidden curve and was directly upon no. The horse regret to a other to the upon us. The horse reared up so close to the cars that had be put down his force feet they would have dashed through the windows. So he stood till the last car had passed, then fell to the ground as if in a dead faint. The perspiration rained off the poor beast until the parts are the property of the poor beast until the parts are the property of the poor beast until the parts are the property of the poor beast until the parts are the property of the poor beast until the parts are the property of the poor beast until the parts are the property of the poor beast until the parts are the property of the property beat the property of the property beat the property of the property o earth around him was wef as if a shower had passed over. Many men sprang forward to help, but turning toward me, Mr. Beecher saw I was near fainting. I had been ill and was very wenk. He came to use immediately with a glass of water. I told him I was ashamed of such weakness—but that I was preatly frightened.

"Frightened!" he replied. "Why, I was never so frightened in my life."

"Hough," muttered one of the men helping as. "If you were frightened you have a mighty coal way of showing it."

And I thought so, too. earth around him was wet as if a shower had

[ Mrs. Beecher's sixth paper on " Mr. Beecher As I Knew Him" will be published in the April

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JOURNAL.]

## ARTISTIC IDEAS IN RIBBON EMBROIDERY

[AS TAUGHT AT THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART]

STITCHES IN RIBBON EMBROIDERY (No. 1)

### By Maude Haywood



HE New York Society of Decorative Art enjoys the honor of being the originator in this country of a movement which has since proved to be of such great ser-vice to women by form-ing a market for the work distinctively

theirs, and, in this way, providing hundreds with a means of livelihood, and solving for many the difficult question of how to earn money without leaving their homes

how to earn money with and going into the world. On the one hand women have been trained and their natural ability educated to enable them to produce work of a high order of ex-cellence; and, on the other, a demand cre-ated for this work, whereas formerly

other, a demand created for this work, whereas formerly artistic embroideries sold here had been almost all imported from Europe. The idea was conceived and the impulse given to the enterprise through the display of foreign needlework at the exhibition of 1876. The scheme was started by several prominent New York ladies early in 1877, with the sole object of helping their own sex, being themselves convinced of the capability of American women—to whom the necessary aid and instruction should be given—of producing as artistic and well-executed embroideries as any that could be shown by modern Europe. Of course, capital was necessary to start such a society, and this their generosity supplied. The result proved all they could wish. From the outset they were prosperous and successful, and, following in their footsteps, similar societies sprang up all over the country, formed after the model of that in New societies sprang up all over the cou-formed after the model of that in New York, although independently organized, and proving, indeed, a boon to all those deriving support from their existence. country,

THE plan pursued with contributors is to take their work, provided it comes up to the required standard of excellence, and to sell it for them on a ten per cent, commission; to criticise their productions, to make suggestions with a productions, to make suggestions with a view to improvement, to give them les-sons if necessary, and, above all, to en-eournge them to be original, and to make their own designs. Some of those who are now in receipt of the largest incomes brought at first work utterly unsalable. In the barinning wary high prices were

brought at first work utterly unsalable. In the beginning very high prices were obtained for all the goods, but of late years these have been necessarily somewhat reduced by competition, especially with the wholesale business houses, who were not slow to set up a rival trade. Connected with the Society, and forming part of its plan, art classes were originally held. These, after the novelty of them had passed, fell away considerably, and are now no longer held, although lessons are still given to any desiring them. In addition to outside contributors, there are work-rooms on the premises, where a few-pupils are taken to be taught free of charge; in some cases they are paid a small salary while learning.



AN ARTISTIC PANEL (No. 2)

RIBBON EMBROIDERY

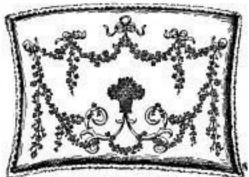
THE work which may be regarded as the specialty of this Society, and which is principally excented by their own salaried employés, is the ribbon embroidery. This is French in origin, all the materials and the models being imported from Paris. The heaviest kind of satin is used, and the design worked with narrow ribbon of delicate hues, some of it being shaded and parti-colored. The stems and a few of the timest leaves or flowers are embroidered with silk. The ribbon is all the same width, but is doubled over where it is necessary to make it narrower. Illustration No. 1 gives a good idea of some of

a good idea of some of the principal stitches employed in repre-senting the flowers, foliage and ribbon, with also two of the leaf-borders used. The size of the drawing is about one-half of the original. The small panel shown in illustration No. 2, is executed upon a cream-colored ground, the tint which is employed for the ground, the tint which is employed for the majority of the work. It is mounted in a plain wooden frame, enameled white. Pale pink, yellow and blue with the green of the leaves, are the colors arincipally. colors principally used. The flowers are

all single and the de-sign comparatively easy of execution. The portions worked in embroidery silks, besides the leaves and stems, are the basket, in shades of golden-brown, and the small white flowers, which are merely outlined in the drawing.



THE design for the oblong cushion (Illustra-L tion No. 3) is carried out in two separate ways. One is in colors on the cream satin, and the other, which is wooderfully artistic and effective, entirely in white ribbon on a gray-blue



A DESIGN FOR AN OBLONG CUSHION (No. 3)

ground. Both are finished off with a thick slik fringe. Several other cushions are shown, silk fringe. Several other cusmons are shown, in all of which the designs are of small flowers and leaves variously arranged. In fact, this is the only style suitable for execution with the ribbon. Most of the pieces exhibited by the Society are copied from French originals, but once the style is thoroughly grasped to the original of the content of the style is the country of the style is the content of the style is the content of the style is the content of the style is the style in the style has, but once the style is the ordinary graspes it should be a very simple matter for an artist to adapt or create similar designs in an un-limited quantity. A large number of objects are decorated with this kind of embroidery. not only those of a more important kind, but also such things as photograph frames and needle or scissor-cases, so that the daintiest possible examples of this work may be ac-quired, even where one's means are small.

#### OTHER IDEAS IN RIBBON EMBROIDERY

O NE of the handsomest pieces of ribbon embroidery is a tablecloth, the design being sprays and baskets of flowers powdered

all over it, with a double bor-der running round the edge, the outer one being of leaves only: the inner, of leaves, flowers and holds twisted and intertwined. The coloring is a little more positive than in some other cases, and it is finished off with rather a dark silk fringe. The lining is of white silk.

An order recently executed was for a series of panels for the parlor of a New York house, furnished in the Louis XVI style. One can hardly imagine anything more exquisitely delicate and artistic for the purpose; and, where money is no object, it is al-most to be wondered at that more of this work is not em-ployed for interior decora-tion particularly in the apart-ments treated entirely in the French style of the last cen-tury, so much in vogue now for pariors and houdoirs. Another use to which the ribbon embroidery might be put with advantage is for the adornment of handsome

A FINE EXAMPLE OF RIBBON-WORK

THE screen shown in illustration No. 4, is perhaps justly considered the finest ex-A perhaps justly considered the finest example of the ribbon-work. The design is very good in almost every particular, and extremely suitable in style. No labor has been spared in the execution. Quantities of double roses are introduced with very happy effect, and the general color scheme is most harmonious. In some cases the double flowers are represented by working the petals one over the other, but often the best and quickest method is to put a fine gathering backward and forward diagonally in the ribbon, which may be drawn up to the necessary extent, and with one stitch a num-

extent, and with one stitch a num-ber of closely-folded petals may thus be sug-gested. For a good result, it is absolutely neces-sary that the work should be done with the ut-most care and neatness, the stitches being regular and even, and the least puckering or looseness equally avoided. The reason why such a close, heavy satin must be employed is that, otherwise, the material will pull away and show where the holes re punctured for the insertion of the ribbon. Any attempt

to carry out this kind of work with inferior goods would inevitably result in failure and disap-pointment. When properly execu-ted, it is work

that shows plainthat shows plainly its value in the richness of its effect, which it
is impossible to imitate cheaply. A great deal
more of this embroidery would doubtless be
done if the materials were more widely procurable. Of course, it is open to anyone who
wishes to import them from Paris, but at
present the work has been almost exclusively
confined to the Society we are speaking of.



CURIOUSLY enough, considering how much it is used, decorated table linen is chiefly conspicuous by its absence. There is very little of it to be seen, and none of any importance. A set of dollies (Illustration No. 5) with a border of flowers of which the restals form

5) with a border of flowers of which the petals form an irregularly scalloped edge, are embroidered on damask with white silk; a little light yellow is used for the centers of the blos-soms only, the stems being also worked in white. They are intended for use mond a polished number on. upon a polished mahogany table, where a table-cloth is not employed. There is nothing so suitable for

nothing so saitable for table linen as white embroidery upon the white 
background, or, in some 
instances, with yellow 
delicately and judiciously 
introduced. Many use pieces embroidered in 
various colors, it is true; but they are not, it 
must be confessed, in such good taste, although 
delicate greens are employed upon the white 
linen with very artistic effect. If colors are 
employed, it is necessary that they should be 
made to harmonize with the china and flowers. made to harmonize with the china and flowers used with them, simplicity being studied and one general scheme running through the whole. Therefore, for those who cannot afford to have several sets of linen for various occasions, the white upon white is preferable from every point of view, and there is nothing which surpasses its purity and fair daintiness.



A SPECIMEN OF EMBROIDERY ON LINEN (No. 6)

EMBROIDERY ON LINEN

SOME of the most beautiful and best executed embroidery amongst the work contributed to the Society is certainly that done upon linen, filo-floss being the silk principally used. The most popular articles are apparently bureau-covers and five-o'clock tea cloths, and the designs are nearly all floral of a semi-conventional nature. One of the prettiest is that pictured in illustration No. 6. The flower are of role vellow and the leaves, stems ers are of pale yellow, and the leaves, stems and twisted lines in various soft shades of green. A line of green, embroidered in the ordinary stem or cording-stitch.

separates the border from the central pattern. Amongst the other pieces a very artistically arranged realistic rose design was noticed, the needlewoman herself having made the draw-ing for it, which she has also carried out in the most delicate and harmonious col-oring. Another rose juttern, less happily ren-dered, showed forcibly how much depends on the treatment of

s subject.

Most of this work is embroidered solidly, being shaded in natural colors. In many instances, a great number of silks of gradating hues are used, and are blended almost imperceptibly with excellent skill and taste, the various tones being rendered with delicacy.



THE babies, as might be expected, give proof of their dominion over the fentinine heart by the proportion of space and attention allotted to their requirements.

The word dainty gives the best general description of the articles manufactured for the use of their small majesties. An ante-room, with show-cases, is entirely devoted to infantine apparel and appurtenances, and it appears that they command a ready and a constant sale. The prices do not seem much higher than asked in the stores, while the work is much finer and more carefully executed, and the materials are of the best. There are quantities

the materials are of the best. There are quantities of cambric robes with hand-work yokes and trimmings, cloaks of various descriptions, caps, boods and sacques for older babies. These latter are made chiefly of fine white cashmere, some of them with a scalloped edge worked with buttonhole-stitch, some bordered or powdered with a tiny pattern such as those in illustrations Nos. 7 and 8, either in very pale blue or pink silk, the leaves in the little flower spray being made a light green.

The pillows for the little drawn-work or embroidered borders, and it appears that very many of them are purchased by women for their own was. Peause.

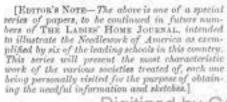
appears that very many of them are pur-chased by women for their own use. Presum-ably this is one of the latest fads. Carriage robes and white embroidered straps.

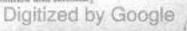
together with a number of odds and ends such as suchets, pincushions, safety-pin cases, flanas suchets, pincushions, safety-pin cases, finnel head-squares, and numerous other things too many to be all mentioned here, show evidences not only of skill but of the power of the infantsway over every true woman's imagination. Verily, it would seem that any mother who is unable herself to manufacture all the baby's outfit, would be glad to have the concetunity neverther.

the opportunity, neverth less, of providing the little one with home-made gar-

A LTHOUGH on this A occasion only em-broidery and needlework have been spoken of, it must not be imagined that this work is the sole production of the Society of Decorative Art though as a matter of Art, though, as a matter of fact, they do form the bulk of the contributions. There is a considerable amount of

painted work exhibited as well, both of a decorative and pictorial character, and also some examples of wood carv-ing, all showing more or less artistic merit.







A FINE EXAMPLE OF RIBBON-

WORK (No. 4)

A FLOWER DOILY (No. 5)



## THE AMERICAN GIRL WHO STUDIES ABROAD

By Varina Anne Davis

DAUGHTER OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

SECOND PAPER-Continued from the February LADIES' HOME JOURNAL



NY one who is familiar with foreign education will recognize that form of girl friend-ship which is called ezaltée in France, and schwirmerei in Germany-a condition of things which forms an integral part of the school-life of nearly

school-life of nearly all continental girls. This diseased affectionateness takes the form of a species of adulation, almost a deification, of its object, who is made the recipient of constant offerings of flowers, drawings, home-made poetry and kisses ad seaseam. Sometimes it is one of the teachers who is thus canonized; and in such cases the well-learned lessons brought her as a tribute carry with them a certainher as a tribute carry with them a certain benefit to the devotee which it is needless to say is disregarded by the inneficiary.

CASE once came under the writer's notice of a class of girls in whose refractory heads the geography of Asia was in-delibly fixed by such a sentiment, for once put to a useful purpose. In spite of the occa-sional beneficial results in this direction, such undue forcing of the emutional side of a girl's character must prove deleterious to her mental development, and even in some cases to her physical condition. These overgrown children come up to the greater and more important schoolroom of the world with unduly sensitive susceptibilities, nerves unstrung and minds totally incapable of the "give and take" principles of society which brothers would have taught them early in life. It has been claimed by many that this conventual method of rearing girls is fruitful in retinement of thought and feeling. But experience renders such conclusions as doubtful as are most other generalizations. undue forcing of the emotional side of a girl's generalizations.

THE difference between the individuality of women is no greater after their graduation than it was before, as in the great world there are some in nearly every foreign boardingschool who have the instinctive love for for-bidden fruit which tempts them to smnggle in and be guilty of clandestine correspondences; and be guilty of clandestine correspondences; some in whom childish prankishness has sur-vived short dresses, and whose spirit breaks out into innumerable practical jokes of a greater or less degree of absurdity; and again others who walk the straight but dull road of greater of the straight but dull road of good scholarship, to the joy of their teachers and the goal of their diploma. As has been and the goal of their diploma. As has been before stated, the mannish element, when present in a girl's character, is apt to be rather strengthened, than otherwise, by the absence of contact with genuine masculinity. It is, indeed, fostered by what is considered abroad a necessary system of "hardening" the constitution of the scholars—a system in which a certain coarseness of living is advocated as possessing some superpire virtues; where it is a certain coarseness of living is advocated as possessing some sovereign virtues; where it is supposed that hard beds and plain fare, early rising, and fireless rooms in winter, are the best preparation for the unequal strain likely to be put on a girl as soon as she shall have sacrificed her first bouquet on the altar of society. Such conclusions may be, in many cases, the product of a fragal mind, fascinated by the economical side of the question, without any regard to the educational problem involved; but there are many noble and conscientions women at the head of foreign schools and convents who are so sincerely convinced of the excellence of such a mode of upbringing that they subject their scholars, in all kindness and honesty, to conditions which in America would be considered had usage for servants of the meanest class. What mistress on this side of the water would expect a maid servants of the meanest class. What mistress on this side of the water would expect a maid to sleep in an unbeated room where the ice formed on the inner window panes, and the water became solld ice in bowls and pitchers? Where is the Bridget, even were such mistress to be found, who would put up with eleven hours unremitting labor and only seven hours about? sleep? Reverse the figures, and the American mistress has difficulty to retain her domestic help in these days of spoiled servants.

THE first lesson of foreign schools is not to think but to obey; and to this Moloch of obschence, the foreign parent, a modern Abraham, whose hand is stayed by no pitying angel, lovingly offers up his child. Such an education may serve well enough for the mothers of a race of conscript soldiers, who are forced to give their blood and life for some imperial war lord; but such a system is badly adjusted to produce the women who are to be methers of a free people, to whose hands is en-trusted the education of our future legislators. Great as may be the danger of a foreign education to the individual, it is small as compared with the graver consequences which may accuse from such a source, consequences whose ramilications stretch through so many different expanses that the align education of different avenues that the atien education of the richer class of American girls may almost be looked upon as a political menace. It is still, to be sure, a cloud no bigger than "a man's hand," but holding in its bosom possi-bilities of infinite disorder. Most women na-turally lean toward a patriotism finding its expression in the personal devotion to some king or kaiser, rather than to the more philcouplie, but certainly less picturesque, inspira-tion engendered by republican freedom. A foreign education serves to cultivate and de-velop such tendencies.

THACKERAY says that even the children Among us seem to imbibe freedom with the air of our new country; and most as-suredly, self-reliance, resolution and rapidity of decision, are inherent capacities of American women. It is upon a preconceived idea that she is mistress of such qualities that the social mechanism of America is hinged; and no education which substitutes blind obedience and a fatuous acquiescence in the decis-ions of fate, and the male members of her family, will prove an effectual training for the lattle to which she is called. An American man expects to find in his womankind a reman expects to find in his womankind a reserve of force in any emergency, a pliability which will enable her either to rise from the "shanties" of a mining home to a Fifth Avenue palace, with the grace of a queen returning to a once deserted kingdom; or, fortune proving fickle, she will step down out of the luxurious nest to which she has been accustomed, and taking up her burden, will murch hravely by his side to the last struggle with poverty and all its attendant ills. Be it said in praise of the American woman that she rarely disappoints his expectations. She has not the sawer fairs of the French, or the perfect temper of the German, but she more than compensates for such deficiencies by her superior courage, and greater adaptability, her knowledge of the practicabilities of life, and her power and originality of thought. Just here we touch the great keynote of absolutism and tradition, which even republican France has not quite unlearned as regards her women, but which, like some fabled dragon, is poisoning all the sources of German life.

To a woman instructed exclusively in European schools, the monarchical system is usually very dear; nurtured on the divine right of kings as an unanswernble hypothesis, and dazzled by glimpses of court splendor, she often learns to look upon a republican form of government as a crude expedient of a people in the transition state between barbarism and monarchy. Her brain is tilled with the gorgeous pageants of great kings and superb conquerors, that defile in glittering procession through the history of older nations, but alas! she stumbles over the battle of New Orleans, and is not quite sure whether it was Washington or General Grant who commanded. Here the resources of her own country are simply represented to her mind by a great pink or yellow spot on the map of North America, the whole continent being drawn in her atlas on no larger a scale than that devoted to some French arrondissement O a woman instructed exclusively in Euthat devoted to some French arrondissement or Swiss canton. She may, if exceptionally well informed, be instructed that the Indians do not depredate the suburbs of New York, or well informed, be instructed that the Indians do not depredate the suburbs of New York, or the buffalo roam over the thoroughfares of Chicago; but she will, nevertheless, learn to look upon her countrymen and women through some such spectacles as Dickens wore when he wrotehis "American Notes." She will expect bombast instead of elegance, and braggadocio for merit. Of course, an intelligent girl will repair these deficiencies by subsequent study of men and books; but study as she may, the glamor of her childish imagination can never rest on the past of her own country's history. She will not be able to believe the Washington story as she accepted the nayth of William Tell. The critical faculty once awake feeds on the bones of dead ideals; the clear spirituality of a conflict of ideas will be as tasteless to her, full as she is of the personal interest which animates the war of older worlds, as cold spring water would be after whee; the legendless geography, as uninteresting as census returns. Surely the time has arrived when it is incumbent upon the women of the country to do all in their power to foster any werms of nationality which may have of the country to do all in their power to fos-ter any germs of nationality which may have spring up out of this fecund soil enriched by the blood of many races.

T is to woman that the childhood of a nation is entrusted. At his mother's knee the future man learns the rudiments of the civic virtues; it is she who tenches him to "speak plain the word country," and opens his baby heart to the rays of his people's glory. Falling in the unfathomable abyses of a child's heart early lessons times the glory. Falling in use of a child's heart early lessons tinge the whole complexion of his future character. The health of a nation, like the health of the individual, is alone safe when the atmosphere of home-life is untainted. Nay, one might even carry the simile further, and say that starvation of a child's patriotic instincts is dangerous to the one as bodily starration would be to the other. How can a woman supply the impetus to such a divine patriotism as Alfred's, Dante's or Wallace's, if in her heart of hearts the word "country" awakens only a home-sick longing for other lands, when all the hitter-sweet remembrances of when all the bitter-sweet remembrances of childhood grow in foreign fields, under distant skies, and the very winds of memory, mur-muring in the dark, whisper to her in an allen

ET the girl of to-day be given a fair chance to preserve that homogeniety with her surroundings which is the surest passport to the happiness of the future woman. Let her learn that joy which comes of feeling the heart throb in unison with the life of her own great country, without the ghost of any years of exile to step icily between; and though her French and German may not be quite so fluent, in the dignity of her American womanbood she will proudly boast, with the Shunamite, "I dwell among my own people." ARE OUR GIRLS TOO INDEPENDENT?

BY MRS. FRANK LESLIE



HE Howards boast that all their men are brave and all their women pure, and if correct it is certainly a thing to be proud of, but we on this side the water are dis-posed to think that whatever may be the boast of whatever people or whatever family under the sun, we can at least equal

if not excel the vaunted quality. Our men are surely brave, our women are surely pure, but both the one sex and the other are often misunderstood either by those of another race and liabit, or by our first cousins of England, who, many of them, seem to imagine that American liberty means license, and the freedom enjoyed by our girls argues that we care less for the innocence which is so savagely protected abroad. It is those who know her best who most appreciate what may be called the total ligant innocence of the American girl the intelligent innocence of the American girl.
She has not, like her English consin, or her
French, Spanish or Italian kinswoman, been
cloistered within rigid although intangible walls of convenance and prejudice; she is not ignorant, nor does she pretend to be, that vice exists in the world; that the realm of nature includes volcanoes, boiling lava, and walls of pitch and slime as surely as it does daisies and lambs; that bread and milk is not the diet of all the world, and that men are neither to be treated like gentle mulds, nor are they myster-ious wild beasts, to be avoided as one would a

ious wild beasts, to be avoided as one would a spider or a mouse.

American girls, like American men and women, go about the world, be it the round world, or just a little round of their own, with their eyes wide open and their minds expanded sufficiently to receive such new ideas and new phases of life as may present themselves, and to judge them upon their merits, without too much reliance upon tradition and precedent.

precedent.
When American girls set the fashion of When American girls set the fashion of traveling, either in companies or alone, without a chaperone, they were looked upon abroad as either so exentric as to be almost mad, or so bold as to be almost improper; correct English matrons regarded them at foreign tables d'hôte with that "stony British stare" which includes accusation, condemnation, and sentence of social ostracism all in one, but the American old graved called years the but the American girl gazed calmly past the British matron at Mont Blanc, or the Dome of St. Peter's, or whatever she had "come out for to see," and never knew that she was os-

tracised.

The Frenchman, full fed with the milk of etiquette, tradition, and those social restrictions sometimes very necessary in his own land, twirled his mustache, smiled agreeably, and followed her from picture to picture as she conscientiously "did" the Louvre or Notre Dame, but the American girl either did not notice him at all, or walked around and past him as if he were some incoming obstruction: him as if he were some inanimate obstruction; or, if he were very much in the way, bestowed upon him one of those calm, cold, and judicial regards so effective from the pure eyes of a young girl, and so quenching to the pretensions of a coxcomb.

Of course she was often misunderstood and

Of course she was often misunderstood, and that was a pity, for I am a good deal of Crear's mind and don't want the woman I love to be lightly spoken of, however falsely, but this in a naughty world is inevitable, and I think if a naughty world is inevitable, and I think if one has putience and strength to wait that Time generally wipes the slate clean of slan-derous accusations, and sets things right. He is fast doing so with regard to the American girl, and the best proof that the British matron confesses her mistake is, that her own daugh-ter, or cousin, or nicce, is now often found fol-lowing the example of the American girl, and traveling merhans to her German school, per-

lowing the example of the American girl, and traveling perhaps to her German school, perhaps on some artistic tour, or even for plensure pure and simple, whithersoever she chooses.

This distinction between the two remains, however, and perhaps always will remain: the English girl under the fire of criticism expresses all over her person: "I know I'm unconventional, and I know you don't approve, but I am really a very dragon of propriety, and if you meddle with me you'll find it out!" While the American's natty little figure and joquants, pretty face simply says: "Alone! Why of course I am! What of it?" piquante, pretty face simply says: Why of course I am! What of it?"

A less independent rule obtains in the mat-ter of chaperonage, which has become a sort of spasmodic necessity of our society. The girls of to-day have no more real need of a married woman to sit in a corner and see them dance than their grandmothers had, but it is per-ceived that in foreign society too girl must be seen unchaperoned, and Mrs. Grundy says: "My girls are just as valuable as anybody's else girls, and if the others have chaperones so shall mine."

so shall mine.

I used to know a dear old hely who lived on
Second Avenue, New York City, just as some
old French ladies continue to live in the
Faubourg Saint Germain. She is dead now, and her children live away up town, and her great, comfortable, dusky old house has become a block of warehouses, but I still remember how she used to talk to my mother as I sat by, inhaling the odor of the rose jars and timidly examining the great Chinese dragons and Hindoo idols lurking in the dark corners

her drawing room.
Girls should be brought up to respect themselves and their family traditions, my dear," said she. "New York is growing too large and too busy to be good; when I was a girl every-body knew everybody, and we all belonged to some one of the old Knickerbocker families who have a character to keep up, and if there was a dance at the Van Coordand's, and one of the Rosevelt girls was going, what mat-tered it whether young Van Ruster or Van tered it whether young Van Ruyter, or Van

Corlean, or Stuyvesant, or any other of the young fellows escorted hee? Whoever it was, they went and came decently and in all honor, and if he asked her on the door-step to marry him, why, well and good, she said yes or she said ho, and that was the end of it. Why can't the girls go on so still, and what is all this talk about not going out without mann or some other married woman to play propriety? Aren't our girls as brother themselves as

or some other married woman to play propricty? Aren't our girls as proper themselves as
they used to be, or have our boys grown to be
such villains that their sister's friends are not
safe in their company? I am afraid, madam,
that the good old days of New York have
passed away forever."

Well, I suppose she was right, and as I didnot know the old days I cannot regret them
as she did, but I do believe that the honest,
self-respecting, pure-minded training of the
girls of that period is felt in the characters of
their descendants, and that heredity is one of
the forces operating to-day to make the American girl the most trustworthy as well as the
most charming young person in the world.

Of course there is something very attractive
in the absolute innocence and ignorance of
the ingénue as found often in England and
constantly on the Continent. The dear little
thing with her wide open blue eyes, her
smooth expressionless face, rose-bud infantile
mouth, smoothly braided hair, and complexion of milk and roses, has a charm of her own,
and yet is not so charming as the little child
she mentally reproduces, for one expects something of reciprocity when one talks to a womshe mentally reproduces, for one expects some-thing of reciprocity when one talks to a wom-an grown, and it is very fatiguing to always keep one's conversational craft affont upon a lily-pond when one is accustomed to mayint-ing the ocean. And also, if one is accustomed to looking a little below the surface, and forcasting the future of one's friends, it is rather distressing to imagine what would become of this lamb if by any accident she were deprived of the shelter of the fold, or even how she would be able to hold herself upright under the obligations and trials of marriage and

the obligations and trials of marriage and maternity.

No maxim was ever truer than that "To the pure all things are pure," and I believe that many a woman of the world who has discreetly eaten of the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of good and evil, is as pure, as innocent, and very far safer than the convent-bred girl who knows not tinsel from gold, nor apples of Sodom from wholesome fruit.

I have said in another place that our natural foe, man, is "not so black as he is painted," and that women often imagine themselves pursued and tempted and made the object of deep-hald netarious schemes when the foe they so valiantly determine to resist has

foe they so valiantly determine to resist has no intention beyond paying a few compli-ments, making himself agreeable for the moment, and rendering the homage that he fancies every woman claims and expects as her due from every man. This crying out before one is burt is of course eminently ridiculous, one is hurt is of course eminently ridiculous, and the women who do it get themselves well langhed at, both by the man whose pursuit they thus challenge, and by the feminine lookers-on, who see the game more clearly than the players; but, on the other hand, there are real wolves, and real Don Juans, and real dangers to be met with in the world, and a pretty woman must be very remarkably fortunate if she never finds herself approached by such a foe. And if she is so approached, what is berbest defence—the innocence of ignorance, or the innocence of knowledge? To my mind the latter, if combined with perfect self-poise and self-command, so that the offender shall not be able to decide whether be has been understood or not. There is probably no recepderstood or not. There is probably no recep-tion so disconcerting to a bad man as cheerful

tion so disconcerting to a bad man as cheerful imponsciousness, and the air of politely trying to interest one's self in the conversation, although one finds it a little tiresome.

In fact, it occurred to me once at a foreign court to converse for some time with a very distinguished personage who afterward said to one of my friends that he never met with a better fencer than myself, for I would not see the point of any of his remarks. The fact was I did not know that they land any point, and was only wishing he would go away and allow a man to approach whom I did want to see, and whose conversation I enjoyed more than I did the compliments of—the personage.

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#### A BRIEF PRELUDE

A Story. By Margaret Butler Snow

IN TWO PARTS-PART FIRST



T is probable that if brought to consider the point squarely. Jack Callam would have said he liked girls. Indeed, on reflection, he would have gone so far as to say that to be entirely deprived of their society might be positively inconvenient. He rather enjoyed watching a pretty girl. He did not find it tiresome to exchange opinions on the affairs of the hour, while the tea was in the cap, with a bright, jolly girl—that is, if she were not too bright and not too jolly. He found a competent partner indispensable in the cofficient, though he considered a girl an entirely superfluous adjunct to a tennis court. Of course, as a companion for long, brisk tramps, for quiet, sonl-satisfying talks, pipe to pipe, as it were, for absorbing games of whist or chess, for a tusale at tennis or billiards—in short for solid comfort, no one competent to judge would think for one moment of comparing a girl to a man. Jack would have said he preferred the society of men twice his age, men who knew things worth talking about, and how to talk about them, men who had burst the bonds of youth asunder, and escaped the gawaheris of inexperience. He remembered saying something not unlike that the other day to a friend. He remembered with what incredulity he had received the assertion of his friend, who had confessed with unblush-

other day to a friend. He remembered with what incredulity he had received the assertion of his friend, who had confessed with unblushing candor—it struck Jack at the time as unbecoming—that he would rather spend an evening with a certain woman of his acquaintance than a year in company with the most celebrated wits and raconteurs of the age. The sense of mingled superiority and compassion with which he had regarded the misguided man recurred to him now. It heightened his enjoyment of his present state of mind. He was fond of contrusts. He looked at his watch. In the last sixteen minutes he had received a number of new ideas—that is, he would have said, with characteristic exactness, ideas now to him. And incidentally, his preconceived ideas, in certain directions, had been somewhat modified. He was disposed to ridicule himself. That it did not occur to him to attempt to regain his former attitude, would have served to show him the completeness of his reconstruction, if he had needed a proof.

He had landed at Ohm an hour ago, after a glorious sail up from Glasgow. Coming into the cosy

he had needed a proof.

He had landed at Oban an hour ago, after a glorious sail up from Glasgow. Coming into the cosy little parior of the hotel, he found the bright fire so inviting he concluded he would read his letters and papers there, with his feet upon the fender. He had just read a telegram from a friend who promised to meet him next day, and was lonnging luxuriously in his great arm-chair, acknowledging to himself with drowsy astonishment that he would actually rather eat a good dinner than open the latest New York papers, when suddenly the group of English yachtsmen in the hall stepped aside, and two ladies entered the parlor. They were followed by a girl, who stood a moment in the door, motioning forward a servant, who presently brought in some wraps and umbrellas, and immediately disappeared. In the instant that she stood there, her tall, young figure framed in the doorway, the likeness of the girl was stamped indelibly on Jack Chilam's brain and he

framed in the doorway, the like-ness of the girl was stamped indeli-bly on Jack Callam's brain and heart. But though not a line of her features nor the smallest detail of her costume escaped him— so perfect is that electric process that wise men refuse to call love at first sight, but can find no better name for—he could not have said, as she crossed the room, if she were beautiful or plain, so struck was he with the exceeding grace of her figure and carriage. Hastily collecting his letters and papers, he rose, offering his chair, which was declined with a word of thanks and a gracious smile from one of the elder ladies, as they sat down near the table in the middle of the room. Dexterously shifting the chair to a position from which he could occasionally glance in their direction without appearing unduly interested, he sat down again, to wait infinity interested, he sat down again, to wait for dinner with a resignation so complete that it struck him as being distinctly amusing. He enjoyed catching a glimpse of himself in an absurd light. He was never reluctant to be clever at his own expense, an impartiality which, of course, enabled him to be more clever than most men. He found himself hugely diverted by this view of himself, so new and unexpected. He was manusuring to get a glance at a pretty girl, determining already to know her, wondering if—He was presuming on his intimacy with himself. He must not go too far, he told himself cartly. Frankness could be carried to an extreme.

He sat watching the blazing coals, apparent-

ly deep in thought, carefully studying the charming photograph Pate had so kindly given him, comparing it, by well-timed, stealthy glances, with the original. Beyond doubt she was beautiful. Her soft fair hair was coiled

in a shining knot low on her neck, under a small, dark turban with a velvet rim. He could not quite determine whether her eyes were gray or blue, but they were bewitching, not too large, and not too bright, with dark level brows, and long, dark eyelashes. Her features were not regular. Perhaps her nose was a trifle large. Her mouth certainly was, but Jack thought it the most beautiful he had ever seen. The full red lips met in curves that gave her face an irresistible archness even in repose. He longed to see her smile. It was evident that exposure to the summer's sun had somewhat browned her cheeks and chin, for her turban pushed back a little showed her forehead snowy white, under the fluffy fringe of curly hair that partially concealed it. The scarlet in her cheeks looked as if it had been brought there by long walks and drives in the keen winds of the bills. Her gown of dark cloth fitted her stim, rounded figure with the precision of a habit, its exquisite simplicity revealing each perfect line and curve. The rather short coat sleeve dis-

"Ladies, allow me to present an American who is not-intelligent."

pride with which he regarded the admirable perfection of the toilettes and manners of the three ladies. He was sure be had never seen a foreigner with the beauty and grace possessed by this girl. But then, he asked himself, had he ever seen so delightfully pretty an Ameri-can? He waived judgment on that point, and gave tardy attention to the two ladies with

her. He admitted himself to be already prejudiced in their favor, but he decided that in any case he would have considered them unusually attractive. They had strikingly white

hair, which was eminently becoming, worn as they were it, in soft curled locks on their fore-

heads, under thin, almost invisible veils which were drawn snugly back over their small, dark

bonnets. This piquant badge of age made a certain resemblance between them, which was

heightened by the similarity of their simple, elegant dress. At first Jack had supposed them to be sisters, but as he noted their

features more carefully be saw that the like-ness was but superficial.

It occurred to him presently, that he was not unlike the recipient of a letter who stands

wondering from whom it may be, instead of breaking the seal to find out. He was wasting

time in idle speculation as to these charming strangers. By judicious management he could at least learn from the register their names, if not where they lived. He had a clue. He had heard the names "Grey," and "Samuel." That he would know this girl

was a foregone conclusion. As he left the par-lor, he dismissed all reflection on that point

as superfluous. He did not see exactly how so delicate a matter was to be handled, but be

did not allow himself to so insult his enter-

closed a round, little wrist, and her hands, in which she held her gloves, were small and white. As she leaned languidly back in her chair, her attitude was one of grace so noticeable that her beauty became secondary, perforce. As Jack was glancing at her for the ninth time, she drew out a tiny jeweled watch, her only ornament, and said to the lady nearest her, who had taken a small note-book from the silver-bound bag hanging from her belt, and was using the table as a desk: "Mrs. Grey, if I asked for bread, do you

"Mrs. Grey, if I asked for bread, do you think they would give me a stone?" "Would you not prefer a stone?" demand-ed that lady, without looking up. "At least, you would not try to eat it." "You are severe," said the girl laughing. "A day on the coach is somewhat too trying

to your"

"Temper" said Mrs. Grey, candidly. "Yes, I think we are perhaps overdoing this conching." She closed her note-book, pushing her small, gold pencil through the leather loops on its edges. "Fifteen years ago," she went on, answering the protest in the girl's face by a slight smile, "I could drive through the Highlands on the top of a coach, day in and they can give the grey and pages before a significant. day out, min or shine, and never know a moment of fatigue. It was enclanted ground to me too, then. I do not wish to jeopardize your esteem for me, but I will admit that when I weigh romance in the balance now, I find it wanting."

"Not that you love romance less, but comfort more." suggested the other lady, with a placid smile. "So do I." "Oh, but environment!" urges the girl.

"You could not, in justice to your sense of the

fitness of things, consent to any other mode of travel up here! Consider yourself in your due relation to the landscape. You would not wish to withhold yourself, decoratively speaking. Sustain yourself with the thought of your appropriate picturesqueness. Realize that the effect of you is gay.

"These coaches do look gay," conceded Mrs. Grey. "There is a most deceptive air of festivity about them. Do you suppose we produce that effect, as we bump along? There is consolation in the thought that would tend to alleviate my sufferings. But we will be prosaic enough to-morrow," she added. "I think Samuel intends to go down to Glasgow by rail. I suppose you will be irreconciled to anything so barbarous."

"Shades of the Chiefs!" exclaimed the girl, in mock horror. "Fancy rushing in a train through glen and glade! What sacrilege! If we had a tinge of proper feeling and enthusiasm, we should 'prick along right meerily on red-roan steeds'!"

Jack smilled into the fire. He liked ber

red-roan steeds'!"

Jack smiled into the fire. He liked ber Jack smiled into the fire. He liked her voice. He had been quite sure he should. Still, he was not entirely disarmed by her beauty. He was able yet to criticise with some degree of impartiality, and anything less than the absolute refinement of her voice would not have satisfied his fastidious ear. It was low and not too sweet to be frank. Her pronunciation, charmingly exact, was American. That it would be, he had been reasonably sure. He would have relinquished with reluctance the satisfactory sense of patriotic

prise as to doubt that it would be concluded to his satisfaction. He admitted that he had no right to expect anything more from Fate. A glimpse of enchanting possibilities had been given him; he must do the rest. He was a firm believer in that somewhat depressing maxim, "Heaven helps those who help themselves." Indeed, he went so far as to say that if a man helped himself he could generally dispense with other assistance, which if rather unorthodox, not to say valinglorious, showed really nothing worse than the intolerant energy and independence of youth.

He found four new names on the page with his own, the last on that day's list; "Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bell and servant. Mrs. Katherine L. Grey, Miss Strong." They were written in a regular, characteriess hand, by the servant, probably, Jack thought, and were bracketed together by the letters "U. S." opposite. This was amousing, but not satisfactory. However, it was something to know their names.

Maring decided upon a pian of action, determined to meet chance more than half way, he crossed the hall to the dining-room, the doors of which were just being thrown open, selecting as he went the largest gold piece in his coin purse. He was not too preoccupied to notice near the entrance a tall man, with an air of distinction, French, probably, he thought, with white hair, close-cut, rather pointed white beard, and brilliant dark eyes with dark eyebrows contrasting sharply with his white hair. His dress was carelessly elegant. As Jack began a diplomatic conversation with the whiter be had summoned from the dialing-room, this man crossed the hall, entered the parlor and joined the three ladies by the table. Logically he could be none other than the missing member of the party, Mr. Samuel Bell. "Delighted to meet you, sir," said Jack to himself with a smile which was reflected on the face of the waiter, as he felt the gold piece in his ready palm.

"Yes, sir; understand, sir," he said, smiling comprehensively as Jack whispered something to him, glancing toward the parlor. "Sit here, sir," placing Jack at the table. It filled up rapidly. There was evidently no disposition on the part of the guests to affect an indifference toward dinner they did not feel. It soon became apparent that the four choice seats at the head of the table were being reserved for four favored individuals who were not disposed to basten. Presently they were taken by a tall, white-haired man, accompanied by three ladies, to whom the waiter was deference itself. This seemed to be irritating to the severe English couple near the middle of the long table. They demanded of each other in strident tones why it was that they were not placed in the best seats, instead of people who kept the whole table waiting, and receiving no response to their query glared angrily up and down the room. Mr. Bell sat at the head, with his wife a this left hand, Jack at next to her, with Mrs. Grey and Miss Strong directly opposite, an arrangement be considered satisf

which made his mental portrait of her now complete.

As the various dishes of the excellently planned and executed dinner appeared and disappeared, and not a straw of an opportunity to speak to his neighbors presented itself for Jack to clutch at, he found the outlook obscure. He was almost reply to adopt that the manner. almost rendy to admit that the maneuver he had fancied so clever would result in nothing but an amount of attention from the gratefully obsequious walter that was rather more annoying than amusing. impression was general at the table was an Englishman of rank, probably the el-der son of an elderly Duke with the gout. Perhaps be owned an estate near Oban, whispered the finte English couple. He was re-garded by all with interest, and his handsome person, and modest unassuming manner, were much admired. Meanwhile be despaired. He was not without resource, as has been shown, but he could not cope with the difficulties of this apparently simple, yet obsti-nately disheartening situation. There did not seem to be anything to do but out his dinner in silence, which he did, with an appetite not Mrs. Bell would drop her knife or fork or spoon, or upset her wine-glass in his direction, he meditated, a diversion might thus be created which would prove entirely adequate. But Mrs, Bell's early training seemed to have been such as to render the probability of such an occurrence extremely remote. If she had guessed the longing in the young man's heart, she might have relaxed for a moment her gen-tle precision, though she would have felt it a great scriftor even to pretend to be awkward. great sacrifice even to pretend to be awkward. But it was impossible for her to imagine that, just as it was impossible to imagine that he was wishing that she might fairt away, with

her head on his shoulder. Of course, he count hardly hope to be so fortunate, he thought disconsolately. Such generous opportunity was only to be met with on the stage, and come a dramatic author would consider it lavher head on his shoulder. Of course, he could even a dramatic author would consider it lav-ish. He realized that he must depend upon himself. Perhaps be might manage to upset something. Perhaps he might drop something on her gown. Undoubtedly that would lead to conversation, but it would hardly be of a to conversation, but it would harmy be of a nature propitions to further acquaintance, he reflected, particularly if the gown was of a material that would rendity "spot." He had heard his mother use such a phrase. He won-dered if the gown was of such inconsiderate stuff. He rather funcied it was, At this point in his meditations he brushed away a smile with his napkin. He did not want Miss Strong to see him smiling, when it was so evident there was no occasion for mirth. On the contrary, the atmosphere of dejection peculiar to table of bote was more than ordinarily oppres-

But she did not see him, he told himself drearily. He wished he could be sure she knew he was there. She avoided seeing him with a dexterity he could but admire, though it affected him painfully. He wondered with some uneasiness if he had become invisible to the naked eye, but a glance about the table reassured him. The others seemed to see him when they looked at him. He was sorry there was a vacant place between himself and that He was a most attractive man. He would enjoy a conversation with him. He would enjoy a conversation with almost any

His spirits were at zero, and he was consoling himself with the thought that he would soon be at liberty to seek the consolation of a good cigar, when he heard Mrs. Bell say the beef was particularly tasteless, and saw her glance toward an old-fashioned salt-cellar which stood just beyond his plate. Here was the ghost of a chance, and Jack was not the man to scorn it. Before the waiter could reach them he had placed the salt before her with an "Allow me," adding, with the courage of desperation ns her kind eyes met his, "We hear a great deal about the roast beef of old England, but after all it can not be compared to a good New York cut."

A discussion on meats and markets, internationally considered, is not without interest, and a man in the hands of chance cannot be critical. Jack thought the conversation fol-lowing his overture not only instructive, but positively brilliant.

The ladies did not take an active part. They acquiesced when Mr. Bell and Jack finally de-cided that no markets in the world equaled those of America.

those of America,

"But do you know," said Mr. Bell to Jack,
"I took you to be an Englishman: I thought
you were remarkably inoffensive!"

Jack laughed. "And I took you to be a

Frenchman. I suppose as good Americans we ought to be quite pleased. I believe it is the effort now of most of us to seem to be what we are not."

"I was born near Paris," said Mr. Bell, "My mother doesn't speak a word of English to this day, though she went to America when I was a small boy. I am proud to call my-self an American. America has been good

to me 'America is good to everybody," said Jack. "We don't realize how good until we come over here, and begin to make comparisons. I always find myself belligerently patriotic

when I am on foreign soil."

"Well, I am glad to find you are an American," said Mr. Bell, "It is a pleasure to see a decent American once in a while."

"Samuel!" protested his wife.
"Why, it is," he insisted, with the air of having been contradicted, "and why shouldn't I say so? I see so many I'm ashamed of I'm sure I'm glad-to announce it when I find one " You flatter me," said Jack, laughing.
"Not at all;" said Mr. Bell; "not at all; I do
you mere justice."

He spoke with the utmost seriousness, but his eyes were twinkling. The ladies were smiling. They evidently enjoyed his oddity. So did Jack. He spoke deliberately, with an accent of peculiar distinctness, noticeably French, especially in inflection, and in the equality of emphasis he laid on every syllable of his words. The gestures of his white, well-shaped bands were also aversively. French, as were hands were also excessively French, as was the incessant lifting of the shoulders, and heavy eyebrows. He had the air of being able to be serious, but seemed to prefer a gentle raillery as a conversational recreation. It was evident that the ladies surrounded him with an almosphere of admiring appreciation,

able, and Mr. Bell was more than ordinarily

"Doesn't it strike you," he went on now,
"that Americans are more affectionately disposed than other races, and inconveniently
so? You never see Englishmen embrace each
other when they meet on foreign soil. They
don't yearn for the companionship of fellowcountrymen, eh?"

"Not exactly," said Jack.
"I don't see where the Americans we see
over here come from," said Mr. Bell, "we
never see that kind at home. We avoid
them. We used to add our address when we
put our names on the hotel books, but we
don't do that now. Some Ohio man was sure
to turn up. O. I have suffered!" he exclaimed, "I have suffered!" he exclaimed, "I have suffered!"

"I think the Americans we meet compare very favorably with the foreigners," said Miss

Strong with some decision.

Strong with some decision.

She had not spoken before, but she had looked at him once or twice, and Jack felt that he had succeeded in impressing upon her the feet of his relations, at least

fact of his existence, at least,
"You are indiscriminatingly patriotic,"
and Mr. Bell.

"I agree with Helen," said Mrs. Grey. "At home I might not care to know all of them, but over here I am not willing to admit that they are not so good as anybody."

"Or better," said Mr. Bell. "You drape their eccentricities with the Stars and Stripes, and call the effect picturesque."

"At least you must admit that they are all very intelligent," said Mrs. Bell. "Oh, they are intelligent;" grouned her hus-hand, "that's what makes them so objectionband, "that's what makes them so objection-able! You could endure them if they were not so painfully, so supernaturally intelligent!
You can't escape them. Flee to the uttermost
parts of the earth, and the intelligent American will be there. I want to meet one who has not seen everything, and won't undertake to explain to you the entire universe while

to expand to you the entire universe while you smoke your cigar."

"Behold in me the man you seek," said Jack, recommending binnself with muck com-placency. "I am willing, may, anxious, to prove to you that I am satisfactorily ignorant. You could hardly hope to find anyone more so!"

The grimly silent diners at the other end of the table enviously disapproved the hilarity of this gay party. The English lady said there was an air of recklessness about them that stamped them as shockingly mediocre. Americans always were. Her husband sent glances of gloomy superiority in their direc-

tion. It struck him as being nothing short of impudent to enjoy one's self at table d' hôte. "Let me present my card," said Mr. Bell, taking out his card-case. "I am delighted to

have met you."

Jack with difficulty concealed his exulta-tion. Mr. Bell handed him a card on which was engraved in plain clear lettering, " Samuel

was engraved in plain clear lettering, "Samuel Clellan Bell, Ceveland, Ohio,"

"John Callam, Junior, New York," Mr. Bell read alond slowly, from the card Jack handed him in return. "Why, is it possible," he asked, lowering the glass he had beld to his eyes as he read the card, and looking at him squarely, "Is it possible you are a son of John Callam, the lawyer?"

Jack felt that he had never before realized his good fortone in being his father's son.

lis good fortune in being his father's son.
"I am," he said. "Do you know him?"
"Yes," said Mr. Bell, "I know him! I know him well, and I value the privilege. You are fortunate in your father, Mr. Callam. Your inheritance is splendid."

Jack colored with pleasure. Years of devotion could never repay his father for the joy of that moment.

"I am glad to know you, Mr. Callam,"
went on Mr. Bell, "glad to know you for
your father's sake and glad to know you
for your own. If you make half the lawyer
your father has you ought to be satisfied.
What a man be is!" Mr. Bell chuckled. "He's what a man he is? "Mr. Bell conciled. "He's pulled me through many a tight place, many a tight place," he repeated, evidently enjoying the remembrance of certain legal tussles. "He has things just about as he wants them. "He has things just moont as the black is white if he undertakes to prove that black is white it's a stubborn judge who won't see it his way,

"I sa stubborn judge who won't see it his way,
—and by jove, he sees it that way himself!"
"I perceive you are familiar with his little
idiosyncrasies," said Jack laughing.
"I guess they haven't been a drawback to
him in his profession," said Mr. Bell. "But
I must introduce you to Mrs. Bell, and Mrs.
Grey," Indicating each in turn, "and Miss
Strong. Ladies, I present an American who
is not—intelligent!"
They reads him you of them with a delight.

They made him one of them with a delightfully informal conventionality, if so may be somewhat paradoxically described the impresson their entirely impersonal cordiality made on him. Miss Strong was tantalizingly at-tractive. The quick, shy response of her eyes was so flattering he found himself watching for it every time he spoke. He was conscious of desiring her approval of everything he said. When her direct gaze met his he wanted to thank her, it was so beautiful. Her archness was charmingly free from coquetry. The deft originality with which she expressed herself gave a quaint background of sense to the most frivolous thing she said. Her nonsense had a quality of its own. Jack found them all adroit. At times their dexterity made him feel a trifle clumsy, but he was able to think that he did not appear so. He saw at once that Mr. Bell would not concede any commonthat Mr. Bell would not concede any common-places as stepping-stones to better acquaint-ance. It was one of his whims to remain misunderstood rather than make the slightest effort to explain himself. He enjoyed being misunderstood. It gave him a somewhat mistaken sense of superiority. But he was never more pleased than when he met some-one, who, like Jack, understood him intuitive-ly, and neverted his addity with a novelenly, and accepted his oddity with a noncha-lance equal to his own. For so clever a per-son, he was at some pains to show his esteem. Jack found they played ten-pins with their opinions, which were set up only to be bowled over, without the slightest companction, by anyone who chose to take a hand at the game, Mrs. Grey explained to him that the ten-pins sers somewhat battered, having been used in-definitely. They spoke of having a new set, but Mr. Bell said the old ones would do for him. It was mainly to see the flash of Miss Strong's earnest eyes, and the cirl of her ex-quisitely mobile lips, that he combatted one of her cherished beliefs, insisting upon it that the government of the United States was a failure, and would eventually be so admitted. "Mr. Callam believes that the mayor of the

"Mr. Callam believes that the mayor of the city of New York will be the king of the United States one of these days, don't you, Mr. Callang?"

Mr. Callam?"

Mr. Callam?"

"No; Mr. Callam believes that the mayor of New York will be the king of the world," said Helen, with petty malice. "All New York people do."

"Don't be disagreeable, Helen," said Mr. Bell, "Don't try to make Mr. Callam uncomfortable just because you are not so fortunate.

fortable, just because you are not so fortunate as to live in New York."

as to live in New York."

"Oh, I could not make him uncomfortable if I tried," said Helen, her dimples somewhat belying that statement. "It is not possible to make a New Yorker uncomfortable. They are supremely satisfied. They pity the rest of us. They will not admit that there is anything worth seeing west of the Hudson. They shudder at the thought of the

dreary desert bounded on the east by New Jersey. They refuse to think that we West-erners compass the ordinary comforts of civilization. They like to ignore us, and their immeasurable obligations to us."

The proud poise of her pretty head, the light her eyes, the flush on her cheeks, were enchanting.

You are too sweeping, Miss Strong," protested Jack, "You do us injustice. We realize that New York is in some measure indebted to the United States. We would not wish em ungrateful to America!

They laughed. That has the true New York ring," said Mr. Bell.

Helen shrugged her pretty shoulders, but did not speak again, and her thick eyelashes swept her cheeks.

Well, Mr. Bell went on, "you have rea-son to be proud of your city. I think we are all proud of New York, though we like to say

that the West is more interesting. I don't know that it is, though," he admitted, with a sly glance at Helen. "New York is so essentially cosmopolitan. It's the place to live. You could not keep the ladies away," he added, with a quizzieal smile at his wife. She laughed.

"Mr. Bell says he's afraid to let me go there alone," she explained to Jack gayly, "I spend "Mr. Bell says he's atrant to let an alone," she explained to Jack gayly, "I spend so much money! The shops are alluring. I always say I would rather shop a week in New York than a year in Europe. The things are

York than a year in Europe. The things are really cheaper, because Mr. Bell is so inconveniently honest he will declare everything so stupid!" She made a pretence of frowning at her husband. "And one has really an excellent selection in New York. Of course, if you want an assortment of associations as well as bric-a-brac—cost was autre chose. I am not sentimental. I have never been impressed with the idea of the souvenir."
"Perhaps Mr. Callam might be interested in

knowing that we have no souvenir spoons, suggested Mrs. Grey.

"Oh, are they not objectionable?" ex-claimed Mrs. Bell. "If I wanted the mon-strosities I would get them at Tiffany's, anyway. From my experience, and I have had quite a little, I should say that New York is the place to buy almost everything."

"All things to all men," said Mr. Bell, "German to the German, French to the French, Italian is the Italian."

Italian to the Italian,"—
"Irish to the Irish," put in Helen expres-

"It is more Irish than Ireland," said Mrs.

Grey.
"By certain infallible signs I discover that
"By certain infallible signs I discover that we are drifting into one of our political dis-cussions," said Mrs. Bell, rising, "Mr. Cal-lum deserves better at our hands. I move we adjourn pencently!"

adjourn peacenbly!"

They lingered a few moments in the purlor. Jack and Helen stood by the fire. She put a slim, pretty foot on the fender, drawing aside the folds of her gown with one hand, the other under her chin as she supported her head, her elbow on the low mantel. Jack admired the tiny, patent-leather tips of her shoes, and the trim exactness of her costume. He noticed the pretty pink of her palm, and the upward curve of her eyelashes. Her chin was so round, and her throat so full. Her linen collar was turned away from it, in small linen collar was turned away from it, in small points. A lock of her fine bair had escaped from a knot, and lay on her shoulders like a skein of pale floss. He wondered what she would think if she knew that he wanted to lean forward and pin it back with one of those heavy tortoise shell pins she wore. She felt his stendy gaze, and turned away suddenly

with downcast eyes.

"I think I shall go upstairs," she said, joining the others. "I must write a little to-night, I fear that several of my impressions are cluding me. Mrs. Grey is so systematic, Mr. Callam," she went on, her eyes meeting his an instant. "The superiority of her note book is a constant mortification to me."

"Will you put me in your note-book, Miss Strong?" asked Jack. "Do." Helen pretended to hesitate, "Perhaps I may be able to make room for you," she murnured. "Would you mind being next

to an old ruin?"
"Not in the least," replied Jack, cheerfully.

"I am devoted to old rains. Put me is one!" Mrs. Bell dropped into Helen's room on her way to her own, an hour later. Mrs. Grey was sitting by the abject little fire, watching the girl as she brushed her long, wavy hair. Mrs. Bell ant down somewhat insecurely on the precipitate edge of the high feather bed, peeling off her veil and patting it absent-mindedly into smooth, precise folds, "That Mr. Cullam is going down to Glas-

gow with us to-morrow," she announced.
"Samuel is charmed with him. He says be doesn't know that he ever met a young man he liked so much. I tell him I think that is partly because he knows and likes his father, but he says he would admire him exactly as much if he didn't know his father. Perhaps he would." Mrs. Bell's loyalty was modified by an inflection of distinct dubiousness. "But I must say it makes a great difference with me, to know all about his family. His father is one of the most celebrated lawyers in New Vork, which means the United States of York-which means the United States, of course."

"Say the world," murmured Mrs. Grey, impolitely.

Mrs. Bell felt the interruption vaguely, but

her fluency had gathered an impetus which carried her safely over it. She threw Mrs. Grey the scrap of a smile and went on evenly. "Mr. Callam expects to be a lawyer, too, but The intends to travel a year or two first. He considers this tour as a part of his education. He has been abroad a number of times, but this time he means to study Europe. He means to be very conscientious about his sight-seeing, but I suppose he'll soon get over

sight-seeing, but I suppose he is soon got over that, and begin to enjoy binuself," she added, hopefully. "He was graduated only this sum-mer. He knows a lot of Cleveland men." "Is that all? Don't stop," said Mrs. Grey with light irony, as Mrs. Bell paused, "He seems to be somewhat reserved. Did he not

tell you his age, and show you the photographs of his family in a case of Russian leather?"

"Oh, you know Samuel!" laughed Mrs. Bell. "He never hesitates to put his remarks into interrogatory form. He has taken one of his violent familes to Mr. Cullam, and Mr. Callam evidently reciprocates. I like him, too. His manner is perfect, I think—so frank and easy, and so affectionately deferential. He must have an admirable mother. I think he is immensely handsome, don't you? His ferror is supposely.

'And his eyes are so expressive," said Mrs.

Grey with an air of innocence.

The thick masses of Helen's hair fell quite over her face as she leaned closer to the fire.

"Yes," said Mrs. Bell, "his eyes are beautiful."

tiful."

Presently Helen said: "How do we go down to-morrow? By rail?"
"Boat," replied Mrs. Beil. "Mr. Callam persuaded Samuel to go that way. He came up by boat, and said the trip was thoroughly delightful. But he probably had a fine day—and then of course he is a good sailor."
"Odd, his going back the way he came," suggested Mrs. Grey demurely.
It was odd. So odd that Jack was laughing over it at that precise moment, as he re-arranged the various articles he had unpacked, and sat down to frame a coherent excuse for the friend he had expected to meet the next

the friend he had expected to meet the next day. He finally decided to say he had been called back to Ginsgow. That was the bare truth, the skeleton of a fact, he told himself brazenly. For once he hardly understood himself. He made no attempt to defend to his reason this sudden and entire change of He was content to submit passive the dictates of a force stronger than anything be had hitberto dreamed of in his philosophy. He had seen her for the first time, five brief hours before, but what of that? He knew that where she was was happiness. Every other fact in the universe was vague and indistinct. Ht. fell to picturing the long, bright to-morrow.

(Continued in next JOURNAL)

#### A UNIQUE WHISK HOLDER

VERY useful as well as an ornamental A whisk holder is made from a butcher's cuff and four yards of hemp. Loop the hemp around the top of the cuff so as to form a trim-ming. Make three large loops of the hemp, placing them in the center of the cuff with ends about one-quarter of a yard long. Fringe these ends out, take one and a half yards of No. 16 ribbon and make an Alsatian



bow, and twine it in with the loops of the bemp, and use one-half yard of No. 9 rib-bon to twine in and out through the loops of bon to twine in and out through the loops of the bemp which has formed the trimming at the top. For the handle, take one-half yard of hemp, and sew it to the sides of the cuff. Make a bow of the hemp and sew it to the handle, and fringe out the ends one-eighth of a yard. Finish off by sewing a small bow of No. 9 ribbon over the hemp bow, which should be a little larger than the ribbon one.

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# Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It will relieve and cure dyspepsia, nervous debility, and that tired feeling.

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#### THE BROWNIES THROUGH THE YEAR

A NEW SERIES OF 12 ADVENTURES OF THE FUNNIEST LITTLE MEN IN THE WORLD

By Palmer Cox

NUMBER SIX

## THE BROWNIES



IN MARCH

Brownie band, while roaming round In blustering March, one evening found

Themselves upon a windy height That brought the Capitol in sight. Said one: "That dome that looms so high It seems to pierce the starry sky,
Proves we behold, from where we stand,
The central city of the land.
Now, while we chance to be so near, And all the avenues are clear, Across the town we'll take a race To gain some knowledge of the place, And ere the night has passed away, A visit to the White House pay."



Another cried: "The race begin, And don't be slow to count me in, For I'll be with you to ascend The White House steps, you may depend." Soon skipping on, the Brownies tried Their speed through streets both long and wide.

They moved as spry as locusts light— When fields of grain break on their sight, And lengthy fasts have whetted keen Their appetite for something green;-But nothing great attention drew Until the White House came in view. Then every foot came to a stand, And every visage did expand In giving freedom to the smile That lighted up each face the while. Said one: "A snow-white mansion, sure, Designed some centuries to endure; Broad at the base, compact and low, Built more for service than for show;

No peaks for thunderbolts to strike,

The doors are fast as they should be

Where so much plate is lying round As in this mansion may be found."

One soon replied: "We little care How many bolts and bars are there; Or heavy locks that would defy

The prowling burglar's pick or pry. We pass inside a place at will, In spite of all the care and skill

That may be spent to bring about A plan to keep intruders out The massive doors, that may outface The seeker after

bread or place, Can on their heavy

hinges rest, Because the Brownie

band is blest With powers that make the bolt of awe

Those who of planning it had charge Displayed good sense and caution large."

Another spoke, who ventured nigh And scanned the place with searching eye, "With bolts and bars, some two or three,

As worthless as a barley-straw. For one, I'm not content to go

'Till more about the place I know Than may be gained by just a sight Of outer walls and columns white.

I neither seek a place of power, Nor food to serve the passing hour; But all the same, I'm bound to win

An entrance to the rooms within We'll not disturb their silver-ware, Nor furniture,

so rich and rare; We'll simply all the paintings view, And have, perhaps, a dance or two In those historic rooms, to show

How we as well can trip the toe As those who proudly gather here To grand receptions

every year." Ere long they rambled round with ease, As if they had a bunch of keys.

The President was not around, And those in charge were sleepers sound, So they were free to dance or run

From room to room in search of fun; And in the largest room they found They danced in sets both square and round;

Tried jig and reel, fandango, too, ghost dance of the painted Sloux.

All changing partners every set They bowed and scraped, and crossed and met And carried through in lively way The figures of the present day.

On ornaments and frimmings stout Some climbed, to keep a sharp lookout In case while sport went on they'd find Surprises of a sudden kind, And they some signal would require Upon the instant to retire. They sat in chairs both new and old

To prove how many hold; And on them bounced for half an hour their strength

springing power. Although no time they had to sleep

Some Brownies crawled, with hughter great,



Into the very bed of state,

Until some seven faces bright Were peeping from the linen white.

Said one: "We wish to have it said That we have tried the nation's bed, And we can now aver with pride, That Uncle Sam does well provide For those whom he is pleased to call To Washington, to govern all."

Alast so many Brownles spry Were anxious on that bed to lie, Wherein great men had taken rest When with their country's cares oppressed, . They broke it down, and tumbled through Upon the floor with much ado; he splintered slats and parted wire Gave notice of a ruin dire. Those who by chance escaped the crash, Were nothing slow to make a dash

To aid the rogues who sank from sight Enveloped in the bedding white; And work enough they found to do, As from the creaking wreck they drew By hands and heels, for mercy's sake, The hapless victims of the break.

Some Brownies rolled into a ball, Had scarcely strength for aid to call; While more, half smothered in the bed, Were dragged to light

And had the band surprises known While in that wild confusion thrown, While some were struggling in the hold Of twisted wing or blanket fold. Or by the shock were



senseless made, not far from dead; And flat upon the carpet laid,

Some gasped for water, some for wine, Brought from the vineyards of the Rhine,



And even stronger drinks had found A welcome there, had they been round,

To help the action of the heart And strength to nerves and brain impart. The floor was

They might have found it hard indeed To leave with all their wonted speed, But lucky for the Brownie force

No trouble came from such a source. When all at length were brought to view, At work the active Brownies flew To reconstruct the bed of state That nearly proved a bed of fate. Said one: "Ambition leads astray Its ill-starred victims day by day; The race for wealth, or social fame, Oft ends in courts, or stripes of shame,

And even we can trouble find Through an ambitious turn of mind."



Gave them good reason to complain; But other injuries they knew Than outward bruises, black and blue. Some swallowed feathers, hair and dust, And some had cotton down them thrust So far, they doubted which was best, To take it out, or let it rest.

But little time could they remain To moralize on longings vain.



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# AT HOME WITH THE EDITOR



PHYSICIAN, it is said, sees more sides and phases of human na-ture in a life-time than any professional man. But I am inclined to think that an editor is

a lively competitor to the doctor in that re-spect. Especially is this true of an editor's mail. Through it there passes daily all the little weaknesses with which mankind—and womankind—is afflicted. One letter is funny; the next is tragic; one writer praises him, the other condemns; worries follow pleasures; fullest joys tread on the heels of life's keenest agonies and disappointments, and each day is a kaleidoscope of new pictures, merry and sad.

PERSONALLY, I can say that my mail has PERSONALLY, I can say that my mail has been to me a perfect inspiration for better work. Often have I wondered whether other editors have so many lenient critics, such sympathetic readers. In gloomiest moments, when worries seemed to troop in perfect battalions, there has come to me some cheerful word, said as only a woman can say it, which has raised my head and made the rest of the day seem brighter and happier than any day before it. It is easy for us to write kind things of each other, but I wonder sometimes whether we fully realize the pleasure they are apt to give to those who receive ure they are apt to give to those who receive them. Certainly, the hundreds and thousands years, have so generously written to me, can never know all that their words have meant for me, and how largely they have entered into the work which has seemed so satisfactory

BUT, occasionally, there slips into the mail Box, occasionary, there saps into the main such a message as that which came to me a few days ago. It was just that kind of a letter which I do not like to receive, since it is apt to make one ashamed that his sex inis apt to make one ashamed that his sex in-cludes such men. After a few personal allus-tions, which are hardly worth repeating, this writer gets to the subject of his letter, and he says in dictatorial fashion: "Stop this inane flattery of woman and pandering to her van-ity. Since the dawn of creation she has been told that she is an angel, until the whole earth groans with her tyranny and deceit practiced upon matakind. Be honest, and tell her the plain, unvarnished truth: She needs it, I as-sure you." When I had read the letter, I caused a few inquiries to be made concerning the writer, and I found, as I surmised, that my correspondent is what is come known nowadays as a "woman-hater." is he a common every-day sort of a woman-hater, but, as my information assures me, "an incorrigible one, who sees absolutely nothing good in woman."

N OW, there are reasons why a man may choose to remain a bachelor; in fact, there are excellent reasons why it is best that some men should. I have known men to have inner conflicts with themselves for years and then resolutely decide to choose ceilbacy. Such decisions make heroes of some men. There are circumstances which sometimes enter into a man's life that make celibacy judi-cious and wise—circumstances not of his own choosing. There are men whose lofty estimate of women will not permit of their asking a woman to share what God in His wisdom has chosen to have them bear. That type of man exists, and more largely than many women believe or know. A woman sometimes wonders why a certain man whom she knows remains single when every outward circumstance seems to point that his life might be otherwise. I have heard women speak jestingly of such men. I have seen them made targets for a fusillade of jokes in a drawing-room bearing an outward secolution then made targets for a fusiliate of jokes in a drawing-room, bearing an outward semblance of pleasantry and graciousness that always stamp a perfect gentleman. But beneath those pleasing exteriors I know there was re-newed old battles so bravely fought and won a long time since. And I have often wondered why it is that woman's natural keen intuition, so unerring in many things, did not more often divine that there are only a very few men in this world who remain single of their own choice or selection. You say there is a hidden meaning in these words? There is, and it lies in the fact that there as often exists in a man's life a life-story as there does in that of a woman, with this difference: that the man outwardly shows it less, and more rarely tells of it even to his best men-friends. But such men retain their respect for woman as much as if a member of her sex shared their lives.

BUT upon the "woman-hater" sympathy is wasted. Men are always suspicious of such a man, and no type is more unpopular among his own sex. And let me say just here: that it is always a safe rule for women to have as little to do as possible with a man who is unpopular among men. There is, as a general thing, tenable ground for it. A man often sees in another man what a woman utterly fails to detect. A wife is generally safe to avoid those men whom her husband prefers not to have in his home. A man is rarely actuated those near whom her husband prefers not to bave in his home. A man is rarely actuated in his position toward another man by a petty spite. There is always some broader reason. The outer world is a wonderful de-veloper of character, where men are judged by their inner worth. It is frequently difficult for a wife to understand her husband's dislike for a wife to understand her husband's dislike for a certain man whose whole bearing seems so gracious and so gentlemanly in a drawing-room. But good manners do not always make a good man—and men know it. When one non dissects another, he rarely scratches the surface; he generally digs right down to the bone. And a "woman-hater" is never popular among men. They know that there is always something wrong with such a manis always something wrong with such a man, and there is.

A WOMAN-HATER never has a logical reason for his position. As a rule, he represents one of two spologies. Either he has never associated with women, and therefore does not know the sex; or, he judges the many by the few, and that "few" generally means one. There is an indexible rule in this respect: A man never becomes a woman-bater from coming into contact with the sex as a sex, unless he is singularly unfortunate in his selections. It is true that a man may now and then have his illusions roughly shaken, he may have set such a high standard impossible for any earthly being, man or wo-WOMAN-HATER never has a logical impossible for any earthly being, man or wo-man, to attain. He may occasionally meet one of a certain unfortunate type of women which undoubtedly exists, but no same man which undoubtedly exists, but no same man would condemn everything that clings and climbs in nature simply because one or two specimens of vine are poisonous to the touch. It has been my good fortune to know but few woman-haters, but from those I have known I have never been able to elicit a sensible reason for their position, and my correspondent in this case is not even the exception which proves the rule. which proves the rule.

THE pith of this particular correspondent's tirade against woman apparently is: that she has been told she is an angel. But he does not say who told her so. Certainly, I never did. Why, woman, blees her, is just brimful of little faults and weaknesses, and that is precisely why she is so interesting to man. If on some line morning woman should wake up to find herself perfect, the majority of men in this world would wake up to find themselves out of employment—the editor of The Ladus' Home Journal included. If women were access they would have If women were angels they would have precious little to do with us men, and I am inclined to think that we would be the heaviest losers in the transformation. Of course, women are not angels, and God didn't intend that this earth should be inhabited by angels. But I'll tell you one thing, my friend. God did wake women caused libra areas to make women caused. make woman enough like angels to make one make woman enough like angels to make one fact potent: that if the majority of men get to Heaven it will be because women take them there. They are angels in so far as they have saved thousands of men from going to ruin, and they will prevent many thousands more before they get through. It is always well to bear in mind that more men are saved by women them injured. Cynics abrus their well to bear in mind that more men are saved by women than injured. Cynics shrug their shoulders at such a statement as this, but that is because the world generally hears of the in-jured, and rarely of the saved. One renson why there are so many successful men in America is because there are so many good women. We men have a very "smart" way of talking about women sometimes. We like to air all their little faults and folkles, while woair all their little faults and foibles, while women only smile. And it is a very good thing for most of us that they don't do more. Poke fun at a woman for some little weakness, and she laughs. But just try it on a man, and see the result. Many of us like to tease, but few enjoy being tensed,

To secuse woman of "tyranny," as does my correspondent, is funny, and sounds rather new. Up to this time I had always heard that men practiced tyranny upon women. However, like the ostrich in the comic opera, my friend seems "to know it all." I think, however, he might have been a little more specific. Now, to discover that women really tyrannize over men would be simply delicious, as it would enable us to meet the enemy on her own grounds. And then it would give the funny (?) paragraphers about women something new, too, and Heaven would give the funny (?) paragraphers about women something new, too, and Heaven knows how sadly they need fresh material. Then he speaks of woman's "deceit." That is not quite so new. There are undoubtedly women who are deceitful, but then, too, there are men who can only be reached by artifice and deceit. A wife who practices de-ceit upon a good, straightforward husband is a woman with a superfluous quality and wastes her time. But I have known men upon whom straightforwardness in a woman is her time. But I have known men upon whom straightforwardness in a woman is simply wasted, and I should judge my correspondent does, too. Yet he has overlooked what I have noticed: that women have a way of accepting their lot in life with perfect resignation, and then adapting themselves to it. Again, despite all that has been said of woman as a deceiver, she makes, as a rule, only a poor success in that rôle. Only a very few women can lie successfully. [I know that is a hard word, but there are times when you have to call a spade a spade, and when one writes of woman-haters I think it is one of the "times:"] You can generally tell from a woman's face just to what extent she is applying the principles of domestic economy to the truth. A ciples of domestic economy to the truth. A woman's feelings are her worst enemy. Let her falsify, and her feelings will always rush to her face and tell you exactly how far she is diverging from the truth. The redder the face, the blacker the truth.

PELL her the unvarnished truth," shouts my correspondent at the close. What "unvarnished truth," my friend? That she has faults? Why, bless you, she knows it, much better than you do, too. And God gave her those very faults on purpose that she might better understand those of men. Now, what sympathy would a faulty man evoke from a perfect woman? Sie would not be able to understand him. But, as it is, in her own little faults a woman sees reflected the larger ones in a man, and she says to him when he has committed some mistake: "I know, I know, dear, but"—— and then she goes on to give him that safe and gentle advice which only a woman can give, and which means more to the right kind of a man than all the sormons preached since the dawn of creation.

Of course she "knows," and it is just because she does "know" that she is man's best helpmate, his safest adviser, and his most trusted friend. Henry Ward Beecher never so tenderly consoled with others until sorrows had nearly overwhelmed him. The most successful to the safety overwhelmed him. ful love scenes on the stage are depicted by actresses into whose lives have come the per-fectness of true love. What do any of us know until we are taught?

A ND now, my esteemed woman-hater, let me say a few words directly to you. Let me try and tell you that the happiest men in the world to-day are the men who believe that there are more good women than there are bad women. That a man's life is never complete in its fullest happiness until that life is made beautifully whole by the love of a true woman. To snap your fingers at true womanhood is to stamp yourself a narrow-minded bore, and make yourself odious to all respectable and common sense people. To say, as you do in your letter, that "every woman has her price," is to ape the expression of the first fool that God ever made, and after of the first fool that God ever made, and after whose pattern all the other fools in this world were created. Besides that, you cast a fling on her who bore you and suffered that you might live, and ingratitude is always the unpardonable sin in a son. Look, too, around you, and see whether, as you express it, "a man shows his weakness by linking his life to that of a woman." Begin at the creation and come down to the present day, and see who were the men that showed this "weakness." Then look at those who thought as you do,—what were their lives, and what imyou do,—what were their lives, and what im-press they left upon the world. I do not ask you to accept an individual statement, as this necessarily is; simply turn to history, to every-day life, to every modern instance of noble success, and then make up your mind what man has done without woman, and what he has accomplished with her counsel.

F EAVE aside all power of a woman's inand consider his helplessness. A man doesn't know how to take care of himself. He is not quite as helpless as a ship at sea without a quite as helpless as a ship at sea without a compass, but the simile can almost be truth-fully applied. The absence of a wife from bome has demonstrated to many a man how large and important a part she is of it, and of him. The right kind of a wife knows better what is essential to ber husband's comfort than he does himself—far better. He waits for illness to come, and then combats it, fre-quently when too late. But the wife sees the symptoms and uses preventives. Her keen symptoms and uses preventives. Her keen insight tells her that her busband is unwell when sometimes he is not conscious of it himself. Leave a man alone, and he will sit for hours in a pair of wet shoes, or wetter clothes. Not so when a woman is near. Women, we are told, know little of business, yet when business troubles come to a man what a com-fort a good wife can be. When be despairs, she is hopeful. By her efforts more perhaps, than by what she actually accomplishes, she brings new hope, new courage, and points the way to a new beginning. How often women have been the means of averling business dis-asters or multiplying failures with further im-plications the world will never know, but there are men who know it, and they are the men of whom to ask, "Is woman a failure?"

I T seemingly sounds very "smart" to utter cheap cynicisms about women; but I tell you, my friend, the man who utters them is always either a knave or a fool, sometimes both. Some men get to a point where they understand women; others never do. Women, my friend, you who scoff at them, are much better than men, how much better God alone may know who knows them as we cannot. To know woman, to properly understand her, to correctly interpret her best motives, is the deepest lesson that life can teach a man, and I throw no depreciating cloak over my sex in these words. Every man, with a fair and I throw no depreciating cleak over my sex in these words. Every man, with a fair mind, who clasps a good woman to his breast and calls her mother, wife, or sister, will understand their import. How a man can be a hater of woman I cannot conceive when so much can be added to his life. Nothing is such an incentive to a man to make the best of himself as the knowledge that there is some one in this world who believes he is just the cleverest fellow alive; that there are eyes, far lovelier than all the stars in Heaven to him, which sparkle at his coming; that there is a loving, womanly heart which beats quicker at the sound of his footstep; that there is a nature ever ready to sympathize with him in his troubles and gladden at his victories—a dear, sweet, loving woman, who hughs with him when he laughs, and puts her soft and loving arms around him when he is in trouble, rouses him to his better self, making him feel that, after all, this world is not such a bad place to live in. This, as many a man knows, is not a peture drawn from fancy; it finds its living reflection in thousands of homes where men are happiest and where women are most this land, and across the sea, in homes where men are happiest and where women are most

THE bachelor is ofttimes happy in his single state, that is, for a bachelor. He may console himself with the reflection that he accounts only to himself, that he is his own master, can go where he will and do as be chooses so long as he obeys the laws of society and the land; but in his heart he knows that he is but half of a perfect being. He knows that there is something lacking in his life which, if supplied, would make the perfect whole. Business success may come to him, wealth may be his; but some way or other he feels the absence of some one to enjoy his successes with him. He wonders why it is that he does not always put forth his best it is that he does not always put forth his hest efforts. He marvels whether, after all, a man does not need something outside of his self to draw him on and incite him to his utmost exertions. He may be courted for his money, he may have friendships innumerable, every confort may be in his rooms; yet moments come to him when persistent thought points come to him when persistent thought points to something lacking in his life to round it out. Travel as he will, live on the best the world can provide, he feels as I have heard it said of the millionaire owner of one of the greatest newspapers in the land, roaming from one land to another, that few men are ofttimes more miserable in their daily lives as is he. He has everything the heart can wish for; more wealth than he can spend; costly residences on this side of the ocean and on the other; swift yachts are his, and swifter horses. Yet, while driving one day and seeing in a neighboring carriage a man of his acquaintance sitting beside a devoted wife and two children, he said to a friend; "That man's whole fortune is not one-half of my yearly income, and yet his life is a far happier one." And when his friend asked him in what the other's happiness exceeded his, James Gordon Bennett replied; "In having a good wife, and a lovely child for each knee."

THE woman-hater has but few followers THE woman-hater has but few followers; he is always with the minority, and this is ever a pleasant reflection, although disagreeable to him. I should think. The American man respects woman and all that is good in womanhood. Through her he has found it possible to accomplish what he has. He may wonder now and then a little whether she is not awfully expensive. Her ways may not always be his ways. Occasionally he may frown a little, and perhaps scold for a few moments. He may leave home morning and go to his office without the customary farewell kiss. He may sometimes get provoked because she is "so slow in getting ready" when he goes out with her. He may want to stay home when she wants to go out; he may be led to say once in a great while: "Women are queer, and you are one of the queerest!" He may fly into a passion only to feel sorry for it afterward; he may feel piqued at times because she isn't home when he comes from the office; that dinner is not ready just at the precise moment when he wants it; that she wants to retire about three hours earlier than he does. But "after all," he says to himself, "I tell you what, my wife wants it; that she wants to retire about three hours earlier than he does. But "after all," he says to himself, "I tell you what, my wife is an angel. She always seems to know what is best for me, and what is not. She looks at nothing in the light of a sacrifice. When I have been tired for three hours she keeps going. Well, she is my daily joy; sick, my comfort, and the best of nurses; in trouble, my star of hope; when I want to be rash, she is cautious. I could stake my life on the honesty of a man; could stake my life on the honesty of a man; she, at a glance, has read his innermost thoughts and knows his character. And take thoughts and knows as constant.

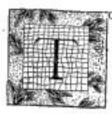
And the larger in, year out, she is the most patient, most loving and dearest of women. Faults?

Of course she has, but so have I—lots of them, too. I notice all she has, but someway or other she never seems to see mine, and talks only of my best side. And, after all, is she not right?" And then, as a pair of arms are right?" And then, as a pair of arms are twined round him from behind, as he sits in a comfortable chair, a soft, fluffy sleeve just rubs gently against his face, a pair of eyes look into his eyes as he raises them, a pair into his eyes as he raises them, a pair of his lovingly press his, a gentle, loving voice says; "The yea know, dear, you look very comfort-able and happy," everything that is good swells up in him and finds its expression in the typical Americanism:
"You bet I am!"

But the woman-hatersits alone by Google



"Perhaps it may turn out a song, Perhaps turn out a sermon.



everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the sun. This statement is not original with me; it is a spark of wisdom from the brain of King Solomon, whose forte lav in tell-ing just how the thing should be done, and

then doing it some other way. This is circum-stantial evidence that Solomon was a man, He was the monarch who gave such excellent advice about the training of boys, and then advice about the training of boys, and then raised up a family of young roughs, reckless, pig-beaded, so utterly unondurable that four-fifths of all Israel couldn't live with one of them, and the other fifth didn't want to, but sort of had to, because they couldn't get away without taking Rehoboam with them. But, however unpalatable Solomon's medicine may have been to bisself it was med medicine. have been to himself, it was good medicine, and if he had only taken it a little more regularly he would not have "hated all his labor which he had taken under the sun." It wasn't really his labor that made him "go about to cause his heart to despair," it was the fun he had.

#### WISDOM FROM A SAVAGE BREAST

WISDOM FROM A SAVAGE BREAST

But to get back to my text, which I haven't the least intention of doing. How comfortable it would make some lives that are "cumbered with much serving," how light it would make some bardens now grievous to be borne, how much more leisure it would give to so many who "are careful and troubled about many things," if we would remember that "there is a senson and a time to every purpose under heaven," Once a wild and unlettered savage, who made his toilet in rade imitation of his refined and most Christian sister, patting on a complexion that he could change when he grew their dof it, dressing himsever, parting on a complexion that he could change when he grew tired of it, dressing himself in skins of wild beasts until he resembled a native-born "furriner," affecting a feather boa of his own design, and wearing many other peoples' hair, said to a white man who gave, as an excuse for a violated contract, the statement—less or not quite so true—that he statement—less or not quite so true—that be didn't have enough time, "You have all the time there is," And the red Injun was correct.

#### "I HAVE SO LITTLE TIME," SHE SAID

TWERY woman in America has just that unuch time. And nobody has any more. Twenty-four hours a day; that's all there is. Six working days a week; that's all you can get unless you steal from Sunday, and if your business requires you to steal either time or money, you'd better give it up and get into something with more honesty and less profit in it. What you can't finish this week post-pone until next, or forever; and what sticks something with more honesty and less profit in it. What you can't finish this week postpose until next, or forever; and what sticks out over the end of the year saw off and put in the stove. Four seasons have passed and that's all there is. You must make a fresh start every year. It isn't an easy matter to learn how to do this, but you've got to learn it sometime, either before you die or when you die; why not learn early and get the good and the comfort of it? Every day of my life the evening is apt to find something on my programme that I haven't got to. I say, "Maybe I won't do that to-morrow," and as a rule I don't. I go to sleep and forget about it. Every year closes with uncompleted work on my hands, and that year ends that work. I'm not going to drug it along with me into a new year. I used to do that, so that about half the time I was working six weeks ago instead of to-day, and dragging, wearisome business it was. When you die there will be unfinished work and reveled-out plans on your hands. Then what are you going to do? Take it to heaven with you and bother and drug along with it there? Not much you won't. Well, then, why not learn to drop some of it here? It is a lesson not so easily learned, but, once learned, it is more refreshing than a glass of cool milk to the lips of the man with the grip. man with the grip.

#### IN THE "CATCHING-UP" BUSINESS

IN THE "CATCHING-UP" BUSINESS

TELL you, daughters of Eve, I just quit
the "catching-up" business. Things that
don't get themselves done in their own time I
will not have lumbering along on some other
thing's time. Am I going to build a conservatory about an apple tree in December because
it didn't bloom in May? Hardly. I'm going
to have a toboggan shule on the orchard hillside in December, and I don't want any
blooming trees in the way. A friend in Los
Angeles said to me one warm Jacuary day. Angeles said to me one warm January day, "Oh, if you had only been here Christmas; we had ripe strawberries." I was surprised. but I was glad I wasn't there. I don't want strawberries on Christmas. I want snow a foot deep, jingling sleigh-bells and a tingle of frost in the air; a winter sun, clear as the North star, or a moon white as the snow and cold as a "spare room." Then I can sit at my North star, or a moon white as the snow and cold as a "spare room." Then I can sit at my window in a room made cozy by an open wood fire and warm by a register, and enjoy Christmas-tide. I am told there is another way of enjoying it, by which twice as much joy can be got out of it, but as it takes two to enjoy it that way it seems to me the average result is about the same.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

#### EATING STRAWBERRIES AT CHRISTMAS

H, beloved, that's what makes life heavy and dragged out for so many of us. We waste many precious months trying to ripen strawberries at Christmas, whereas if we would just let them alone, and let the snow fall on them and the winter winds rave over fail on them and the winter winds rave over them, they would ripen of themselves in July. And then; ah, then they would be strawberries. Once I ate a strawberry at Christmas. A man worth seven million dollars gave it to the be had ripened some in his conservatory. I had to eat it because he stood and watched me, and I couldn't do mything else. It seems he had given some to other friends and afterward found them under the sofn—the strawberries, not the friends. The latter were picked up further down the road. Did you ever taste a nice, ripe olive fresh from the tree? Never? Well, my friend you just treat yourself to one sometime. A raw olive would be a good thing to take the taste of a conservatory strawberry out of your mouth. And what would take away the taste of the raw olive? Nothing in this world. Once you bite a green olive, and the day you die the taste thereof will still be lingering around your insulted palate. be lingering around your insulted palate.

#### GETTING INTO EVERYBODY'S WAY

WHY, nothing in this world gets in every-body's way like belated work. Get belated on a road and lose your way; after the right time for traveling is past there is the right time for traveling is past there is nothing you can question; the people are in bed, the tinger-boards are in the dark, only the dogs are nawke, they swarm out upon you when you hail a house; the smaller the house the bigger and meaner the dogs; they drown your "Hallo, the house!" in their hideous yelping and barking; they try to jump into the wagon. Had you stopped at sunset and started in afresh next morning, you would have saved time, worry, temper and nerves. Let one train on a milway lose time. There are a hondred trains running smoothly on that line until that one gets off its own time. Then, somehow, it gets in everybody's way. that line until that one gets off its own time. Then, somehow, it gets in everybody's way, Lumbering freights, slow-moving gravel-trains, reckless "wild trains" jumping into the spaces of time left by the regulars and skipping along without a jar, ragged-looking construction-trains, ominous-looking," wreckers" and swift-winged expresses—everything getting along with everything else until this one train loses its own time and gets onto somebody's else. Then there is trouble and veration all round, until at last the slow train is condemned as a general nuisance, is abandoned, losing all its general nuisance, is abandoned, losing all its own rights, and is run as a second section of No. 72, 72 being a stock express, with cattle and logs for the delicious Communipaw stock-yards.

#### HOW I TRIED LIVING BY RULE

I DON'T know that it is possible to divide
the day into sections and assign certain
duties to certain boars, without variation.
Even the mariner's compass has to have a little
allowance. Living by iron-bound schedule
is possible only at school, in the penitentiary,
and some painfully well-regulated homes.
One time I resolved to live by rule. I made
the rules myself, so as not to get them too
hard. I wrote a programme for a month
about. I went to bed that night with such a
conceited feeling of condescending goodness
that I either forgot to say my prayers, or
thought that in the case of such a superior
man they were neither expected nor required,
I have forgotten which. Six A. M. was the
hour set down on my programme at which all
the clocks in the world were to strike the hour
of the new era, and the solar system was to
begin running on my schedule. I think perhaps the new time-cards didn't reach some of
the outlying planets. At any rate some mortal person came to my bedroom door at 7.45
A. M., and suggested that cold coffee and muffins would be served after 8 o'clock. I arose
without remark and dressed on "72's" DON'T know that it is possible to divide a. a., and suggested that cold collect an instantial without remark and dressed on "72's" time. The bright smile that was scheduled to precede my benevolent-looking countenance into the breakfast-room had been side-tracked somewhere, and in its place I wore for a headlight an expression of counte were for a headlight an expression of counte-nance. It is not necessary to specify which one. I also took my place with a tone of voice which I grieve to say elicited comment. I will not follow the day's journey in detail. It is too harrowing. But the next morning I started all right; early rising, leisure toilet, moment of tranquil meditation, bright smile, changed write and all, not through breakfast moment of tranquil meditation, bright smile, cheerful voice and all; got through breakfast like a scraph and went to my lair to write from that "new inkstand," thinking how pleased Mr. Bok would be to see my "copy" on schedule time, unless he should fall dead from ansazement. Somebody thundered the forbidden knock at my door, "Have you forgotten that you lecture in Faraway Furlong to-night? Twenty minutes to train time!" I packed my valise as men bale hay, caught the train, didn't get home again that month, and if Mr. Bok fell dead I got a posthumous letter from him that made my hair curl for a week. I don't want any more letters from dead editors. Live ones are bad enough, but the dead ones fairly bowl—at least Mr. Bok has the most uncomfortable manner of "turn-ing 'round" in bis coffin of any dead man I

THE WOMAN WITHOUT A VOICE

ONE of the saddest spectacles I ever laughed at—and I was sorry I did it, too—was exhibited in the house of a man I do not like very well. One of the best and sweetest women in the world lost what very few women can spare without missing it; she lost her voice. A severe cold had shredded it down to a phantom of a rehister world in the can spare without missing it; she lost her voice. A severe cold had sliredded it down to a phantom of a whisper, such as people in the high-priced pews use during the collection. It made the day very irksome to her, because when she wanted anybody, or bodies, from an adjoining room, she couldn't call softly to them; she had to leant them up, and chase him around until she caught her, and then hold him by the sleeve until she could whisper to her what she wanted him to do, and she had to wait, no matter how much bis other duties might be pressing her. There is a good deal of gender and number in that sentence, but there has to be to cover all the emergencies, for it was a household of men, women and children. It was great fun for the family, But after a while she grew tired of her monologue, and added a little hand-bell to her lines. When she tinkled this everybody had to drop everything and see what and whom she wanted, because the bell could not speak anybody's mane. This was great fun for the invalid, and teaches us how easily we may find the silver lining in the pocket of a cloud, after we have learned the servet of the cloud-maker. But the play reached the climax of invalid, and tenches us how easily we may find the silver lining in the pocket of a cloud, after we have learned the secret of the cloud-maker. But the play reached the climax of its action—it had very little dialogue—in the afternoon. Having lost her voice the speech-less prima-donna naturally became a little careless about her tones, and in descending the stairs made a half step in the wrong place and fell down the rest of the way. Three people, a man, a woman, and a boy saw her fall. Now, just think of it, a woman falling down stairs without being able to scream. It was terrible. And just fancy a man and a woman and a boy standing at the foot of the stairway screaming for her: the man screaming in a rearing base, the woman in a shrill soprano, very well sustained, and the boy—whose voice was changing—doing his best in a broken range from counter-tenor to a graff contraint. There is a division of labor for you! Nature abhors a vacuum, so when that woman fell down stairs, Nature, knowing how marrod and imperfect would be the performance without screaming, had the chorus in their places. I tell you, my sister, you've got to get up before dawn now to get ahead of Nature. She's spry, she is, even if she is centuries old. centuries old.

#### THE VOCALIZATION OF A DEAF MUTE

T ONCE saw a deef mute, running to catch a
train, fall over a baggage-truck that stood
with extended arms right in his way. And if
ever you fell over a baggage-truck, or an
empty wheelbarrow, which is much the same
thing, you know how long it takes you to fall
down, and how much longer it takes you to
get up, and how much stage room you must
have for both performances and what a ment down, and how much longer is taken you to get up, and how much stage room you must have for both performances, and what a great scope there is for action and elocution. Tele-scope, you might say. Well, this poor deaf and damb man got to his feet with our as-sistance after the train was out of sight; he opened his mute lips for one silent, but ex-pressive moment, and then picked up a piece of board and beat like mad on the side of an empty box car until the police made him stop. "Because he was so angry?" Well, not that exactly; just because the only way in which he could properly express his feelings was by making a noise. He couldn't speak, and yet he was really full of utterance.

#### A SORT OF DIGITAL DEPRESSION

DID you ever notice, when a man smites his thumb with a hammer, while putting down a carpet under wifely supervision and criticism, how quickly he thrusts the bruised and throbbing member into his ready mouth? Poople think it is because the application is soothing. But no; it is an involuntary movement, same as winking. The man cannot help it. Nature knows what the man would be ant to say under the circumstances. would be apt to say under the circumstances, and so she has provided him with a stopper, and has ordained that whenever he hits his thumb hard enough to hurt—and it doesn't take very much to nearly kill a man when he is doing something he doesn't want to—by a sort of interlocking system the thumb flies into his mouth and stops him up, so that he can't say anything. Some men whom you and I know should be provided with an extra thumb which they might carry about in their hand all the time it wasn't in active use. It would be a great thing, wouldn't it?

THE MAN OF '92 THE bird unes in its gilded cage, And I in life's maturer age Sigh for my lost, free childhood.

For oh, my sister came to-day— I could not tell her "No, sis;" She were my Derby hat away And went to the Sorosis.

And then before I was half dressed, This incident relating.

My niece put on my winter vest,
Pur-trimmed it, and went skating.

But "Man is than, and who is more?"

Woman! For while yet talking My dangeter my new reefer wore Out with a young man, walking.

And last of all, and worst, alack!
My wife—all, was it kind to—
Bring back, oh bring my trousers back,
And vote if you've a mind to!

Robert J. Burdette



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The purpose of this Department is to bring the members of the Order of The King's Daughters and its President into closer relations by personal and familiar "Talks" and "Chats." All letters from the "Daughters" bearing upon this one and special purpose owly, should be addressed to MRS. BOTTOME, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and she will be glad to receive them. Please do not, however, send letters to MRS. BOTTOME concerning membership in the Order, or business communications of any mature. All such should be addressed direct to the headquarters of the order, 158 West Twenty-third Street, New York city, and prompt attention will be given.

#### HEART TO HEART TALKS



HIS blowing, cold month of March is the pathway that leads to the rose. A few more weeks and it will be

April, and that means so near the month when we shall have the lily of the valley. And it is so with our interior life; March seems to be the most fitting emblem of it; such disagreeable winds blow. Everything seems so against you. You feel so miserable. Now, I want to tell you that though it may be March outside, you can have May or June within. against you. You feel so miserable. Now, I want to tell you that though it may be March outside, you can have May or June within. Christianity is no failure. The trouble is you have not tested it. You haven't really the kingdom within you. You reply, "I belong to the church, I read my Bible," etc. Now all that you may do, and know but little of Christianity, Can you find no one who has less than you have? Is there no one you can cheer in the least? Do you ever think that it will not be always March? Do you hope? Are you thankful? You say, "What have I to be thankful for?" as I have heard some people say. Ah, where there is the spirit of thankfulness, the occasions are never wanting. Now, may I tell you what is the real matter with you? The inside machinery is all out of order. Take it to your Maker to have it put in order. Sometimes it seems to me as if the only needed prayer was, "Lord, open my eyes." Oh, the magnificent opportunities that are ours every day of our lives of serving the suffering and unfortunate all around us! all around us!

#### THE VALUE OF UNREST

GOD will help you, and you will not sink in the waters of earthly prosperity. Then there is a more subtle form of temptation and there is a more subtle form of temptation and the most dangerous of all to my mind, and that is to be satisfied with the blessings that are yours, and a feeling of indifference creeps over the heart, and though no one would want to say it, a kind of independence of God and spiritual things. Satisfied with earth. Oh, what would become of such if God did not tear up their nests and make them learn to fly, and send them March with its rough winds. I have come to value unrest. It lends to the only rest, to the only one who can give rest. My dear, dear Daughters, I have lived so long, I know so much about heart life, at least, that I have so many secrets to tell you, that sometimes as I read your letters I find myself wishing I might live ten more years to help your dear, troubled, struggling souls, and to tell you that I know there is something wonderful maiting for you. You will get into May and June by the way of March.

#### THE HELP THAT COMETH FROM ABOVE

THIS moment I lifted my eyes from the page while writing, and saw the picture I am so fond of, the little lamb in the arms of the Good Shepherd. Poor little lamb, hurt, I think, and the lambs and sheep all around the tender shepherd. And is that a picture of God? Yes, it is. Christ came to reveal God. The deepest trouble with all of us is that we do not understand God. I read in a paper vesterday that "the woman that understands." do not understand God. I read in a paper yesterday that "the woman that understands a man is the woman that he loves." I said, "Yes, I think that is so," And then I could not see why it should not be turned round "The man that a woman loves is the man that understands her." And then a very wonderful word came to my mind from the most wonderful of books, "Thus saith the Lord. Let not the wise man giver in his wisdom. Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might; let not the rich man glory in his riches. But let him that glorieth, glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth Me; that I am the Lord which exercise loving-kindness, judg-ment and righteousness in the earth, for in these things do I delight, saith the Lord." Now, I would like my circle for the next month to ponder these two verses. You must know God. You must understand that he is Love: and the root of most, if not all, of your troubles will be at an end.

#### SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD

HAVE just read the loveliest letter from HAVE just read the loveliest letter from one of my circle telling me of a friend of hers, a stranger in the city of New York, and wanting to introduce me to her. All I could think as I read that letter was: What a queenly woman. And she is a servant in a boarding-house, Oh, the princely natures that are earning their daily bread. One young girl says to me, "Do speak an encouraging word to us servants." My dear sisters, all I can say is "not well your part:" be good servants; do your very best; do it In His Name. Be a perfect servant. Be dignified.

#### A WORD TO THE WORLDLY

BUT other classes are represented in my D circle. Around some of you the chill-ing winds of worldliness blow-low aims, uning winds of worldliness blow—low aims, unworthy desires, no thought or care of God in
those you truly love, and you know you must
be true. You have no help for the higher path
from those who should help you; everything
is provided for the physical, while the best in
you is so hungry, and at times you feel as it
you would starve to death. But you must
not die. You must use your will and say "I
will not lose myself. I will not be a worldly
woman. No power can make me that.
Whatever have been my mistakes, whatever
my disappointments may have been, I will
hold on to myself. I will be a Christian, I
will be Christ-like. I will be forgiving."

#### I KNOW EXACTLY WHAT I WANT

THE words were uttered by a daughter to a mother. I did not see their faces, but I could not help hearing all the conversation that took place in the sent behind me before the car started. "Yes!" I said to myself as I beard the words I know exactly what I want, "there is a great advantage in knowing exactly what one wants." She assured her mother that all she could say to the contrary would not change her in the least. She had evidently made a study of the subject; she had seen, she said, a French dress, and she had made up her mind to have one exactly like it. As the car started off I fell to thinking, "what a pity that on vital lines, the lines ing, "what a gity that on vital lines, the lines of the imperishable, there should not be this decision." The pattern having been seen and the mind made up to have one exactly like it. There is apt to be such a purposeless-ness and indecision—a kind of taking what comes along. It seems to me we have need to do, in regard to character, just what that young girl had done in reference to her dress. She had looked at the different styles, she had seen what she wanted and she was determined to have it. I am sure that the need of to-day seen what she wanted and she was determined to have it. I am sure that the need of to-day is for us to look at the pattern, make a study of what Christ did when He dwelt among us. As some one says, "His whole biography was in the few words, 'He went about doing good.'" He loved little children, loved them enough to take them up in His arms. And there are so many little children to be cared for and loved. I was so shocked the other day when told by a clergy man that the matron of an institution, very well known, said that it was no uncommon thing for little children not two years of age to die of broken hearts. This clergyman was called to attend the funeral of one of these little children, and when he asked the matron the cause of the death she simply said, "a broken heart." He was greatly moved, but the matron said, "Do you see that little girl." pointing to a child of three, "she will go that way." The clergyman went over to the child and kneeling on one knee commenced to talk with the sweetlooking child with such sad, sad eyes. He told her of his own little girl and how she fed the chickens every day, but no sooner did he say chickens than the child sprang toward. the chickens every day, but no sooner did he say chickens than the child sprang toward him and throwing her arms around his neck sobbed as if her heart would break. That child wanted to be taken up in human arms and loved. "He took them up in His arms." I am so glad we are going to have homes for little children instead of institutions.

#### SELECT A PATTERN

DAUGHTERS, the one thing needful for say, "I know exactly what I want; I want to be like Him." The time has passed, as I have be like Him." The time has passed, as I have said again and again, for sitting in comfortable churches and singing, "Rescue the perishing." "Care for the dying." We must go out and do it. I know the perishing can be rescued. I know that touched by a loving heart, wakened by kindness, hearts that were broken will vibrate again. I saw as fine a young man a few nights ago as I could wish to look at, and not two two vers since he entered our Res. and not two years since he entered our Rescue Mission a miserable tramp—only came in, cue Mission a miserable tramp—only came in, as he said, to get a cup of coffee and sandwich, free, for he had no noney—and the sound of a woman's voice brought back memories of other days. Do not get discouraged; follow your pattern; do not be drawn away for an in-stant from following in His footsteps. He loves the race, He died for all, and it is true the helping of man is the best serving of God, "He's tree to God who's tree to man, whenever wrong

done homblest and the weakest 'neath the all-beholding sun;
That wrong is also done to us, and they are slaves must base Whose love of right is for themselves, and not for all the race."

Keep close to the pattern. Let us say, "I know exactly what I want—to be like Him, like my Pattern!"

THE HELP THAT COMETH FROM ABOVE

HAVE you ever thought how many things, how many people have said to you in your life come to me I I do not mean in so many words, but they have attracted you and you have gone to them, in thought, in desire, if in no other way, perhaps; you have really come to possess them for a time. Now, what I want you to ask yourself is whether in anywant you to ask yourself is whether in anything, wealth, honor or in human love even, have you found unending rest for your son!? I often think of the poor heathen who took the missionary into a private room and showed her a long row of idols, and told the missionary she had worshiped every one of them, and in her vexation at her disappointment in them she struck them. Deep lesson there, isn't there? Then she said: "Tell me of the man you worship, your God," and the missionary told her of the One who said "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," I used to sing a little verse in the long ago that had a wonderful meaning to me: a wonderful meaning to me :

"When the poor heart with angulah learns, That earthly props resigned must be, And from each broken citient turns, How sweet the accents, Come to Me."

You know that God complained of His ancient people that they had forsaken Him, the fountain of living waters, and had bewn out to themselves cisterns, broken cisterns that could hold no water. Once in a while, I find it profitable to take a little excursion in thought and take a look at the cisterns that in my life. I have hewn out; there is no water in them, they are broken cisterns. And then I say softly in the language of Miss Waring;

The waters of the earth have falled And I am thiesty still. I thirst for springs of beavenly life And here all day they rise. I seek the treasure of Thy love And dress at hand it lies. And a sweet song is in my heart To long-leved misce set. Glory to Thee for all the grace I have not tasted yet.

#### HOW YOU CAN ENJOY THE BIBLE

SUPPOSE you had a need, a deep need.

Many of you write me you are orphans; you have neither father nor mother. Ah me, how well I remember when my father died; it seemed as if nothing would ever look the same again. Even the grass did not look as green. And I used to wonder whenever I saw a bit of crase whether the wearer had lost her father. Well, I found in the Bible this world: "a father of the fatherless is God," and I believed it and if anybody had asked me at that time if I enjoyed the Bible I should have answered, "Why, it was in the Bible I read that God was the father of fatherless children, and can you wonder I enjoy that!" Now, that God was the father of fatherless chouren, and can you wonder I enjoy that!" Now, do you all see what I mean? You enjoy so much of the Bible as expresses your own experience. The Bible told you this fact; the fact existed before the Bible was written. A little girl said she could not see why Columbus allowed himself to have such a dreadful time discovering this continent; if Columbus allowed himself to have such a drendful time discovering this continent; if he had only looked on the map he would have known all about it. But the map was written after he discovered America, and it is there because of the fact. There would not be so much trouble about the Bible if it was regarded as a map, a guide book; it tells you where to go and what to do, a book to be used. We study our guide books to find out the way to go, and we go. I have read in my guide book about the Alps, and I have seen them! And the guide book was for the purpose of telling me how to get to the Alps. Do you telling me how to get to the Alps. Do you see my meaning? You might as well ask me how do I enjoy my check-book. I answer, by taking it to the bank and getting the money, and in the use of my money comes my joy.

## JUST WHAT WE NEED

AM not like a friend of mine who says he A enjoys reading the book of Revelation every Sunday morning before breakfast; it sounds so grand though he has no idea what sounds so grand though he has no idea what it means! And yet, when he comes to the word "There shall be no more pain," he must stop, I think, just there and he so glad that the time will come when that will be falfilled. I am not educated in classical music, so when I heard Christine Nilsson sing "Way down upon the Swance River" or Patti sing "Home, Sweet Home," ah, I understood those songs and they were more to me than all the rest. And so I do not understand as yet much of the Bible, but as I read and hear read "Let not your heart be troubled" or "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want," I know this is just what I need, and I love the book that holds the music of my heart. And so do you if you stop long enough to And so do you if you stop long enough to think of it. I have found in the Bible an "all-sufficient rule for faith and practice," and the more you practice what it teaches the more you will enjoy it.

## TO THOSE WHO DOUBT

NOW, a word to my skeptical friends who NOW, a word to my skeptical friends who write me. I have great sympathy for honest doubt, for the people who want to believe and cannot, for those who have broken with their traditional faith, and are in a painful state of mind. I advise you to get a little book recently published, cailed "The Programme of Christianity" by Henry Drummond. You can order it from your book store, or from the Book Department of The Labirs' Home Journal. The Society of the King's Daughters and the aims it would accomplish will mean more to you after reading it than ever before. it than ever before.

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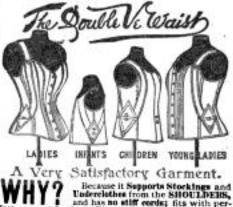
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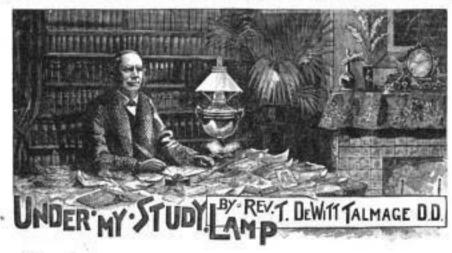




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go through my daily life, I am constantly amazed at

am constantly amazed at the spirit of harsh criticism of others which is heard on so many sides. You and I both hear people tear to pieces reputations that have been a quarter of a century forming. Men, and women, too, seize with avidity evil reports, and talk about them as if they were a perfect relish. Society becomes in this wise a great slaughter-house, in which honorable names are strangulated and butchered. When a woman begins to totter a little in her integrity, or Christian principle, instead of gathering around to steady her, and keep her from complete prostration, some of us come out from our homes and our associations to out from our homes and our associations to push her flat down.

push her flat down.

Tale-bearers almost always deal in superiatives. If a woman shows a little impatience, they say she was livid with rage. If a man is seen taking a single glass, they call him a besotted inebriate. They put the blow-pipe of their exaggeration into the slightest inconsistency, and blow till the cheeks are distency, and the bubble swells, and the story is rounded into a great orb in which swim all the rainbows of conceit, and you can see almost anything you want to see. They are hounds, good for nothing but a chase.

HOW TO MEET EVIL REPORTS

Now, my friends, when we hear evil of any one, let us suspend judgment. Do not let us decide until we have heard the man's defence. Do not run out to meet every heated whelp of malice that runs with its head down and its tongue out. The probability is that it is mad, and will only bite those who attempt to entertain it. Let us be lenient with the fallen. You see a sister fall, and say, "Poor woman! I never could have done that!" Perhaps you could not, because your termstation does not because your termstation does not because the that that!" Perhaps you could not because your temptation does not happen to be in that direction; but you have done things in the course of your life that these fallen women course of your life that these fallen women would never have done, simply because their temptation was not in that direction. Do not say in boasting, "I never could have done such a thing as that!" You don't know what you would do if sufficiently tempted. You have an infinite soul force. If grace direct it, a force for the right; if evil influences seize upon it, a terrific force for the wrong. There are passions within your soul that have never been unchained. Look out if once they slip their cables.

## WHEN WE SEEK TO CRITICISE OTHERS

I'v our criticism of others, let us remember I that we have faults which our friends have to excuse. How much would be left of us if all those who see inconsistencies in us should chip away from our character and reputation? It is an invariable rule that those who make the roughest work with the names of others are those who have them-selves the most imperfections. The larger the seves the most imperfections. The inger the beam in your own eye, the more anxious are you about the mote in somebody's else eye. Instead of going about town shashing this woman's bad temper and the other woman's falsity, this woman's hypocrisy and that one's indiscretion, go home with the Ten Command-ments as a monitor, and make out a list of ments as a monitor, and make out a list of your own derelictions. The best way to keep a whole city clean is for every housekeeper to scrub her own door steps. Don't look for the faults in others; see if you cannot find out their good traits their good traits.

MEASURED BY YOUR OWN YARDSTICK

OUR mode of deciding upon others will be the mode which others will employ in the mose word stress will employ in deciding upon us. A harsh man, with cast-iron-criticisms, will some day meet cast iron. Your flay others, and others will flay you. Let one of these merclless critics of character, Let one of these merclless critics of character, overcome by temptation, some day step a little out of the right path, and he will find himself in hail storms of denunciation. You have not the entire monopoly of spikes, and goods, and pincers. "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again." More than all, we ought to be induced away from all harshness by the fact that we ourselves are to be brought into high tribunal at the last, and that he shall have judgment without mercy that hath shown no mercy. You who are accustomed, with rough grip, violently to shake others for their misdeeds, waiting for no palliations, and listening to no appeals, what will become of you when, at last, in that day which will surely come to you, with all your imperfections, you appear at the bar of your Makers?

IN THE MIDST OF OUR PRAYERS

AN you ever keep your mind ten minutes While you are praying your store comes in, your kitchen comes in, your losses and gains come in. The minister spreads his hands for prayer, and you put your head on the back of the pew in front, and travel round the world in five minutes. A brother rises in on one supplication? Few of us can, the back of the pew in front, and travel round the world in five minutes. A brother rises in prayer-meeting to lead in supplication. After he has began the door slams, and you peep through your fingers to see who has come in. You say to yourself, "What a finely expressed prayer," or "What a blundering specimen! But how long he keeps on! Wish he would stop! He prays for the world's conversion: I wonder how much he gives toward it? There! I don't believe I turned the gas down in the parlor! Wonder if Bridget has got home yet? Wonder if they have thought to take that cake out of the oven? Oh, what a fool I was to put my name on the back of that note! Ought to have sold those goods for cash, and not credit!" and so you go on tombling over one thing after another, until the gentleman closes his prayor with Amen! and you lift up your head, saying, "There! I haven't prayed one bit. I am not a Christian." Yes, you are, if you have resisted the tendency. Christ knows how much you have resisted, and how thoroughly we are disordered of sin, and He will rick out the one sarnest. resisted, and how thoroughly we are disordered of sin, and He will pick out the one curnest petition from the rubbish, and answer it. To the very depth of His nature He sympathizes with the infirmity of our prayers.

#### DOING THE BEST WE CAN

DOING THE BEST WE CAN

It is touched with the infirmity of our
temper. There are some who, notwithstanding all that is said or done to them,
can smile back. But many of you are so
constructed, that if a man insults you you
either knock him down, or wish you could.
While with all resolution and prayer you resist this, remember that Christ knows how
much you have been lied about, and misrepresented, and trod on. He knows that though
you said something that was hot you kept
back something that was ten times botter.
He takes into account your explosive temperament. He knows that it requires more
skill to drive a fiery span than a tame roadster. He knows how hard you have put down
the "brakes," and is touched with the feeling
of your infirmity.

the "brakes, and is touched with the feeling of your infirmity.

Christ also sympathizes with our poor efforts at doing good. Our work does not seem to amount to much. We teach a class, or distribute a bundle of tracts, or preach a sermon, and we say, "Oh, if I had done it some other way." Christ will make no record of our bungling way if we do the best we can. He will make record of our intention, and the carnestness of our attented. We cannot see He will make record of our intention, and the earnestness of our attempt. We cannot get the attention of our class, or we break down in our exhortation, or our sermon falls dead, and we go home disgusted, and sorry we tried to speak, and feel Christ is afar off. Why, He is nearer than if we had succeeded, for He knows that we need sympathy, and is touched with our infirmity. It is comforting to know that it is not the learned, and the great, and the eloquent that Christ seems to stand closest by. The "Swamp-angel" was a big gun, and made a stunning noise, but it burst before it accomplished anything, while many an humble rifle belped decide the contest. Christ made salve out of spittle to cure a blind man, and the humblest instrumentality may, under God, cure the blindness of the soul. This is the comfort of His gospel. the comfort of His gospel,

REQUISITE FAITH IN PRAYER

SOME one writes and asks: "Do you believe, in all respects, in the efficacy of prayer?"

I do. I believe the time will arrive when physicians will come to a patient, kneel down and pray to God for direction, and then rise and pray to God for direction, and then rise and give the medicine that will make infallible cure. The time will come, when drought appearing, multitudes will gather in prayer, and, independent of all weather probabilities and without any reference to which way the wind blows, the rain will descend in torrents. When Elijah prayed for rain he did not look to see which way the wind blew. Open an account with God on this subject. I took a blank book and put on the front pages the things for which I would especially pray, leaving the opposite pages open for record of Divine answer. And they have all been answered. Some of them not in the way I expected, but all answered. There is no need of a man talking to me about prayer being an absurdity. I know of what I speak. Any man may know this if he will only test the Lord. The trouble is, many of us are afraid of being benched of for any carefully. trouble is, many of us are afraid of being laughed at for our credulity. Laying aside all our cowardice and all our infidelity, let us lay hold of God in an enthusiasm of supplication.

THE OLDER SISTER IN THE HOME

THE OLDER SISTER IN THE HOME

LAST week I received a letter from the older

sister of a delightful home in the west.
It was one of those letters that you read over
and over again. And as I read the words of
this young woman I thought: How much
the world owes to the older sister in the home.
Born while yet the family was in limited
circumstances, she had to hold and take care
of younger brothers. And if there is anything that excites my sympathy it is a little
girl carrying round a great heavy child, and
getting her ears boxed because she cannot
keep him quiet. By the time she gets to
young womanhood she is pale and worn out,
and her attractiveness has been sacrificed on
the altar of sisterly fidelity, and she is consigned to celibacy, and society calls her by an
ungallant name, but in Heaven they call her
Miriam. In most families the two most undesirable places in the record of births are the
first and the last, the first because she is worn
out with the cares of a home that cannot
afford to hire help, and the last because she
is spoiled as a pet. Among the grandest
equipages that sweep through the streets of
Heaven will be those occupied by sisters who
sacrificed themselves for brothers. They will
have the finest of Apocalyptic white horses,
and many who on earth looked down upon
them will have to turn out to let them pass, AST week I received a letter from the older

MOULDING A BROTHER'S CHARACTER

MOULDING A BROTHER'S CHARACTER

A ND this leads me to the thought: Let sisters not begrudge the time and care bestowed on a brother. It is hard to believe that any boy you know so well as you do your brother can ever turn out anything very useful. Well, he may not be a Moses. There is only one of that kind needed for six thousand years. But I tell you what your brother will be—either a blessing or a curse to society, and a candidate for happiness or wretchedness. He will, like Moses, have the choice between rubles and living coals, and your influence will have much to do with his decision. He may not, like Moses, be the deliverer of a nation, but he may, after your father and mother are gone, be the deliverer of a lousehold. What thousands of homes to-day are piloted by brothers! There are properties now well invested and yielding income for the support of sisters and younger come for the support of sisters and younger brothers, because the older brother rose to the brothers, because the older brother rose to the leadership from the day the father laid down to die. Whatever you do for your brother will come back to you again. If you set him an ill-natured, censorious, unaccommodating example, it will recoil upon you from his own irritated and despoiled nature. If you, by patience with all his infirmities and by nobility of character, dwell with him in the few years of your commoniouship you will few years of your companionship, you will have your own counsels reflected back upon you some day by his splendor of behavior in some crisis where he would have failed but for you.

## THE SPIRIT OF TEASING

ONE word in particular: Never snub your brother. Don't let Miriam get down off the bank of the Nile, and wade out and upset the ark of bulrushes. Don't tesse him. Brothers and sisters do not consider it any harm to tesse. That spirit abroad in the family is one of the meanest and most satusic. There is a tensing that is pleasurable, and is only another form of innocent raillers, but There is a tensing that is pleasurable, and is only another form of innocent raillery, but that which provokes, and irritates, and makes the eye flash with anger is to be reprehended. It would be less blameworthy to take a bunch of thorns and draw them across your sister's cheek, or to take a knife and draw its sharp edge across your brother's hand till the blood spurts, for that would damage only the body, but tensing is the thorn and the knife, scratching and lacerating the disposition and the soul. It is the curse of innumerable households that the brothers tense the sisters, and holds that the brothers tense the sisters, and the sisters tease the brothers. Sometimes it is the color of the hair, or the shape of the features, or an affair of the heart. Sometimes features, or an affair of the heart. Sometimes it is by revealing a secret, or by a suggestive look, or a guffaw, or an "Ahem!" But it is tease, tease, tease! Don't do it, I beg of you. It is a leprous abomination. Let your interests be identical. Let the joys of the sister be those of the brother; the success of the brother he that of the sister. But don't be a tease! Help your sister in her work, and encourage your brother in his. Each has perplexities—don't aggravate them by tensing.

7. De with Talmage

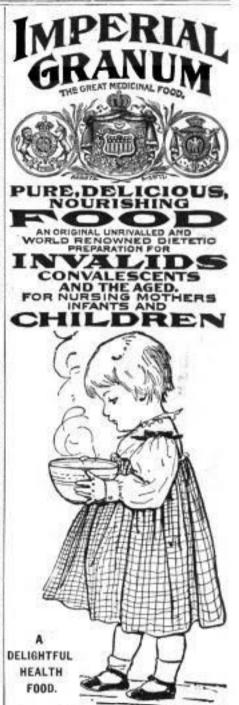


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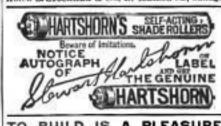
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PORT OF THE





This Department is conducted and edited by RUTH ASHMORE, who cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which her young women readers may desire help or information. Address all letters to RULH ASHMORE, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



ROM the far West and from way down South, the girl who is all day at the desk or at the counter

day at the desk or at the counter has been writing to me. Sometimes she is dissatisfied with her work; sometimes her work pleases her, but she is not sure she does it right. And again she is perfectly indifferent to her work, and has but one desire, that is, to get it done any way as quickly as possible. I wish I knew how to say to her just what should be said. I wish I knew how to tell her of the truth of that very old proverh, about any work that is worth doing, being worth doing well, and I wish I could make her understand. well, and I wish I could make her understand wen, and I wish I come make her understand, not just how bard work is, but just how good work may be, just how happy one may be in work, and just how the work may be made a stepping stone always to a higher and better work, that at last becomes the work that is a perfect rest.

THE GIRL WHO IS BUSY ALL DAY

THE busy girl tells me she has to be at her desk at eight o'clock in the morning, that she has to work, and work hard, until twelve at noon, when she has an bour for rest and luncheon, and that five or six sees her going home with the day's work ended, and the thought that before her there is only just another day's work. My dear girl, there was a time in my life when I felt just as you do, so I know what that is; when it did seem so very hard to be at a desk at eight o'clock; and yet, when you come to think of it, it is just as easy to be there at five minutes of eight as five minutes past eight, and the habit of punctuality is the best one that the busy girl can learn. It did seem hard to think of the places I wanted to go in the sunshine, but you places I wanted to go in the sunshine, but you know there are countries where the sun shines know there are countries where the sun shines at night. And so I learned to have my pleasures them, when the working boars were over, and I felt myself a woman of leisure. I learned to meet the most charming people, a great many of them every evening after my dinner. It is true, they only lived in books, but they were marvelously good friends. They never changed, they were honestand bonorable, and when I came across means priviled, contempt. when I came across mean-spirited, contemptible persons I so soon discovered them that I knew just how to avoid them, and just what opinion to have of them.

## THE OFFICE GIRL AFTER OFFICE HOURS

A ND there was another thing I learned: I learned that if you do your work well, it is not hard to do. It is only when you do it poorly, when you dawdle and mosn over it and when you find it a great care that your work is hard; but when you give all your very best, when you put your heart into it and determine that your work will bear the closest inspection, do you know you will grow as fond of that work as if it were your child, and you will take just as much pride in it? as fond of that work as if it were your child, and you will take just as much pride in it? Will you take this little bit of advice from me? Will you, when you put on your coat and hat and leave the office, forget the working hours? Will you, as much as possible, make your evenings play times? If you love music and can afford to go to good concerts, find a girl whose tastes are like yours, and you two go. If you love pictures, see them in the same way, for to-day two American girls can, with propriety, go alone to any respectable place of amusement, and they will be treated exactly as they invite it. If they longh and giggle they may expect some foolish man to return this, but if they conduct themselves like gentlewomen, the looking-glass of the world will reflect to them just the gentle manners they show to it. gentle manners they show to it,

## THE GIRL WITH A MEAN PRIDE

IT is a mean pride which a great many girls have to-day—the pride that says to itself, I should like some pocket money and perhaps I can earn it without anybody knowing. Without anybody knowing you are doing the work. What is there to be ashamed of in doing work? Only had work is to be made a secret of, only had work is to be hidden as if it were a sin, but unfortunately the had work is told of far and wide ands poken of as the way women It is a mean kind of pride that makes a girl write to me and say, "can't you tell me some work that I can do at home that nobody need see, and through which I can gain some extra money?" I don't believe that girk knows how mean it is. If she has a house and a father who is happy in caring for her, she has no right to that work. It belongs to some woman who has to earn her bread and butter by the labor of her hands and not to the open by the labor of her hands, and not to the one to whom it is an amusement for a little while. By it she wants to gain a little money; nine by a see wants to gain a little money; pune times out of ten she is not very particular in her way of doing it, and so she makes the work of other women of less value. That is where meanness comes in. I don't believe where meanness comes in. I don't believe there is a single girl in all the world who would like to be called mean. I would rather be called a thief. But unconsciously they do so many mean things. This being ashamed of the work and doing it poorly, taking away from other women who need it sadly, are mean things to do. And don't, don't, my dear girl, permit yourself to be guilty of mean things.

## THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER

THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER

THERE stood behind a counter the other
day a girl who most indifferently sold
me a spool of silk. Now, it happened that I
wanted an odd color. Did she help me choose
it? Oh, dear no! She literally banged the
drawer in which the silks were at me and let
me, unused to the selection of colors and a
little bit confused, pick it out. While shewell, she polished her nails, and she talked
about some of her personal affairs with the
girl next to her, and I hunted, in a dased sort
of way, for that particular shade of blue,
which it ought to have been her pleasure to
have found for me. Now, this is what she
would answer me if I told her this: "It is
not my pleasure to be behind this counter. I which it ought to have been her pleasure to have found for me Now, this is what she would answer me if I told her this: "It is not my pleasure to be behind this counter. I am just paid for being here; you ask for a spool of silk, I give you the hexful for you to take your choice, that is all that is necessary for me to do." Then she wonders that her salary is not raised and says with a little faintness in her voice, how much easier it is for men to get along in the world. Did she ever see a man sell a spool of silk or a yard of cloth? He does not slam things down in front of you and leave you to take your choice and let you buy things or not as you feel like. Oh, dear not His object is to succeed in life; he knows that every single sale he makes adds to his reputation in a business way, and so he takes care to please every enstomer. His salary is raised, and after a time he is put at the head of his department, and the day comes very often when he has a store of his own. Now, you could have it just as well as he. His only capital was politeness and industry, while yours is indifference and laziness. Do you think I am cruel? Do you know how a doctor cuts out a sore that is esting into the flesh? With a sharp lancet that goes way in and hurts, but removes every particle of the bad flesh. And that is the way it is going to be with you. Your hidifference must be cut out, and in its place there must be energy and honesty. Honesty means doing your duty to your customers and employers, and take my word for it that the girl who does this is certainly going to receive recognition. I don't know how it will come; it may come to you in the form of a good man, who asks you to govern for him and for you a little home as well as you have governed that part of the store which you call "your end."

A FEW LITTLE GRAINS OF ADVICE

## A FEW LITTLE GRAINS OF ADVICE

HAVE made my little talk this month en-tirely to the busy girl, and so I am just going to say to her in closing: Take care of

yourself.
When you buy an umbrella, will you be sensible enough to get a good sized one that won't permit drippings to get on your shoulders and skirts?

When you buy a pair of rubbers, will you get those that come well up on your feet and protect them, rather than the strap sandal, which is only of use to the women who can

which is only of use to the women who can pick their steps as they go along? When you are fixing your skirts over, won't you make one of suitable length for a miny day, so that your ankles don't get wet and a

Won't you try and eat suitable food for your lunch, if it is possible, choosing bread and ment rather than sweets?

and ment rather than sweets?

Won't you when you come home at night put on mother gown and seem to become mother girl for a little while?

Won't you if you have nothing but a hall room in a boarding-house make that as pleasant and bright as possible, and invite your girl friends to see it and to enjoy with you?

Won't you, if you are forced to live in a boarding-house, keep as much as possible out of gossip and ill-ratured talk that too often reaches these homes, so-called?

Won't you try and not only say, but think what is kindest and pleasantest about people?

what is kindest and pleasantest about people?
If you will make yourself "think" it, then
not only will the considerate words come but
a gentle grace will pervade your entire face, a
grace that will be like smashine to other people, making them feel the better for it

pie, making them feel the better for it.

Won't you rid your brain of a silly idea, very prevalent among workers, and that is, that some special favors are shown to nome girls and that there is a clique against you? Watch the other girls, and you will be very apt to discover that the special favors shown result from their being good workers and from employers recognizing that the one who merits, deserves consideration and ornise. deserves consideration and praise.

Won't you try to do what, when you are away from home, you think would please your mother? You can't make many mistakes if you do this, and I do so very much want you, more than any other of my girls, to do that which is right. I want you to be always honest to your employer and your friends. I want you to be the most loving and most courageous of women, and you can only be, this if you get rid of all the follies that keep you small in thought and heart. I want you to be a working girl, not a lazy girl, but an honorable woman, not one who by your con-duct lessens the good words said for all other women. Won't you be this?

## WHAT YOU WANT \* \* TO KNOW \* \*

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers-RUTH ASHMORE.

T. W.-Lives of Haydn, Handel, and Back may be gotten in any public library.

Ben-As only daughter should have "Miss Smith" engraved on her visiting cards.

Reserver—You cortainly should not take a gentle-man's arm unless he offers it to you.

INNOCEST-In writing a letter to even a very young man commence it, " Dear Mr. Brown."

S. C. G.,-\* R. S. V. P.\* is not put on wedding invita-tions, as an answer to them is not required.

PHILLIS H.—The inhers at a wedding are sopposed to be the friends of either the bride or groom, and are not paid.

C. N.—linb vaseline well into the roots of your hair with your fingers; it will tend to prevent your hair from falling out.

IVY AND OTHERS—A visitor is supposed to look after his own but and cont. A hostess need not trouble her-self about them.

I. B. P. AND OTHERS—Books of parlor plays can be gotton at any of the large publishing houses. I cannot give addresses in this column.

A fluence: nea.—I have never tried the cream to which you refer, but I am sure you are perfectly safe in using cold cream on your face.

EULA—A regular life, good food and plenty of exer-cise ought to give you some color is your face, if as you say your complexion is already clear.

E. S.—It is in best taste to let a young man ask per-mission to call upon you rather than extend the invita-tion to him for which be has not saked.

Mass.—I cannot advise anything for the brown spots on your skin which seem to be an stubborn, but I would suggest that you consuit your family physician.

Chara—Even at a quiet wording the bride and groom wear gloves. Those of the groom should be tan celor, a very dark shade if the bride is in traveling dress, and white if she is in full dress.

A TRIOUGETFUL GIRL—There is probably no musical instrument that has so much soul in it so the wiells. It is perfectly proper for a girl to play upon it, provided always abe can play well.

J. W. W.—The only remedy for bachfolness is an en-tire togetfolness of yourself, a thought for the comfet-and happiness of other people. Forgetting yourself, you will get over that extremely unpleasant feeling which we call bachfolness.

Cangue,—Using charcoal on the besth about index week will not prove injurious, that is, if the powder is thoroughly taken from them by the brush and with soap and water. Always use tepid water for your teeth; cold water shocks them and is says to break the coame?

May Battis.—The best cosmetic for a colorises and yellow skin is careful dicting, proper bathing, and reg-ular exercise. Go to your doctor and get something that will put your diperiton in good order, for its being bad is probably one of the causes of your ugly complex-

Horn B.—I do not think it is ladylike to chew gam. The friends who are ride to you when they are among people and pretend to lave you very dearly when you are about are about are about are friends. Thank you very much far your kind and laving word to me.

P. L. B.—A pretty present to give a friend who has just referalshed her room would be a decorated china candiestick of some unique shape standing on a tray on which may be put the matches; this can be placed on the small table near the head of her bed, and it will be found very useful.

M. H. L.—I scarcely think you are old enough to de-cide for yourself whether it is proper to have gentlemen art as your escort or pay fortial visits to you. Take the advice of your motion. There will be plenty of time for you to go into suclety and receive these attan-tions a little later on.

Massex—If one of your teachers gives a little reception to a girl because it is ber birthday, certainly everyone of the guests should thank her for her kindness when saying good-bys. At an ordinary reception it is only necessary to express to the hostons the phasaure you have had; thanks for the invitation are not necessary.

Reserv—I do not think that because a man tells a woman he loves her and she tells him his loves her turned that he is entitled to a kies. This could be given to him when he has spoken to her parents and asked that she might be his wife. The man who asken about marriage is the one I would advise any girls to beware of.

Innorance—I should advise your reading good books if you wish to bearn to speak good English. All the grammars in the world will not leach you unless you find your faiths out by comparison, and remedy them. Do not allow yourself to grow thoughtless and facety lost what you want todo, but speak good English at all times and in all places.

Uncomposed in the process.

Uncomposed the many reason why a girl of eighteen should not persist is marrying a man to whom her parents object. It is fair to suppose that her father knows rather more about men than she does, and she will be wheat if she bout men than she does, and she will be wheat if she bought in. If the sam really lowes her and is an honorable grathernas he will be willing to wait until be has proved to her people that hela surrily of their daughter.

O. L. R.—It is quite proper for a bride to wear at her wedding a piece of lewelry given her by the bride-greom. I think, if I weeth your place, that I would smaply tell the man wher talked against women that I didn't wish to beer his opinions on that subject. You may be pretty certain if he says disagreeable things about other girls to you that he does not spare you in talking to them.

P. P.—Steam your face over a basin of hot water, when it gently with a soft towel and then prose on a few of the blackheads at a time; do not try to do too many, and do not be rough with your skin. Anoth the places where they have been removed with a little sweet oit. Continue this treatment until they are all gone, but if you do not wish them to return you must eat proper food, bothe regularly and exercise with equal sections.

Make M.—Make your light blue china dik with a beli-chaped shirt and a long haspac having he edge cut is deep torrets. Wear with this a two-inch ribbon belt fascenes in front with a cut jet chap. Have full, patfed sierces with deep cuffs closely studded with jot sail beads, and decerved your high column is the same way. Blue and black form a very fashionable combination, and in the summer time the some way, belt with the summer clime the governments of the worn at any hour excepting in the early morning.

Passy — A pretty dress for a finey party would be one representing the flower that you call yourself. The stairs could be of purple talls looped bere, there and everywhere with bunches of passies; the bodies should be of purple veived trimmed with different shades of layensher chiffon, and a veived beauter made in the shape of a pancy should be coquettishly fled on the lead. Wear layensher such that and purple veived slippers, using a pancy instead of a backle on each of them.

using a paney instead of a tockie on each of them.

W. R. C.—A chaperone is supposed to book after not only the comfact of the young indies who are in largeriangs, but their good conduct. If one should do something not quite proper the chaperone can kindly but firmly repelimend her. She must see that they meet no objectionable people, are laken to as entertainments not proper for young ladies, and yet six must make them only themselves, giving the timid girl encogragement and seeing that the one who to perfectly self-assured does not become completions. With a pleasant, well-bred set of girls the duthes of a chaperone are light and pheasant, but with girls who have not been properly trained they are frequently very troubissoms.

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f recent article in the Journal on the value of trades for boys has apparently been favorably read, if I am to judge by the way the article has been reprinted and commented upon, and the scores of letters that have come to me from and approving fathers

boys and young men, and approving fathers and mothers. Some of my young readers seem to be puzzled about the trade they are best fitted to engage in, and have sought further light and assistance. Ghally would I give information if I knew all the circumstances of each of my young correspondents, but at best the problem is a difficult one. Each boy must be guided by his own taste, inclination and fitness. Not every boy can find his place in the world without more than one effort. Some one of the trades may promise well until the boy has given some thought and study to it and perhaps even worked at it for awhile and so found what is best fitted for him. My suggestion is that every boy should occupy himself only with the labor that is honorable, congenial and profitable. Work that is irksome is work indeed. No boy or man can succeed unless he is in love with his toil, and goes at it with courage and a strong resolution to succeed, no matter what obstacles may be in his way. There are many notable examples of men who worked at the bench, the force, and the mill who found fame in other and higher walks of life.

TRADESMEN WHO BECAME FAMOUS

TRADESMEN WHO BECAME FAMOUS

C EORGE FOX, the eminent scholar, was a good shoemaker, but in addition he wrote a journal that Spurgeon, the great preacher, has declared to be as precious as a gold mine. John Woolman was a tailor, but he studied until he became a proficient writer, and he wrote in a style of such exquisite purity and grace that Charles Lamb praised him unstintingly. Benjamin Franklin was a poor printer boy, who made his own way to a fame that will endure forever. Samuel Smiles, the author of so many valuable books, with the author of so many valuable books, with whom I spent a delightful summer day last year in his English home, has told me of many who studied trades, and yet carred their many who studied trades, and yet carved their way to imperishable fance in other and higher callings. From the barber shop came Jeremy Taylor the eminent preacher, Sir Richard Arkweight the inventor of the spinning jenny, Lord Tenterslen one of England's distinguished chief justices and Turner, the greatest among modern landscape painters. Shakespeare was a wool comber. Milton was the son of a scrivener. From the lowest of day laborers came Brindley the engineer, Cook the navigator and Burns the poet. From the trade of bricklaying and masonry came Ben Johnson the author, Hugh Miller the geologist and Allan Cunningham the poet and gist and Allan Cunningham the poet and sculptor; while from the carpenter's work-bench sprang Inigo Jones the architect, Har-rison the chronometer maker, John Hunter rison the chromometer maker, John Humer the physiologist, Romney and Opie the paint-ers, Professor Lee the orientalist and John Gibson the sculptor. The weavers have pro-duced Simson the mathematician, Bacon the sculptor, the two Milners, Adam Walker, John Foster, Jacquard, Wilson the ornithologist and Dr. Livingstone the missionary traveler.

FROM THE HUMBLEST BEGINNINGS

FROM THE HUMBLEST BEGINNINGS

HOEMAKERS have produced Admiral Sir
Cloudesly Shovel, Sturgeon the electrician, Samuel Drew the essayist, Bloomfield
the poet and Thomas Edwards the naturalist. Elihu Burritt, famed as "the learned
blacksmith," was the son of a shoemaker.
Tailors have been distinguished in the person of John Stow the historian, Sir John
Hawkson, Admirable Hobson and in one of
our presidents, Andrew Johnson. Cardinal
Wolsey, DeFoe, Akenside and Kirk White
were sons of butchers. Bunyan was a tinker, ens of butchers. Bunyan was a tinker, were sons of butchers. Bunyan was a muser, Joseph Lancaster a basket maker and Richard obscure. Cobden's start in life was equally obscure.

The greatest names identified with the invention of the steam engine were those of mechanics: Newcomen, a blacksmith, Watts, a maker of mathematical instruments and Stephenson, an engine fireman. Sir Thomas Lawrence was the son of a tayern keeper. Sir Lawrence was the son of a tavern keeper, Sir Humphrey Davy an apothocary's apprentice and Michael Faraday, the son of a blacksmith, was a book binder. Among those who have given the greatest impulse to astronomy was Copernicus the son of a Polish baker, Kepler the son of a German innkeeper and himself a the son of a German innkeeper and himself a waiter at the tables, d'Alembert, a foundling. Newton, the son of a farmer in a small way and La Place, of a poor pensant. At one time in his life Abraham Lincoln thought seriously of learning the trade of blacksmith and Andrew Jackson, our seventh president, was apprenticed to a tanner. All honorable work is manly. Boys, whatever you find to do, do it well. And while you work, study without ceasing, and some day, some of you, too, may become famous and helpful to others, which is a good deal more to the point.

#### JOINING LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

ONE of my correspondents in the South asks a pertinent question. He is a young man serving an apprenticeship at stone cutting, and he is anxious to know whether he should join a labor organization after he has mastered his trade. I do not think there is any valid reason for remaining out of such organizations, although a great many good men differ with me on this subject. Personally, I prefer organized to disorganized labor, I am myself a printer and a member of a typographical union. There are some things about labor organizations that are unfair, I think, for we have not yet reached perfection in any department of life. And what is more, I am afraid we never shall. There will be unfairness and disappointment, and shattered hopes until the end of time. It does seem, however, unfair that a man who is not a thoroughly good workman should be paid as much as one who is alert, apt, intelligent and a great force in whatever be undertakes. Labor organizations, it would seem at first glance, are more helpful to poor rather than to good workmen. But the good workman has this advantage, that he will soon be singled out by his employer and given the best work, and advancement if possible, while the inefficient laborer, no matter what his work, cannot hope for promotion. I advise all young men to join labor organizations. When they become members let them do what they can to better their condition and help themselves, by raising the standard of labor. Let them learn, too, that labor organizations are not for the purpose of selfish motives, and to advance the interest of the workingmen at the expense of the capitalist. Labor organizations that become tyran-ONE of my correspondents in the South asks a pertinent question. He is a young the workingmen at the expense of the capital-ist. Labor organizations that become tyrunnical and arbitrary have no place in this coun-try and cannot succeed for any length of time. Neither can employers who ill-use their men, Acather can employers who it use their men, and who expect five dollars worth of work for two dollars in money. Capital and labor are so closely allied that one cannot be hart without injuring the other. In this case, as in all others, I know of only one rule to apply, and that is the Golden Rule.

## CAN A LAWYER BE A CHRISTIAN?

Do you think a person can be a successful lawyer and a Christian, too? Such is an inquiry from a correspondent in Iowa. Why not? There are thousands of able and Why not? There are thousands of able and successful lawyers who are God-fearing men. It is not necessary for a lawyer to lie to be successful. There is no renson why he should do anything to lose his own self-respect any more than a physician should, or banker, or a baker, or a candlestick maker, for that matter. It is the same with lawyers, as it is in every other profession: no great name is ever built on fraud, or by lying or deceit. This is particularly true of lawyers. A tricky and unscruptious lawyer is quickly found out. Nobody will have anything to do with him. He will have no status in court. The successful lawyer is not always the one who searches for loop-holes in the law to crawit through, who is on the alert for mistakes made by his oppoon the alert for mistakes roade by his oppo-nent, and who knows how to take advantage of nent, and who knows how to take advantage of every intricacy. Certainly, I can see no reason why every lawyer should not be a Christian, And it may be said, furthermore, that the judi-ciary of the United States is purer than the judiciary in many other lands. Our courts of final appeal may always be depended upon to act fairly, and in strict conformity with the law, and the exceptions that we hear of only prove the general rule.

## HOW TO BE AN ORATOR

A LL young men may become good speakers by observing a few rules. I should advise those who desire to speak in public to make sure they have something to say. After this, the most important thing is to learn to say it well. The best plan for a young man is to write out his remarks and then memorize them so that when he stands before an audience he will not be at a loss either for ideas or words. When you arise, button your coat, throw back your shoulders and pitch your voice so it can be heard distinctly by every one present. Be sure and do not speak so rapidly that you can-not be understood. Emphasize every needful word, and do not forget that it is best for a speaker to avoid a sing-song voice. Do not use too many gestures. Do not stand awk-wardly, first on one foot and then upon the other so that you will present a tired appear-ance to your auditors. Do not stand by the side of a chair, and rock it back and forth while you speak, or otherwise act nervously by pulling at the buttons on your coat or toy-ing with your watch chain. In other words, be natural. If you have anything to say that can be the better emphasized by a wave of can be the better emphasized by a wave of the arm, do it as naturally and gracefully as possible. Always be good-natured. No pub-lic speaker can succeed who is constantly fault-finding, or who will not take pleasantly any interruptions of his heavers. Learn to move about in an easy way. Try to be graceful. Do not make a had exit from a platform, or be abashed. Watch your audience. Speak earnestly. There are many good books on ora-tory that may be read with profit, but like every-thing else, polish, grace and eloquence come thing else, polish, grace and eloquence come only after long study and tireless practice.

ALL ABOUT TRADE SCHOOLS

ALL ABOUT TRADE SCHOOLS

M ANY boys have asked me to give some information about various manual training schools. I am enabled to do this by the help of Mr. Henry C. Townsend, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, in Pennsylvania. Mr. Towsend says that one of the earliest steps in this country in the direction of manual training was taken at the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1868, and the instruction of the officers of our Navy in the use of mechanics' tools has steadily grown in importance to the present time. The Russian manual school exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition did much toward popularizing thought importance to the present time. The Russian manual school exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition did much toward popularizing thought on the subject. The St. Louis University, the Boston Institute of Technology, and Cornell University, were the first institutions to add mechanical laboratories to their equipments. The Worcester Institute, Worcester, Mass., was soon after started, and the Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia, was the fourth manual training school of size to be inaugurated in the country. Girard College and the Chicago Manual Training School followed soon afterward. In 1885, Philadelphia added the Manual Training School to its public schools, and enjoys the distinction of being the first city in the world to make that branch a part of the system of free public education. In the same year the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, added mechanical shops and training to its equipment and curriculum, and now ranks high as a manual training school. The Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, has well-furnished departments for the various mechanical trades. Institute, of Brooklyn, has well-furnished departments for the various mechanical trades. San Francisco has perhaps the finest and best equipped manual training schools in the world, and the University of Pennsylvania has a complete manual training department for her mechanical engineering students, started in 1889. The Toledo Manual Training School, of Toledo, Ohio, also a well-equipped institution with eleven shops or laboratories, and three hundred and eighty pupils who do their academic work in the Public High School to which the Manual Training School is attached as an annex, is one of the leading institutes of the world for the training of the hand in harmony with the development of the intellectual faculties. In Albemarle County, Virginia, the Miller Manual Labor School is doing a wonderful work. The New York Trade doing a wonderful work. The New York Trade School, founded, developed and maintained by the intelligent and comprehensive thought and generosity of Col. Richard T. Auchmuty,

Now, if any of my readers desire further information, let them address the Superintend-ent or principal of any of these institutions.

#### WHAT SORT OF A BOY DO YOU LIKE?

SINCE I began writing for the Journal in
this department hundreds of boys have
written to me on all sorts of subjects. Many
young women as well as fathers and mothers
have done the same, so that I feel I am on tolerably familiar terms with my readers. Now,
what I should like to ask is: What sort of a
boy do you like best? And what are the most
essential qualifications for a boy who is anxious to get on in the world? I hope to hear
from a great many little and big people on
this subject. Perhaps mothers and fathers
may do me the favor to reply also. Do not
write long letters, for that is asking too much
of you; a few brief sentences will do, if the
ideas are clearly expressed. Perhaps from
these letters we may get some new and origimal ideas that will be helpful to the boys of
America. Who knows?

## THREE-WORD COMBINATION PUZZLE

HEN I was a lad I was very fond of skating. Many a time I have spent a whole afternoon on the ice, and rea whole afternoon on the ice, and returning later given a whole exeming to the sport. It was all I could do to break away from my fevorite sport to return home at bedtime. A pinic on the ice was one of my fads. I cut pictures and letters in picturesque profusion, and picked out smooth pieces in far corners for my pictorial field. As the boys used to say, I had a pile of funthough the cold often pinched my fingers. At any rate, it was sport worth having, and if I appear to prate about it do not berate me and I will be grateful. I do not wish to be considered a prater. First word A; second word PI (a word used by printers to designate a confused mass of types); third word RATE. Combination, A PIRATE.

The JOURNAL's boys worked hard over this puzzle, and I wish that they all could have

puzzle, and I wish that they all could have seen the many basketfuls of suswers that were received. Several persons have been kept busy opening the letters containing them although the "first five boys" were found although the "first five boya" were found early on the first day. Thousands of correct answers have reached my office, many of them prepared so neatly that had it been possible there would have been five hundred prizes sent out instead of five. The most ingenious reply came from R. G. Lockwood, Brooklyn, N. Y. It was an exact copy of the combination done in pen and ink, with the missing words inserted.

THE WINNING FIVE B. J. Hubbard, Lyndon Centre, Vermont, Ralph L. Smyn, Wichita, Kansas, Wallace P. Peters, Guernsey, Pa, Frank McLinone, Philadelphia, Pa. R. G. Lockwood, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE LIST INCREASED

I induced the JOURNAL to increase the list of prize winners to seven, that it might include the names of two boys whose answers came from so great a distance and were so well written and correct in every particular, that I felt they were entitled to some reward:

Willie Hoskins,
26 Civil Lines, Cawnpore, India.
Arrive Coles Armstrong,
25 Edward St., Hampstead Road,

London, England.

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## PLACING A BOOK ON THE MARKET

A PEW HINTS TO AUTHORS WHO CHOOSE TO BE THEIR OWN PUBLISHERS

By A. S. FEBSUS



HOULD you decide to be the publisher and owner of a book written by yourself, which for some reason or other you desire to issue yourself, and you wish that it shall not be handled for you by any publishing house, there are certain methods you must pursue in order to place your book on the market.

You can do it is two ways; Either by securing some wholesale jobbing house to take the entire calition for you, and to distribute the book to the trade; or, distribute them shronghout the trade yourself. HOULD you decide to be the

out the trade yourself.

In the first place, if you are di tant from the large publishing centers, lik New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Chicago, it will be necessary for you to write to the principal jobbing houses—not the publishing houses—there. Of course, it would be better to make a personal visit, if possible. If not, write briefly, yet fully, enough concerning your book to enable them to judge of the nature of the work. Send them a copy; also, any newspaper reviews, if you can, with your letter, but not local notices if you can possibly avoid it. Those from a distance would be better, as they are apt to be more impartial. Select a jobbing house in New York, since it is the largest literary output of the United States. The principal jobbing houses are the Baker Taylor Company and The American News Company. In Boston there is Estes & Lauriat; in Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company and in Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Company. There are also minor houses with whom an arrangement might be made. But the larger the house the better. All goods must be delivered free of expense.

CUPPOSING a house accepts your work, it will generally be on a basis like the following: They will accept from you five hundred or a thousand copies, as the case may be. Their imprint, that is, their full name and address, as your agent, or as publishers, must appear on the cover, if a paper book; or, if cloth, stamped on the bottom of the cover on the back and on the title page. This is of advantage to you, as it informs the trade where the book can be bad. These copies will not be bought outright by them, but you will send them to the house "on sale," which means they will not pay you until the books are actually sold, and they can return to you all copies unsold. If your book, say, is published at fifty cents retail, you will probably have to sell them at twenty or twenty-five cents to the house acting as your agent. This is the price they will pay you for each copy sold. You must give them from fifty to one hundred copies free of cost for editorial parposes. These they will address and send to the best papers in the United States. It is better for them to do this for you than to do it yourself. Their name being well known to the editors, your book will be apt to receive better attention than coming from an unknown party, and they will select better papers.

THEY, in turn, will try to sell to the trade outright all the copies they can. But it may happen that the trade do not bey the book for various reasons. In that case they may send out copies to the trade on sale, until the book gets known, and a demand is created. They will also send copies to the out-of-town trade on sale, for which no charge will be made to you, as they are generally inclosed in other goods. But in case the books are not sold, and are returned, the chances are, and it is generally the case, such expressage and postage is charged to you. You must supply them, or order them to print for you, show hills and circulars descriptive of the work, which they will send out to the trade. These are at your expense, of course. They will generally send you an accounting every three or six months, as may be agreed upon, when they will count up the stock, see how many copies have been sold, and pay you twenty or twenty-five cents per copy, as per your understanding with them. They will rarely pay you up to the full number apparently sold, always leaving a margin for copies to be returned, unless it is a final settlement. In that case, all unsubit goods will be returned to you, sold, copies paid for and the account closed. They will not do any newspaper advertising unless you pay for it, nor will they send out They will not do any newspaper advertising unless you pay for it, nor will they send out tipe circulars except in the packages of goods made up to be shipped to various houses. It is a good idea for you to instruct them to print small circulars, with dealers' imprints upon them. This will not cost you much, and will add very much to your chances of making the book known, for these dealers in turn

distribute the circulars to their customers.

The jobber cannot be relied upon to do much more than is here given. It is foolish for you to expect it; for he has thousands of other books to sell and to push the sale of. Much must depend upon you to advertise and make the book known.

I WOULD not advise your attempting to distribute the books yourself to the trade. It has been done in some cases, but it costs a good deal of money, labor and time. Of course, you can work up the trade in your own locality, and get your out-of-town friends to do the same for you in their localities. If you are bent upon doing this, or you cannot find any wholesale house willing to do so, and must rely on your own resources, then the following is the best course; Get your local bookseller to assist you, if you can, by giving you a list of the principal wholesale and retail bouses in the country. If he does not do so, then procure a copy of "Cooper's Directory," which gives a list of all booksellers. Take the largest cities, and select one or two in each locality. Write to them as in the provious case, asking how many you can send them on sale, if they do not offer to buy out-right, which is not at all likely. If you receive permission to send them, have the number done up carefully. If only a few copies, you can send them by book poet, or still better, if under four pounds, you can send them by the American Express Company, by special book rate, which is the some as by mail. You have the advantage of a receipt from the company. In all cases you must deliver the goods free of expense, Be very careful to send a bill by mail at the time you ship the goods. You should have a billhead printed with your full name and address thereon. Mark your bill on sale; don't fail to do this. Enclose in your parkage such circulars and show-bills us you have. Send a few copies of your book gratis, for chitorial purposes; let them send to such papers as they desire; they may have a preference. WOULD not advise your attempting to distribute the books yourself to the trade.

MOST authors, when publishing for themselves, are very careless in getting up
the proper circulars, etc. The book being
published they feel that it is all that is needed.
It is a mistake. A good show-bill is important. It should be in plain black letters, in
black or dark blue, simply the title of the
book, the author's name and price and "For
Sale by All Booksellers," or "For Sale Here."
The latter is the best. It should not be larger
than one foot square, and should be privated
upon white paper. The circulars should be
large enough to go into a large commercial
envelope, known as size No. 6. The dealer
can then, if he chooses, enclose them in his
letters, or insert them in the book he sells.
This is a very good advertisement for you. It
should be plainly printed, on thin paper, and
on one side only. Give full title and anthor's
name and price, and such book notices as you
may have. This is well worth the expense.

You can request the houses to whom you

name and price, and such book notices as you may have. This is well worth the expense.

You can request the houses to whom you send to place them conspicuously on their counters, and to interest themselves in its sale. You should do a certain amount of newspaper advertising in each locality, but you must be very careful in this; for you can spend a great deal of money with very little return for it. Do not weary the dealer by constant inquiries and asking for settlement. You are entitled to it at least once a month, though some refuse to make any accounting under three months. When final settlement is made they will pay you for all sold, and will return, at your expense, all unsold copies.

## WHEN YOU WRITE TO OUR EDITORS

T is the wish of the management of THE Lanus' Home Journal that its readers shall feel perfectly free to write to any of its editors when they desire information upon any subject in connection with their special department. The Journal makes a specialty of comenting friendly relations between readers and editors, and all such letters are, in every case, answered in some way, either by mail or through the magnitude. The

editors are always glad to do this.

But the Journal, must ask that its readers

hear the following facts in mind:
First: The editors of deportments have nothing whatever to do with either the manuscripts, of whatever nature, should be addressed, impersonally, to "The Editor, The Lanus' Home Journal, Philadelphia." Please do not ask our editors to send a superdo not ask our editors to send your manuscript to Mr. Bok for you, or influence his judgment, They will not do so. Send it to him direct. SECOND: Subscriptions should under no cir-

SECOND: Subscriptions should under no crecumstances be sent to any one of the editors. They know nothing of the subscription department, and your letter is only delayed against your own interests. The one and only place to which to send subscriptions is to the home office of the JOURNAL at Philadelphia, and not to our branch offices.

Trung: Please do not write Mr. Bok or any

of the board of associate editors about matters relating to subscriptions or advertising. Write to the Journal itself and your matter will have speedy attention, but it will not have if you insist upon writing to the editorial depart-ment upon matters entirely foreign to it.

Our readers must kindly remember these things. We repeat again: Write to any one of our editors whenever you want to know something in their special department of work, but please refrain from writing to them of husiness matters of which they absolutely know nothing, and avoid, in your own interests, a delay of your letter.

## LITERARY QUERIES

Under this heading the EDITOR will endeavor to answer any possible question conc rining authorship and literary matters.

C. S.-I do not know who wrote "The White Cowl." 8, E. H.—Tennysoo is, of course, still living—at the late of Wight, England.

M. R.—There is no sequel to "Vivian Grey," and I know of none to "Briven to Sea."

J. C.—Benier's "Studow Partonimes," twenty-five cents, and Dick's "Partor Exhibitions," are excellent books on the subject.

INQUESTRIVE-If you will carefully read the column of "Literary Quarks" in former bruss, you will find all your questions answered.

M. F.—D. Leibrop & Company, and Roberts Brothes, of Boston, publish miscellaneous books, but make specialty of books for children.

MAGAZINE CLER GRILE-"Current Liberature" is a very desirable publication to add to your cleb list of magazines; one of the very best, in fact.

CONSTANT READER.—If you are sending illustrations to magneties for consideration and acceptance, it is immererial whether they are sent in lak or wash.

A. M. P. —Manuscript sent by mail is subject to letter postage. (2) You can send a written story by express, (3) See previous answers in "Liberary Quartee."

A. C. H.—Cardinal Newman's poem, "Lead, Kindly Light," is pullished in book form, with tredve full-page fibritations, Price, \$1.50. We util send it to you on receipt of price.

FRANCASSE—You can obtain French books of any uporting house. Write to Beentano's, Union Square, low York; they will send you a catalogue of recent reach publications.

E. D.—(of the three titles you send, which you propose for the story you are writing. I think number one is the best. It is impossible to say how such a book would sell. You can only try.

J.—Do not be impationt. The editor of the magazine, though pleased with your story, may have material enough to last for months. You will protably hear from him in due course.

Isoquince.-You could exchange your books most likely at any second-hand book store. Try Leggalt Bruthers, Chambers street, New York city, or " Lenry's 05d Book Store," Publisherphin.

ANXIOUS MOTHER—I think the magazine called "Short Sheries" would be very benedicial for a bey of iffeen to read, if he can rightly appreciate such literature as a offered in its pages.

J. E. M.—Hinstrations for magnetice articles depend entirely on the nature of the article in question; conse-quently, photographs of presons or places would be of no use ouless whapted to the article. F. A. C.—The right name of "The Duchess," is Mrs. Mangaret Hungerfied; a portrait and sketch of her will shortly appear in the Jouensa. The author of "Hebern's Housenboid" is James De Mille.

W.—Any book on English literature will give you in-formation regarding English authors and their works. You will foul plenty of criticien upon Thackeray nota-bly in Taine, Shaw, Murley, or in any life of Thackeray.

H. H. W.—Any book store will province for you books that are out of print. Write to any of the New York houses, and request them to advertise for it in the trade papers, if necessary. The chances are they will get it for you.

H. H.—I do not know of any back giving an account of "The Magazine in Literature." There has been match written on the subject, however, in magazines. Consuit "Poole's Index," which you will find in any public library.

S. T. H.—Sarah Jeannelle Duncan is the author of "A Social Departure; or, How Orthodach and I Went Bound the World by Ourselven," \$1.50, and also, "An American Girl in Leddon," \$1.15. These can be had through the JOURNAL'S premium department.

J. B. D.—There is more or less risk in writing a story wherein fiving people are portrayed, and the incidents of their lives narrated, especially if it is discretizable to these, even though other names be used and the location changed. It is best to avoid such portraiture.

M. C. W.—I do not know of any college in Michigan or Ohio that has a course in journalism exclusively. Write to some school and educations bureau. (2) A thorough general closation, and especially in litera-ture, composition and writing, is essential to success.

F. W. H.—An author and publisher most, of necessity, confer regarding the publication of a book. The details should be left to the publisher, though the author has the privilege, of course, in selecting the style of book preferred, especially if he be at the cost of besine.

American—(1) An author retains the right to dra-matice his own works. (2) You must obtain permission. (3) The matter of compensation is one of motion ar-rangement; there is no fixed sum. (4) Bramatic writ-ing is like any other; you must have the necessary ability.

BRILLAH—You ask me too many questions. I cannot answer them all; besides, the previous columns of Liborary Queries would cover many of the points you give. (2) A vivid tenagination is all-insportant in writing tection. (3) Reputable editors always expect to pay for what they accept.

M. M.—If you desire to tasks a specialty of writing for Sunday-school illeraties, most of the religious houses like the Prestyterian Board of Publication, the Banks Publication Seciety, or the Methodist Book Concern, and many other son-religious houses are always glad to receive good manuscripts of that character.

HELEN-1 cases of give you a list of magneties and papers; it would be impossible; consult "Ayer's Newspaper Annual for 1892." Most periodicals pay for articles accepted, int a complete list can be found in Element Kirk's book, "Periodicals That Pay Contributors." The JOCHESAL can forwish this book for one dollar.

Op.a.—You have a right to withdraw any unpublished and unpublished ariticle. If it is published, and not paid for as agreed upon, you can do nothing except to rely upon the honor of the party offending. Of rouses, any breach of content is actionable at law, but I would not advise legal resource unless it be a matter of great importance and value.

Descrictasem, and Others—Will queries khally read carefully the answers previously given in these columns before sending questions to me? The chances are, you will find many of them already answered. I shall be gird to assist you in every way possible, but I cannot space the place to answer the same questions over and over again.

A Sussentines—The literature of Japan is very ex-tensice. There have been many translations into European isograpos, especially jove die literature. You will find a very interesting account in "Things Japan-nes," by Chamberdali, price, \$180, which we can supply you if you desire. Sir Edwin Arneld's papers on Japan are published in book form under the little "Ja-ponies."

H. L. J.—The address of The Weltzer' Library Bureau is 186 Washington Street, Beston, Mass. When sending manuscript, it should be arcompanied by the requisite fee, with full name and address. Bent in mind that yours is not the only one sent for examination, and has it must take its time to read and decide upon in meets, being often sent to many different readers. Your other questions have been often answered. Bend over the previous "Library Quarter."

Moss W.—I can only answer your question in a gen-eral way. It would not be proper for the to mention the natures of magneting of which complaints are made to me resarchus contributions sent them, as I have but me side of the case. All reportable publishers will deal fullly with their contributors. When they fall to do so in any one instance. I whould certainly request the re-turn of any manuscripts in their possession, and leave them severally alone in the future. Articles published and not paid for as agreed upon in a breach of contract.

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MISS MAUDE HAYWOOD will be glad through this Department to answer any questions of an Art nature which her readers may send to her. She cannot, however, undertake to reply by mail; please, therefore, do not ask her to do so. Address all letters to MISS MAUDE HAYWOOD mail; please, therefore, do not ask her to do so. A care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### PAINTING IN WATER COLOR

THIRD PAPER

STUDIES IN STILL LIFE



order to attain expe rience and facility in water color painting, no better practice is possible than that of making many careful studies of still-life sub-jects from nature. As a preparation for good work from the living

model it is really indis-pensable. For a begin-ner a great advantage lies in the fact that the object or group may be chosen and arranged object or group may be chosen and arranged in such a way as to remain precisely the same in position and appearance for almost any length of time. Fruit, eggs and similar sub-jects will keep for a considerable period, while brie-a-brac, books and drapery, if untouched, of course, give an unlimited opportunity for their careful representation. Fish and game, which afford excellent studies for more ad-vanced workers, should not be attempted untia certain degree of progress has been made, because they must be painted as rapidly as possible, for their freshness and beauty of color last but a very little while.

In this kind of painting much the same advice will hold good as that already given in the article last month as to the method of making studies of flowers. The special point to remember, however, is the necessity of aimmaking studies of flowers. The special point to remember, however, is the necessity of aiming for roseadzess in the forms, realizing when reproducing them upon paper that an orange has thickness as well as surface, and that a pitcher or mug is not flat but circular. Begin at first by making studies of single objects, such as an apple, an egg, a bunch of grapes, one or more books, a jar or a vase. After a considerable amount of this practice something more ambitious in the way of a picture may be attempted, but to do this successfully demands at least an elementary knowledge of the laws of composition. It is a good plan, after having decided on the individual elements of a group, to arrange them in various positions and in different lights, making several small sketches in order to select the best as a guide in painting the plcture, aiming to maintain a simplicity of effect and breadth of light and shade, which is the characteristic of a good sketch, while elaborating the detail in the finished composition. The light should preferably come from above, on the left hand; therefore, if painting in an ordinary room, block up the lower part of the window and be particularly careful to avoid having a cross light, that is to say, light falling upon the group from opposite sources. Bring into prominence that which should be of main interest in the composition, and treat the rest as accessory to and dependent upon it, allowing them as a means of beightening the effect and concentrating the attention upon the principal feature of the picture.

THE rendering of textures is an important part of this branch of art, and a most essential study to those who aspire to work later from the living model. With this view, it is very good practice to copy draperies, observing carefully the difference in the manner of hanging and in the distribution of light and shade in various materials—the soft numerous folds of thin woolen stuffs, the sharp shadows in silk, the sheeny lights of satin, the rich shades of velvet or plush with the beight lights always on the edge of the folds. Moreover, whatever the object to be represented, always pay particular attention to rendering correctly their characteristic qualities, distinguishing the rough rind of the orange from the smooth the rough rind of the orange from the smooth skin of the apple, and that again from the glazed surface of the porcelain dish which holds them.

WHILE studies of this kind are the most V excellent means of acquiring mastery over the technique of water color, it must not over the technique of water color, it must not be supposed that, especially at first, they will be found so very easy when actually attempted as they may seem beforehand. But do not, therefore, become discouraged; persevere with a drawing to the utmost; more will be learned from one study, conacientionsly completed, than by half a dozen beginnings abandoned so soon as difficulties appear. Rather, when this point is reached, push bravely on, not resting satisfied until the desired effect is ob-tained, even if it involves partially sponging tained, even if it involves partially sponging out the work several times, only if the latter out the work several times, only if the interexpedient be resorted to, take care not to injure the surface of the paper, for in that case it
is useless to attempt to paint further upon it.
As the picture approaches completion a frequent fault with beginners is a certain hardness of effect, to obviste which the edges
should be softened on the shadow side, and
blended partially into the backrgound.

#### ADVICE FOR PRACTICAL WORK



HERE is a certain in-definable yet very definite boundary line which separates the amateur worker from the professional. To cross this invisible Rubicon, with the hope of making a career, is the legitimate aim of most students,

but how to do so often proves a really difficult question. It is not only the looked-for start in practical work that is necessary, but the knowledge of how to use to necessary, but the knowledge of how to use to the utmost whatever opportunities may occur daily or from time to time. The attainment of even an ordinary success, in whatever branch it may be, is dependent not less upon the per-sonal character than upon the artistic capabil-ities of the individual. Yet this is a point far too little realized by the average aspirant, who is very apt to look upon those who have already earned a reputation as being particu-larly lucky or particularly clever, while proba-bly both suppositions are either parily or wholly incorrect; the true secret of success, in the majority of cases, having been a capacity for steady, persevering, hard work, with an for steady, persevering, hard work, with an energy not easily discouraged.

for steady, persevering, hard work, with an energy not easily discouraged.

Ask any women or any men who have made their way, whether in art, music or literature, how they began, and nine out of ten will have a tale to tell of mouths and perhaps years of positive drudgery, even after their professional life had actually begun. There is only one way of gaining knowledge, namely, by dearly-earned experience, and all must serve their apprenticeship before they can become master-workers. This period of learning and waiting is very irksome to many, who fancy they are losing their time. Not so if they are in earnest and constantly gaining a clearer and better knowledge of their craft, No one sees the seed germinating in the earth, not many particularly heed the plant springing up and gradually increasing in size and strength, but when after the blossoms have appeared and withered, the fruit forms and slowly ripens, then men gather and store it, and it has its place and work in the world. So in a career, although almost unnoticed by others, from the very beginning lessons are being learned, methods mastered, experience gained, and one day all this bears fruit, when after a greater or less delay, the realization being learned, methods mastered, experience gained, and one day all this bears fruit, when after a greater or less delay, the realization comes that a certain degree of success is al-ready attained, opening out wider and fuller opportunities, which only the knowledge for-merly gained could make one competent to use advantageously. Then it is seen how that not one single day's work or day's failure has been lost. been lost,

been lost.

As an illustration, take the case of a young woman who having just finished her course of art training has succeeded in obtaining a position as draughtswoman or designer in a business house, and who is capable from the artistic standpoint of accomplishing the work she is undertaking. Her object is to gain a knowledge of the practical requirements of her employers and to make herself valuable to them. Certain qualities, directly they are recognized, gain for their possessor the respect and confidence of both men and women. Such are promptness, punctuality and reliability. Often these characteristics are only acquired after the painful discipline of mistakes and failure. Artists have the reputation of being by nature unbusiness-like, and many of them certainly are, but greatly to the hind-

of being by nature unbusiness-like, and many
of them certainly are, but greatly to the hindrance of their financial prosperity.

To conclude with a few words of practical
advice. In the first place, be punctual;
that is to say, arrive a few minutes before the
hour agreed upon for starting work. Never
mind if others are always or often behind the
time, that is their business. Persevere in bemind if others are always or often behind the time, that is their business. Persevere in be-ing prompt, even if no fault is found for tar-diness. These duties are as much to one's self as to one's employer. Work steadily on through the day without hurry or idling. Haste is exhausting and acces not pay in the long run any better than waste of time. Where the duties are varied and recur period-ically plan there out mathedically and recorically, plan them out methodically, and never leave anything, however trifling, which ought to be done at once, for a more convenient sea-son. Left over duties accumulate rapidly into son. Left over duties accumulate rapidly into a formidable mass of work, and create difficulties by causing confusion. Try to earn a 
reputation for being at all times dependable 
for a certain quantity and quality of work. 
Otherwise it is hopeless to look for future advancement to a position of trust and responsibility. Finally, be silent as to the affairs of the 
firm and as to the details of personal dealings 
with them, both with fellow-workers and with 
outsiders. The importance of this is very 
great, for without intending any harm it is great, for without intending any harm it is easy to get one's self or others into serious trouble by a few beedless or unconsidered words. To maintain habitual To maintain habitual reserve on all such matters is an admirable and necessary rule in a professional or business life.

## HELP IN FYOUR OWN WORK

Under this heading I will be glad to answer every month, questions relating to Art and Art work. Maune Haywood.

HARRIET—Mix fresh spirits of turpentine with the oil colors in painting on bolting ciots.

C. E. M.—I believe that the name your inquiry refers to is the artist's own name, and not an assumed one.

Mns. F. K. A.—Poppy oil is preferred to linseed all by ome artists for oiling out the picture, preparatory to a second radiation. second painting.

N. B. G.—A plaster-of-puris bust must be cast in a mould. (2) I do not believe that you would find purify answer the purpose.

EARNEST READER-I cannot give personal recom-mendations in this column. Possibly the trouble has in lack of meritor originality in the designs.

Mrs. E. P. G.—In painting apple blossoms use white, scarlet vermillon and yellow other, with rose madder as a glaze. For grayish half tones add a little cobair,

K. S.—Use rose madder instead of German lake in La France roses in the future. I am afraid you cannot do anything to restore those which have become dis-culered.

AN INQUIRER—(I) In Boston, training can be obtained at the Museum of Fine Arts. (2) Read "A Few Words to Designers," in the January number of the JOURNAL.

O. A.—(1) The heads you refer to are drawn as you suppose, from photographs with a pen, in India ink, upon Bristol-board. (2) I am not acquainted with any such work.

A. M. J., AND BAB—Ordinary water-colors are employed by many artists for making their designs for wall-paper, instead of the powder colors. Oil paints are seldom used for the purpose.

M. M. D.—If original and well executed in pen and lnk, or in simple coloring, designs of the kind you mention might prove acceptable to the art magazines which publish drawings of that style.

M. R., AND SEER.—You do not say in what locality you wish an art school recommended. Choose, if pos-cible, a well-established training school in some city. I know of some that promise positions to graduates.

PAINT—In painting dark grapes, every shade desired can be obtained by using crimson lake, Antwerp bine and a little white. For the shadows, gut the bine and crimson lake on clear and separately, working them in-to each other.

Mas. B. M.—Either olls or water-colors may be used on collusold. For finely-flatished and delicate week the latter are preferable. For boiler subjects, where rapid-ity of execution is an object, oils are employed, but should be mixed with spirits of turpentine, and gold-size as a drier.

K. J.—The work you refer to is crystoleum, and to give full directions for it would occupy more space than can be spared here. I think you can procure a hand-book on the subject. For a short time there was a crass for this style of painting, but it has now almost completely died out.

Mas. H. S. H.—Drawing with India lok is done with a pen. (2) Pen. ink and paper are the only mate-rials absolutely needed. Corrections can be made by an expert with a sharp penkrile, but beginners usually find it beyond their capacity to cross successfully. (3) Any smooth drawing-paper will do, but Bristol-board is easier to work upon.

A STUDENT-I cannot advise you how to get up such a class as you inquire about. As a matter of fact, I think that the method of teaching you refer to usually proves unsuitafactory to all concerned. The advertising rates of the Journal are given on the editorial page. Write direct for further information, and give your full name and address.

P. A. M.—Your question is too comprehensive to be answered in this column. (2) The silver powder that comes with other lustra colors should prove satis-factory. In some cases the metallic water-colors are employed, and are less troublesome to manage; but us you do not say for what purpose you wish to use the silver, I cannot advise you definitely.

E. F. D.—(1) The paste for raised outlines may be obtained of any desire in materials for chira-painting, (2). A little fat of its most usually employed when the prepared gold has become hard and dry, to make it fit for use, (3) In tinting with La Croix colors add a little flux to them, substitute Cooley's tinting oil for the fat oil, and preceed precisely as when working with the Boyal Worcester paints.

8. D. W.—(1) With cobalt, raw umber and white and cobalt, yellow ochre and white, adding, if necessary, a touch of black, you can obtain a complete range of grayish, greenish and becomish tones for the shadows of white-objects. (2) Read "How to Painta Face in Oils," published in the Jockman for has September. (3) For the bay horse use raw number, black, burnt sienna, raw stenna, yellow ochre, with cobalt in the cool shadows.

AN ANXPOUS QUERIST—(1) Your first question is not very clearly expressed. If you allide to the paint-ing of the ware while yet in the blecuit state, the proper undergiase colors are used for the purpose, and the pieces are fired and glassed after being decorated. (2) The paintings must not be variabled for several moths after they are completed because the colors are not thoroughly dry and hardened; the variable is liable to orack sooner or later after having been applied.

A. B.—It is difficult for me to advise you, as I have no means of telling how far your design is original. Without good inacting you would have no chance whatever of success. There is a certain feeling in the drawing, which if it is in any sense really your own, would justify your entering on a course of training such as that given at the New York School for Art Artisans. Unless you can give the time and hard work necessary in gaining a thorough education it would be useless to enter the field.

L. D.—I would not advise black satin panels for your parter screen. Without any knowledge of the retoring or decorative scheme of the roton, I am not in a position to give you definite advice as to the treatment of the screen. You will find suggestions as to designs and material satisfable for various priposes in an article on "Servens," published in the Jos usual, for last October, which will probably prove heighti. (2) The Japanese gold cord may be precured either of a dealer in Japanese goods, or at any sites where first-class embrowlery materials are sold.

Box summer. These solutions and convent tentum that

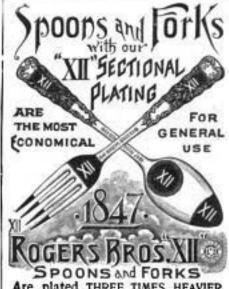
BOUNDIFFE.—The coloring and general treatment that you propose seem very good, and the background described will be extremely effective for a brown horse's bead. The power of obtaining the gistening high lights is a master of practice and experience, and the only method used is to carefully stody your model, endeavoring to copy faithfully what you see in the original. He not set to work with percursely offered some of what you ought to see or to do, but use your own eyes and brain. By your letter you seem capable of doing so. Have conducted in yourself.

A. E. D. The retain of the trailing actions and

A. E. D.—The petals of the trailing arbitus are of an extremely delicate pink. (2) In offing out a picture use lineed or poppy oil, and never slexalif. The object of suiting on the oil is to make the colors blend well with those pervicently laid on, while to substitute slexalif is practically laying on a cost of variable between the first and second paintings. (a) To paint the malross cross in silver you may either use the pore meal which course in shorts, or, if something less expensive is desired, the effect units color, which is sold in a powder not applied with the proper medium.

and applied with the proper medium.

Horse-It is an extremely had pian to start by going over the whole canvas with a grayth that, as you describe. Begin by laying in the sky. If you are after to finish the painting as you so adong, so that it is not necessary to bouch it up, so much the better. Few he giances have the requisite ability. The object of a second painting is to correct mistakes, in work up the detail, and to improve the effect of light and sharle. Aim to just in all these with perfect overestmen in the beginning, when there will be no reason, for going over them, and when the painting of the property arrives of the brush have an object and a meaning.



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#### CARE OF SICK CHILDREN

T is when the baby is sick

that the young mother feels most helpless and despairing, and longs earnestly for help and advice. I am often asked to recommend some book that gives directions for the treatment of sick children. I never do it, and I want to say here most emphatically that it is not safe seional person to attempt to an any medical book. The my diseases are much alike in my diseases are much alike in s, and it requires a practised i between them. It is somesthe doctor can do, with all decide on the proper course mother, depending upon which may not fit the case sparable harm. There are works which treat of the al and the personal care of other should have one of sich profess to give advice ments should be avoided, rough to require medicine axative, the doctor should rders implicitly followed. rders implicitly followed.

> who is far from a physiber for her comfort that ally requires medicine. it she can give without ure air, cleanliness and rders of children, par-se from some derange-act. The food is not unlity. It is not as-up by the blood for issues, and the child retful, throws up its and does not thrive. The first thing to

food. Add a table-each six of food; y using one-fourth with water. Vary y adding more or saful, try some of is found that does

> error of diet is ved by feverish-emperature does m as with grown temperature of e hundred and be compara-simple enema t syringe such is the sufest there is con-ld may have p of rhubarb e of magneat indigesti-When this

> > a pure at-to breathe, ly chilled a nursery crees, and seventy ted and eep the Tremely sed and ep. At ie win-CB COVmeter ordi-

mediate im-

strip 'n at uld A GOOD-NIGHT MELODY

SLEEP, my darling, while I sing, Free from care and sorrow; Nestled close in mother's arms, Waiting for to-morrow.

When the morning rises fair Early you will greet it, Six o'clock will see you up Quite prepared to meet it.

Now the busy play is done, Little feet are weary; White lids drooped o'er sunny eyes Hide their glances cheery.

May no harm come near my boy While I sleep beside him; To the tender Father's care Fearless I confide him.

\*EDUCATION AT HOME

IN TWO ARTICLES-PIEST PAPER

BY CAROLINE B. LE ROW



HE German Froebel was the great apostle of the kindergarten, a word which means literally a garden of children, where young buman beings are cared for as plants are cared for,

plants are cared for, that their growth may be symmetrical, and that the ripened fruits of character may appear in due time. He saw that the infant made constant use of its eyes; desired to use its legs and arms, and had a disposition to play; that with the first indication of intelligence it showed curiosity, and that its first connected words were in the form of questions. It is because his system of educations of the connected words were in the form of questions. of questions. It is because his system of edu-cation is based upon these facts of the child's natural unfolding that it has proved itself to be the best, and, indeed, the only proper train-

be the best, and, indeed, the only proper train-ing for young children.

The mother who prefers, or whom circum-stances compels to educate her child at home, should make a close study of kindengarten ideas and methods. These are embodied in Froebel's own books, "The Mother Play and Nursery Songs" and "The Education of Man," the former containing fifty engravings, notes to methors and music for some, well worth Nursery Songs" and "The Education of Man,"
the former containing fifty engravings, notes
to mothers, and music for songs, well worth
its price of two dollars; the latter costing a
dollar and a half. In addition should be read
"The Paradise of Childhood," by Edward
Niebe, the first illustrated guide to the kindergarten ever published in the English language,
and the only one covering the complete
ground. This can be had in paper covers at
one dollar and a half. In addition to this
should be read Penbody's "Guide to the Kindergarten," price one dollar and twenty cents,
and Hailmann's "Kindergarten Culture," to
be lad for seventy-five cents. There are many
other valuable books on this subject, but
these are the most essential.

Froebel regarded the whole world as the
school-room for the race, and the things of
the material universe as God's gifts to man,
Looking upon the child as the race in miniature, he selected a few objects which represented the great world of matter, and arranged
them in an order which should help the child's
growth at successive stages by giving him
are selicities to de "The is what is

them in an order which should help the child's growth at successive stages by giving him something definite to do. This is what is meant by kindergarten gifts and occupations. The first gift consists of six worsted balls, one of each of the six colors. Upon these the child can be made to use every muscular and intellectual faculty. The balls illustrate all movements; they spring, roll, jump and rest; suspended by strings, still more varieties of movement are obtained. The child's attention is first caught, then naturally follows observation. From this first gift he learns his first tion. From this first gift be learns his first lesson of form, color, size and substance, as well as of action and re-action, motion and

inertia.

The second gift is a wooden hall, cylinder and cube, the primary form of all objects. In this case the ball is hard and not colored. The faculty of observation is again called upon, and to this is now added that of comparison. The child will count the faces, lines, angles and points of the cube. His examination of the cylinder calls his attention to the difference between circumference and diameter, the properties of the circle, etc. The rolling motion of the wooden ball differs from that of the worsted one, and differs as it is rolled up or worsted one, and differs as it is rolled up or down an inclined plane. So does the child gain his first lesson in geometry and phil-

The third gift is a cube composed of eight smaller cubes, a practical instructor in arith-metic, as shown in adding, dividing, subtract-ing the little heap. Nearly one hundred different things can be built with these eight blocks—stems sents, windows, bridges, all blocks—steps, seats, windows, bridges, all kinds of crosses, etc. The gifts are ten in sumber, all arranged on this progressive plan, and handlest in the most orderly fashion. By their use the child acquires great skill of eye and hand in children.

and hand in addition to mental knowledge.

The kindergarten occupations are almost innumerable, but the materials are few and very simple. The articles in most common use are clay for modeling, wooden balls for stringing, colored papers cut into circles, squares and triangles for folding and posting.

squares and triangles for folding and pasting, or into strips for weaving; stiff paper perforated for embroidery; beads and wafers of various sizes and colors; sticks, hair-pins, pebbles, pieces of card-board, cork and wire.

It is one of the greatest possible mistakes to imagine that the gifts provide for mere play, or the occupations for mere tancy-work. Nothing could be farther from the true kindergarien might for kindergarien instruction is a perspirit, for kindergarten instruction is a pro-found philosophy, and should be so studied.

\*Tire Lances' Howe Jouwnat, will supply the books sentained in this scricle to any reader.



CAN any one belo me. I worder? I find so much belo from "Mothers' Curner," I am sure this is the place Thave a boy eight years old who shores so one can hardly sleep in the same room. Can anyone advise me what is best to do?

E.J.J.

Take the child to a physician. There may be some obstruction in the nose which prevents breathing with the mouth closed.

WILL some of the mothers tell me what to feed my fifteen months' old baby to obviate constipation? She has only been troubled since wearing, so cow's milk must be the cause of £; also, the best remedy for a cold which she takes at night, in spite of a warm room and long flamed night-dress.

Lots W. Lawers.

Give oatmeal gruel made with milk alternately with the other food, until the desired result is obtained.

Read the paragraph on children's colds in the February "Mother's Councik"

#### FLANNEL DRESSES

FLANNEL DRESSES

I WANT to tell the sheers how much benefit a little suggestion in the "Mother? Council," was to me. One overlang has November I was reading our favorite Journal, and found tills advice: "Fut flaunch dresses on your bables." I looked at my darling, four mostles old, whose chutby arms had quite entgrown the sheeves of every haby dress, and association must be done. Like that other stodier I felt I was not able to Iron the long dresses and skirtly, nor side to hire it done, and here was the problem solved. Before I slept that night I had a dress of portly gray (with tiny stripes of pink and blue) French flaunch—al seventy-dive cents a yard—cut out. I made it Gretchen maist, with skirt a little below feet, feather-stitched with blue embroidery sitk. Then I made adoesn pretty white blue, put on titlle black worden sitekings and nice little crechested time worsted shoes, and bably looked "too cute for anything." Afterward I made another dress of dark-blue flaunch with cardinal dots, feather-stitched with cardinal silk. Slaby wore these two dresses every day all winter, and was warm and combrabite. When I whited to dress her to go out. I either put a white dress in over, or put on another flauncel shirt and an extra skirt, and oil, wasn't I thank'd when I rothing day came around that the great basket of white slips and skirts a se missing. I hope some other mother will profit by my experience. CLIPPER.

#### AN ECONOMICAL WARDROBE

AN ECONOMICAL WARDROBE

Thave often read articles addressed to young mothers-to-be, giving a list of the must-haves for the small sovereign of the household, and an constrained to give my experience, because I am convinced that the remailest of these settemets is too large for the purse of her who must count every penny.

First, four bands of all-wood flannel, one-half yard leng and six inches wide.

For shirts my plan is to bey a gentleman's games shirt of the largest size and test quality. From this I make four tiny ones, cutting them square on the length of the front. These I fields with crecheting, adding several rows to the object at the neck and running in a ribbon to the with.

Two plexes of cofton disper made into towels one yard by one-half yard, and lave donen dispers made from old sheets, one donen being eighteen inches square, and one desen twelve inches.

Pettenate I make of one and one-half yards of flannel, using the width for the length. I finish the hem with feather establishing of silks or yarm.

For drosses I perfer Leastale cambric, though harved or flagured usuals in a equally pretty. I have not yard of tacking or cambridery, from which I make four yokes. One and one-half yards of Loneshale makes the skirt. I turn up the selvedge three inches for a hern, and finish with machine-sittebing, feather-sillching, or hem-sillching. Halfa down drosses are enough. Some of the dresses may be made sack-patition with the failness arranged in tooks or box philos down to the waist.

One best dross is enough, and this I make of nalascole, and use the width for the length, as in making the other dresses. A bem five hiches deep, with a row of fagure drosses. A bem five hiches deep, with a row of fagure drosses. A bem five hiches deep, with a row of fagure fine all dresses because they are not so quickly entirem.

Two kejitted blankets of white Germantown mool are very useful; make them about one yard leng by three-

shores for all dresses because may are not at quasi-ontigrown.

Two knitted blankets of white Germantown wool are very useful; make them about one yard long by three-quarters wide.

Three little wrappers of outing flannel ornamented with feather-stileding, and cloak and bonnet complete the wardrobs. A very pretty cloak is of fine flannel with nucled walst, flancy-stileded with silk.

The cost of these articles will vary in different local ites but I am quite sure will not be more than the following:

following:

3 yds, outling flammed for wrappers 8: 1254c.

4 yds, cutton and west flammed for two petitionats
and 4 bands 655c.

1 yds, Lousdale cambrie for 6 dresses 6:125c.

1 yds, tousdale cambrie for 6 dresses 6:125c.

2 yds, namescak for bosel dress (a like,
16 skedus Germantown wood)

15 yds, flor flammed for cloak @ 5c.

1 bonnet.

or course, one can easily do without the best dress, make a cheaper cloak and bounct and in that way save some money, while buty will be as evert and pretty as if clothed in fine linen and lace. I would have all rossus mothers remember that there is nothing pretiter for a bally's wardrobe than fine limid-sewing, and if one begins early there will be plenty of time for much of it in the months of waiting for her coronilion as a mother.

## A NEW BASSINETTE

A NEW BASSINETTE

PERHAP'S nothing fills a woman with more happiness and causes her hands to fly faster and on sweeter wings, then the perspendion of the wonderful wardrobe for the wonderful "little stranger" whose agrical shall crown her life with motherhood. There are not only the articles to cloubs the little visitor, but the "last with motherhood. There are not only the articles to cloubs the little visitor, but the "last with the "buby's chest," sofily lived and sweetly scented, in which are placed the complete outfit. There must also be something to lay the tile-hit of humanity in, where it may lie in state, to be admired by the many friends coming to behold the miraria, and offer due human been a favorite nest for the new birdling. Of course you have all seen these pretty devices, and it is appropriate the latter, and for the benefit of novelty-forting women, that I write to tell of a yet prettice and more useful farry enteriored by a proud young mother of my acquaintance. Purchase a small cheap below carriage—whicker is best; paint white, then make a limit of white china silk, or movies, nather, than the last of the sides of carriage—with the ritheaut sharp this to the sides of carriage—with the ritheaut sharp this to the sides of carriage—with the ritheaut sharp this to the sides of carriage—with the ritheaut and draw with ribbons.

This cover-me can be drawn from more to room, to a particularly sing all the corner in wheter, and to some coil, refreshing spot in segment. Thus the networky for carriage about, which is so trying to the installer's lack and enterwing to the child, is avolved.

conf. refreshing specification, which is sorrying to the motion carrying buly about, which is sorrying to the motion back and exervating to the child, is avoided. Occount La Coroni.

A PERTINENT QUESTION T ITTLE Macries was taken in ser a favorite horse L1 short. After watering the strange operation with deep interest in second of a casion for it, he said: "Papa, is Nelson having his rubbers put on?"

## PROPER FOOD FOR INFANTS

How Can the Little Ones be Happy, Healthy and Hearty?

Dame Nature provides the best food for babies, but there are often cases where it is impossible to feed the child naturally or where such feeding, because of some unhealthy condition, is absolutely dangerous.

Then there is need of a substitute that contains the constituents of human milk. Such a substitute is lactated food, and how well it does its duty is best shown by the picture



This little girl is the child of Mr. and Mrs G. W. Raymond, of East Harpewell, Maine. The mother wrote: "Every one said our baby would never live to be three months old. But we used lactated food for her, and she is now sixteen months old and perfectly healthy. Our heartfelt thanks go out to the discoverer of this food, for it saved our baby."

There is no secret about lactated food, and even the most cautious physicians, like Dr.

There is no secret about lactated food, and even the most cautious physicians, like Dr. Agnew and Dr. Guernsey, advice its use.

Sugar of milk is the basis of mother's milk; it is the basis of lactated food. With it is combined the strengthening and health-giving parts of wheat, oats and barley, together with the necessary bone-forming elements. Every precaution is taken to insure its purity and perfection, and the result is a nourishing food that makes the little ones haven, healthy and that makes the little ones happy, healthy and

that makes the little ones happy, healthy and hearty.

Lactated food is not a medicine, yet by regu-lating the digestion and supplying the natural elements for proper growth, it prevents and overcomes colic, poor sleep and the other troubles that afflict infants.

Physicians everywhere prescribe it, and thousands of mothers recommend it from having seen, in their own families, its wonder-ful nourishing qualities.

Twenty-five cents will buy enough of it at any good drug store to make ten pints of the food that will piense and nourish and strengthen the infant. It is a safe, simple, invaluable food for infants, and they like it, thrive upon it and grow healthy and strong.

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WILL NOT COLLAPSE.

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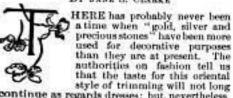
#### EDITED AND CONDUCTED BY MARY F. KNAPP

This Department will alternate each month with "Knitting and Crocheting," so that both of these branches of woman's handiwork may be distinctly and more fully treated.

Both Departments are under the editorship of MISS KNAPP, to whom all letters should be sent, addressed to 20 Linden Street, South Boston, Mass.

#### ABOUT JEWEL EMBROIDERY

BY JANE S. CLARKE



continue as regards dresses; but, nevertheless, a great variety of beads is used for enriching both dinner and evening dresses, and the white satin waistooats, with the coral embroidery, are very beautiful and most effective.



There is, however, little doubt that whatever may be the future of jewelled dress trimmings, this kind of ornamentation is becoming
more and more popular for every kind of
knick-knack, as the jewels give a very bright
and sparkling effect if they are judiciously
used upon a background of satin, velvet,
brocade, plush or silk; and it can be used for
wall pockets, tea cosies, suchets of all sorts,
night-dress cases, etc. It is always desirable to
have a good and durable foundation for this
kind of work, because it is practically almost
indestructible. The mistake which most beginners make is that of having too many
jewels and too many colors. The effect is
much better when only two, or at most three,
kinds of stones are used, sparingly, upon the
same piece of embroidery. same piece of embroidery.

These jewels are made in a great variety of

These jewels are made in a great variety of colors, and are in shape round, oval, square and six-sided, and are foiled at the back, which adds greatly to their brilliancy and durability. The jewels are generally used unset; but some are mounted in a gilt claw setting, pierced with four holes, so that they can easily be sewed down to foundation. The unset gems have only two holes pierced in them, and very often these holes are so small that a very fine needle cannot pass through them; and as the least force may split the jewel it is safe to pass the slik through them, and then thread the needle and fasten the jewel to the velvet.

In the pattern of the handkerchief case which we give our readers this month, the



foundation is of a bronze green satin, and the foundation is of a bronze green satin, and the stones used are oval, of a pale green color for the leaves, the berries being formed of white uncut round ones. Two patterns are given; the small one shows the effect of a small spray of mistletoe worked in each of the points, and the larger one will be more suitable for working when only one spray is required.

The stitches which hold these gens in their places should be of silk, almost matching the stones in color, so that they are nearly in-

visible; but many ladies prefer using the gold colored horsetail silk, which is extremely fine and strong, and the same silk is used to fasten down the single gold thread which outlines these leaves, and the double line of gold thread which forms the stem. The large spray looks very well worked in satin stitch and edged with either gold thread or gold-colored silk.

silk.

The case itself should be lined with either old-gold or pale blue silk, the edges being finished off with gold cord. A layer of wadding should be placed between the satin and the lining, and on this should be put a sprinkling of sachet powder. This will give a pleasant perfume to the handkerchief placed in the sachet. The foundation should be marked out before beginning to work the nattern, and out before beginning to work the pattern, and it should be traced like the diagram.

#### INFANT'S CARRIAGE BLANKET

ONE yard of white eider-down flannel one yard wide; paint a spray of wild roses a little at the right of center, drooping toward the center of blanket, having the stems of the spray about three or four inches from the top. Place a cluster of three buds at the left, and a single bud below, at the right, hav-ing the effect of dropping from the spray; turn the edge in all round on the wrong side and baste it down. Line it with china silk, blind-stitch or fell it on to the wool. Finish with a white silk cord; or, if you prefer, knot pink and green worsted fringe corresponding to the colors in the spray. to the colors in the spray.

#### A PIANO LAMP SHADE

By Mrs. W. C. Woon

HOLD a yard and a half of wide china silk twice, cut to make three pieces exactly alike. Sew two pieces together, and turn a bem two and a half inches deep for the top; overcast the bottom. Run a shirr next the bem, another two inches below, and one one inch below that. Place on the shade frame, and draw the top shirr string to fit the frame, allowing the wide hem to arrange itself into a graceful puff; draw the other shirrs to fit the frame. Now take the other piece of silk and a graceful puff; draw the other shirrs to fit the frame. Now take the other piece of silk and cut into exactly three parts for the ruffle. This allows a whole breadth extra to full. Sew the three pieces together and "pink" both edges. Shirr about one inch from the top, and sew to the bottom of the shade. A handsome spray of flowers, and a lace ruffle over the silk one, adds to its beauty, but it is very handsome without these.

very handsome without these.

If the frame is not large enough, a small wire may be looped around it very easily, making any size desired.

## BABY QUILT OF CHEESECLOTH

DOUBLE two yards of cheesecloth, basting D a layer of wool between. Turn in the edges, and run them together with fine stitches. Tack in squares or diamonds with any color of worsted, as in a comfortable, and buttonhole-stitch the edges all round with sephyr of a contrasting shade. Use white, pink, or pale blue cheesecloth.

## PUMPKIN PINCUSHION.

BY M. J. SAFFORD.

THE materials needed are a piece of bright yellow surah, satin or any bit of plain silk stuff, a spool of button-hole twist the same color, a few scraps of dark green silk, a little wadding (wool is preferable) and a piece of thin white cambric. Commence by making the wadding and cambric into a cushion seven-teen and one-balf inches roundand seven and one-half inches deep, and flatten it somewhat on the top and bottom like a pumpkin. Gather the yellow material—wool will answer if silk cannot be had—at the top and bottom, and slip it over the cushion, drawing it closely together in the center and sewing firmly to the cushion undergoth. Not factor a modelleful cushion underneath. Next fasten a needleful of the twist at the top of the cushion, draw it down to the bottom tightly enough to indent the silk and fasten at the bottom. Repeat this eight times, keeping the threads at an equal distance apart in the center of the cush-ion than dividing it in the center of the cushion, thus dividing it into sections of the same size. Then cut from pasteboard a circular piece two inches in diameter, cover it with dark green silk and sew it on the bottom, to conceal the gathering of the silk. Cut from the same green silk a piece three inches long and two wide, and stitch lengthwise four tucks one-eighth of an inch wide, to be left outside. Stuff the case thus made with wadding and bem the bottom nently down upon the yellow silk top of the cushion.

#### USES OF HUCKABUCK

BY M. A. WILLIAMSON



OR all articles on huckaback the design should be rather conven-tional, large floral and scroll pattional, large floral and scroll patterns for counterpanes and tablecloths, geometrical forms with
double outlines, the pattern running in and out all over the surface, so the background can be
darned in different stitches, the figure or
design left plain buckabuck, and the outline
worked in stem or heavy buttouhole stitch in
white (silk or linen); or, if desired, in the
darkest shade of

Supplementation of the the color used, for all the work on this material is prettiest in shades of one color. A double outline can define the pattern, one a dark shade (darker than any used in the darning) and within it another

Summentalitations

of white.

A set of doilies, like the illustration, should be fringed, the pattern worked in white outline silk, in stem stitch. The darning: It is surprising the variety of different stitches one can use in the two lightest shades of any color the lighter. two lightest shades of any color, the lighter for the background inside the geometrical figure, the second shade for that outside, and a line of stem stitch-

ing, with the second ahade just above the hemstitching fringe. All colors can be used upon this set, pinks, lavenders, greens, all the dozen in different tints, or at pleasure, two or three of a color, or the whole set may

the whole set may be made in yellows, some very pale, some medium, and others quite dark, for all shades of yellow are good on this material. A variety is very much appreciated.

These same suggestions can be used on the table-centers and for sideboard covers: for the latter a row of squares arranged like tile along the front, just back of an inch-wide hem. Each square can be filled in with a different color, and the out-line worked in yel-



line worked in yel-low, if preferred. The center-piece can be a combina-tion of the geome-trical figures with-

through and sround them, with plain material left in the middle.

Handkershief Handkerchief cases, also of the fine quality. A strip 8 x 30, with small circles, little figures, be scattered over the surface, which is darmed (not too closely) with pink or blue on white, or lavender upon eern, and should be made up with the same colored linings.

There is a course double weave that is very suitable for counterpanes, table-cloths and toilet covers. Large petal-ed flowers should be worked in rope

silk, or white linen floss, in long and short buttonhole stitch, and darned with the same heavy silk.

Cushion covers that slip over, made like the dolly illustrations, are worked in heavy outline silks, or if for every-day use, linen doss, and red and blue marking cotton for the background will answer, and look very well. A set of ècru linen



shades for a very sunny window was made some years ago, and are still in use. A deep border of the heavy huck was used, worked in white, and the darning of twine the color of the curtain; the effect was good, like an antique lace.

Over towels, with deep borders at the ends, are very nice for presents for brides; and for the babies there are cab and crib covers, with white silk descine or the baby pink and blue for descine

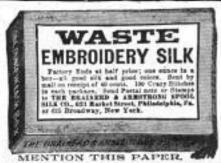
And for the mother's lap is the little pad, a square of the goods fringed around, with five-leaved roses scatter-

ed over, and the words in yellow silk, "Ring around a rosy, sit upon a posy," the back-ground of baby colors darned under the letters, but the roses showing the material, which be-enuse it is of linen s so suitable for all



the above purposes.

For all kinds of house-furnishing, bucksbuck is an exceedingly desirable material; but a very fine quality must be used for the dollies, center-pieces and side-board covers. For the counterpanes and bed-room decorations the double weave is the more suitable.



Agents wanted in every large place. Ladies can make from \$10.00 to \$0.00 a week. Address the BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG SPOOL SILK CO., 6st Market Scroet, Philadelphia, Pa.

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# ON HOME DRESS MAKING

MISS HOOPER invites, and will cheerfully answer any questions concerning home dressmaking which may be sent to her by the JOURNAL sisters. While she will answer by mail, if stamp is inclosed, she greatly prefers to be allowed to reply through the JOURNAL, in order that her answers may be generally helpful. Address all letters to Miss Emma M. Hoopen, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

## PRACTICAL DRESSMAKING



IE serious details necessary in successful dressmaking rob the subject
of any levity; for it is
undoubtedly hard work
at the present time to
turn out a well-fitting,
stylish gown. The inside finishings are important items and it is
nty touch that makes the French
eautiful inside and out. Nothing is
for a lining with a Parisian modiste
ork too much to put upon the inev make a customer pay well for all sary in successful dress-

ey make a customer pay well for all indiwork; but when a woman orders om Paris prudence is usually thrown

#### FINISHING A BODICE

the shoulder-seams open, or both es forward; I prefer the latter. The darts and under-arm seams open, side-form seam should be turned as firmly, with a bit of crinoline te iron and hodice, using a moder-iron. Press the seams of a velvet ice by running the seams over the of the iron, after standing it erect, of the iron, after standing it erect, sing will leave marks on the outer Before pressing, overcast the seam colored silk, or bind them with the inding sold for this purpose. In snip each seam twice at the waistent any drawing. Cut the sleeve he same manner, and press these loping the seam edges before bindwasting them is a French fancy, as half an inch wide, except the dunder-arm seams, which should riths of an inch wide. Cut the ly, or the exquisitely neat effect attained. Set the belt half an the bottom of the waist-line, and to the center-back, side form and ans. The belt should be a fourth maller than the waist-line of the maller than the waist-line of the hus keep it in place, and remove

## BONEING A BODICE

VER stays you select, have them ow. With the best of whalebone rty cents for a yard length, and it, it can hardly be universally ere are too many good patented market to name any. If the market to name any. If the dy covered they are cut-stitched with colored silk twist. If un-the double or single casing on a statisching it along the edges, nes to run to the edge of a bodice, roject beyond it, fastening each top and bottom firmly in its a halebone in warm water before rot, it in the casing warm, so put it in the casing warm, so s and hardens it will be shaped s and hardens it will be shaped. If the garment is a princess ones run down about as low as que. If you are particular as to gown, bone every seam. French bone between the under-arm ram, and the side form and gore become quite common to bone in the edge to a height just betpart of the bust, which certhe smooth fit, but renders the ooking of a bodice a trial. If a sing lit fasten your buttons rook, and thus save your nails

## L FURTHER DETAILS

lower edge of a bodice with the cross-barred, cut on the inch and a half wide, which inch and a half wide, which erlining between the material ient. It is neater and pleas-ich if wrists and collars are isilk. A thick facing is an every way. In blind-stitch-be sure that it does not catch al, but remains a blind to the reast the raw edges without the top of the sleeve and the ngh the rest of the seams are lining, casing and belt, overtitching of pink, red or yellow iskes a pretty inside to any g to be of silk, silenia, French called percaline, or linea, mas entirely with silk. There is of the JORNAL containing detalls regarding the first f dressmaking. In these the implements necessary for the treated of, as well as how to make a given, telling of the etc. A satire waist lining is very tightly made does not e than the other materials. up crosswise of the goods

## AN OUTFIT FOR SPRING



EVERAL correspondents have asked for a guide for their spring shopping, which they require early in the senson. In preparing for a new sen-son's wear, three things are to be considered; the amount of money in the purse; what is already on hand, and the size of the town where the time is to be seent, as a dressy.

time is to be spent, as a dressy, fashionable city of fifty thousand inhabitants makes larger demands upon the wardrobe than a quiet town of fivethousand. If the unlucky owner of a small purse, never buy loud colors or designs in dress materials, or the latest novcities, as when their day is past they are not "joys forever" to serve a second time when remodeled. Try to have becoming clothes, neatly made and well-fitted, to atone for the lack of variety, and take good care of them, in the way of brushing and mending, when either are necessary.

#### THE NECESSARY GOWNS

A GENERAL shopping, walking and traveling gown, a nice dress for church and visiting wear, a pretty evening toilette, though not for full dress, and a neat home afternoon gown seem positively necessary for a woman's comfort who goes into ordinary society, and lives in a town of about ten thousand inhabitants. In buying dresses in the spring keep the summer in view, and buy goods that are not too heavy for that time as well. We will imagine that our inquirer has one hundred not too heavy for that time as well. We will imagine that our inquirer has one hundred dollars to spend on her clothes, exclusive of any dressmaker's bills, which may be large or small, according to the spender's own proficiency. If there are any gowns on hand that will pay for re-making, use them, of course. But of this fact I cannot judge, every wardrobe being in a different condition, but I am supposing that this young woman is in the condirobe being in a different condition, but I am supposing that this young woman is in the condition of Flora M'Flimsy, with literally "nothing to wear." For the generally useful gown have a navy-blue serge at seventy-five cents to one dollar, and make it with a basque and a blazer. Worn together, it forms an entire suit; and when the summer days come the skirt and refer may be worn with a blouse of nainsook, percale or China silk, and prove the most useful gown on record. It does not require any trimming but stitched edges and bone buttons, and will require nine yards for a "bell" skirt, having a tiny ruffle, coat basque and stylishly long blazer jacket tied with a cord at the front. This will cost twelve dollars, made of the dollar goods, and should be worn with gray or tan Biarritz gloves, and a soft felt walking hat, these costing two and a half dollars more.

CONTINUING THE OUTFIT

## CONTINUING THE OUTFIT

THE visiting gown may be of brown, deep tan, grayish-blue or gray cording, or Henrietta, a plain surface being better for a stand-by. This may have a vest of bengaline, and a trimming of gimp, making it with a "bell" skirt, pointed or coat basque, or as a princess, with a draped, diagonally-opening, front. Including linings, this will cost eleven dollars with material at one dollar. For the evening dress have a crépon at one dollar, in pearl, blue, pink or yellow; pink with a black velvet girdle bodico and a little jet looks well; also, yellow, with a Wattenn bow of No. 22 satin ribbon, which comes from the back of the waist, crosses in front, and is then carried back to between the shoulders, nearly to the neck, where it ties in ends and loogs that fall to the edge of the skirt, using from seven to nine varis of ribbon, according to that fall to the edge of the skirt, using from seven to nine varis of ribbon, according to the figure. With such a bow, a round waist, V neck, chiffon ruffles on neck and wrists, and a "bell" demi-train, hav-ing a ruffle of the goods, fourteen dollars. More must come from the fund, including cream sucide gloves to wear with the dress. With the best gown wear gray or tan sucide or glace gloves, and a black straw hat trimmed with lace and flowers may be worn until fall by renewing the flowers. For midsummer have a white or blue sailor to wear with the blue serge. This takes another nine dollars, and we must add shoes, ties, probably six pair of hose, some dainty lingerie, etc., using grob-ably ten dollars more. For the home after-toon gown, which would be a tea-gown if the wearer is a matron, have a bright rolor, cardi-nal, blue, or tan, and trim with a little velvet. This can be made in rather a picturesque style with a round waist, large sleeves, "bell" or slightly gathered skirt and collar, deep cuffs and corseler of relvet, costing about cuffs and corselet of veives, costing about eight dollars, with goods at seventy-five cents. A long cape wrap, made at home, will cost eight dollars. We have now bought to the value of seventy-four dollars, and with the remainder may have china slik at seventy-five cents, a white dimity and a next Sea

## \*DRESSMAKERS CORNER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any possible question on Home-Dressmaking sent me by my readers. EMMA M. HOOPER

I must ask my correspondents to write me just how a most ask my correspondence to write me just how their pieces are cut up when they wish information re-garding the remodeling of a gown; and also to state the occasions for which a certain costume is wished, when asking how to make it. Another point is in regard to an outfit of any kind, which can be more plainly written of if the writer will tell me how much she wishes to apendupon it. One more important item is—to be brief, yet give necessary detail in an explicit manner.

Mas. M. F., Chicano, Ill.-Please rend answer to "M. C.," as your letter had the same fate.

Mas. Howako E.—Read about new gowns for the spring in this issue; also of boneing busques.

Chuntung—Read answer to "Jane P." Double-fixed antin ribbon is benetiful, but nearly double the expense of the single-faxed.

Laura F.—Tun, gray and grayish-green grounds are now preferred for ingrain carpets. Use oak furniture for your yellow bed-room.

CLARA G.—Taffeta at \$1.00 makes a good black silk petitocal. Trim with hemmed ruffles, unless you wish the trouble of repinking edges.

EARLY SKWING—Make up your cotton dresses first, then spring woolen gowns and finally the China silk and lare dresses. Read answer to "Young Girl." MIS. WALTER K.—Such a well-grown boy of five years should certainly be in knee trousers, with the cul-away jacket and bloose walst that he used to wear with klit skirts.

MENNIE O.—Tallor-made suits for the spring will be a small, indistinct stripes, plain and diagonal, motified ad clouded goods. Have lvory buttons rimmed with ull slives.

"Synthe Gree"—A white nainsook, embroidered floencing, two ginghams, a mousestaine de Lade and an organdy will do for the wash dresses, though the two latter will not wash according to the manner of making nowadays.

Mss. POSTER K.—I do not advise buying bargains in dress groots to lay away unless you can at once place then into use; otherwise they causily take all of your spars shopping money, grow threscene and disappoint you when examined.

M. C., Enperos, Taxes.—A personal letter sent you on December 18th has been returned as "unclaimed," so when disappointed in your asswer not "reaching you quickly" remember where the fault lies, as the address was exactly as you gave it.

JANE P.—Velvet is universally becoming, and brover out of style entirely. Remodel your pointed V neck erresing bedies by cutting it into a round walst, with thiffin fritle on neck and timy puffed sieeves. Then bey eight yards of sain ribben, No. 22 and make it is to a Walkens bow, which is described in "An Outfit for Spring" on this page.

Yours of the page.

Yours of Grat.—Moiré ribbons and striped moiré silks are exclusively stylish just now, with the prospect of being very popular this season. Sea Island ginghams are very wide, retail at about twenty cents, and can be triumed with ince of embreidery and ribbon bows, especially the latter. There are first pinks now in reliable cotion goods.

HARRISET C. R.—"An Outfit for Spring" in this base will neeled you. Probably this answer will be too late. Posither bossese from \$1.50 to \$0, as you have a wide margin for this article. If you make your own gowns I think \$6 will cover the cost of the articles if of a med-ham price, though you could find them from \$0 to \$0, even among the medium prices.

Long Stan—It is rather amusing to find many letters in my mail containing locks of hair. In the first place they do not determine what colors will be most becom-ing, as the eyes and complexion misst also be consid-ered. A paints skin, blue eyes and red hair cannot weak what a rowy complexion, harel eyes and red hair will find charming, yet both girts have red bair.

OLIVETTE—Avoid plak, crange, brick red and purple.
Gray, navy bite and brows will prove becoming. Your hair is clearly authorn, which as often accompanies hand eyes. The present style of "bell" skiri will add to your height, with it wear a pointed basque with a very long, coat-tail back. The coat basques with a very long, coat-tail back. The coat basques will shorten from will find the being slim, the full or duritees basque from will be stylish.

Mrs. M.—White crition goeds trimmed with edging would certainly be suitable for you. Bellable Scotch and Sea Island ginghams do not fade. White dimity, nainscok, or douncing, with edging and ribbon bell. The other dress have of light being cheviot, or serge, with "beil" skirt, pointed, contrail basque, high sherves, ruffle on skirt, sik voel and cuffs in bluish gray, ten, golden brown, or clear gray shades.

golden brown, or clear gray stances.

Courracy Gant.—If your allk is not too much worn I should remodel it with brocade, as brown is not a pretty color to use as a liming to a black lace dress, and brown betts or gauses are rare to find and expensive when famil. If you use a brown not have the lining of this silk as a "belt" sidt with a blac-gathered raffle on the edge. Let the not hang easily over the silk, but not full, except at the back. Full sleaves, pointed basque, with the set full on the front. Raffle of net on basque to give a roat effect, a glimp of brown and gold on wrists, cullar and printed edge of basque. Six yards and a half of net and three yards of the glimp.

of net and three yards of the gimp.

BLACK EVEN—You must dress in unison with the class whether they select China sitk, wool crépon, China crèpe or nainsoix. The first three would be trimmed with chifton rufflesand penri or sitk giang and the latter with satin ribbon bows and the finest of britation Valenciennes lacs. The skirts would touch in the back for three loches, have a ruffle on the edge and be of a medified "beil" shape. Full sleeves, round waists cut with a gettinge or slight V and a Wattewn bow which is described in "An Outilt for Spering" in this number. Which is described in 2.0 on the class of t from fifty to severally-five cents. The entire cost will depend entirely upon which material you select. Hy all means have white.

all means have white.

MINNIE LUTE—You can evidently wear any color and dark reds. In fact, the thame or brick reds are not becoming to anyone. You are "plans" but not seconing to anyone. You are "plans" but not retout in figure from your description, and there is a great difference between the two states. Thank you fee your kind appreciation. Your letter was too late for the lease mentioned. As your white dress is not soiled why not wern it this season as white and then have it dyed next season for a pretty hoise-gown? Make it over new with a low neck, full slevers, long or either letter, "bell" skirt, with a tiny ruffle of the material, and a round water. Have a ruffle of chiffon all around the low neck and use the stik yoke above it. Went your sush in Japanese siyle! one end from the left shoulder, crossing the front diagonally, passing around the right safe of the waist and the last. Trim the wrise also with chiffin, which has an embroidered edge and be faur inches wide, for thirty-diversities a yard. New it on fall and fieldy.

on full and floff).

Lowerth Vour letter has been a long time unansword, but he length was simply appalling to a beey woman. You should be that time wear dresses well down to your scale, about two inches from the floor. No. I knot an impubility large above flor your size. Servention is will a mineral age, though many are no auxiliar to be young leafers at that time. Young girls of servention wear their half in a flatogan braid, a long shulles braid named up and their at the neets with a bow of ribbon, or in a loose, lew knot having a bailpin for the older half in a flatogan braid, a long shulle in the leafest and set a good example in patients and manners to the younger one, yet I do not believe in expecting for much of the eldest in a family. To be greatle and quiet is not believe to expecting for much of the eldest in a family. To be greatle and quiet is not believe the delicate uses to obvious a young girl, and as a general rais I think her mostley the best consell through her stributed. Thesigh sense of her rules may seen strict now, some day you will see that they were all for the best.

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## SOME FASHIONABLE VISITING TOILETTES

By Isabel A. Mallon



HE old idea that one could drop in and see a friend anyhow and at any hour has—praise be to Madam Etiquette—been lost in that stream where all bad ideas should be. To-day, when one goes to see a friend, one bonors one's self and her

by dressing to suit the oc-From the wife of the millionaire to easion. the gentlewoman who keeps her own apart-ment in order and yet remains a lady, who has not known of the horror of having a friend drop in? Nowadays all that has been changed, and every woman who has a circle of friends, no matter how small, has her "at home" day, and on that day, and that day alone, un-less it should be by special invitation, are her friends expected to call. This is a relief specially comprehensible to a housekeeper; for it gives her time not only to see that her own-household is in order, but that she herself is prepared to see her friends mentally and ma-

recally.

A few women maintain that they like their friends to drop in at any time, but these are usually the women who have no cares, and, I am too often afraid, wish, instead of the general conversation, that there should be a discussion of their accountances and of their eral conversation, that there should be a dis-cussion of their acquaintances and of their affairs, a something that really good society frowns upon. It is the women who make the visiting day one of proper formality who ex-pect their guests to observe the same dignity who will reform the world in one way, that is, they will kill scandal and scandal-mongers. To visit these women it would seem proper that a proper gown be assumed.

#### SOME OF THE MATERIALS

WORTH has, it is probable, done more to extinguish the severe tailor gown as a visiting custome than any other person in the world. He has always despised them, called them "stable clothes," and insisted that the only place for them was in the street, when traveling, when driving one's self, or when taking long walks in the country. All his protestations against them went for nothing, but at last he carried the war into Africa by



THE RUSSIAN COSTUME (Illus, No. 1)

taking the fine cloths themselves and making taking the fine cloths themselves and making them elaborate with rich trimmings. He has favored supphire, navy and steel-blue; seal and golden-brown; emerald and very dark green; black, bright scarlet, beliotrope and mode in the cloths, and has found no material too rich to combine with them. And so he has triumphed. And the cloth costume of to-day, intended for visiting, is a marvel of elab-cration, having no mechine stitching upon it oration, having no machine stitching upon it except that used for the seams of the skirt and the seams of the bodice. Velvet is very gen-erally used with cloth, but all-velvet gowns are also seen. Heavy silks or broundes are united with cloths, and velvet ribbon, for, passementeric of all kinds, and very coarse lace are used as decorations. The materials are carefully blended, and the trimmings so skillfully applied that nothing seems incongruous. A garniture out of place, not in accord with the material is, as all good dressmakers know, less to be desired than none at all.

### SOME OF THE DESIGNS

In almost every instance, the visiting toilette has the Louis Quinze coat or the Russian blouse for the bodice. The skirt has a very slight train and almost invariably a foot trimming outlines it. For a slender figure, nothing is prettier than a Russian blouse, which is shown in Illustration No. I.

which is shown in Illustration No. 1.

The toilette illustrated is of light mode cloth with a perfectly smooth surface. The skirt is the usual bell-shape with a slight train in the back. The bordering which outlines it is in emerald green cloth overlaid with gold passementarie, a design below cloth overlaid with gold pas-sementeric, a design being chosen which permits the bright color to show through. The blouse as it is called, though it is in reality a cont basque, has a yoke of the green cloth overlaid.

eloth overlaid
with gold, and is
drawn in soft
folds to fit the
figure, while the
skirt, which
reaches almost to the knees,

reaches almost to the knees, is full, and confined by a fancy belt of gold clasped in front by two buckles elaborately set with imitation emeralds. The edge of the basque skirt is finished like the edge of the skirt, with a band of green overlaid with gold. The collur is a high straight one, with the gold over it; the sleeves are full ones of the mode cloth, drawn into very deep cuffs of the green with gold decorations that flare just at the wrist. The bounct is a very small one of gold not, with the usual three plumes of green tied on at the back, and a gold erescent decorating the front; the ties are of green upder ribbes. This can

crescent decorating the front; the ties are of green velvet ribbon. This contume, which is made by its gold decoration to look very rich, can be developed in a much simpler fashiom if one desires it. Black passementerie, either silk or wool, may be used in place of gold; that is, when the material itself is black, and if one wished a different color, the gown could be developed with no trimming, except that required on the belt, on the cuffs and on the yoke.

## A SYMPHONY IN HELIOTROPE

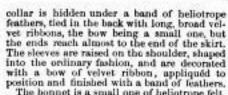
WOMEN who find the various shades of WOMEN who find the various shades of beliotrope becoming to them, are, for the time, casting all other colors aside for it, and having their tea-gowns, their street dresses, their evening dresses and their visiting costumes made of the shade which is so dainty, and which is also so very trying. A typical beliotrope cloth is most simply but prettily made, and intended for visiting. No other color but this one is seen on the toilette, except where a touch of some other shade is required on the bonnet. It is one of the few gowns not made with a cont basque, and so its wearer can, during the cold months, assume a handsome fur wrap, or, when the season grows

wearer can, during the cold months, assume a handsome fur wrap, or, when the season grows warm enough, go abroad in her figure.

Illustration No. 2 shows just what the gown is. The skirt is very smooth-litting and barely touches the ground in the back, so that it is quite possible to walk in it. The lower edge is finished with a two-inch band of veivet, exactly the shade of

exactly the shade of the cloth, and starting from under it at regular intervals are strips of ribbon vel-vet that form the skirt decorations; the center one reaches almost to the knees, the ones on each side of it are much higher, while the ones beyond them come far up on the hip. The velvet is drawn up and tied in a flat bow with ends, and all of it so securely fastened down that it looks much bigher, while like a decoration brocaded on the brocaded on the skirt, or a passemen-teric applied to it. The bodice is a close-fitting, sharply-pointed one, arching over the hips and laced in the back. It is outlined with vel-vet like the bottom vet like the bottom of the skirt, and has, starting from the throat, ribbon dec-orations like those described on the skirt; although, of course, a narrower ribbon is used for

this purpose. A high



The bonnet is a small one of heliotrope felt, with a bunch of feathers at the back; there with a bunch of feathers at the back; there are high velvet bows in front, and black velvet ties that cross under the chin and then over the back in the received fashion, so that it seems as if two sets of strings were worn. The gloves are of lavender undressed kid. In brown cloth such a gown would look well trimmed with green velvet, blue could be ornamented with black searlet with

with black, scarlet with black, olive with golden-brown; and mode with navy-sapphire or emerald.

#### A VERY DRESSY COAT

VERY many of us have pretty black skirts, either of cloth or silk, properly cut and made, and which, by the addition of a dressy coat, form suitable visiting costumes. Such a one is shown in Dicstration No. 3. The cont itself is of moss-green uncut velvet, is quite long and closely fitted to the figure in the back. The skirt extends well around over the hips and seems to be buttoned by a single large gold button onto the waistcoat of white cloth that forms the entire front. This waistcoat front. This waistcoat, which is really the front of the bodice, as it extends from the shoulders down, is not quite as long as the coat. Its lower edges, and those defining the opening in front, are outlined with a narrow braiding of gilt. The collar is high and tinished with the same decoration. isned with the same decon-tion; from under it comes a gathered fall of coarse frish lace, caught here and there to form a cravat. The sleeves are of the velvet, quite full, but shaping into Quite full, but shaping into
the arms and baving broad
flaring cuffs of the white
cloth, braided with the gold
as their finish. The hat
worn with this coat is a
"Beef-eater" one of velvet
like the coat; on one side
is a bunch of cream-white feathers, while one
long full green feather falls down on the hear.
As it is a picture hat, it is posed on the head to
show the hair, and in the manner that is most
becoming. Of course, this coat would be worn

becoming. Of course, this coat would be worn by a rather young matron, or unmarried girl, but developed in somewhat darker colors and having with it a bounct instead of a hat, it is suitable for a woman of any age.

A HELIOTROPE CLOTH DRESS

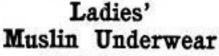
A VERY DRESSY COAT (Illus, No. 3)

## THE ECONOMY OF THE VISITING TOILETTE

THAT there is economy in a visiting tol-lette cannot be doubted. Like the house-A lette cannot be doubfed. Like the house-dress it has its place, and not being used for any other purpose it retains its freshness and beauty longer than it would if it were a general wear frock. Of course, it is suited for open or concert wear, but I would not advise its being worn where one has to sit down all the time, as it is apt to lose its shape after three hours' crushing in the ordinary seat in any place of amusement. By care and thought, very rich costumes may be arranged without a great expense, and the woman who early in the season carefully selects her fabrics and gives her dressmaker time enough

maker time enough to develop them, will find that she has saved money, and that she possesses a gown appropriate for all daytime func-tions. And there is a deal of satisfaction in knowing that so in knowing that, so that when the cards come for the wed-ding the "at home," or afternoon tea, one is certain that one possesses an entire costume, and this is a consolation almost passing those given by the consolations intimate friends. To be ready at any moment for any call that soriety may make upon her does mean so much to a woman. It lifts off her mind that awful thought: "Whatam I going to wear?" and gives instantly a sense of supreme a sense of supreme gladness that gown and wrap, bonnet and gloves are at hand, waiting to be assumed. There is no care until the is no care until the very day of the ten, of the reception, or whatever the func-tion may be has come, and then the only care is to as-sume one's belong-ings properly and to be as hunny as tossibe as happy as possi-ble.

maker time enough



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## THE SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

By Isabel A. Mallon

MRS. MALLON will be glad to answer any question about woman's wear which may be sent to her by JOURNAL readers. She asks, however, that she be permitted to answer through this Department in the JOURNAL; though, if stamps are inclosed, she will reply by mail. Address all letters to MRS. MALLON, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



HE dainty little butterfly that we are used to associating with Psyche is now rampant on all the pretty belongings of mademoiselle's costume. He is wrought out in a very small design on the black lace veil that is drawn in close folds

about her face; he stands with wings upright in the corner of her dainty handkerchief; he in the corner of her dainty handkerchief; he is seen in coarse white lace on the cape that is about her shoulders, and he fastens, when made of bright gold and set with diamonds, either the collar at her throat, or the coll of her hair. In white, or black lace, with his wings wired so that they stand up, he is noted perched in front of the little breakfast caps that matrons affect. Everywhere the gay and festive little chap seems to be welcome; and as he is always made of material to suit his background, he is not inappropriate. Certainly the butterfly, as an adjunct to a pretty woman's toilette, is in much better taste than the serpeuts, toads, or other horrid "beasties" that she has favored in the past.

HAT that is just now very popular in England, and which will undoubtedly a here, is of fine black straw with a somewhat low, square crown and a rolling brim, that is, a brim after the fashion of the English walking hat. The only trimming is a broad band of white satin ribbon quite the bright of the crown; it is drawn around smooth-ly, and the two ends lap over each other just in front, a long, slender jet buckle seeming to fasten it. Somewhat severe in shape, these lasts will only be becoming to women who do not need to show their bang to soften their

The light, rough cloth storm coats that are so useful for spring wear, invariably have deep capes lined either with bright scarlet or some bright plaid silk.

WOMEN have found the jersey too popu-W lar to permit of its disappearance.
The latest style is of striped stockinette in
black and white, the black stripes being longer
than the white, and in this way achieving a
turret outline about the edge. The sleeves are
of the black, and have cutfs of white set in at
the wrist. The high collar is of black, and
the belt is of black ribbon with a white pearl
class just in front. clasp just in front.

THE cat's eye, not only because of the good luck that it is supposed to bring, but also because of its beauty, is liked on a bangle that is to be worn on the left arm; the bangle itself is of narrow twisted gold, and the curious stone is set on top with a framing of diamonds that seems to bring out its weird colors better than any other would. It is said that the woman fortunate enough to research. that the woman fortunate enough to possess this stone will always have good luck in money matters; certainly she has good luck in getting such a pretty ornament.

ONE of the novelties to be hung upon the chatelaine, and which really suggests the chatelaine of old, is a curiously-carved silver key. It is quite good-sized, but one is not told whether it is the key to my lady's heart, or to her jewel-box.

THE tendency in dressing the hair is to have it not too high and not too low, and while the top is all curled, it must yet be very soft, and the hair at the sides must be brushed back, and certainly not cut. Hairdressers are anxious to introduce more elabo-rate styles, but my lady very sensibly prefers the simple mode which she can arrange ber-self, and which does not look stiff and studied.

A S a fancy has arisen for the wearing of mob, or of Venetian, caps by bridesmaids, the Greek fillet, with an added decorathanks, the theek mist, with an asked decora-tion, is also laying claims for a position on the heads of the pretty attendants. The newest design shown is a band of twisted white satin ribbon, with a white lace butterfly, whose wings glitter with a shower of diamonds (presumably) placed just in front. A woman with an oval face, and who finds the Greek styles becoming, will hook better with this styles becoming, will look better with this head decoration than if she wore a fancy cap, or a large bat of any kind.

THE liking for fringes of silver, steel, gold, jet or pearl, strung in straight lines, and measuring at least a quarter of a yard, continues. They are used to outline the edges of basques, and tend to make the figure look longer and more slender. Of course, they are very expensive, for so many finely-cut bends are used, and the fringe itself is made by land; however, it must be said of it that the strings do not break, and that even if a little care is shown them they will wear for a long time.

THE foot trimming, which has been so popular on the winter skirts, will be seen on those intended for spring and summer wear. Of course, lighter decorations will be chosen, and the lace frills will be looped with ribbons and gay resettes, while for evening wear some of the marrelous artificial flowers will do this duty. The stiff, small pink and rellow roses will have special favor given them, as their size permits their being used as an outlining for the bodice, both at the neck an outlining for the bodice, both at the neck

William Control of the Control of th

MILLINERS predict that large buts and M small bonnets will have the same vogue given them during the spring months that has been shown them all winter. However, a medium-sized poke bonnet will certainly be one of the features of the summer.

VARNISHED shoes, so says a fashionable shoemaker, are not ladylike, and will never be really fashionable. And he adds that women who dress their feet well are using shoes half a size too long for them, so that the long, narrow effect may be produced.

If you want to make yourself a pretty handkerchief get a square of black chiffon and scallop the edge with gold thread; then lay under it and sew firmly and yet so that the stitches may not be seen, a full frill of that the statenes may not be seen, a tail trill of the French lace. Such a handkerchief cannot be bought under five dollars, and it can be made for very much less than that amount. A handkerchief that is essentially Parisian in its oddity is of black chiffon, with medaltions of white lace set upon it, and having a narrow, full finish of the white lace.

WOMEN of very good taste, and who unject to the heavy pattern -black veils that are
now in vogue, because they tend to make the
skin look so pale. One clever woman claims
that they are immoral, because they encourage
the using of rouge. If this is so, certainly too
much cannot be said against them; and yet,
for traveling, or when one really wishes one's
face muffled up, there is no veil quite so convenient because they are light and cool, and at
the same time will, if properly arranged,
thoroughly conceal the face.

SPANGLES are used on everything; on gowns, on bonnets, on all the little belongings possible, and especially on fans. The prettiest of fans are of gauze with very large spangles of steel or gold upon them, and then dragon-lies or butterflies formed of spangles. Being on the outer sticks the effect is very sparkling and as a results of is very sparkling, and, as a matter of course, tends to brighten the entire toilette.

EVERYBODY is a little tired of the tufts 12 and aigrettes, so that the new decora-tion for the hair is much appreciated. It is a small crescent, beautifully made of tiny curled feathers, and is worn after the fashion of a crown.

THE long ribbon sashes reaching to the edge of the gown continue in vogue, not only for evening, but for street dresses. Sometimes the ribbons simply start from the shoulders and fall almost to the edge of the gown; again, they are brought front, cross over the corsage, come around under the arms high up to the center of the back, where they are arranged in small bows, while the long ends reach quite to the edge of the skirt, By-the-by, to be effective, these decorations should always be of velvet ribbon.

IF your sweetheart is giving you a ring for good luck, and you are to have the choice, let it be an oval moonstone surrounded with small, clear diamonds. This stone, more than sman, clear chamonos. This stone, more than any other, has the reputation of bringing hap-piness, and even if you do not consider this the ring itself will be found a most effective one, the diamonds bringing out the many colors in the moonstone, and the moonstone returning the compliment by intensifying the brilliancy of the diamonds. brilliancy of the diamonds.

A N extremely pretty brooch is one of gold, enameted in light lavender shade. It is half an inch wide and apparently tied in a stiff how. It has just in the center a violet, enameled in a darker shade, and with a diamond for a heart. This would look peculiarly harmonious if worn with a lavender tails or valvet. a heart. This would look peculiarly harmon-ious if worn with a lavender tulle or velvet. Another style is of stiff white enamel, being as prim and proper as the lawn tie worn by gen-tlemen in evening dress. This is very much affected by the young women who go in for the extreme masculine get-up.

THE favorite sleeve links worn by those who like the shirts of white silk with deep, straight cuffs, are of gold, enameled to look like piqué. The shirt buttons are round, flat ones, matching these. With the shirts are worn the jaunty cloth jackets that flare away from the foot paymitting the silk extrement to from the front, permitting the silk garment to show to advantage. Women who do not care for the very masculine-looking linen shirt are pleased with the silk ones, because they have such a womanly air.

ON the broad-brimmed picture hats loaded with feathers, Mademoiselle puts a bit of color in the form of a velver flower, pink or sapphire-blue being most faucied. If possible, this is placed under the brim just in front, so that it rests on the hair, and looks most coquettish. If the shape will not permit this, then the flower may be nestled among the plumes themselves, and look out coully and effectively from their darkness. effectively from their darkness.

THE real old-fashioned diamond boop is seen again. It is just a narrow band of small diamonds, with only enough gold to form a setting. It is, as in the olden days, used for an engagement ring, and becomes the "keeper" of the wedding ring.



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## PRETTY THINGS FOR TOILETTE AND TOILET

By Isabel A. Mallon



UST to disabuse some-body's mind of the idea that a toilette and a toilet are the same, it may be well to an-nounce that a toilette is the completed costume, including all the little details, and when

details, and when madnin has on her toilette she is prepared to go wherever she 
is dressed for; if it is to an evening entertainment she has on her gloves and her fan 
is in her hand, while all the small details of 
jewelry are properly arranged. If madaru 
makes her toilet it is presumed she is brushing her hair, making herself sweet with odorous waters, or healthy in the bath; in her 
toilet she is in the room where her dressingcase stands, and where all the dainty and 
pretty belongings of the toilet are to be found 
—the pretty belongings that make the toilette 
possible. Now do you see the difference?

WHAT EVERY WOMAN LIKES

WHAT EVERY WOMAN LIKES

A SILVER toilet set. It is prettiest when part of glass and part of silver; that is, the perfume bottles want to be of glass with silver stoppers, and the puff-box of heavy glass, with a silver cover. A silver toilet set is possible to any girl if she has sufficient amount of patience and the courage to boil down her Christmas gifts into one or two. If is possible to any girl it she has sufficient amount of patience and the courage to bell down her Christmas gifts into one or two. If she will just tell her family that she wants to start a toilet set, then each year and each birthday will find a separate piece given to her, until all the pieces desired are obtained. I should advise beginning with the brushes and the mirror; of course, I only mean a handglass and not a large mirror, such as people with a great deal of money aspire to. A simple pattern in burnished silver is most desirable because it cleans easiest, and because it can be most readily matched. Then, if there is somebody who knows you are collecting a set, and wishes to give you a small piece toward it, there are the pretty pin-trays, the glovestretcher, the silver box to hold nail powder, and the little glass pot, with its silver cover, which will hold the cream to be used when your lips are chapped, or your face burned from the effects of the sun. In collecting your set try and have two hair-brushes and two clothes-brushes, one stiff and the other soft. Remember, in buying these brushes two clothes brushes, one stiff and the other soft. Remember, in buying these brushes



A GROUP OF SILVER TRIFLES (Illus. No. 1)

that you can always have fresh bristles put in them, so that they really are going to last you your lifetime, and will be something to will away when you are disposing of your earthly belongings.

## A GROUP OF SILVER TRIFLES

THERE is shown in this group (Illustra-tion No. 1) a heart-shaped tray for pins and hair-pins, or any one of the innumerable small belongings which tend to litter up one's toilet table, and for which these little trays are a great convenience. This shape is much liked, though one may have round or square ones as well, for to have the little platters cold is well, for to have the little platters odd is counted especially desirable. The case standcounted especially desirable. The case standing in the background contains silver glove-stretcher, shoe-horn, shoe-buttoner, glove-buttoner and curling-tongs; each of these articles may be bought separately, but it is convenient to have them in a case, so that the wise woman can close it an when she is going traveling, and will know just where the trifles which may cause her so much annovance, if they are missing, may be found. The puffibox is of cut glass, with a silver cover, and the puff which is in it has a silver handle, contrasting prettily with the white fluff of the swansdown.

A something not shown in this group is

A something not shown in this group is seen, however, at the jeweler's. It is a veritable hare's foot, such as is used on the other side of the footlights, with a long sliver handle, side of the footlights, with a long silver handle, so that if Mademoiselle has ronge in one of her silver boxes she may possess the proper appliance for applying it. Boxes intended especially for roage are round and not very deep; those for lip-salve or vaseline, cold cream or whatever may be your chosen unguent, are of glass, with allver mountings. All silver bottles are shown, but are not considered in as good taste as the glass with a silver stopper. The bright glass, cut like diamonds, and which, of course, must be immaculate, and the shining silver, form a contrast on the dresdingtable that is most artistic. And what woman does not love a pretty dressing-table, and what more dainty useful articles can she have to arrange upon the pretty lace trimmed linen cover of her table than the silver toilet set, with its glittering array of brushes, boxes, bottles, combs and truys, and other innumerable adjuncts of the follet.

#### THE SILVER CHATELAINE

THE SILVER CHATELAIME

The old woman who came to town with "rings on her fingers and bells on her toes" was probably the originator of the chatelaine, which, with its many jingling pendants, is more in favor just now than ever before. It has been stated, at various times, that gold ones would obtain; but as the average woman would get no further than the single pendant, she gives her shoulders a shrug and decides to cling to the silver. The chatelaines themselves are very simple in dechatelaines themselves are very simple in de-sign, sufficient room being allowed for the in-numerable chains that must depend from them. People who are in doubt as to what them. People who are in doubt as to what
may be given to a woman friend cannot doubt
long if they know she has a fondness for her
chatelaine, something always can be added to
it, for it is never complete.

The one shown at Illustration No. 2 is a
typical one. The chatelaine
itself is merely a curving of
silver, good and strong, that
will recent the recent desires.

will permit the many chains to be fastened on it. The pendants are a small silver watch, with the owner's mon-ogram cut in high relief upon it; then there is a book of tablets which represents a letit; then there is a book of tablets which represents a let-ter received, and is addressed to the owner thereof; there is a small mirror, a stamp-box, which also has a place for holding court-plaster, a pin-cushion, a pencil, a vinni-grette, three curious bells i mitating those found in Egypt, and two or three coins valued not because of their antiquity but because of their associations, each one bearing upon it an inscription of some upon it an inscription of some sort that revalls to the wearer the special time when the coin acted an important part. Of acted an important part. Or course, a great many more belongings can be put upon the chatelaine, but this one may be cited as possessing most of the adjuncts fancied. In the illustration, or when they are laid out in their case, and a chatelaine does leek

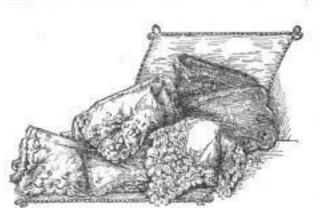
they are laid out in their case,
one's chatelaine does look
stiff, but when it is assumed
the silver trifles fall together,
look artistic and are most musical. When the
day arrives, as it will, that the silver is tarnished, don't attempt to clean it yourself, but
submit it to a jeweller for brightening. And
he will return it to you looking as bright as
when it was first bought. when it was first bought.

## THE DAINTHST OF HANDKERCHIEFS

would seem as if no material were too fine for the handkerchief of to-day; for The for the handkerebed of to-day; for the finest of lines, the sheerest of mousseline and the daintiest of lisse are used for the pretty trifles. Those of lisse are shown in all the pale pinks, and with an embroidered edge done in corresponding colors to insiste a flower. Except as ornaments, these are en-tirely useless, and must, when they get the least bit soiled, pay a visit to the cleaner's, as soap and water mean death and destruction to them. Women who do not care for these handthem. Women who do not care for these hand-kerchiefs choose those made of the sheerest kerchiefs choose those made of the sheerest linen lawn, with a narrow hem stitched by hand, a lace edge about a quarter of an inch wide below, and the monogram or cipher wrought in very small letters in one corner. However, all tastes can be suited; and though the plain linen handkerchief certainly has its position, still there is a time when the more decorative one should be used.

## A GROUP OF MOUCHOIRS

THE handkerchiefs shown in this group one, such as has been described, and its exact opposite in white, that is, one with a square center of lawn, and a bordering of real Duchesse lave. Another is of black crèpe de chine, having rather wide scallops embroidered in black about its edge, and above this are gold fleur de lis wrought out in gold thread. Another would seem to have been



A GROUP OF PRETY MODERNOURS (Illus. No. 3).

mude for a fairy, and a puff of wind would blow it away; it is of pale lavender lises, has its edges scalloped in silk, a shade darker, and just above that tiny pansies are wrought out in silks of different shades, exactly imitating the saucy flower itself. The other is of white hawn scalloped with pule layender, and in the corner is a group of butterlies, whose wings stand up separate from the hundkerchief itself, and are worked out in layender like the address.

#### THE PURSE OF GOLD

THE PURSE OF COLD

Of satisfied with having plenty of gold in her purse, the special woman is most eager to have a purse of gold. It may be a tiny little one, formed of links of gold, with the ordinary snap top made of gold, and then it is just large enough to hold small bits of silver. Sometimes, if one is very well off in this world's goods, the golden purse will be a long stender one, just like those knit ones one's grandmother carried, and the ring upon it is one elaborately set with precious stones. People who do not expect to attain such magnificence as this are satisfied with purses of gray, scarlet, brown or black leather, having upon them decorations, small ones, either in gold or silver. A pretty funcy is to duplicate one's own method of writing one's initials, and this may be done either in silver, gold, or precious stones. A very beautiful card-case has upon it the name of the owner in diamonds, which is so fastened on the case that it may be taken off and worn as a lace pin, as it screws right into a pin filted to it.

A black purse is always in good taste, and is certainly more to be commercialed than a soiled.

A black purse is always in good taste, and is certainly more to be commended than a soiled, elaborate one. The objection made to those of light-colored leathers, the

gray, white and light brown, is that of soiling very easily, Curious bits of brocade lined with white satin are used for card cases and are a Parisian style. There, great effort is made to have the brocade of made to have the brocade of your visiting case match some famous brocade, so that you can claim that it is like that which was worn by the Empress Josephine, by Marie Antoinette, or some of the celebrated beauties who surrounded her. As sold in the stores these cases are quite expensive, but a clever needle woman could easily make one at home, and it would then be in her power to give to each of her friends one of the daintiest of presents possible.

Assesses of wisiting coals.

Apropos of visiting cards do not under any circum-stances permit yours to lie among your sachets and become perfumed, for a card

become perfumed, for a card fairly reeking, even with a delicate odor, is counted extremely bad form.

It was announced when the skirts that womankind would have no further use for purses, but that this is not true is best proven by the number of beautiful ones seen in the stores where a specialty is made of such belongings. belongings.

THE SILVER CHATELAINE

(Hint, No. 1)

## THE MYSTERIOUS VEIL

THE MYSTERIOUS VEIL

ONE calls it mysterious because it seems absolutely impossible to fold it so that it will retain its pristine freshness. During the early spring it is most probable that the very thin tulle veils matching the bonnet in color will be in vogue. Of course, these colors are so faint that they really have no effect upon the complexion, and they do all that is asked of them, which is to keep the fluffy bang in place, and be a pretty film between the pleasant and unpleasant things of this world. Black veils of very thin tulle with jet stars and crescents upon them are still liked, but when worn must be drawn up in thick folds over the lower part of the face. I do not advise folding these at all, but instead straighten them out and throw them loosely, each on the hat with which it is to be worn. The woman who has the courage of her convictions and wishes to make her complexion very white will muffle herself up in a thick blue harege veil, behind which she will perspire very freely, and the whitening effect said to emanate from this process will result. Personally I approve of sunshine, consequently I cannot altogether recommend this style of veiling the face, although it has many followers, especially when the March winds blow.

THE TOILETE AND THE TOILET

## THE TOILETTE AND THE TOILET

WE have all heard of beautiful tellettes arranged with very few of the proper toilet accessories. This may be possible; but it cannot be doubted that a woman is much more fastidious, and much more careful of her appearance, if she has the

proper belongings on her toilet table. To have to rush around looking for pins; to let the linir go somi-loose beenise no halr-pins can be found, and to be unable to see whether the back of one's gown is the back of one's gown is right, because a hand-glass is lacking, will result in a cureless get-up. It is possi-ble that effective results have been achieved when the necessary tools were not at hand; but any good workman will tell you that you cannot attain good results, or reach per-fection in your work, unless you have the proper implements with which to do your duty. The painter is sure that his brushes are

is sure that his brushes are right, his paints properly arranged before he begins his work; his tools are in order. A woman should be equally particular, for she has also to form a peture. It is every woman's business to look well; it is her duty to be a rest for the eyes of man in general, man who is tired of looking at ugly things like himself; so while you need not make your toilette the work of your life, you still can make it a success; and the quickest and best way to do this is to furnish your toilet table properly. your toilet table properly.

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O many letters come to me asking for sugges-tions for leisure hours that I am constantly wishing it were possible for me to buy up some of the time which seems to hang

so heavily upon my dear sisters' hands. My days are all too short for the work I find to do. and not a week passes that I do not feel grieved at having to put aside some interesting study. It seems to me if I should live a thousand years and had a thousand hands and feet, and to me if I should live a thousand brains to match, I could be kept busy day and night. Time is our most precious possession; let us be careful that we do not misuse or

WE live in a small town, and have not many neighbors. I am kept at home a great deal because there is no one to take owe of the knose, such I would like you to tell the some way to pass the time. I would like you to tell the some way to pass the time. I would like you to tell the some way to pass the time. I would like you to tell the some and the time doing any house-work, and I am sper with my needle so I do not have seeing on hand all the time as some women do. Ever so many afternoons I have teithing to do not skey the window and rock and watch for somewhall be go by, but ours is not a very lively road. It would be real nice if I had something to pass away the time.

M. G. L.

M. G. L.

If you have no stitches to take for yourself, take them for your most needy neighbor. If you lack the material, I am sure you could find it, if you went about it vigorously. Write your friend whose mending basket is running over to send it to you for a few days. Take some tired tencher into your home and wait on her and cheer her up. Send for two or three of your minister's children to spend a week with you; they will give you enough to do—and their mother may "catch up" with her work. with her work.

I THOUGHT I would sell "Jennie" what helps me over the stony path of life we all most tread. I have three motions—" never to fire; naver to grow onld, to be natical, sympachetic, tender; to look for the bodding lowers and the opening heart, to hope always, to love always." This is duty. And when I am disacheted with myself I think over my nest motto; it is this; "God sets heroes where the world acce only very hombie people," and I think God would not put me here if I did not have a mission to perform on earth, and that thought makes me stronger. My third and last is, "speak generate words, for who can tell the hiesdings they impart; how off they fall (as manna fell) on some nigh-fainting heart." The tracet happines is bound in making others happy. God never falls to promote the faithful worker, A TRUE SESTER.

Your mottoes are very good. If one could live up to them, all difficulties would be solved. To hope always, to love always, Ah! who is equal to these things?

T' is sad if one is unhappy in one's position in life. In "Jennie's" family surely some of the children are old onough to usels her in the performance of home ditties. They will be the better off for so doing. Perhaps a visit to a relative or friend, together with the accompanying charge of somes and circumstances would charge and rest ber if she would beave the children at home and stay long emough to recuperate. She will be given the appreciation she longs for when she returns. "Absence makes the heart grow fooder," I find my homeowork castest when I hurry it in the serior time always doing it the very best I know how; and do not let it heavy me. It only makes the daily routine of work more laborious to let any go malone. Method is absolutely necessary.

Change of scene is one of the best medicines for weary minds, and many a mother would return to her duties with revived energy and strength if she could take a short vacation from them. Often when she needs it most, it seems to her most impossible to leave home.

A LADY whites to learn some method of preserving choice bits of reading matter. My way is this if have such at leafl a commonplace book; they can be bought, I think, but I never saw but one, which the owner, a minister, said bewould not take five hundred dollars for. He lent me his as a patient. I bought a large blank book with good binding and paper. I printed the letters of the alphabet on the first few pages for an index, say tow or there on a page of those not commonly used. I then arranged my extracts (which had been accountiating for years) according to subjects, and placed the subject of the paragraph under the alphabet, the first letter of which was the first of that subject. Furthermore, a quotation on the subject of reading is would place under the letter H, with reading undertasth, with the number of the page; so that in descring to refer to that subject I have simply to refer to the index, and so that through my book rand I may have any number of quotations from any number of authors on the same subject, classed together, right, at hard. I prize my book very highly; i conty with I had learned this many years ago, it would have saved me the loss of many valuable quinteness. I generally read with pencil and paper at land; then, if I come across a choice bit I copy is, and when I have a collection of such I copy them into my common page of the page of the

I HAVE been married seven years, and my busband is not an angel; he is an honest man with a good many faults, and if I get out of patience with him I put sit down and count my own faults and I am ready to call it square. But we can not be truly happy unless we belong to Christ. Let us take all our troubles to him; he will carry them for us, and let young girly remember the injunction, "be ye not unequally yound together with unbelievers."

This squaring one's own faults off against another's, if honestly done, is pretty sure to make us lealent towards those from whom we feel we are receiving injury.

Barren Se

I HAVE received the ordinary education of girls in my position (I am a farmer's daughter), I came to find that in an emergency I could make myself useful. The emergency having passed, my compution is gone. So the years go and I seem to have nothing to show for been. I am improving my mind and gesting ready, for possibilities are such threatone things when you are conscious all the time that by a little bound you can chear the barriers and be right in the midst of the possibilities; I am homey for work, and one thing I sak of you is to prove to me that I would not be selfish in swelcing it even though it cuited me from home, or so filled mind and three as in a measure to exclude home thoughts, and I appeal to you because I am sure I am only one of a clean.

If you are not needed in your home and can If you are not needed in your home and can find elsewhere the opportunity for service, go away by all means. "Improving one's self" is a very misleading idea. Often it is a sort of gurging process, like the goose fattening for pdit de foie gros (a goose liver pie), and is useless and destructive. Use is the best promoter of efficiency, but you cannot set type without tearning the business, nor be a stenographer without careful preparation. If you want to learn a business by which to support yourself, you must seek advice from those who know you personally.

I AM a young married woman, and my bushand's bushness keeps him from bome from early in the morning until sen at night, and so you see I have a great deal of time on my hands and I find myself wondering what I am going to do during the winter. I cannot sew, and do not care for reading; is fact, I would like to spend the long winter days in a way that will be both profitable and instructive, but am unable to decide just what course to pursue, as I walt all the day and evening for my husband to return. So I come to you, for you always give such good advice to those whe go to you, and will find very grateful for your help.

1. J.

Dear! Dear! I wish I had your time.
Why, I should offer myself as a "friendly
visitor" under a charity organization society;
I should teach in a sewing school (at least
you can show little children how to thread you can show atthe chaldren how to thread needles) and perhaps learn how to sew; I would join some of the many classes in—oh! I should not know what of all the interesting studies to choose—I would try every possible way to help others, and to improve myself. Don't waste a day; find some one who needs your help; there are hosts of needy ones, and give yourself no rest till you have filled your life with wholesome service.

I KNOW all about hard work, railin drosses, lonelines, discontent, intense longing for congruist companiouship, desire for beautiful surroundings and for a broader and better life. I have been through it all, But these things are not hopeless; to day I am one of the cheerfalest and happiest women in the whole State. I have indeed firsted that within myself which makes "drudgery divine," My home and surroundings have not changed but I have chouged my seed, and such year of two and sunshine have come hate my life that I want to help others who are living into miserable places, so that I can (like Mark Tapley) "come out strong" and be "billy." I am a firmer's wife, and say "John" is one of the kindest and trenst of mor. Take courage, life is not half as had as we think. Live for happiness; it wiff spreig come. Out of my own by and gladness I feel as if I must make all realize that one may be happy and contented in very lonely places.

We are all strengthened in hone and courre-

We are all strengthened in hope and cour-age by the testimony of friends who have borne griefs and anxieties like our own, and have not been cast down by them. What man bas done man can do, and surely what one woman has endured another woman may,

MAY I suggest two more or less trivial things that help to make convalence or more endirable? One is that the invalid should have a chair by her bed, a basket (covered, if possible) in which to keep writing materials, cologue, a clean handkerchief, unit sciences and say of the little odds and ends needed through the day which give an unity aspect to the rocen if lying about, and yet, when needed, are so troublesome to ask for, and have to be hunted up by asymore she may have to call upon. The other is when the morning washing and freshening up is going on, to have a tumbber with fresh water, with a little bornx dissolved in it, brought, and for the invalid to wash out her morth with a soft handkerchief dispecting the borax water, and to riuse her month well with it. The beding of freshesse it gives is most delightful. But of these things have given me much comfort when ill.

Thank you for these successions: they may

Thank you for these suggestions; they may comfort many an invalid.

I WAS very much impressed by an article in which "Our Editor" lefts it that "Mary women have yet to learn the great lesson of silence on matters which belong only to themselves." It has been brought home to me so forcibly of late that I not add my experience, as a word of caution to others. There came a time soon after my marriage, when, in my dilemma, I must as confidants of my mother. It was not assessable to so; it would have been so mich better to have left it usuald, but I considered the confidence succed, for suredy cose might iront a mother if no one clea.

It has lately come to my knowledge that the confidence was written in full, word for weed, so my sister in a distant state, and when she received the letter it was read unbiastingly about to four or five relatives. Imagine my discuss of a hearing this, and also my bears of grief, meetification and -yes, sater, to find that that which should have been sacred in my own heart had been parasked before the world for ifficen years, so let me say once again hold some things as toe sacred for expect will be irus. If you cannot keep a secret, so not expect will be irus. If you cannot keep a secret, so not expect others to keep it for you.

Your experience should certainly warn you.

Your experience should certainly warn you and others who learn of it not to give into another's keeping a confidence without assursuce of its safety, and it should certainly one to be very careful not to after that which it would be injurious to have repeated.

Will AT has pleased me and surprised me was to see the words." A Contented Wife." In surprised me because I cannot remember of inwing-seen it very often in our corner, and I find them few among my acqualitations. What a pity! and I really believe coro-thirts of the field lies with the wives themselves. Now, that may seem to you a sweeping assertion, but from my own observation and experience I before it to be true. I have been a wife eight years and the unhappiest year and only one of my married life was the first. I can look back now and see pearly all the fault was my own.

look back now and see pearly all the fault was my own.

I was twenty-one and my John twenty-two when we were married. I was a school-ma' am. We started on a large farm in which he hold an inherited interest, and the work was heavy and, from my inexperience, irk-some. He wanted to get me a girl, but I was independent and ground to dowry with me and I knew he married me and get no dowry with me and I knew, or thoughl, we could not afford one. When I became tired I became cross and fretful, and becames the did not hanter as in my ill nature, I imagined he did not care, when, if I had told him my troubles in a right spirit, he would have sympathical with meand lighteech my imagined burdens.

Bou't you wonder what charged me? Well, it may

sympathised with meand lightened my imagined burdens.

Bon't you wonder what changed me? Well, it may seem odd to you, but I cannot bell cancily what did start the change, but I gradually saw my faults and profited by it. Margarel Bottome (fod bless her) has beliefed by it. Margarel Bottome (fod bless her) has beliefed by it. Margarel Bottome (fod bless her) has beliefed by it. Margarel Bottome (fod bless her) has beliefed by it. Margarel Bottome (for bless her) has beliefed by it. Margarel Bottome (for his her) has been beliefed to overcome my ugly temper, have sayone of you ever done that! I loved my busbed better than life; still I was hateful and mean to him because I could not see my own faults.

With "Mrs. John Smith" I have no patience available trouble lies in the sentence "I am not cose of the constant of kind and what's more I don't mean to be." Biddshe mot know her bestonn'd linancial circomstances before she merried him? or was she not prepared to manser according to his incomer Side says she wants to enjoy the meeting sanshine with her children; would she want to go every day and leave ber household duties; if so she must have to his more than by preparing the day before I do that when I want to go handless with my hisbard. My only hope for her and "Janet" is, that their eyes may be opened to their huppiness or their flexibless mine lave been, before theirs becomes one like poor "Mary" "hoo late.

You are right, Difficulty often comes be-

You are right. Difficulty often comes between husband and wife because be cannot divine, and she does not explain, the cares and perplexities which are making her life burdensome. Frankness is a quality of the utmost importance in a happy marriage. Often the wife refrains from speaking of the things which oppress her from the kindest of motives, and if she be able completely to hide them that may be well. But if her brow is furrowed and her lips drawn and her eyes heavy, some cause will be imagined which may be far from the right one, and if possible the truth would best be given.

DEAR SISTERS;—I want to say something in defence of "back-door neighbors." Mine are nearly all of that kind, and I'm glad of R. If my neighbors wanted until they knew my housework was done I fear I would seldom see them. If one comes to the back door when sweeping is in order, I invite her to walk into the skitting-room and entertain herself with the books and repers always there; and she will do this shally, especially if there is a new Lances' Bross from the kitchen I give them a recker there; and if I fall over them occasionally for lack of room I do it with a laugh, and neither of us is weerled by the courrence. Of course, I don't accompiles quite so much; but what of 12 our companionship has cheered us both, and a few moments will complete the work after the last gone. It is not the sick alone who need our sympally and alt; every heart has its own burden, and sometimes our friendship is most needed where we less stepect it.

Thank won for this bit of your accompanions.

Thank you for this bit of your experience and the suggestion of the value of sympathy. We forget too often that our next neighbor may need a kind word.

...

J. AM very glad of an excesse to write to you, if that were necessary, to tell you how much I enjoy your visits, and especially the deep religious some of our Lanter Hoose Journal. I would suggest that any one who wishes a name and address to whom they can send a paper or magazine regularly should write to Mrs. John S. Bossing, Paper Mission, E. Rende Stress, New York city. If any of the sheers have a bondle of reading matter, religious or otherwise, it will be most gladly received by William M. F. Round, Orresponding Secretary of the Prison Association of New York, at 15 Back Fifteenth Street, New York city.

Find another excuse as good as this, please, and write again.

My DEAR SISTEMS—Let your little ones help you. If you will, you will be supprised to see how many light tasks they can do. Let them seed the raisins, heat the signs, and save you stops. Praise them, and they will count it an bonde to be of use to manus. Then you will have time to go together to the fields. My little nephew brings all be finds in the field to me, and we visit in my kitchen and I have no better or more comprehending friend. If you will, you can being the field and the sensitive right into your kitchen, and it will be the place of all places to the family. There the children will come from school, and can't you sympather with the missed lesson and bake the pie too? And there Mr. John Smith will come, and if Mrs. John is not put out that she must be there, but quite risted because the rolls turned out so benedifully, he will think, "My litchen is a sunnier place than some men's pariors." When I was very young a kind out gave me a rule for my bousekeeping: "Always let your braits save your beels; they are the stronger."

B. W. Le

A very good rule that is, and it is quite true that companionship in the household work makes the home happier to all the family.

Will.L you allow me to join your circle? I have taken the Jouannal for years, and this is my first attempt at writing for any of its columns. I am an exchaol-mar am. I was married over a year ago to a backeler that was living on a claim in western Nebraska, but owing to drought and ball, last summer, my leasured the second of the second three months to get a livelihood, leaving me at home. This summer we are three hundred miles from home three months to get a livelihood, leaving me at home. This summer we are three hundred miles from home, working on a ranch, he doing farm work, I cooking, but I do not find washing debres and keithes disagreeable or jrk-some, but have speed the summer pleasantly and lapply. We will remain here this whiter. I will try tenching again. I can look to the west and see the grand "Rockies" towering toward. Him who reigns wheely and well.

Your winter has passed pleasantly, I trust, and may your next year be more prosperous.

I. Too, am a farmer's wife, and f have to "cook," to "saw," to "wash those kettles," and I consider I am doing it for myself so well as my husband, and, with the love of ma husband to cheer and encourage me, I am spending the happiest time of my life.

Doing for another, and not for one's own self, how it lightens heavy burdens! ...

Will "Snapper" of Wilmington; P. L. P., of Olneyville, R. I., and Mrs. William S. Lines please send me their correct post-office ad-dresses?

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MISS PARLOA will at all times be glad, so far as she can, to answer in this Department all general domestic questions sent by her readers. Address all letters to Miss Maria Par Da, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cooking receipts are not given in this Department, hence do not ask that they be printed, and do not send manuscripts of that nature to MISS PARLOA.



these days of lavish ornamentation and brick-brac, the young bousekesper must be on guard against filling her house with such furnishings as would make it stuffy and cause it to back individuality. The home should be an index

to the character of the family. Do not furnish your house fully until you have lived in it awhile. Buy at first only such familiare as you need for comfort. When you are settled you can study the needs of each part of the house, and after you have fully determined exactly what you want hous it when you are exactly what you want, buy it when you see an advantageous chance.

#### TAKE A LONG LOOK AHEAD

NEVER decide hastily upon a piece of fur-niture; purchase for the future as much as for the present. It is true fashions change in furniture from year to year, but it is only people of large means who can follow a fashion of this kind. The plain, elegant styles are quite expensive as compared with the ordinary pieces which are turned out of factories by the thousand, and which are covered with by the thousand, and which are covered with ornamentation to catch the popular fancy. One quickly wearies of such furniture; besides, it is not so well made as the plainer styles, and therefore gets out of order easily. Get the things necessary for kitchen, bedroom, dining-room and sitting-room before doing anything about the parlor, and let every article be of good quality, no matter how plain. Make an estimate of what you can spend on each room; then get the best things possible,

## FORNISHING THE CRAMBERS

ONE can get a chamber set for as low a sum O as twenty-five dollars; but the prices run up rapidly until the hundreds are reached. Handsome, well-made sets, with little or no ornamentation (the quality of the wood, and the finish giving them a simple elegance not found in more showy pieces) cost from forty to seventy-five dollars. The set includes bed-stead, dressing-case, wash-stand, towel-rack, a stend, dressing-case, wash-stand, towel-rack, a small table, two common chairs and a rocker. The more expensive sets have the English wash-stand. No marble is used with the fincest chamber furniture. The springs, matricester, etc., must be purchased separately, as a rule. Have good ones. Have shades and plain mustin curtains for the windows. Stain the floors, if possible. If you prefer not to do that, use straw mailing, with one rug beside the bed and snother in front of the wash-stand. In buying the tollet set select one that has a plain, fine shape and simple decoration.

THE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE

## THE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE

THERE are two articles which one must have for this room: a table and some chairs. It often happens that the young housekeeper, not realizing the necessity for having these of generous size, and well made, chooses articles that seem good, but which, in a short time, become unstable. Oak is the most satisfactory wood for the dining-room. Have the table of good width, as a narrow one never looks well. The chairs should be strong, broad-seated, and with high backs.

Having the chairs and table, you our wait for the other things, although a sideboard-table is a desirable thing. If one can afford it. THERE are two articles which one must

for the other tangs, atthough a successful table is a desirable thing, if one can afford it. If you cannot have exactly what you want, be patient. Sideboards, sideboard-tables and china-closets of glass all come in such simple, yet tasteful, designs that one may be sure to like them all one's life. It will pay to wait for such a piece of furniture. Have a hardwood, or a stained floor. Just enough of the floor may be stained to make a deep border, and a simple rug be placed in the center of the room. Shades, without any draperies, answer very well for this room.

## COMFORT IN THE SITTING-ROOM

I N the sitting-room, where the family gathers for the execution I ers for the evening, and where some members of the household spend a good part of each day, put all the comfort you can. Let it be one of the largest and brightest rooms in the house. There should be a bookense, a firm table of good size, several comfortable chairs, a couch with plenty of pillows, a good chairs, a cruch with plenty of pillows, a good lamp, with a shade that will not try the eyes, some pictures, a few plants and shades and draperies that will soften, but not exclude the light. If possible, have an open freplace. Let this be a room that shall always be remembered as one of the pleasantest spots in the world. When possible, have a hardwood or a stained floor, with a rug in the center.

## SELECTING CARPETS AND RUGS

N buying carpets remember that the best In buying carpets remember that the best are always the cheapest. The more limited one's means are, the more essential it is that only a good article shall be purchased. The best quality of body Brussels will outwear two or more of the cheaper tapestry carpets. A finely-woven, smooth ingrain carpet may cost half a dollar more per yord than one of common texture, but it will be cheaper in the end. Nothing is more unsatisfactory than one of the locsely-woven straw mattings. A fine matting, costing say a dollar and a quarter a yard, will last a dozen years or more, with constant wear, too. It is so fine that but little dust sifts through, and the straines do not pell apart, as in coarser grades. Rugs for the center of the room can be made strands do not pull spart, as in courser grades. Rugs for the center of the room can be made from a body Brussels, with a border to match. They should be tacked down. Japanese cotton rugs, pretty and durable, cost from three to six dollars. They are good for bedrooms, bath-rooms and sitting-rooms. Buy handsome rugs whenever you can afford to. They are a good investment; for, unlike carpets, they do not wear out, and you can hand them down in the family the same as silver or diamonds. A beautiful Oriental rug is a joy forever. In selecting one be particular to see that the colors are rich, and have some brightness. In general, when choosing carpets, have the groundwork rather light, and the colors somewhat neutral. Such a carpet will always look clean, and you will not feel the need of shutting out the sunlight through fear of fading.

WHEN SWEEPING A ROOM

#### WHEN SWEEPING A ROOM

THE preparation of a room for sweeping and the arrangement of the furniture after the room has been eleaned, are by far the greater part of the work. The first step is to dust all the ornaments and place them on a firm table in another room. Next, dust all the plain furniture, using a soft cloth, and removing the lighter pieces from the room. Now beat and brush all the stuffed articles, using a brush to clean the tuffing and creases. When everything movable has been taken from the room, and all the large pieces covered, dust the pictures with a feather duster, or a cloth; then cover the pictures. Brush the celling and walls with a long feather duster, or a soft cloth fastened on a broom. Brush all dust from the tops of the doors and windows. Have the windows open all the windows. Have the windows open all the while. If there he portières and window draperies that can be easily taken down, put them on the clothes-line and shake them well. draperies that can be easily taken down, put
them on the clothes-line and shake them well.
Take up all the rugs, and, if you have grass
in the yard, lay them upon it, right side down,
and beat well with a switch or ratian; then
shake. If you have no place where you can
spread them, hang them on the line and beat
them well. Have a good broom, not too
heavy, for the curpets. Sweep in one direction only, taking short strokes. Take up the
dirt with a dustpan and corn broom. When
the dust settles, go over the carpet once more,
having first freed your broom of all lint,
threads, etc. When the dust has again
settled, dust the room with a soft cloth.

Put three quarts of warm water and three
tablespoonfuls of household ammonia in a
pail. Wring a clean piece of old flannel out of
this, and wipe every part of the curpet, wringing
the cloth as it becomes soiled. Now wash the
windows, and wipe off any marks there may
be on the paint. Remove the coverings from
the pictures and furniture, being caraful not
to scatter the dust. Bring bock the rugs and
hanvines and arrange them. Finally, but the

to scatter the dust. Bring back the rugs and hangings, and arrange them. Finally, put the

furniture and ornaments in place.

Many people cover the bed, but not the bedstead. It is really quite as important that the
wood-work should be covered as it is that the
pillows and bed are, for if dirt lodges in the grooves and carvings, it is a difficult task to remore it.

## COVERINGS FOR FURNITURE

If one have proper covers for the pictures I and heavy pieces of furniture in the room, a great amount of trouble can be saved on the severping day. Buy cheap print ctoth for the furniture. Have three breadths in the cover, and have it three yards and a half long. It should be beaumed, and the work can be done quickly on a sewing-machine. I find six cloths a convenient number, although we six cloths a convenient number, although we do not always need so many. Get chenp, un-bleached coston, and cut it into lengths suitable for covering pictures, heavy ornaments, clocks, etc. These need not be bemmed. Alchecks, etc. These need not be hemmed. At-ways remove any coverings gently; then take them out of doors to be shaken. Fold them and put them away. They will last a long time, and pay for themselves in a year, because they save so much extra dusting, and the moving of heavy articles.

### HOW TO DESTROY MOTHS AND WORMS

FROM all quarters there come inquiries about destroying moths and worms in excepts, rugs, furniture and clothing. If the piece of furniture or the rug be very valuable, piece of farniture or the rug be very valuable, the quickest and surest way is to send it to one of the many places where they clean with steam heat or naphtha; but one can do a great deal at home if one will only be thorough. For the staffed farniture use naphtha freely. Put the article on the plazza and pour a gallon of naphtha into it, being sure that every part is saturated. After a day or two repeat the process, and I think you will find that both worms and eggs are destroyed. Still, it will be necessary to keep a close watch; for it is more difficult to destroy the eggs than the worms, and they may be hatched out after days, or even weeks, have passed. I know that if the naphtha be used again at this time the trouble will be at an end. Furs and wooken gurments should be well beaten, and then saturated with naphtha. There is no danger in this generous use of the fluid out of doors; but in the bouse great care There is no danger in this generous use of the fluid out of doors; but in the bouse great care must be exercised. Windows should be opened, and there should be no light or fire in the room for several days if naphths has been used in large quantities. When rugs or carpets are attacked, have two hot irons ready. Wet with hot water the parts that are affected. Place several thicknesses of wet cloth over this, and apply the bot iron, which should stand there for at least ten minutes, that the steam may penetrate every part. When all is done, pour on amphtha; also, pour it about the edges of the carpet. Remember that wiping with naphtha has no effect; it must be a generous bath. Bear in mind, also, that the danger from the fluid comes from the gas, and ger from the fluid comes from the gas, and that the windows are to be opened, and no fire or light allowed in the room during the work, or for a few hours after it is done.

#### TO BRIGHTIN LEATHER FURNITURE

SUBSCRIBER asks for a receipt for re-storing the color to leather furniture which has become rusty in appearance. Fur-niture dealers say that real leather should not fade as long as it holds together. However, it niture dealers say that real leather should not fade as long as it holds together. However, it does fade; so try this method of brightening it: Wash the leather with a sponge that has been wrung out of hot soap-sads; then rub as dry as possible. Now place the furniture in the son and wind, that it may get thoroughly dry as quickly as possible. Next, rub hard with a cloth that has been wet with kerosene. Let the furniture stand in the air until the oder of the cil has massed off. the odor of the oil has passed off.

#### SOMETHING ABOUT COOKING SCHOOLS

O many questions are sent to me concerning cooking schools that I will state briefly where some of them may be found, and the usual method of teaching followed there. The New York Cooking School is open there. The New York Cooking school is open from October or November until about May. Pupils can take private or special lessons at any time through ti, winter or spring. Classes of six take a regular course of ten or twenty lessons, doing all the work them-selves. Demonstration lessons are also given at stated times. Besides this there are several hundred children taught free in this school.
The pupils do not board or lodge there. Address "The New York Cooking School, Lafayette Place, New York City," for any further

The Boston Cooking School, on Trement The Boston Cooking School, on Trement street, does its work in much the same manner, save that it has a larger training department for teachers. Mrs. Rorer has a cooking school in Philadelphia, and there are many other good institations in various parts of the country, but I lack information in regard to their methods. I know of no school where one can be taught the art of dinner-giving and entertaining, except as one is taught the best modes of serving the dishes which she learns to cook. learns to cook,

## CLEANING BURNISHED STEEL

SUBSCRIBER asks how she shall keep A the nickel-plate bright on her base

Burner.

Burnished steel on stoves is often mistaken for nickel-plate. There is comparatively little mickel-plate used on the parts of a stove where great heat comes, since it has a tendency to scale off when exposed to a high temperature. A store manufacturer tells me that there is nothing so good for cleaning burnished steel as naphtha. There must be no fire in the room when it is used, and do the work by daylight. If a stove require cleaning, he sure that there is no fire in it. Wet a soft cloth with naphtha and rub the steel briskly.

## METHODS OF REMOVING STAIRS

SEVERAL requests have been received for O the publication of a receipt that will remove fruit stains from linen or cambric.

one of the simplest methods is to place the stained part over a bowl and continue pouring boiling water through until the stain disappears. If this be done soon after the article is stained, there will be no trouble in most cases. The water must be boiling hot.

Oxalic acid will remove fruit stains. As it

lauseful for many purposes, it is well to keep a bottle of it in some safe place. Put three ounces of the crystals in a bottle with half a pint of water. Mark the bottle plainly.

when stains are to be removed have a large pail of water and a bottle of bousehold ammoniant hand. Wet the stained parts with the acid and then rub. When the stains have disappeared, put the article in the water, wash thoroughly in several waters, and then wet the parts with the ammonia, that all truce of the acid may be removed. Finally, rinse again.

## WHAT CAUSES SPOTS ON A MIRROR

SPOTS have uppeared on a correspondent's new mirror, and she wants to know how bew parries, and see wants to know how to remove them. If a mirror be placed where smilight or a very strong light fails di-rectly upon it the quicksilver will be liable to dissolve, leaving dark spots on the glass. I have failed to learn of any way to repair this defect except by having the glass resilvered.





Contains No Alcoh Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. PURE and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations-always insist on having the

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MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.





are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocca mixed with Staych, Arrowroot or Sugar, and in therefore far more economical, costing fees then one centacup. Itisdelicious, nour-febiug, strengthening, RASHT

DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in bealth.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.







## BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Are in our judgment the best goods that are now or have been on the Dec. 3, 1890.

C. JEVNE & CO., Chicago.



s Department is under the editorship of EBEN E. REXFORD, who will take pleasure in any question regarding flowers and floriculture which may be sent to him by the readers. Mr. REXFORD asks that, as far as possible, correspondents will allow him to rir questions through his JOURNAL Department. Where specially desired, however, he is them by mail if stamp is inclosed. Address all letters direct to EBEN E. REXFORD, Shiocton, Wisconsin.

#### S THAT WILL BEAUTIFY

HOSE who have vines already growing about their bomes will not be particularly in-terested in this article, but those who have new homes, which they desire to beautify, or those having old homes which may be improved by the use of vines, glad of a few hints in time for them to vantage of them this season. If you mail grower, something hardy, beautiful that requires very little care after

d that requires very little care after g. perhaps the Virginia Creeper, or pea, will suit you as well as anything a select. It fastens itself to smooth surhus requiring no attention in the way jorts, has large, luxuriant foliage, which richly in the fall, and climbs to the of the house in time, and will run over of if you allow it to do so. Nothing can in fall, when it outs on its rich crimor in fall, when it puts on its rich crim-ad maroon; every leaf becomes a flower

VINE that improves with age is the Colastems scandens, or Bittersweet; it is a good er, with green foliage which always seems healthy, and seldom harbors worms. In all it will be covered with drooping cluster of crimson or scarlet berries in orange uses, these enpoutes bursting and disclosing ules, these enpsules bursting and disclosing bright fruit within. These would be reed throughout the winter if the birds dd let them alone, but the robins claim in as their especial property, and the vine con stripped of its pretty fruit. I consider a one of our best native vines. It is very owns and perfectly bardy, so far as my owledge goes, in all parts of the north, meysuckles are excellent for planting about randas and porches. They can be trained the poets and along cornices, and their autiful and fragrant flowers will be sure to light you. For covering arbors, screens, if the like, the Akroin is a good vine, as is a Aristolockia.

HAVE seen a charming effect produced by L planting Ampsiopsis by a fence of woven rire. The young growth was trained out and a through the meshes of the wire, and in a hort time the fence was almost like a hedge, vithout the primness which characterizes nost before

A NOTHER excellent vine for training over wire trellises or fences is the Clematis. If C. Jackmani and C. languissen candids, the former violet-purple, the latter white, are planted together and their branches trained out and in in such a manner as to make them seem one plant, the effect will be very pleasing, because of the contrast of color. C. flamania, a native variety, is one of our most charming vines. Its flowers are white, very sweet, and produced in such profusion that the plant seems buried under a wrenth of newly-fallen snow. Nothing can be finer for cutting for use in tall vases than branches of this Clematis when in full bloom. It forms a most effective combination with Roses, Oleanders, and other flowers of that class. As a flowering vine I know of nothing more delicately beautiful.

CLIMBING Roses are always admired when grown well, but it is not often that we see them in perfection, because they are likely to be neglected in the full. Their causes are stiff and thorny, and difficult to handle, and on that account many full to lay them down and give them proper protection, and it has been my experience that at the north a climbing. Rose must be well protected if you would have it give satisfaction. My plan is to heap a quantity of earth about the base of the plant, and carefully bend the stalks over this heap. and carefully bend the states over this near,
If care is taken in doing this the canes need
not be broken, and the task will not be a very
difficult one. Without doing this many of
the canes will be split or broken, because of
receiving abrupt bends, and such canes will
fail to produce healthy branches the following
string and as a natural communication they will spring, and as a natural consequence they will give inferior flowers. After bending the capes to the ground, cover with six inches of soil, or evengreen branches. In spring cut the branches back about one-third if they come through in good condition.

A LL growers of good plants know that a plant suffers greatly if it is not given now, fresh soil as soon as the old has been nolbed of its notritive qualifies. The use of fertilizers applied from time to time renders this neglect less apparent, but it does not do away with the necessity of providing a good soil if you would have vigorous, healthy plants. Plants should be given attention swhen it is needed, and no amatter can afford to forget or ignore this fact, if they hope to be successful floricalturists.

## SPRING WORK IN THE BORDER

HEN this issue of THE LADIES'
Home Journal is in the hands
of its readers. I am aware that
the enrith will still be under its
covering of snow, though the
magazine bears date of spring.
On this account it may hardly
seem timely to spreak of work. 8

magazine bears date of spring.
On this account it may hardly seem timely to speak of work to be done out of doors, when spring has really come, but there is always so much to be said at that time that something is sure to be left unsaid because of lack of space; therefore, I take time by the forelock and give a few hints about the plants in the border, thinking that those who are interested in them will remember them when the proper time comes to make use of them.

If you have old plants of Delphinum, Aquilegia, Iris, Hollyhock, Perennial Phlox—anything that forms a clump, and sends up a great mass of stalks each season—it may be well to divide their roots. Such plants do well for three or four years, as a general thing, without any attention of this sort, but after that they do much better if taken up, the old roots cut out, and new clumps formed by planting the strongest and healthiest roots of the previous season's growth. In this way the vitality of the plant is renewed. Very often old plants seem to be failing. They give few flowers, and these are generally inferior. By taking them up in spring and re-setting them, rejecting all old roots, you will be able to secure a vigorous plant in place of the old worn-out one. If you do not care to take up the entire plant, cut among it with a sharp spade, and remove as much of the older portion of the roots as possible. Fill in about the plant with strong, rich soil, and dig away all grass-roots. Most border plants are greatly injured by letting the grass seems a small plant, it is a most voracious and aggressive one, and it will soon choke out a plant with much larger, stronger roots. No grass should be allowed to grow within a foot and a half of a border plant. The labor of keeping it from getting a foothold is not very great if it is done at the proper The labor of keeping it from getting a foot-hold is not very great if it is done at the proper time. Use a sharp hoe, and after cutting the grass apart, go over the soil with a small rake grass apart, go over the soil with a small rake and remove every portion of top and roots, or it will soon take possession of the soil, as every little piece baving a bit of root attached will soon become an independent plant. All border plants should be given a liberal application of well-rotted manure in spring. First dig up the soil well about the plant, then apply the manure and dig it in well about the roots. No other manure is as useful as old, well-rotted cow manure. If the flower stalks of last year were not cut away in fall, as they should have been in order to give the garden a look of neatness in winter, cut them off close to the roots now.

a look of heatness in winter, cut them on close to the roots now.

If you divide your plants, do not throw away any of the good roots. Haven't you a corner where you can plant them? If so, put them there. Don't trouble yourself about "arrangement," just plant them in an infor-mal way, and the chances are that you will have the roots of your persons the plants of the state of the find this part of your garden the pleasantest spot in it. It will have that "free-and-easy" air about it that will attract you and your vis-itors more than the more formal portions. Every plant in it will seem to give you an in-vitation to "run in and see me again when you feel like it; drop in any time."

## PLANTS FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES

AM asked to give a list of such plants as can be grown by the smateur which are suitable for parlor decoration. I gladly comply with the request, because I like to encourage the growing of good plants for use in rooms. I would have them considered a part of the furnishing of a room as much as a picture or other work of art. I would be glad to have

plants considered as necessities in every bome.
They are every day becoming more popular.
PLANTS WITH LARGE FOLIAGE.—Palms in variety (Best varieties for amateur; Phenix reclinata, Latania Borbonica, Areca lutescens and Charnerops excelsa). Ficus elastica or In-

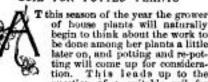
dia Rubber Plant, Cycas, Canus, Banana, Aspidistra, Of the above, all but Canus and Banana bave thick, firm leaves, and stand dry air and dust well.

dry air and dust well.

Other Good Plants.—Phormium Formosum, with that foliage, long and pointed, like
some of the native Flags. Pandanus utilis, or
Screw Pine, with recurved, drooping foliage.
Ancuba variegata, green, sprinkled thickly
with yellow, often called Gold Dust Plant.
Very line. Agares, is variety; plants with
thick, fleshy foliage, somewhat resembling the
Cactus in habit nod general appearance.

Any of the above will give complete satisfaction if properly cared for, and all are
easily grown.

#### SOIL FOR POTTED PLANTS



T this season of the year the grower of house plants will naturally begin to think about the work to be done among her plants a little later on, and potting and re-potting will come up for consideration. This leads up to the question of a suitable soil for pot-plants. Where leaf-mold can be obtained, I would always advise its use, as it contains some of the best elements of successful plant-growth, but of course those living in towns and cities can not get it without a great deal of trouble and expense, and to such I would recommend as a very good substitute turfy matter to be got in any pasture or roadside where grass grows. Cut around a sod and turn it over, and you will find that immediately below the thick mass of grass which forms a sward there is a layer of earth which is completely filled with very fine and fibrous roots. Indeed, this portion of the soil seems to be composed almost wholly of these roots. Shave this off with a spade or sharp knife, close to the bottom of the grass, taking care to retain all the roots. These will decay and form a vegetable fertilizer almost equal to leaf-mold, and quite as satisfactory to many plants. A little trip into the country, or even into the

all the roots. These will decay and form a vegetable fertilizer almost equal to leaf-mold, and quite as satisfactory to many plants. A little trip into the country, or even into the suburbs of most cities, will enable one to secure a quantity of this soil.

Mix with it one half the quantity of loam for such plants as Geranians, and one-third for leaf-mold-foring plants like the Fuchsia and Gloxinia. Then add enough sand to make the compost light and arable. The kind of sand to use is that which is coarse and sharp. Fine sand generally loses its lightening qualities when mixed with much loam. But coarse, sharp sand always retains its characteristics and keeps the soil open and porous. To ascertain when you have added sand enough, take up a handful of the compost after mixing it, and give it a squeeze. Then relax your hold and open your fingers; if the soil retains the shape given by the pressure of your hand it requires more sand, but if it falls apart readily, it is about right. Such a soil will never become sour from stagnant water, for it will be so one mediacrous that all sur-

your hand it requires more said, but if it falls apart readily, it is about right. Such a soil will never become sour from stagmant water, for it will be so open and porous that all surplus water will drain out of it readily.

Most persons think that some kind of manure is required. I prefer to let plants grow in this soil for a time, and add fertilizers later when the demands of the plants for it are noticeable. So many complaints come in about white worms in the soil, after using harnyard manures, that I would advise the use of "Food for Flowers," instead. Its use can be regulated by the requirements of the plants, and on this account all good fertilizers of this class are preferable to manure which must be mixed with the soil at the time of potting, thus often giving too much slimulation in the early stages of plant growth. By watching your plants and understanding their wants, you can apply a fertilizer just when it is most needed, and in this way it can be made most useful. "Food for Flowers" never broads worms, and on this account it will be appreciated by those who have had plants ruined by these pests. I have often advised keeping a supply of potting soil on band for use as required, and I would again urge the advisability of doing so. If you have a supply to draw from at any time, you will be much more likely to re-pot your plants when they need it than you will if it is necessary to prepare some soil for them especially.

## THE QUEEN CARNATION

THE QUEEN CARNATION

WAS very glad to see this new strain of Carnation advertised in the January number of this paper. It is a "novelty," but such a novelty as I am always glad to endorse—a novelty with great merit. This strain is being introduced to the public this season for the first time, but it has been thoroughly tested before sending out, and those who admire the Carnation of the greenhouse, and would like something like it in the garden, will find it what they have long been wishing for. Imagine Carnations of the greenhouse class blooming all through the season in the open ground, and so profusely that you can cut them for table, corsage, or bouquet use, whenever desired, and you may get some idea of what the Queen Carnation is. It has the fine form of the Rementants, with their delicious fragrance, and a great deal more freedom of bloom, and comes in as great a variety of colors. I can unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the greatest acquisitions of the last few years among desirable garden plants. I notice that the introducers speak of starting the plants in the home early in the season, so that they can be brought into bloom very early when put in the copen ground. I would not advise can be brought into bloom very early when put in the open ground. I would not advise this, as it is difficult for most amateurs to grow seedlings well in the ordinary room. grow seedlings well in the ordinary room. They will be forced, weak, and spindling, and consequently they will suffer when planted out to such an extent that, as a general thing, plants grown from seed sown in the open ground will get the start of them. We open ground wan get one start or them. We have so many early blooming plants that there is no real necessity of trying to get them to bloom very early in the season. I think they will be found much more satisfactory if sown in the open ground, and given a chance to in the open ground, and given a chance to make a healthy, strong growth, before coming into bloom. They will begin to flower by mid-summer, and continue to give their beautiful flowers during the fall, at a season when most flowers during the sail, at a senson when most other desirable plants have suspended opera-tions. For cutting, for table use, or the cor-sage, no finer flower can be grown. They have that lasting quality which all flowers must have in order to be very useful for these purposes. As to their beauty and sweatness, they "go without saying," for all lovers of charming flowers class the Carnation only second to the Rose in these respects. In order to secure the greater quantity of flowers, by to secure the greater quantity of flowers, be sure to keep seed from forming.

## READ **EVERY** WORD If you have a GARDEN

You will need not only seeds, but also will likely be n want of Small Fruits, Flowering Plants, Builts, etc. Poor sects and plants are an abomination; and if you have ever had any experience with them, once has been enough. It is our business to supply the test of everything in plant life, and to give some iden of our success, would say: Our 1802 back represents an expenditure exceeding \$41,000 for the first edition alone. From October 1, 180, to October 1, 180, we paid the Philidelphia Post Office, \$20,860,58, for Postaye. We mention these items simply to give you an idea o. what we are doing in our special line. The credit for this business success belongs exclusively to the su-perior excellence of Maule's Seeds, Plants

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Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora, Mixed New Mammoth Large Flowering Sweet Peas New Annual Chrysanthemums

These seeds are worth 55 cts. in any other way. And, in addition, a copy of our '92 Catalogue.

This book is a wonder, and is absolutely the finest ever published, taking seven cents to mail, while most other catalogues take only 2, 3 or 4 cent stamps. This will give you an idea of its size. Besides a magnificent lithographed cover, it contains to stakeonic Colored Fintes of Vegenaties, Flowers and Small Froits; 72 colors; weighs over 12 concess and is brim full and run-ning over with the good things of plant life. Beasember, we send those 5 packets, the regular price of which is 55 cents, and our handsome book for 25 cents, to readers of THE LADDE HORE JOURNAL, so don't fall to mention this paper when writing.

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riants and	Dui	us.			
5 Fancy-Leaved Bogonias,	-	944	lpaid,	50	cfs.
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6 Excelsior Dwarf Dbl. Pearl To	beroses		111	25	
12 Gladiolus, in grand mixture,		-	**	20	44
4 Superb Named Dahllas,		-	**	50	40

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Only 50 cents a year, with a handsomely liketrated dwarf dashin, 'The Bulle of Springfield,'
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Prust. Ocuanicinal. Nut or Flowering which are accurately described in a logue LOVETTS GUIDE TO HORTICUI and quoted at OSZ Hair the Price of selletions.

The following are a few of our choice newelline: Lovett's Real Backborry. Beets and Lovett's Rairy Straw borry, Lovett Hamberry, Japan Walmab, Ico & Hard Orange, Hard Orange, Japan Walmab, Ico & Hard Orange, Japan Walmab, Ico & Hard Orange, Japan Walmab, Ico & Hard Orange, Japan Walmab, Shipmanis to distant politics of pulses as politics as preciately.

L. L. LOVETT CO. Little Silver, N. J.



This excellent variety is distinguished from all thore by its large stiff stalks, as shown in the engravag, standing uplike a tree without support of any kind. I have very absendantly of large, bright red to assess, very smooth, and of fine flavor; it is exactled, very smooth, and of fine flavor; it is exactled, very smooth, and of fine flavor; it is leaves as the control of the form of it is leaves.

## FINCH'S EVERGREEN CUCUMBER

FINCH'S SURE HEAD CABBAGE s all head and sure to head. Very uniform in the firm and fine in texture, overleight in gashity, and good keepper. Alfred Ross, of Penn Yan, N. Y., saw a lead which weighted \$4.5 pounds. Commber \$2 T will send a Product each of Younds, Commber of Cabbage, with my line strated Combigues, for only 3 cents in Silver or 28 cents in Stamps.

FIVE CINNAMON VINES FREE

This rapid growing Vine, with its boastirib heart-shaped leaves, glossy green peculiar feliage, and delicate white blassom, emitting a deficions chramon fragrance, will grow from 10 to 30 Feet in a single senses and for covering Arbers, Screens and Versadas is without a real. I will send 5 RULRS PRRE, and postpaid to every person sending me 25 creats for the above Tree Tomate Collection, the bulbs will produce 5 Regultful Vines exactly the same in overy respect as I have been selling for One Boling. Address plainly

FRANK FINCH, (Sox B) CL YDE, N. Y.

FF Sterry person conding SILVER for this collection will recording conding SILVER for this collection will record as the First which has been
grown over class layout as the First with the been
grown over class feet in heighth, learning fruit of good
quality, weighing from one to two pecuads each.



## Royal Splendor Verbenas.

This Novelty is the result of 30 years' selection. The flowers are the Largest Size, Unsurpassed for Vividness, with Wonderful Range and Brilliancy of Colors. Plants compact and vigorous. Prof. S. T. Maynard, Mass, Ag. Col., says: "Your Royal Spiendor Verbeans are the monthlistic years and the monthlistic years and the monthlistic years and the result of the series of the series. Seed as another or, of area seed." The Royal Spiendor has another or, of area seed." The Royal Spiendor has always taken fret price as Floral Exhibits. Price, 26th per pet. SPECIAL OFFER. For a limited time, is interested and price of the series and price of the series of the Royal Spiendor for the Royal Spiendor Verbeaus.

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## SEEDS-

FRESH! Reliable! Colo-brated for Parity 4, Strong Germi, antisy Qualities, Oily 12 Re, per lungs pick. 5,000,000 Novelly Entrace with orders it in your Resul-tiful Hua. Colored Seed and Plant Catalogue, Free to all who addees at come H. W. BUCKBEE-Bockford Seed Farms. No. 224 Ham St., Reckford, H.

FLOWERING Send I (Je, and I will mail to you? Truberrose Bullba-BullBS and 10 mey varieties Summer Oralls. For 250-, 12 Grand Inth. Double Pour Truberros Bulba I (Je I orange Ref.) and I or sum you will be summer Oralls. For 50-, 12 Grand Inth. Double Pour Truberros Romer Covalis. Summer Ovalis. Send of the Covalist Summer Ovalis. Send of the Covalist Summer Ovalis. Send of the Covalist Summer Ovalist Summer Ovalis. Send of the Covalist Summer Ovalist Summer Ovalis. Send of the Covalist Summer Ovalist Summer Ov

## RARE NEW FLOWERS FREE!



To get all of the readers of this pages to one our enables of this pages to one our enablests, we will, for thingy developing, and it together with a like, and it together with a like, and it together with a like, plat, of the new Langings and the Langing of the law Langings and pages of the law like, to simply page cost of posture and pages and large and pages and pages and pages and large and pages an

SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS Write me about plants that full to bloom, and want me to tell them why it is. I am not able to give any opinion unless some information is given on which an opinion can be based. How do you expect me to tell you what the cause of trouble when you merely state that such trouble exists? Unless you can give me some idea of the conditions under which your plants have been grown, please don't ask any questions.

And to other correspondents who write me and say, Please reply in next Jounnal," let me repeat what has been said in this department time and again, that it is utterly impossible for a reply to be given in the magnetice in less than three mouths after the question is

A JOURNAL READER-Prune the hardy Hydrangess in spring.

Mas, C. B. W.—Cannas winter well in any ordinary cellar. Store with the polators.

Miss F. L. B.—See answer to Payelle. What I have said about Punsies will apply to Violets in winter.

M. A. C.—Consolt the entalogue of some dealer in olds, and you will find instructions regarding their buibe, a culture.

Miss A. P.—You can get Covent Garden Fuchsia from any of the seed dealers advertising in THE JOURNAL.

J. M. B.—Any one of the large seed firms, if written to, will give reliable information regarding the care and culture of the Cactus.

A. M. P. says that her plants are infested with worms that work on the plants, and not in the ground among the roots. Syringe with helictore in water.

SEVERAL SUBSCRIBERS—Gray's" How Plants Grow" and other works in that line are standard, and very likely would prove to be just what you want. N. P.—The best way to winter builts of the Tuberose is to put them in paper bags and lang them in a room that is wholly free from frest, but not too warm.

M. E. B. asks if seeds can be expected to germinate after the first year. Some kinds rotain their vitality for years. Other kinds are worthless after a year or two.

SPECTMENSIFOR NAME-Hereafter, please send no spectmens to be named through this column. An answer interests no one except the party seeking in-formation.

New Jacoby Boy-Passies and English Violets can be wintered in perfection by covering with leaves; by removing the leaves early in spring, the plants will soon come into blocks.

F. L. T.—Forpiques: requires only ordinary-stand pots, but must have a good deal of water. If the leaves ap-pear to be exten, you will doubtless find some insect at work if you watch closely.

Mass L. L. L.—The "white first" you speak of on your Palm is probably the mealy bug, which resembles a bit of cutton more than anything else. Kerosene emulsion applied with a brush will remove it.

A. M. D.—Tuberose plants bloom but once; buits that have blossomed or budded once are worthless thereafter except for purposes of propagation. It generally takes there years for northern grown bulbs to reach blooming size.

A SUBSCRIBER is possible to know what is meant by the terms fail-blown, half-blown and bud. A fail-blown Rose is one which has fully expanded. A half-blown one is one that has just begun to break sport. A bud is —a bud.

Max J. W.—The brown spots on leaves of your Begon's may come from drops of water standing on them. Do not keep the plants in the sun, and only water when the soil seems inclined to be dry on the surface.

L. M. O.—Freus elastica. Pandanus utilis. Greetiles robusts. Aspidistra burids and any of the obtowing varieties of Palm make fine parter plants: Letastic Robusta, Area intesors, Phonis recissats and Opose reputals.

Miss B. W.—(1) You can obtain a water-proof cloth for pit covering from almost any dealer in seeds and plants. (2) I cannot tell you how to prepare it. (3) Two year old Geraniums ought to have six or seven inch pots if well grown and developed.

V. A. W.—(1) The Japan Lily is hardy out of doors.
(2) The Bose named is a hybrid perpetual, and should be hardy in Pennsylvania if covered well in fall. Bend the branches to the ground and cover with evergreen boughs, laying sods on them to bold them in place.

S. A. C.—Seed developed from the first crop of the Swood Pea flower is best, therefore you cannot cut your Sweet Pea early in the season and expect good seed from the late flowers. I think the English Violet is the best variety to grow in a cold frame for early and late flowering.

GRETHEDR—Always cut off the tops of your Chrys-amhermums when their senson of flowering is over. They will bloom next senson foram new groath, which will be sent up from the roots. It is the opinion of most needed mean that a few plants in a stepping-room are not harmful.

Mas. A. M. M.—I am sorry to say that I don't know where rose lars can be obtained. It is an easy matter in bog what perports to be the germine arricle, but they are generally shams. Why not wall until next summer and make one for powerfol? Half the pleasure of one comes from the making of it.

"FAYELLE" is anxious to grow Paneles in the house us states, and wants to know how she can do so. I do not think it worth her while to try. The Paney is a plant that likes a cool air and moistare, and its flowers would blast in the living room, and very soon the red spider would gut as end to the plants.

Miss. M. C. G.—The scap and kerosene emulsion should be applied to the leaves of the plants—not to the roots. If you are troubled with worns in the soil, I would abanden the use of barupard manure, and use instead any one of the Foods for Flowers, which may be bought at any shop where seeds are sold.

Mus. W. J.—Boses like a rich soil. Old cow manure is the best fertilizer for them. They do well in an old chip-yard, if the chips have decayed considerably, Keep them well peured, removing all weak branches. I perfer spring to fall planting. The Storm King Fuchsin is of too weak a babit to do well. For sitting-room culture it is a failure.

Mas. L. S. W.—It is not customary to put plants in the cellar to rest through the summer. We prefer to put them out of doors. The Calla sheald be re-pointed in September in a soil of leaf moid, muck and sand, well drained. The Easter Lily may bloom next senson, but it is better to get fresh builts each full, as old ones are not to be depended on after being forced.

SEVERAL BEADERS—To make lime-water for plants. Put a piece of fresh lime as large as an ordinary-sized bowl in a patient of water. Let stand until dissolved. Then pour off the clear water and apply in your plants. Use enough to theoroughly saturate the self. You need not be afraid of injuring any plasts except those which have a special dislike to lime, like the Azalen.

Mass. L. W.—If your Beronia was respotted only a month see, and you cut off some of its racks at that time, you can hardly expect it to have become sufficiently es-tablished to make much growth. Walt patiently. I would never advise the two of hen manure. It is too strong for most plants, if the plant does not begin to grow soon, re-pot, and leave hen manure out of the compost.

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Probably not, for the remarkable improvements are very recent and several are now offered for the first time, while new strains of the past few years have been perfected.

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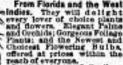
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Mas. R. C. II.—Pot bulbs of this Lily in any good soil. Plant in October for mid-winter.

Miss. A. T. C., and others ask what will destroy wire-worms in the garden. Can any one tell?

A CONSTANT READOR-You can obtain a book on Mushroom culture through the Journal's Book De-

Mns. E. W.—I do not know the plant to which you give the above name. It is not the botanical name of any plant I am familiar with.

Mus. R. W. M.—Consult the advertising cultums of this paper and you will find Chumas spoken of; any dealer two supply you with them.

A. S.—You can obtain plants of both the hardy Coreogeis and hardy Carnadion from any dealer adver-tising in this paper. The leaf seat is a Palm.

Mns. C. W. L.—I think the korosese emulsion, for which formula believe below, will rid your Dahlias of the insects which trouble them; try it, and report.

Mns. M. C. R.—I infer from your letter that you have grown the Lily in a pot; if so, set the pot away in the cellar until spring, keeping it cost and rather dry, also dark.

I. M.—Writes that she has planted the tops of several Phospoles, and they have began to grow. She wasse to know what kind of care to give them. Can any one toll her?

R. M.—This correspondent says that the leaves on her Calla turn yellow and die off. Perhaps the rod spider is at work on the lower side. Examine; if found, apply water freely until he is routed.

Mis. J. R.—Yes; ammonia in the water applied to plants is frequently beneficial, though not to the ex-tent many imagine. A tablespoonful to eight or ten quarts of water once a week is sufficient. Mise S. E. A.—Why Carnations and "Marguerites" of the white and lighti-colored varieties fall to upon fully cannot say. I have never noticed any trouble of the kind here; it may be owing to some peculiarity of the climate.

Calla-M. E. T.—Let the plant rest from June to September. Put the pot out-of-doors, on its side, and give no water. In September re-pot the roots; they will soon begin to grow after being watered well. Warm water is beneficial after November.

Max. W. S. T.—The Marquerite strain was a forecun-ner of the new Queen Carnation. The latter is a great improvement on the Marquerites; indeed. I know of no finer new plant for the garden. You will regret it if you do not include it in your spring order for seeds.

S. C.—The Ivy-leaf Gerandum, L'Elegante, is not a free bisconer. It is grown solely for its foliage. I re-ceive many complaints similar to yours about the bisst-ing of bods on the Narchews; it seems that some di-ease has attacked the plant; I cannot suggest a remedy,

Miss E. C. R.—This correspondent writes that her Ribberts is covered with green lies, and that bark lies cause her lay to drop its leaves. She wants a remedy, For the aphis use a detection of sniphot-tolacco scap; for the bark-louse, or scale, apply an emulsion of kero-sens.

Mas. S. R. S.—The Promy Bloss a rather heavy, stiff, clay soil. I presume the white appearance of the leaves of your Perennial Pen must result from the attack of some insect. Try korosene-emulsion, prepared and ap-plied as advised below. Violeta like shade and a cool place.

Miss. A. K. S.—Mrs. J. H., Centre, Ottawa, Illinois, writes in reply to your letter that if you will scatter rusty salis or scraps of Iron about your Peony the answell not trouble the beds. She thinks that experas would be a good substitute for iron or nails if the latter are not obtainable.

Miss. J. C.—Puchsias require a sail of leaf-mold and sand in order to secure the best results. Drain the pots well, and there will be no danger of over-watering. Keep in a half shady place; shower the foliage daily, shift to larger sizes as soon as the old pots become filled with roots. Never let the soil get dry.

C. E. K.—The heavy clay sell you complain of can be improved by adding sand, loam, old mortar, anything that will have a tendency to make it lighter and more open. This correspondent wants to know what line of flowering plants will do in a place where the air is most, damp, and sally, five miles from the ocean. Can any one having experience tell?

A. B.—This correspondent writes that she has an Orange tree four years old; it occupies a pot four lackes across the top. Boil, strong clay; it does not foursh; why? No wonder it does not grow well; it is starved. A plant four years old ought in be in, at least, a neven for eight-inch pot. Give a soil of loam and sand. Apply furtilizers when growing.

M. E. G.—If you take your tree to a florist to grant let him exercise his own judgment as to the number of grade to put in; also as to pruning. I would have the ten-year-old tree graded in preference to the smaller one. Grading should be done before the tree makes its greatest annual growth. One dollar is not too much to pay for the work. Only the graded portions will bear fruit of the variety from which the graft or scion is taken.

25. V. IL.—To prepare the popular "Rose jar," gather Roses while in their prime, in the morning. Put a layer of petals in the bottom of the jar and scatter coarse sait over them; then add another layer of petals, and more sait. Set the jar in the sun after closing it to prevent evaporation. Proceed in this manner omtil it is filled. Some add various spices, also other sweet-smelling flowers, but flowe leaves alone give the most delicate and delicate perfume.

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Max, R. W. S. A.—Tenadestrans requires a rather light-sandy soil, but rich, and water coough to keep the earth moist all the time. Plants in the cellar should not be watered until they seem to be very dry; water at the roots has a sendency to excite growth, and we aim to keep plants in the cellar as reaxly decrunit as possible. The Passion Flower is a very good vine to train about a window.

A. H.—The twisting of the Callisputs, or Corresponding to the plant to produce flowers of a different character from those usually produced. Study the Aster, and notice the change that has taken place in the petals, some being quilled, others flar, the latter having been developed from the quilled class. Cosmos does best in a poor soil, as the rich one encourages such large growth that the plant is late in coming into flower.

M. W.—I presume the reason why your Geranisms fail to mature bath is the room is too warm. Perhaps you have not good drainage. If you have not, the soil may retain too much water. Smilas ought to bloom the first year, but its flowers are insignificant. Oleaners are only prisonous when the leaves are estimated until July or August. Petunlas cannot be wintered out of doors, and do not do well in cellars.

Mas. M. D. S.—I do not know whether the Jasmines are hardy in Tennesses or not; they are farther south, and I think they would go through the winter well with year, with some protection. Laurel grows most plentially in Pennsylvacia, but is found in many other Noethers States; it has flowers from one to two inches across; in some becalifies I think they are somewhat targer, and they are borne in clusters. Habit of plant, seringcy and angular. I do not know what you refer to us "Cross-vine."

L. A. C.—The proper name of Spider Lily is Pun-cratium. It is not a subfactory plant for ordinary room culture. Begenias seldom or never where well in the cellar. Decidence plants are not adapted to cellar wintering, nor soft-wooded ones. I would cat back Baschallies if I wanted it to grow low and busky, but if I wanted a tall plant I would bet it grow. A specimen six Set bigh, in good condition must be a fine ornament to the sitting-room, and I would much prefer it to a smaller specimen.

Characteronogent—Tuberose bulbs bloom but once with as at the North; therefore, a bulb which has produced flowers is of no value except for purposes of propagation. This plant comes from the South, and our summers are not long and warm enough to mature bulbs perfectly; therefore, we often fall to grow young bulbs satisfactorily. Occasionally, the Harristi Life blooms well a second season, but it cannot be depended on to do so; therefore, I always advise getting fresh, strong bulbs each fall for forcing.

"Plosal."—This correspondent says that a Lilac planted two years ago has failed to bloom, and fails to understand why, it having been taken from a blooming plant. Of causes, it is impossible for me to say why the young plant has not bloomed. It may have been so small that it has not bloomed. It may have been so small that it has not yet attained the necessary ago. Other conditions may have operated against it. I have frequently known Lilacs to wait years after transplanting before giving one flower, and it was not possible to tell the reason; but in every case they flowered well after "they got at it."

R. R. S.—If you want a dozen good plants for your bay window, I would advice Gernatum Sourceie de Mirande, white and rose; W. C. Bryant, dack, velvety scarlet; Pantine Lacen, white, and Mrs. Moore, white, with plank eye; Abadileas Pink Perfection, Boule de Neige, white, and Crusader, crimson, and Edipee, with beautifully variegated fellage. One Rose Geranium, for ragrance, Begenia rashra, Calla Ætheyles, Ackarda moisvecieus, and an English Ivy. These are all quite common plants, but they are beautiful, and easily graven, and when properly cared for they give flowers throughout the entire winter.

M. M. R. wants to grow flowers in the house, but says that her rooms are heated with coal, and that gas is used. Has only east windows. Few flowers will do well under these conditions, but there are some plants which will, and "green things growing" are a delight to the eye and mind in our long windows. The Aspidiera will flourish where most plants would die. So will Pleus dustines. Among the Palmstry Pleus reclicate, and Lebents Borbowin. I think, perhaps, Primata Obeconica would bloom for you. Try it.

L. M. L.—The Horn is one of those plants which seem intent on taking their own time. They bloom "when they get ready," not before. When they become fully evaluabled they usually bloom, but it often takes years for them to reach this point. I know of no way in which they can be hearried along. Treat them well, and have patience. Seedling Carnations should be grown in pots suited to the size of the plants, and keep as read as possible through the winter. Shower frequently to keep the red spider down, and apply an infinition of Suipho-Tokacon Scap about once a week to prevent ravages of the aphis—a pest very destructive to the Carnation. Chinose Hibbsens can be grown from send or cutting—the latter preferable.

Our Straschmen—(i) In fitting up a greenhouse I would have benches along the sides, and shelves at the windows. In the center I would use troo stands or wire ones. These admit of a pretter arrangement of plants than that tables. If the water can drip into basement ulthout hydoring anything there, I would have the foor made or sides, and a half-inch apart. This will allow all surplus water to drain off. For amount of radiating surface required, get size of room to be heated—multiplying sides, each, and height together—and then find out the number of square feet of glasses sides, each sand roof—nod then write to some good heater company for an estimate.

Mas. E. F. McCanna. Feres are somewhat difficult to grow well in the living room, because of the dry aimosphere which generally prevails there. But if you take pains to keep water evaporating on the stove or register, and give fresh air dully, some varieties can be grown quite satisfactorily in the parior or siting-room. A soit of leafmoid mixed with a little losen and sand is best. Ireain the pots well, and give emough water to keep the soft moist all through, and all the time. Keep in shade. No Fern with which I am acquainted does as well in sun as out of it. The best varieties for house culture are Adiantum exceptants. Peris breasts and Purppers. Most of the Adiantum are too delicate for culture outside a greenhouse or conservatory, therefore the amatisur would do well not to alternpt to grow them.

Mas. W. F. B.—Analous do best in a self of peat and loam, with some sharp sand. But care must be taken that the soil is whodly free from lime. These plants often drop their leaves because they get too much water. This can be largely remedied by providing good drainage. They also drop their leaves because they do not get water enough. They have very fire roots, and these make a compact mass is the center of the poil, and unless under is given liberally it often falls to penetrate the soil where it is needed most. It is a good plan to have the self kneer in the center of the poil than at the sides, so that the water will run in about the base of the plant, rather than away from it. It is also a good plan to run a fine wire or knitting-needle through the half of roots to make sure that the water has a chance to penetrate it.

has a chance to penetrace II.

Max, T. G. S.—If you have no cellar to winter your Fuchelas In, I would advise you to put them in a room free frost frost, but rather cool, and water very sparingly. The absence of warmth and water will have a tendency to keep them domaint. If you must keep them in the room with your other plants, set them away from the light, and water very slightly. Perhaps the leaves will full, but that doesn't matter so long as the stalk remains plump and green. Very likely, though, the plants will insist on growing some, in spite of your efforts to prevent E. In this case alm to keep them growing as sheely as possible. In February re-pet them, and cut back at least half. Then place in the window and give plenty of water, and they will soon make new growth. But they will not give such sitning growth, or as many flowers as plants which have been kept entirely domain during the winter.



THE CHARMING MEXICAN PRIMITORE is the Grandest of all New Plants. It is strictly a perpetual bloomer, as it is in dower at all times of the year, a good specimen showing always from ten to thirty hirge successful bloomers, about three inches across, of a beautiful, hright, clear pink color, veitsed with sender and with a white center. The superb color, combined with alry grace and beautiful form, goes to make a dower which is in beauty perfection itself. Each blossom keeps perfect many days before fading, and when it drops, others are out to take its place, and this succession of beauty is continued from one year's ond to snother. The plant is a free grower, succeeding in any sold or situation. As a window plant it combines great hardiness and ease of culture with unsurpassed beauty and delicate loveliaces, and is truly a plant which has no superior. In the open ground its grows freely and blooms profusely all summer, and, in fact, until winter is upon it. Early frosts do not injure it, and it blooms on until freedom of bloom, and unsurpassed beauty, both in culor and hardiness, case of culture, perpetual freedom of bloom, and unsurpassed beauty, both in culor and hardiness, case of culture. Perpetual freedom of bloom, and unsurpassed beauty, both in culor and hardiness, case of culture. Perpetual freedom of bloom, and unsurpassed beauty, both in culor and hardiness, case of culture. Perpetual freedom of bloom, and unsurpassed beauty, both in culor and hardiness, case of culture is the content of the perfect of

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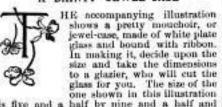
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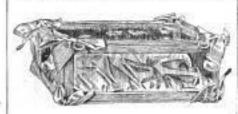


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A DAINTY JEWEL-CASE



one shown in this illustration is five and a half by nine and a half and three inches deep. Take the piece of glass which is to act as the lid (the bottom piece of glass and the top are the same) to an engraver and have him cut your initials upon the lid, engraving being preferable to painting, as it will not lose its luster, but always look bright and neat. Bind all the edges very tightly, sewing neatly at the corners, using No. 5 ribbon, either satin or gros grain, according to taste. Sew the four sides together, joining the four corners of the bottom to the sides, and in putting on



the lid sew only the two ends together very tightly as these stitches act as hinges. Make a pad the size of the bottom piece of glass of a thin layer of cotton, using smelet powder to perfume it; take a quarter of a yard of China silk and sew on to the pad of cotton, sewing the silk loosely so as to have a pretty and graceful effect; the silk should be put on plain on the bottom of the pad. Make bows for the four top-ends of the lid, so as to cover where the corners have been joined together. A pretty finish is secured by putting four smaller bows on the bottom of the box to hide where the corners have been joined. Take two brass rings and crochet them over with button-hole silk the same shade as your ribbon, and sew these rings on each end of the lid to raise it by. Seven yards of ribbon were used to make the case described.

#### SOME THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING

Light travels 188,800 miles in a second.

The average life of a coin is twenty-five

There are over 6,000 known languages and

Fifty million pins are made every day in

Statistics show that married men live longer than bachelors.

Ten men can be arranged to march in single

The average duration of human life is thirty-three years,

file 3,628,000 ways.

Every year 36,792,000 births occur; 100,800 each day and 70 each minute.

One-quarter of the people born die before the age of six; one-half before sixteen.

The number of lighthouses in the world has quadrupled during the last fifty years.

The number of punpers in London, England, is estimated at from 95,000 to 105,000.

It is estimated that there are 25,000 women in America who possess medical diplomas.

The total number of newspapers published in the world at present is said to be in excess

On an average there are 106 boys born to every 100 girls; but more boys die in infancy than girls.

A cremated body leaves a residuum of only eight ounces; all besides is restored to the guseous elements.

There are about 99,800 Sunday-schools in s; 8,048,4 1,108,265 teachers.

The mean annual temperature of the earth is fifty degrees Fahrenheit; the average min-fall is thirty-six inches.

The total population of the earth is esti-mated at 1.483,000 000, of which 35,639,835 die yearly, 97,700 daily and 67 every minute.

During heavy gales the waves of the Atlan-tic Ocean are from twenty-four to thirty-six feet high, half above and half below the mean level of the sea. This increases to forty-five feet in a raging storm.

The sun gives 600,000 times as much light as the moon; 7,000,000,000 as much as the brightest star, and 36,000,000 as much as all the stars combined. In size the sun equals 1,300,000 earths, but owing to its smaller density its weight equals only 300,000 earths.

The average age at which men marry is 27.7 vears; the average age at which women marry is 25.5. Married women live two years longer than single women, although one woman in seventy dies in childbirth. February is the month in which the greatest number of births occur; June is which occur the fewest.

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Buckets of Edinburg Helman, thanks, red and broken. One parkings such of above flower seeds worth ELO, presented
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PERFECTION CARE TINE, hour homess. Cakes removed without breaking, Strante paying business for good agrees. Sample Sec Mo. Recognises Mrs. Co., Rach, N.Y.

## USEFUL"THINGS WORTH KNOWING

OFTEN it is the stray short hint or sugges-tion that we read somewhere which proves a mountain of help at some critical time, and the subjoined little helps have been gathered and put together in the liope that they may be of practical use to some one of the Journal readers.

#### A GOOD WASHING FLUID

Dissolve one pound of sal-soda and balf a pound of lime in five quarts of water, and boil for a few minutes, stirring occasionally. Between from the fire, and allow it to settle; pour off the clear liquid into a stone jar, and cork for use. Half a tescupful of this fluid added to a half boiler of boiling water on wash days will save a great deal of labor.

#### HOW TO PACK SILVER

WHEN putting away silver that is not to be used for a considerable time, place it in an air-tight case, with a good-sized piece of camphor,

#### TAKING DOWN THE STOVE

IN taking down the stove, if any soot should full upon the carpet or rug, cover quickly with dry salt before sweeping, and not a mark will be left.

HOW TO RELIEVE MIGHT-SWEATS

N IGHT-SWEATS may be arrested by sponging the body at night with very hot water. It is a great help also toward toning up the skin to rub the body briskly in the morning with a bathing towel wrung out of salt water; the salt enters the pores and stimulates the skin to healthy action.

#### A TONIC FOR THE HAIR

A GOOD tonic for the hair is of salt water, a tesspoonful of salt to a half-pint of water, applied to the hair two or three times a week. The effect at the end of a month will be surprising.

#### TO MAKE A MUSTARD PLASTER

FOR young children:—Mix one tenspoonful of mustard and three of wheat flour with water to the consistency of a stiff batter, and apply between soft mustin cloths. For adults:—One part of mustard and two of flour.

#### THE MEDICINAL USE OF EGGS

THE MEDICINAL USE OF EGGS

IT may not be generally known that there is nothing more soothing for either a burn or a scald than the white of an egg. It is contact with the air which makes a burn so painful, and the egg acts as a varnish, and excludes the air completely, and also prevents inflammation. An egg beaten up lightly, with or without a little sugar, is a good remedy in cases of dysentery and diarrheat; it tends by its emollient qualities to lessen the inflammation, and by forming a transient costing for the stomach and intestines gives those organs a chance to rest until nature shall have assumed her healthful away over the diseased body. Two, or at the most three, eggs a day would be all that would be required in ordinary cases, and since the egg is not only medicion but food, the lighter the diet otherwise, and the quieter the patient is kept, the more rapid will be recovery.

## HOW TO ALLAY HEMORRHAGES

HOW TO ALLAY BENOMBRAGES

I EMORRHAGES from the nose may be stopped by snuffing salt and water, or vinegar and water, up the nose, by raising the arms above the head, by applying fee to the back of the neck, and by putting absorbent cotton or lint in the nostribs. Hemorrhages from the lungs may be alleviated by placing the patient in bed in a sitting position, and giving tenspoonful doses of salt and vinegar every fifteen minutes. In both cases strive to ollay the patient's fear until the arrival of the physician.

## TO TIGHTEN CANE-SEAT CHAIRS

TURN up the chair-bottom and wash the L cane-work thoroughly with soapy water and a soft cloth. Let it dry in the air, and it will be firm as when new, provided the cane has not been broken.

## SIMPLE REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

ONE tenspoonful of flaxseed taken just before each meal and at bed-time, and a half-tenspoonful of celery-seed taken after each meal and at bed-time. The flaxseed should be rubbed in a dry cloth to free them from dest. They may be small owned whele should be rubbed in a dry cloth to free them from dust. They may be swallowed whole, with enough water sprinkled over them to dampen, or chewed before swallowing; the latter is preferable; as they have a rich, mutty flavor, the taste is not unpleasant. They may be taken an hour or two or immediately before meals and just before retiring. Any time after meals take the celery-seed, either clewing or swallowing whole, and a few minutes after the flaxweed at night. For thin persons, an excellent addition is a tablespoonful of pure giveerine taken three times a day, after or with the celery-seed. This is firsh-producing. producing.

## REMEDY FOR CHAPPED HANDS

WHEN doing housework, if your hands become chapped or red, mix corn meel and vinegar into a stiff paste and apply to the hands two or three times a day, after washing them in bot water, then let them dry without wiping, and rub with glycerine. At night use cold cream, and wear gloves.

# Look Around

and see the women who are using Pearline. It's easy to pick them out. They're brighter, fresher, more cheerful than the women who have spent twice as much time in the rub, rub, rub, of the old way. Why shouldn't they be? Washing with Pearline is easy.

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But please bear in united? Write your questions plainly and briefly. Don't use unnecessary words; editors are busp persons.

The right to answer or reject any question is reserved by the Editor.

Asswers connect be provided for any special turns. They will be given as quickly after receipt as possible. All correspondence should be accompanied by full name and address, not for publication, but for reference.

L. N .- Mourning stationery is never out of style INQUIRER-Belva Lockwood is in her slaty-third

Expectaty—"To-morrow will be Wednesday" is a correct expression.

Ext.ics - "Beauty sleep" is the sleep that one gets before midnight.

Taruma-No call is necessary in acknowledgment of an afternoon tea.

PERKERILL—A rose jar may properly be placed in my room in the bouse.

 ${\rm Localinn}-{\rm Black}$  or tan-colored gloves may be worn with a dress of any color.

INABELIA - Lotteries are illegal, no matter for what surpose they may be held.

SISTER-Mark your table napkins in one corner with embroidered initials an inch long.

Mrs. R.—A lady should rise to greet a gentleman, or to bid him good-bye in her own house.  $N_{\rm KLLE}-Guests$  at a large reception do not say good-bye to the hostess, they quietly withdraw,

MAUD-In spite of the dress reformers, we maintain that a well-fitting curses never bort any one. B. M. C.—There is a branch of the "Salvation Army" in the United States, with headquarters in New York City.

IONORANCE.—The World's Fair at Chicago will open on May 1st, 1861, and close on October 30th of the same

BUNKER HILL-The precious stone under whose in-fluence those born in June are supposed to be is the again.

SISTEX.—The national flower of England is the rose; of France the tily; of Scotland the thistie; and of Ireland the shamrock.

SETER-The City of Paris and the City of New York are called "I win ships" because they are built as nearly alike as possible.

PATTY—Goethe is pronounced as though spelled Galrisch, with the account on the last syllabile; portifire as though spelled port-years.

A.'M. G.—The address and the conclusion of a letter, or any other document, as well as the date, should have a comma between every item.

Cona.—The word "syggignocism" means sympathetic knowledge. The word was coined by Dr. Hammond in connection with mind-reading.

Wapow's Boy.—There is no institution of any sort to which admission may be secured by the presentation of a million cancelled postage stamps.

X. Y. Z.—We cannot give addresses in this column. Women who are not of the average size usually obtain most comfort by having their corrects made to order. Down East—A single woman, or a married woman, who is legally the head of a household is entitled to the same privileges as a man under the Homestead Act.

Jackson—Bryn Mawr College is located at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. It is said to have the largest and best-equipped symmetrim of any woman's college in this country.

Mas. G. M.—Information regarding the Home Study Work of University Extension may be obtained from the General Secretary, George Henderson, 1922 Ches-nut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. B. Z.—The best way to have superfluous hair re-moved is to have it done by a surgeon with an electric needle. Preparations for the removal of such hair are, as a rule, dangerous and injurious.

UNRAPPY GREE—If you have a large stomach, have a slight full ness in the backs of your skirts, just below the wast line, and strive as much as pessible to sland erect, with your chest expanded and stomach drawn in.

PRINTLEXED—Finger boxis should be filled only half full with water; a thin sites of lemon or a fragrant leaf of some sort may be laid upon the surface. The bowle should rest upon a plate covered with a dainty dolly of some sort.

S.—The old superstition that the stars and planets affected the lives of those born under their ascendency and exerted a malign or benean influence over them has no foundation. A marks destiny depends upon the character which be inherits and develops.

Mass H.—A hardward and wife are always lavited together to any entertainment which includes men and someon. To invite one without the other to your reception would be an act of very ill breeding, and one that we would not advise you to be guilty of.

M. F.—Black silk may be cleaned by brushing horoughly with a soft brush, and sponging with water a which an old pair of black kid gloves have been edled. Sponge on the right side, spread out smoothly a the wrong, and iron with a not too hot iron.

QCERY—If you intend to decline a disner invitation, to so at as early a date as possible, and if you necess to militing previous your being on hand at the appointed time. In going in to dinner the host leafs the way to the dining room with the most distinguished lady goest upon his arm.

COUNTRY GERL.—Reduce your weight by taking plenty of in and outdoor exercise and by avoiding all swort and starging articles of food. Lend an active, energetic life and you will have little time to worry ever your weight, which is probably just the proper one for a person of your begin and build.

I ground street The lady should precede the gentlemant in going up stairs and follow him going down. She should stair a carriage first and leave it fact. She should precede him going into the house and follow him going out. The idea being that he shall always be where he can best protect and assist her.

HAV RIDGE-Only intimate friends should be invited to a christening. If the christening takes place in the morning serve a light luncheon; if in the afternoon a light tea. The budy should not be brought down stairs until everything is in readiness, and should be sent back to the nursery before refreshments are served.

D. G.—Authorities differ as to whether the knife and fork should be held in the hand or laid spon the plans when if is passed for a second helping. At take a good and a safe rule is always to do that which will attract the least attention, and as for as possible to conform to the castems of the people whom you are visiting.

ANNIE-When your beaves are perfectly firy put them in your rose for, sprinkling a little salt on each layer. Every two days are no put in a tenspoonful of alreaded. Keep your jar closed lightly until it is well filled with the leaves, them you may retrieve the manade enters and the color will circulate through the room.

DELAWARE—The price for a seal for the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Pair has been awarded. The design represents the flarship of Colombra. Re-ments it is the out of arms of the United States repre-senting formity, and the launch weath which is emblematic of success. There is a star for every listy

RESECTA-Beware of advertisements converning large stime of operatined money in the English Court of Chancery. Steel some do not exist, as the tourt has aften declared. The advertisers who claim that the ma locate such money for the brundle of American beits are ministly imprincipled persons whose interest reason upon the recent of a fire.

School, Gruz.—The newspaper clipping which you enclose contains an error. Under the Grugorian calisadar the centurial years are only long years, when they may be divided by 40. The year 1800 is not so divisable, and will not, therefore, be a long year.

INVALID—The strictly formal way would be to leave for Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Jr., one of your own and two of your husband's cards; for Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Sr., the same: for the widowed relative one of your cards and one of your busband's, and for the young indies the same. Hand your cards to the maid at the door, inquir-ing merely for "the indies."

M. D.—The best way to increase one's conversational power is to read good books and the daily papers; to listen to people who talk well, meantime forming equinous of your own, and formulating them in words of your own. A special set of books for this purpose could not be advised; general reading is more useful when you have this distinct purpose in view.

E. M. O.—A widow wears her veil at least one year, offener two; while elderly women, who are widowed, often wear their veils all their lives. The widow's cap is some slong as crape is. While liese is worn at the wrists and neck in the very deepest mourning. Second mourning is no longer in vogue; when crape is laid aside, all-black is worn until colors are assumed.

Innovance—In sending out cards to your friends, telling them of your arrival in the city, it is not necessary to send your hashand's card, nor should your husband's card to sent with those of yours, amounting an afternoon tea. Even if you are not acquainted with the gentleman you send him your card, and not your husband's, as a request for his presence at the tea.

Subschings.—The Society of the Daughters of the American Bevolution was organized a year or two ago in Washington, D. C. The object of the society is to secure and preserve the historical spots of America, and to perpetuate the heroic deeds of the men and women who added the Bevolution and created constitutional government. Mrs. Harrison is president-general of the society.

QUESTIONER—The wife of a physician should not have Mrs. Dr.—engraved upon her visiting-cards, nor should she sign herself Mrs. Dr.—. The card should be Mrs. William —, or Mrs. John ——as the case may be, and her signature always her Christian name, followed by her streament. In whiting to strangers and tradespeople it is often a good plan to write in the third person.

EDITTEEN—A dainty graduating dress would be one of white surah, trimmed with a fromce of chiffer, caught up at regular latervals with white rithers hows. The bodies could be a draped one, the reck in a short V, both back and frest draped with chiffer, and the sheeves full coies of chiffer, tied with white ribbons; wear white stippers and white undressed kid gloves. To your hair with white ribbon.

Anxious Inquinen—If as you say, you are very sarcastle in your speech, it is not difficult to discover why you cannot keep your friends. Sarcastle remarks are never "cate," but frequently very impertinent. As woman who is not beautible, but who is bright, considerate and thoughtful of other people, will undoubtedly gain and keep more friends than a handsome woman who is selfish and lacking in thought.

FRANKLIN-11 is proper to break bread in eating it; if, at the same time, you are eating jam or sweets, it may be put on the bit of bread with your knile, just as you do cheese, and the bread conveyed to your month by your fragers. This, of course, only applies to the eating together of bread and jain, or bread and preserves; for when they are served in any other way they would, of course, be eaten from a spoon.

Estea G.—If you should meet a genileman when you are out walking in the afternoon, and should give him permission to walk home with you, there would be no impropriety in your asking him to came in when the servant opens the door. If he should do so, tell the servant to inform your mother and present him to ber. Do not ask him to call again: If he wishes to do so he will ask your mother to allow him that privilege.

T.—A young girl may properly went her watch upon all occasions, except when in full evening drass. In almost all large schools for girls there are appor-tunities given pupils to continue their studies by giving lessons in any branches in which they may have them-selves become profedent. There would be no impro-priety in your sending your regards to a young man-to whom your mother should be addressing a friendly rate.

A. P. C.—The picture of "The Angelus" has been taken back to Paris. The picture was painted by Jean France's Millet in 1858. It represents a man and woman of the French peasant class similing in a field in which they have been at work. The time is smeet. In the distance is the spire of a church in which the angelus, or vesper-helt, is ringing. The peasants stand with folicet hands and bowed heads silently praying while the angelus rings.

Karsaa-In selecting a mane for your listle daughter remember that she will have to carry it with her to the end of her life; therefore try to choose one that will always be appropriate. We would suggest for your use such names as Agnes. Alice, Edith. Etten or Helen, Mary, Buth. Borothy, Eleanor, Etimbeth, Frances, Ger-trade, Katherine and Margaret. These are all good names, and oan never be other than a source of pleas-ure to their owners.

T. F. R.—All of the Rev. Lyman Reccher's sons became Congregational ministers; his first wife's name was Economa Foota. His cidest daughter, Cutherine, never married; the was betwitted to Professor Puber, of Yale, who was lost with the Albico off the coast of Prof. Calvin Stowe; Mary, Thomas Perkins, a prosper-sus lawyer of Hartford, Conn., and Insbella, John Hooker, of Hartford, Conn.

JOHANNA AND OTHERS-To keep the hands white I needed advise that you do not wear tight strling gloves, and that every night before retiring you give the hards a thorough bath in hot water and soap; areint them afterward with each cream, remembering that it is not the quantity you put on, but the amoust you mit in that will whiten and soften the hands. Never, at any time, shock your hands with cold water, but instead use that which has had the call! taken off of it.

ALIENA—A physician's visiting-cards should be engraved; and at he does not make social calls they should be left by ble wife with hers. In calling, she should leave two of her husband's cards and one of her own; her day he had being for the lady of the house, her husband's for the gestleman and the lady. If there are visitors on whom also wishes to make a call, the heaves one of her cards, and one of her husband's for each lady. In calling upon in the residents of her make a call, the leaves one of her cards, and one of his make a call are rules are observed, and also in calling upon unmarried ladies.

also in calling upon unmarried issues.

A SWIE E.—With such a bridal party as you describe, the buy salvers would enter the chards first, two by two, the betdescensis follow, and the belde enter on the arms of her brother. The bridegroom should be waiting for her at the after. In coming out the bridegroom escents the bride, the brother should walk with his mother, and saids usher bring out a bridestmad. The contain blow-some used on the bride's dross are usually artificial, as the matural ones are difficult to obtain, and they would quickly with m a gown. A few real ones may be carried in the bride's dross the second on the brides.

L. A. S.—The old ratios for persons in mourning do not are generally obtain; it is not unusual for such persons to be seen either at the thenter, or at small distincts or receptions. Of course, a great deal depends upon now a feetings in the macter; but physicians are trying to todate their rations to banish gloom and entitivate therefores; consequently, it is not considered bearties for people in mourning to be seen at small social gatherings. Try to enterial a generalist per people as a satural section, where he class to go do not use thin to remain; more realist in the conversation. When he class to go do not use him to remain; men generally stay as long as they want to.



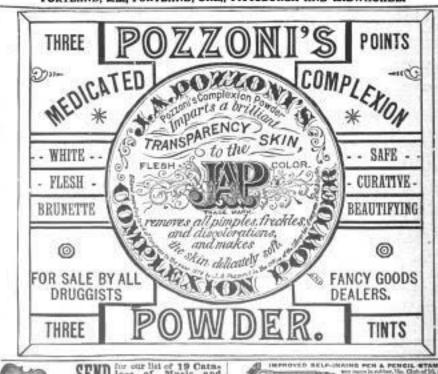
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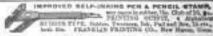
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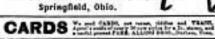
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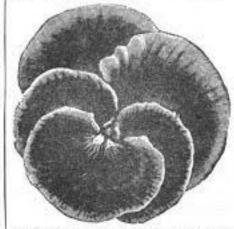
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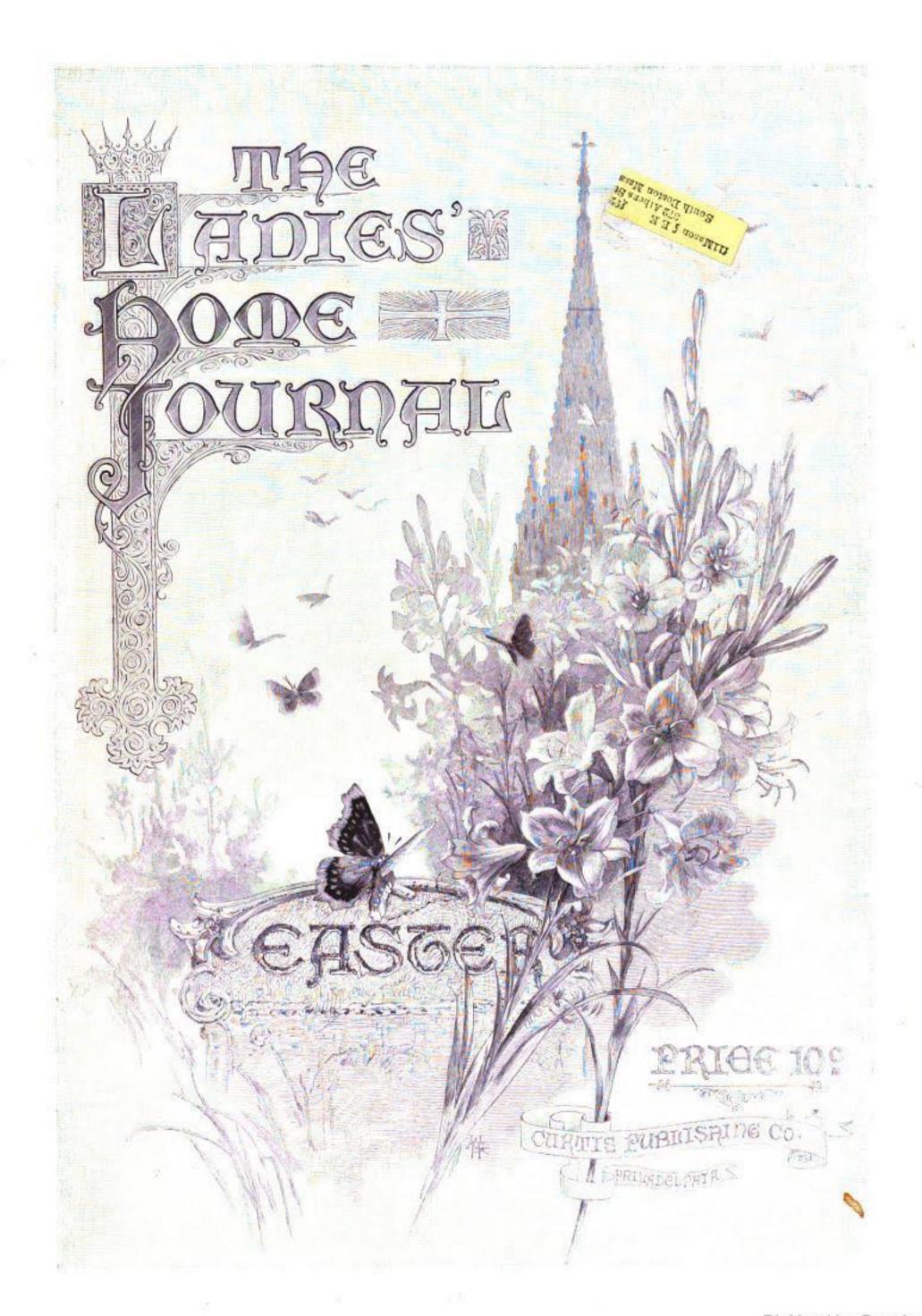
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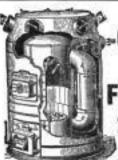
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# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Vol. IX, No. 5

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1892

Yearly Subscription, One Dollar Single Copies, Ten Cents



## Mr. Beecher As I Knew Him

By Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher

IN NINE PAPERS

IE little nest at Mattenwan, under the high-lands on the banks of

the Hudson, proved a delightful home for

us during the sum-mer and autumn of 1857, and no one en-

joyed it more than did Mr. Beecher. But, nevertheless, the place

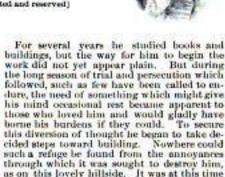
is ideal of a country in appreciation of all e, but always with the his is not the best yet, pot not far distant in

cat would be better."

he kept looking for his

SIXTH PAPER

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#### FARM

s leaving on a lecture part of March, 1850, lace for sale at Pecks-bile he was absent, to and report to him upon at saw at once that it l place. Accordingly f it until his return, kskill together. Mr., and it did not take mind that it was the · he left he closed the vas he to take possesi thought so much of moved our effects to ready to receive Mr. in his own home, s first home-coming.

s hist home-coming.
him as he stepped
fairly pulled him in
a kissed and greeted
is apparent jollity a
As soon as he could
d so. With borned
the gravatch to the the grounds to the he felt alone with his erward that to own long a dream with tions had come true that he wanted to I better control his med me," he said, ne, and I wanted to here I could weep,

gavers, the thankss, or the self-conse-on to his Father's h found their way se innumerable sehe found on that Surely, never did

such true comfort ber realized in this riy thirty years be tion as his old tor-would allow him, nole year, he often

## ROPS"

base of "Hillside
'I knew the place
and crops of all
in the preliminary
but for which, at
much as I should ere red or yellow. tude of the place t my fancy. It t be made to grow se seen off from it an grow rich by oad to wealth." ies constantly be-bing Bur that

him. But that d producing, of meciously, a very his early life at in Indianapolis, after buying the ir country house highest grade of veloped rapidly, ing beauty and ch miserable soil a marvel and an by his example.

ng the farm Mr. riously of build-ttle old cottage anted space, and o bring all the nily home with r, where no one at of sufficient red to show in what a country is. Yet he used everything just ilding whatever borne his burdens if they could. To secure this diversion of thought he began to take decided steps toward building. Nowhere could such a refuge be found from the annoyances through which it was sought to destroy him, as on this lovely hillside. It was at this time he called it "Hillside Rest"—and which to me was always the most appropriate name. All who knew and loved him saw that the place, his birds and flowers, and his great interest in building and perfecting the house, was a rest and blessing such as he could have found nowhere else during those cruel days.

#### AS A TRAVELING COMPANION

DURING six weeks of the year it was impossible for Mr. Beecher to remain at Peekskill because of his "hay cold," and we were accustomed either to go to the mountains for this period, or he would lecture in such localities as were most conductve to help him fight his annual foc. It was always a great pleasure for me to travel with

"Oh, ho!" he remarked, "been spying about the kitchen, have you? That don't do when you're traveling. But never mind; be sensible, and eat something. Try an egg."

sensible, and eat something. Try an egg."

I took one, broke it open, but finding it "inhabited," laid it aside.

"Well," he said, laughing, "you can't very well eat that, can you? Try a cup of tea!"

I poured out the tea, added sugar and milk that had been taken from a pan on the mantel over the fireplace. It was, of course, covered with ashes, and as I poured it into the hot tea it rose in a solid curd.

"You are indeed unfortunate" said. Mr.

You are indeed unfortunate," said Mr. cher. "But never mind; do as I mean to; est without being too critical. Now, this ham looks nice. Join me in trying a piece?"

But I had caught a glimpse of something under the slice as he moved it when preparing to cut it which I didn't exactly fancy. But us be had expressed his intentions of enting without being too critical, I simply declined, wishing to observe how far he would carry out

his courageous intentions.

He cut across the middle of what was really the piece to put it on his plate saw what raising the piece to put it on his plate saw what had alrendy spoiled my appetite. With a comical expression he quietly laid down his knife and fork, and rising, said; "I think I'll go out and look after the horses."

#### HIS FEAR OF MENTAL FAILURE

HIS FEAR OF MENTAL FAILURE

M. R. BEECHER thus devoted his vacations in part to lecturing for the purpose of paying for the building of his summer home. He wanted it free from debt, because he wished in his later days to have it as a permanent home where he could rest when he ceased to preach. He was accustomed to say that he would retire from the pulpit at seventy years of age. His father's mental failure during the few last years of his life caused Mr. Beecher great sorrow, not only for his father's sake, but also anxiety for himself lest the same calamity should befall him; and while speaking very seldom of it, he determined—if spared



In a Favorite Attitude During Vacation at "Boscobel"

Mr. Beecher, for, when free from other cares, he was one of the best companions imaginable. Often he would lecture every night, traveling Often he would lecture every night, traveling all day; and to do this for six weeks at a time was very trying work. But he never lost his cheerfulness, and always infused life and pleusure into every trip. Little annoyances were turned by him into sport and reasons for amusement. Rough or dusty roads, scartly accommodations or delays never soured him. commodations or delays never soured. him, he did not allow them to sour those with him. A little good-natured teasing, quaint remarks, or jokes, kept all with him too pleasantly entertained to be disturbed by any of the discomforts inevitable when traveling. Books for all were plentifully provided; and if his book was of an anusing character his comments upon it were notice as entertaining as the book itself. it were quite as entertaining as the book itself.

## WHERE HIS COURAGE FAILED HIM

WHEN at home his likes and dislikes re-VV garding table comforts were always carefully regarded; but when traveling this was, of course, impossible. Yet he would never com-plain. When with him I always carried tea and coffee, and the least cumbersome articles in which to prepare then; for when obliged to speak every night he felt the need of a good cup of tea or coffee made to his own taste. would put up with much discomfort at table when traveling; but I recall one time when even his nonchalance was conquered.

We had been riding nearly all day traveling by carriage, between two engagements, without a drop to drink, or a morsel to ent, until about sunset we came to a rather pretentious tavern, giving promises of rest and food. Mr. Beecher saw to the comfort of his horses, while I ordered supper. While he was outside and I was waiting, several things came under my observation that made me doubtful While be was of finding much comfort in our supper. When seated at the table Mr. Beecher passed a dish of food that I had unfortunately seen prepared, and I declined, I fear, with a slight

from that calamity until he was seventy—that he would resign his charge of Plymouth Church and retire to the farm. It was not like Mr. Beecher to borrow trouble, but this fear he subdued often with

great difficulty.

Not many months before Dr. Lyman Beecher's death he came to dine with us. In both words and acts his mental failure was more apparent than I had ever seen it, and I saw that Henry was deeply grieved by it. After dinner I walked bome with his father. When I returned Mr. Beecher was lying on the sofa looking very sad. I knelt by his side inquiring for the reason.

I have been thinking of father, and praying that if God should see best to bring me s low He would give me strength to bear it. can think of no other cross He may lay upon me that I could not say from my heart— 'Thy will be done.' But this—this I could not! I could not!" and rising, he went to his study. When some hours after he returned, his face was like that of an angel, and I knew he had conquered so far as to be willing to trust all to his Master. But after that I saw he grew more watchful of himself and more he grew more waterful of himself and more inclined to feel that his labors were less satis-factory. I once told him that I should surely see any such change as he feared before any one else, and the moment I did I should be as unwilling as he possibly could be to have him

enter the pulpit again. Smiling he replied:
"How do you know but you may fail before I do, and therefore be unable to judge?"
"You have often told me," I said, "that I lacked faith. That is true; but in this matter my faith is stronger than yours. I know, so long as you need me, God will keep me near you and help me to judge of this for you better than you can for yourself. Don't, I pray you. talk or think any more of sending in your resignation. Will you not promise that you resignation. Will you not promise th will not do it without first telling me?"

He promptly promised; but for some time before we went abroad, in 1886, I saw that this fear still lingered.

CARRYING HIS RESIGNATION WITH HIM

WHILE in England no greater cordiality W HILE in England no greater cordiality and approximation could have been shown than Mr. Beecher received from all quarters, and he could not fail to know that it was honest appreciation. One day, after a delightful and enthusiastic reception, when we entered our room he called use to his side, and with that curious, half-bashful look so noticeable by those who knew him best when speaking of himself or anything be had done, which brought him tokens of approval, he said:

"Perhaps you are right, dear. The friends here can judge as correctly of my work as the friends at home. If there is any indication of mental failure they would not show me the cordiality and enthusiasm they have since we came. Comfort your heart; I will not worry over it any more. I am resolved to do the best I can, and work as long as God gives me strength, and borrow no more trouble."

This made me, as he well knew it would.

This made me, as he well knew it would,

very lappy,
"Well, then," I said, "give me that letter
of resignation from Plymouth Church in your pocket, and promise use never to write another

like it?"

With a look of curious surprise, he asked:
"How came you to know of the papers I carry in my pockets?"

I refreshed his memory by saying that nearly fifty years ago he laid upon me the command always to examine his coat pockets and see that he had no papers which he might draw out with his handkerchief when preaching, and drop on the platform. "I have always done so, and in following that command I know that and in following that command I know that you have this letter of resignation in your

pocket. Give it to me, now."

He hesitated a moment, then drew out the letter, gave it to me, and tearing it into pieces I tossed it into the tire. I never saw after that any indication that he was anxious as to

his mental capacity.

#### HIS FONDNESS FOR GEMS

MR. BEECHER'S fondness for brie-d-bruc, M. R. BEECHER'S fondness for brie-d-brue, genes, works of art, birds and flowers is well known. It was noticeable from his youth, and constantly being developed and matured as his years increased; but until be moved to Brooklyn he had little or no opportunity to see them. Yet be took great pleasure in reading descriptions of them, and by so doing was unconsciously preparing himself for a more perfect appreciation and enjoyment when, in the course of years, he had the best of opportunities to see, as well as read of them.

His interest in genus of all kinds was not as ornaments, but as friends and instructors. He often would sit silently and look at and study

often would sit silently and look at and study them as a number of gens were spread out before him. Truly, any one seeing him thus absorbed would readily imagine that—as be often
said—they talked to and influenced him, and
through their influence his people received
some of his most beautiful illustrations.

Diamonds had less attraction for him than

other stones on account of their lack of rich coloring. I remember his saying to me once that genus spoke to him of God, and that he heard His voice more truly through the rich, that gents spoke to him of God, and that he heard His voice more truly through the rich, deep colors of a beautiful stone than through any other agent. When he had been intensely aroused, when every nerve vibrated, the effect that precious stones had to quiet him was singularly exemplified after some of the stormy battles he had in England in 1863. Like music, they were almost like medicine in their soporific effects, quieting his nerves and calming his perturbed spirit. On one of the hardest fights he had experienced, a three hours' struggle in the Philliarmonic Hall, Liverpool, when he finished and returned to his hotel, he went to his room with the prospect of a very restless, sleepless night. His voice was entirely gone; what should he do the next evening! He had with him an opal of unequaled richness and color. He took it in his hand and watched the wonderful changes as he moved it under the gas-light, and in the beauty and brilliancy of its color he forgot the tumult and violence of the evening and the indignation which had lifted him above his audience and compelled them to listen. All this extreme excitement gradually subsided as he watched this beautiful gen, and listen. All this extreme excitement gradually subsided as be watched this beautiful gem, and felt that his Master had, through it, spoken comfort and encouragement to his soul. Putting this minister of peace and courage safely away, he sought his bed, and at once fell asleep and rested all night undisturbed.

Rubies, amethysts, topazes, all were loved as friends, not altogether for his love of their color, but because he seemed to read in them a page of the great book of nature. There his mind that ever tainted this love.

All the ill The opal was a special favorite. All the ill omens that have been circulated about it had no effect upon Mr. Beecher's mind. I have no jewelry but what came from him, and until within the last ten years opals were all I had. The beautiful one that spoke such words of comfort to him in England he had set, on his return to America, and gave to me, and no day passed that I did not wear some opal Mr. Beecher had given me.

Prominent jewelers were very happy to allow him to carry from their stores some valuable gems, some richly, mounted and others unset-The latter be appeared to enjoy quite as much as those in the costliest settings. It was so well known he was seldom without some gems about his person that it is strange he was not robbed, and when he was away, or coming home late at night from a lecture, it was a source of great uneasiness to me. He thought this needless anxiety. Perhaps it was, for I had had ample proof that, fearless as he was, with this fearlessness he united a larger development of cantion than was usually sup-posed. I think the jowelers who so freely trusted such valuable articles to him had less anxiety about them than I had,

Mes. Beecher's seventh paper will appear in the May JOURNAL].





T is not so very long ago that strange doctrines prevailed even among the superior class of nurses as to the danger of fresh air and of soap and water; while many and grevious were the fashionable medicines that held sway in the nursery. Many such habits and maxims have now been swept away; nevertheless much has still to be learned, and many bud practices very generally in vogue have to be

practices very generally in vogue have to be corrected.

It is with much diffidence that I offer these modest contributions to the discussion of the management of nurseries, having no greater claim to be heard than arises from the practi-cal experience of many years, and the advan-tage of much valuable advice from the late Sir Charles Locock.

I well remember that eminent physician I well remember that eminent physicians presenting me, more than forty years ago, with the little book "Coombe on Infancy," and saying as he did so, "Do not only read it, but learn it by heart." His advice has often been of service to me, and frequently have I had reason to thank my kind old friend while children and grandchildren have been springing up around me.

At the present "milroad pace" of life, a few brief practical suggestions may prove



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more useful than a series of long and elabo-rate dissertations. Hence the few hints I have to give will be pertinent.

## THE YOUNG MOTHER'S FIRST STEP

WHAT is of the most practical import-ance for the preservation and develop-ment of infant life? And what intelligent reasons can be given why certain conditions are good or bad? This will naturally lead us to turn our attention to the healthy arrangement of nurseries, recognizing the primary importance of the subject, with a view to the

well-being of the little ones.

In this matter knowledge and affection should go hand-in-hand; instead of which, how often ignorance leads to mistakes, even among loving mothers who would lay down their lives for their children, the very affec-

Trouble should be taken by every mother to make herself acquainted with the laws and principles governing the human body. She should learn the vigilant watchfulness without which she will never succeed in under-standing the tender organization of her child; standing the tender organization of her child; thus constitutions will be strengthened and lives saved. Instead of walking in uncertain paths in the dark, now over-coddling, now over-bracing, practicing experiments haphar-ard on the delicate little frame, the mother will be guided aright, for the laws of nature will be taken for her guide. And so beautiful and so full of interest are these laws that and so that of their study involves some sac-rifice of time, it will become a pleasure as it becomes a duty, and there will be ample com-pensation. For it is the Almighty hand that we must recognize, writing upon the very nature of the child these laws of its being and the more closely we follow that guiding hand, the more clearly shall we learn that the highest wisdom lies in assisting nature.

Entron's Note.—The substance of these articles were prepared some years are by Mrs. Glasticine as a series of remarks in connection with the "International Health Exhibition" of London. The material has now been revised and rewritten by Mrs. Gladstone especially for Trin Lances' House Joens's and is here published for the first time in any periodical. All rights are reserved by the publishers.

BEST SURROUNDINGS FOR A CHILD

I WILL begin with the consideration how best to secure a healthy and at the same time a pleasant abode for children. It is evident that the first thing to do is to

It is evident that the first thing to do is to make a wise selection of situation and aspect, though as to this, of course, people are not always able to choose. We are, however, planning an ideal nursery. Let us begin, then, by securing, if possible, asouthern aspect. Sunshine has undoubtedly an effect, upon children especially, akin to that of pure sir. It brings on its rays life, and health, and joy.

Those who live in towns will be amply resaid, even from an economical point of view

Those who live in towns will be amply repaid, even from an economical point of view,
by the choice of a dry situation, rather than
one which is low and damp. For the children
of the poor especially, under-fed and overcrowded as they mostly are, how great is the
importance of this point; the matter is often
disregarded through ignorance or selfishness;
houses are built in unhealthy spots, and no
attention is bestowed on the nature of the
soil, or the vital question of drainage.

The country is, of course, preferable to town;

soi, or the vital question of drainage.

The country is, of course, preferable to town; ret a country house too closely surrounded by trees, or in the neighborhood of stagnant water or undrained marsh, may have a sickly and melancholy nursery history.

A very valuable paper not long ago written by Dr. Squire, of England, contained the following remarks:

"The strong man, after free preparation out.

"The strong man, after free respiration out of doors, may pass through foul or damp air in the basement of the house with the inner in the basement of the house with the liner breath of his capacious chest untouched; he may sit in a close, hot parlor without enerva-tion, or sleep in a chilled bed-room without his vigorous circulation being seriously de-pressed. Not so those who stay at home; from these evils even the strong would suffer; delicate women, susceptible youth, tender delicate women, susceptible youth, tender childhood suffer most. The mature and robust childhood suffer most. The mature and robust bear cold well, so that the air be dry and pure; the young must have warmth. Another neces-sity for those much indoors is light. No room can be healthy, however well calculated for its inmates, unless, in addition to the requisite air-space, the air it contains is being constant-ly renewed; this is ventilation. Most import-ant of all these requirements is cleanliness."

## HOW TO HAVE AN IDEAL NURSERY

THESE words bring me to the important THESE words bring no to the important point of the internal arrangements of our children's homes. With regard to this let us bear in mind that much may be done even where we cannot have perfection bridapting and contriving things to the best advantage. If possible, however, two rooms at least should be devoted to the nursery, so as to insure constant change of air, without risk of chills, and plenty of scrubbing without exposing the children to the dangers of damp floors.

While bestowing all possible care upon the

floors.

While bestowing all possible care upon the main points of drainage, ventilation, etc., let us be careful not to neglect the little everyday precautions without which children brought up in palaces may and do fall victims to the very same blood poisonings that are chronic in the alums. For instance, there should be the greatest care as to trapping; the slightest blocking up often neutralizes the good of elaborate ventilation.

Children are the better for frequent changes of room; they have to spend most of their

Children are the better for frequent changes of room; they have to spend most of their time in the house; they require short intervals between their menls, with quick transitions from play to rest. The menls should be taken where there is no litter of toys; a quiet room is needed both for work and sleep. Means of getting change of air, and of taking exercise within doors or under cover, are essential. In town houses of moderate size, the best place for welcome change is the drawing-room; it is often the largest room, and the infant may is often the largest room, and the infant may well spend some time there; all the children, under supervision, may be familiar visitors.

Home life to the younger members of a family and to the gentler sex means that by far the largest part of every day must be spent indoors, and half of it—at least for the very young—in the bed-room. No attempt should ever be made to rear children in a single room. More danger lies in this than many mothers imagine. The necessity of providing a full supply of pure and fresh air in youth, when change and growth are most active, is obvious.

Again, few carpets should be used, and those easily removed out of the way for the rooms to be scrubbed. Here we may again quote some very apposite remarks by Dr. Squire: "The details of nursery fittings must vary extremely in the different grades of society,

while many of the same details of nurser management can be commonly carried out; the principles to be kept in view are the same in all stations of life, and may often be as well observed in the poorest as in the richest dwell-ings. No amount of grandeur will keep mansions free from noxious gases: the most costly chamber soon becomes unbealthy if constantly occupied."

Children thrive best with free and frequent

access to the outer air; no attempt should be made to render any suite of apartments for the young independent of this, and any ar-rangement that makes it difficult for children to get out of doors should be rigidly avoided.

A warning may here be given as to the risks often run at the seaside and other health risks often run at the seaside and other health resorts. Under the impression (a most delu-sive one, especially in our English climate, and somewhat the same in America) that "the children will be out all day," indoor ar-rangements are often left very much to chance. We have known children stowed away in the smallest possible space, no thought taken about drainage and ventilation, and thus the benefit of the change of air almost, if not altogether, neutralized, and the sacrifice of time and money so cheerfully undergone for the sake of the trip entirely thrown away. Or a house will be carelessly taken which has been infected by scarlet fever, or some other disease, with disastrous and sometimes fatal effects.

Our nurseries should be on an upper floor our nurseries should be on an upper noor; in fact, the higher the better, only we should avoid placing them directly under the roof, an arrangement which secures the maximum of cold in winter, and of heat in summer.

[Mrs. Gladstone's second article will appear in the May JOURNAL.]



V.—MISS HELEN GLADSTONE

BY ETHEL MACKENZIE MCKENNA

OR some years past Miss Gladstone oR some years past Miss Gladstone
has acted as vice-principal at
Newnham College, and it is in
connection with the college that
her name is specially known.
Newnham College stands on
the borders of Cambridge, in nearly
nine acres of land. It consists of
three red brick buildings, about which there
is nothing particularly remarkable from an



MISS GLADSTONE

architectural point of view. The grounds are very well kept, great interest being taken in the gardens alike by principals and students, and several lawn-tennis courts, a fives' court and a gynanasium provide for the superfluous energies of the latter.

It was in October, 1871, that Miss Clough, the present principal of Newnham, laid, in an abstract sense, the first stone of the college, by taking a house in Cambridge, in order to accommodate a few ladies, who, living at a distance, were yet anxious to take adorder to accommodate a few ladies, who, liv-ing at a distance, were yet anxious to take ad-vantage of the lectures for women which had been started in the previous year. It was not for some time, however, that the idea of a regular college for women arose from this in-formal "hall." but when, in 1875, Newnham Hall was opened, Miss Clough was, as a matter of course, elected principal, a position which she still holds. Students multiplied, and in 1876 the newly-built college was found too small to provide for the number of students small to provide for the number of students who were desirous of entering into residence. A second building soon sprang into being, and it was about this time that Miss Gladstone went to Newnham. She was then about twenty-eight years of age, having been born in 1849. She had never been to school, but had been educated entirely at home under the direction of her father and mother. Miss Gladstone did not, while at college, distinguish herself in any particular branch of learning, nor did she take a specially high degree, and there is no doubt that when she applied for the post of secretary to Mrs. Södgwick, it was the influence of her name that obtained it. When she had gained experience in management Professor and Mrs. Södgwick in management, Professor and Mrs. Sidgwick retired and left the students residing in Sidg-wick Hall, as the new building had been named, in the entire charge of Miss Gladstone. It was in 1882 that she was elected vice-principal, and she still occupies the post.

\*In this series of pen-portraits of "Clever Daughters of Clever Men," examinenced in the November, 1801, JOURNAL, the following, such accompanied with portrait, have been printed:

100 November 1801 December " January 1802 March " Any of these back numbers can be had at 10 cents each by writing to the Joulanas.

It is in Sidgwick Hall, over which she reigns, that Miss Helen Gladstone has her rooms. They are fine, airy apartments, comfortably though rather simply furnished, for the vice-principal does not pay much heed to her surroundings. She lives very quietly, and does not go out much, and, indeed, except occasionally at a dinner party, she is scarcely seen in Cambridge society. Her life is an uneventful one, every day having its appointed round of duties, for although Miss Gladstone does not herself teach, the machinery of the college involves a large correspondence and does not herself teach, the machinery of the college involves a large correspondence and much hard work. As vice-principal she says that she suffers somewhat from want of personal knowledge of the "curriculum," but she manages to override such difficulties through the possession of two qualities quite as important, if not more so to one in her position, namely, tact and observation. As a ruler she is immensely popular, for without being severe in discipline she has made herself unquestionably obeyed while she has never failed to win the admiration and regard of a student in her Hall. Into the pleasures, as well as the studies

in discipline she has made herself unquestionably obeyed while she has never failed to win the admiration and regard of a student in her Hall. Into the pleasures, as well as the studies of those under her. Miss Gladstone enters with an interest that makes her beloved by all.

In person Miss Gladstone is tall and rather ungraceful, a defect which is intensified by her carelessness in the matter of dress—a very unimportant item in her busy life; but one forgets her want of grace in the charm of her face, which, without being really handsome, fascinates by its earnest expression. The spirit of her father's genius shines through her eyes, and causes one to forget that her features are wanting in actual beauty. She wears her hair brushed from her face in rather severe style, and coiled in a knot at the back of her head. Her forehead is low, but well shaped; her mouth rather large, with full, expressive lips. Miss Gladstone is of a very retiring nature, having a great dislike to publicity of any sort, and is by no means the "strong-minded" woman whom one would expect to find at the head of a college. Although her views on most subjects are extremely strong, this fact only serves to intensify her individuality, without detracting from her sweet and womanly nature. Many of the qualities which have endeared the "grand old man" to those around him, reproduce themselves in his daughter, who resembles him in character as she does in appearance. His personality has set its stamp upon her; her nature bears the impression of his. No wonder that her strong feelings are usually in accordance with those of Mr. Gladstone is a great belief in the virtues of strong exercise, and though I have never heard of her assisting in his tree-cutting operations, she is an indefatigable walker, and endeavors to make her girls follow her example. Although her nature is a reserved one, and she is as a rule rather silent, she is, when interested, a most brilliant talker, and her powers of conversation constitute one of her would feel delighted a

would feel delighted at being requested to take Miss Gladstone in to dinner.

Although a woman's college is much less of a social institution than a man's—for women do not go to college unless they mean to work—it is by no means the dreary place that the majority of people would have us believe, and a Newnhamite confessed to me that they have "no end of a good time" under the rule of Miss Clough, Miss Helen Gladstone and Miss Jane Lee. Recreations and sports are encouraged by the principal and her "Vices," and those who believe that a girl's love of dancing is greatly influenced by the opportunities which it affords for filtration would find an admirable refutation of their theory were they to see the girls dancing among themselves in the big dining-hall. The terrible portrait conjured up in our mind's eye at the mention of a Newnham girl is by no means a realization of fact. Every girl is expected to dance well, and those qualified to give instruction expend much time and trouble in teaching their less efficient sisters. Any sports that are feasible are taken up with great enthusiasm, and in spite of the admirable courts for lawn-tennis and fives, to say sports that are feasible are taken up with great enthusiasm, and in spite of the admirable courts for lawn-tennis and fives, to say nothing of the grannasium, the favorite game of the Newnhamites is a degraded form of hockey, played on a hay field with ordinary sticks. In the summer they may often be seen rowing on the Cam; indeed, some of them row particularly well and would put to shame many a so-called athletic girl. A most busi-ness-like amateur parliament is another popu-lar anausement, and the girls, by their powers of rhetoric, flow of language and logical de-bates, give ample proof of their fitness for political life. Parliament meets regularly one political life. Parliament meets regularly one position life. Farmanean mean regularly in inght a week, and on every evening the girls devise some anusement after "Hall." They have readings of French and English plays, debates and concerts, while the "wines" of debates and concerts, while the "wines" of a masculine university are replaced by "cof-fees," "tens," and "cocoas," which are not less enjoyed than their prototypes. Although ardent in everything connected with the forwarding of the higher education of her sex, Miss Gludstone has a very firmly

rooted idea that the mission of a woman is to be womanly, and has a great dislike to the masculine type of girl. She has a strong belief that college life has no influence in robbing a girl of this, her chief charm, and often speaks with pleasure of a pretty little scene, which showed that learning had not deprived the girls of their maternal instincts. An old girls of their maternal instincts. An old student, proud in the possession of a beby, brought it to Newnham to be admired. The child was received with huge delight by the "blue stockings;" indeed, there was such an challition of baby worship that the poor little infant was in danger of being sufficiented by the rigor with which it was snatched from one pair of arms by another. The mother was obliged to intervene, and consented to allow each student three minutes in which to revel in sole possession of her child. History does not relate how baby bore its boosts.



By Mrs. Reginald de Koven

T would be difficult to find a city better provided with clearly accepted attributes than Chicago. No phase in modern civilization is so argent, so present, so tyrannous as Chicago. Like ancient Carthage, independent, isolated, magnificent in the city lies in the midst

isolated, magnificent in at, the city lies in the midst ress of herself and of an Surely there is nothing a Chicago, and yet in the social life, the use of negadisory, and a liberal employax an inevitable necessity.

possessed of a few ideas in hicago society, a very few, I perhaps unfortunately, they ptions. This is partly the



MRS. DE KOVEN

rejudice, that swelling, angry tide iows the fabled Star of Empire on and course as the ocean does the d partly the result of natural inferever has there been a better example ing that "things are not what they Frankly, the great western city is a sughold of materialism. It is girt the thick, compacted towers of trade, smoky banners of its army of conroad low and shut out the sky. The engy of the people of Chicago is eximpling up its material prosperity in high. Thus, while business Chicago harged with electricity, social Chicago from the lack of it. Rapidity, andacity, ginality characterize its business lifence of action and conventionality retard agress of its social development. It is satural, although not necessarily obvious outside world, that this magnificent in growth should bring about contrasts presponding depressions in its social life, when work, rushing, imperative and aical in its demands upon mind and claims the masculine half of the populacial day, it is obvious that little time less energy is left for what seems to the majority the unessential occupations of This is one, and the more important, on of this lack of electricity in the social occupation, and the predominant influence of New England element among the castern mists who compose Chicago is the other.

LTHOUGH disguised with all the appur- tenances of luxury and beauty in house oration, and expensive and beautiful dress, rritan New England lives again in the large of representative element which rules Chien society. Thus it happens that the social mosphere of this great, rusking western ty in its higher circles is purer and clearer in s tone-it is safe to say-than that of any ther city of equal size in the history of the sevelopment of civilization. It has passed into a proverb that divorce is easy and frequent in Chicago, but the fact is that only three divorce cases of people known to the world of society have been known in the history of the city. Tise old lines of duty to the domestic relations are inflexibly adhered to, and less counte-nance given to an easier interpretation of such duties than in any other of the large cities of America. Wealth also is so evenly and generally distributed that the possession of it to a lange extent is taken for granted, and judgment of character singularly little affected by it. This fact gives rise to another characteristic of Chicago society, and that is the unusual beence of that distinctive form of human ambition which has its aim wholly in social ad-varcement, an ambition which sets up false gods to be worshiped, and which nullifies the best interests of human nature.

[EDITION'S NOTE; The second of a series of articles on social life to sky of the foremost American cities, commonwed in the December, 189, issue, by Mrs. Borton N. Harrison, on "Social Life in New York" and continued by let in the January, 189, JOHNAL. Succeeding articles will follow on social life at other American centres, each city being sketched by one of the lewiers of society there.]

THE New England element in Chicago is the moral tone of the city, and is responsible for much good and some evil. For it must be said that unconventionality, freedom of speech, or originality of character are regarded somewhat sternly, and do not in some cases receive the welcome they deserve. A very clear notion has been developed as to what may not be done; what may be done is shrouded still in mists of donbt. The old feeling that whatever is amusing must necessarily be wrong lingers still in this transferred. New England. To be original in Chicago, brings about as inconvenient results as elsewhere to infringe the Decalogue, and he who is wary will besitate long before he speaks his mind. Herein lie the defects of the qualities which are of the greatest influence in determining the character of Chicago society. But the Puritan element, although determining the moral point of view, is not alone among the many elements which exist in this great, new centre of civilization. All the sections of America bave contributed to the growing magnitude of the place. The men soon assimilate into the well-known and recognizable type of netive, sharp-sighted, energetic men of affairs; not so the women, who remain very individual, and very consistently carry out, as far as may be, the ideas which are theirs by birth, training and environment. Chicago, in other words, is a great inland colony, developed into a very original and positive character from its business standpoint, but socially as yet unassimilated, and changing every hour. There is a curious reluctance always to be observed on the part of the outside world to submit to the very shortest process of reasoning in regard to Chicago, and yet it should be obvious enough that a city whose actual existence extends over scarcely more than fifty years, and whose population is, to a very large extent, born outside its borders, should not have adopted its customs from the aboriginal Indians, nor yet have departed from the traditions to which its people by type and social class

THE history of Chicago society divides itself into that of the first generation, which began its life with the beginning of the city, and is just now passing off the stage, and that of the present, which is only just commencing to develop an individual type. Chicago is divided into three sections, separated by the river which flows through the city into the lake—the North, South and West sides. These must each be considered separately, for they are individual in their respective characteristics.

must each be considered separately, for they are individual in their respective characteristics. The North side was settled in the early days of Chicago by a number of eastern people of good birth and family connections, and with the markedly New England characteristics alluded to above. Some families of the old Knickerbocker and Virginia stock, connected in many cases either by blood relationship or life-long intimacy, strengthened the influences which were exorted in the formation of the social and moral atmosphere of the new city. This section of the city was for a long time the centre of a great deal of neighborly intimacy of a very refined and singularly homogeneous character. Of late years it has rapidly increased in size and beauty. Many residents of other parts of the city have built their new homes there, and a large portion of the new-consers from the east make it their choice. The Lake Shore drive, which faces Lake Michigan and runs past St. Gauden's incomparable statue of the great martyr into Lincoln Park, may well be a cause of pride. Here stand rows of really splendid houses facing the lake, where perfection of living need fear comparison with nothing in America.

Michigan and runs past St. Gauden's incomparable statue of the great martyr into Lincoln Park, may well be a cause of pride. Here stand rows of really splendid houses facing the lake, where perfection of living need fear comparison with nothing in America.

The South side, spreading out with extreme beauty in length of avenues, in variety, number and importance of magnificent houses, was for many years the centre of the social activity of the city, and the home of its wealth and luxury. It may, I think, be stated that there is no avenue in any modern city which for extent and for beautiful houses can compare with Michigan Avenue. Prairie and Calumet Avenues, although less in extent, are nearly equal in beauty.

The West side, larger in compass than the

The West side, larger in compass than the South and North sides put together, contains a wonderful extent of comfortable homes, fortune and social position, and is, with some rare exceptions, socially contained within its own boundaries.

THERE is no doubt whatever that there are many more heautiful houses in Chicago than in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, The influence of Richardson is very evident in Chicago, both in its public buildings, its palaces of trade and its private houses, and the latter are uniformly very interesting in atyle and correct in taste. Knowledge of house decoration has been very highly developed. If, as has been said, it is the ambition of the Chicago man to build a house, it is that of the Chicago woman to make it beautiful. For this purpose she travels the world over, and ports over "The House Beautiful" and such like authorities. The best talents of the most noted architects and the most original of decorators are called into requisition, and rooms correct in every detail in the Indian, Japanese and Pompeiian manner and in the well-known French periods are imagined and carried out with the utmost seriousness and the most unspairing expense.

THE standard of dress is very nearly like that of New York, the women of Chicago with scarcely an exception buying their more important gowns in Paris or New York, and following the fashions which are invented either side of the Rue de la Paix. In dress, in equipage, in beauty and laxury of house hold decoration, Chicago people have little more to learn; in the mounting and directing of their houses very much; but even in this respect it is the extremely inferior supply of good servants, combined, perhaps, with some slight reluctance of adaptation, which stands in the way. Knowledge is by no means wanting. Very much which had been begun toward the advancement of art and music was necessarily interrupted by the great fire, but an art institute, with a very well selected beginning of a gallery and excellent schools of instruction, now occupies a beautiful building created for its various purposes, and a very successful society of amateur musicians, together with Theodore Thomas's splendid orchestra, well represent the interests of those liberal arts. Society was also affected, as was inevitable, by that awful calamity, and there were many changes in fortune and position, but its customs remained practically unchanged and the same forms of entertaining prevailed.

Before that ern, and for some years after, in fact until about the year 1880, a certain unconventionality belonging to life-long and intimate acquaintance characterized society,

Before that ern, and for some years after, in fact until about the year 1880, a certain unconventionality belonging to life-long and intimate acquaintance characterized society, which was made up of the men and women who had gained their fortunes with the growth of the city, and whose children were growing up together. During these years there were many dances, suppers, sleighing parties, and much going to the theatre in parties, and sometimes without the now necessary and incritable chaperone. But the forms of enter-tainment have been altering rapidly since then; the city has been changing from a village to a town, from town to metropolis, has awakened to its dignity and importance, and has become as conventional as the most strictly interpreted of social codes could demand. There are always a number of subscription balls, called successively by different names, but supported by very nearly the same people. Of late years their number has fallen off somewhat. For while for many years the "dancing class," formed originally on the most simple and unconventional lines, and productive, therefore, of unlimited enjoyment, not every Monday night, its successors, under the names of assemblies, bachelors, and benedicts, etc., have given a smaller number of balls, later in hours, and more claborate as to cotillon, supper and dress. There are winters when the attention of society is distracted from balls to private theatricals, and from private theatricals to tobograning; and there are constant changes in the ranks of society caused by the new people who come in ever increasing numbers from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the smaller eastern cities. These fresh additions are for the most part newly married, and bring to the west much charm of youth and energy and enthusiasm, and they are ably assisted by the almost unlimited number of young men from the east.

THE part the young girl plays in Chicago society is very important; in comparison with that taken by the young matrons and the older married people, almost too much so. It has been stated that society exists only as a matrimonial bureau, organized and conducted solely for the benefit of the dibutante, who lives a brief, butterfly existence in a shower of compliments and flowers before she marries and retires from view. This is an over-statement, but not so egregious a one as might be wished. Older people, with, of course, some notable exceptions, do not consider society to bold any obligations for them. There are very few houses where diamers are given with any reference to the bringing together of the men and women, who, in the prime of their lives, are influencing and determining the life of the city. Young and old people, also, are very rarely asked together, which is a loss to both—to the young of the desirable contact with minds of force, maturity and experience; to the old of the joyful, refreshing influences of youth. Hence it happens that the men see each other at the clubs, the women at their luncheon parties and literary societies, and a really regrettable separation of occupation and thought establishes itself.

EVERY possible protection is given to the but here, as elsewhere in America, she is per-mitted to follow her own inclinations in the question of her marriage. Early marriages are very frequent, and are made for the most part from the sincerest motives of natural prefer ence, with sometimes an almost astonishing disregard for worldly advantages. married people, as a natural consequence, very speedily retire from the world, leaving the field in the possession of their successors. The manner of introducing a young girl to society is precisely the same as in other cities, a ball or large afternoon reception being given for that purpose. Flowers are sent by friends to testify their interest and affection, but not so generally as in the announcement of an engagement, when the fortunate damsel is over-wholmed with blossoms. The average age when young girls make their début is a little later than elsewhere, but their social career is and to be shorter than in other cities, as early contringes are the almost invariable rule. The type of younggirl, which the present condition of Chicago society produces, is unassuming, conventional, intelligent, but rather lacking in aplomb, and distinctly deficient in imagina-She is extremely well dressed, and she never by any chance offends against the most rigorous rules of social etiquette. She less fine qualities, but in rare instances has she the tastes or the possibilities of the real femme du monde. The first temleracy toward such ambi-tions or such development would be met with disapproval, condemned as queer, and such condemnation would bring with it a defensive attitude, hurtful to a sensitive mind.

CLUBS of every imaginable kind form very important factors in the life of Chicago society. In fact, a very large part of the social life of the city is conducted through their medium. There is a very important and successful literary club for men, where papers on various subjects of interest are read by the various members, besides the usual men's clubs for purely social purposes. The women's literary club are extremely interesting, well developed, and successful. "The Fortnightly," founded nearly twenty years ago by Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, whose memory for this good work is still beld blessed, is an extremely important organization, most successful in its working, most powerful in its influence upon society. It numbers some two hundred women, who hold themselves in readiness to write the paper which with its subsequent discussion forms the fortnightly program. Upon these papers is expended all the labor, study and care of which the writers are capable. They are uniformly interesting, valuable and sometimes even literary. The discussions are at times more interesting than the papers themselves, showing in many cases a very remarkable command of language, and serious and original thought. The "Friday Club," which has its meeting place on the North side, occupies a corresponding place for the younger women of Chicago. It is modeled on the "Fortnightly," and has been in increasingly successful operation for four years. The use which these organizations have in the farther development of the young minds which too often return to a fallow state after the restrictions of school are removed, cunnot be calculated. These two literary clubs are further aided by several clubs and classes for the study of particular authors in active and multifarious operation in the city itself and in the suburbs. The "Woman's Club" is a very large and useful organization, with aims which are more definite and practical, and is a large factor in the charitable work of the city. The "Twentether Chentry Club," founded two years ago, meets in

THE women of the world, the leaders of social life in Chicago, are the women whose influence is strongest toward intellectual development. Meeting on this basis, their minds, under the influence of the great mind they have elected to study, and under the stimulus of the electricity of a simultaneous consideration of the same great theme, they develop into a power of thought and a clearness of expression which is as unusual as it is interesting.

There is, strictly speaking, no literary coterie in Chicago, the number of those who have written books being indeed limited, but the love of good literature has entered into society

There is, strictly speaking, no literary coterie in Chicago, the number of those who have written books being indeed limited, but the love of good literature has entered into society at large, and has been the cause of a widely-spread intelligence in regard to all literary topics, which is as delightful as it may be surprising. Charles Dudley Warner, during the months which he spent in Chicago, confessed a genuine and generous surprise at the enthusiasm for good art and good literature which the women of Chicago evinced. He stated also, with what must seem an entirely impartial judgment, that what Chicago stood most in need of was a more definitely organized society. The elements are all there, but the number of those who understand the uniting and manipulating of those elements is so small that a few natural and inevitable changes in the personnel of this responsible order, suffice for the overthrowing of a movenent, or a standard, which may have only just been established. It would be extremely difficult to prophety what will be the ultimate development of Chicago society. Up to this time sincerity, entrestness of aim, a conventionality which has leaned toward Puritanian, and among the women a strong turning toward intellectual cultivation, have been distinguishing characteristics of the place.

The demand for the Addresses by Prof. Henry Drummond has been almost phenomenal, and the sales have run up into the bundreds of thousands. Well! it's no wonder—they are all of sterling value and have done a world of good. The latest edition, an elegant silver-stamped Vellum binding, with silvered edges, is retailed at \$1.00. The Journal has secured an immense supply which will be sent out at fifty cents each, postpaid; or, as a Premium for 2 yearly subscribers.

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## A BRIEF PRELUDE

A Story. By Margaret Butler Snow

IN TWO PARTS - CONCLUDING PART



T was early when the party reached the little wharf next morning. They stood waiting in the de-liciously mild sun-shine. Helen leaned strine. Heren leaned against a large box, idly pushing the point of her slim, silver-handled umbrella into

handled umbrella into
the cracks between the weather-beaten and
shrunken old boards. Jack stood watching
her, inwardly reproaching himself for the injustice he had done her beauty in remembrance. It was incredible how much prettier
she was than he had thought her. The discovery of each new perfection gave him a subtie, wonderful sense of joy. Every thread of
gold in her bright hair gleamed as the sun
scarched it. The scrutiny of this clear morning light brought out all her exquisite culoring, the red in her checks paling in

ing, the rest in her cheeks paling in comparison with the vivid scarlet of comparison with the vivid scarlet of her lips. Her hair grew in an exquisite line on her full, white neck behind her small, tinted ears. He noticed that the narrow white rim of her collar accentuated the warm creaminess of her skin. Behind her, the blue of the still water met the blue and white of the sky.

Mr. Bell, who had pulled his soft hat over his eyes, scanned the horizon after the manner of an experienced seaman. He said if they had had the day made to order, it could not have been more perfect. When

had the day made to order, it could not have been more perfect. When the trim little boat was finally under way, they found the breeze sharp, in spite of the dazzling sunshine. Parsons appeared laden with rugs and fars, in which Mrs. Grey and Mrs. Bell were shortly enveloped comfortably in a sheltered nook in the stern. Jack lingered with them, sitting on a coil of huge rope. Helen was walking the deck with Mr. Bell, and presently the captain joined them. He was a plump, pompous little man, with a painstaking exactness indicative of a desire to make every inch count. He had the inevitable predilection of a seaman for a pretty girl, and

painstaking exactness indicative of a desire to make every inch count. He had the inevitable predifiction of a seaman for a pretty girl, and an air of gallantry as rusty as the anchor of his boat. Helen's tall slenderness was emphasized as she walked by his side. She had put on a dark close-fitting ulster, with heavy black for about the throat and down the front. Her lithe figure swayed, as now and then they caught the full force of the wind.

"How graceful Miss Strong is," said Jack to Mrs. Grey with frank enthusiasm. He wanted to talk about her. Indeed, if he could not talk about her, he did not care to talk. He wondered if Mrs. Grey meant to be unamiable as she replied, "Strungers always say so." He rebelled at being thus unsatisfactority classified. "Beautiful as she is," went on Mrs. Grey, "I have never heard her called anything but graceful. She is surprisingly so. She always says and always does exactly the right thing, and her manner of doing it is perfect. She is so completely satisfactory. Her tact always makes me feel so brutally frank and blundering! Indeed, she is unbecoming to everyone. She makes us all appear rude and clumsy."

"Her greatest charm to me," said Mrs. Bell, taking up the theme to Jack's delight, "is her entire naturalness. She is so unconscious of the effect her extreme beauty produces. Her simplicity is sometimes mistaken for hauteur. Most girls nowadays have so many manners that Helen appears almost austere at times, she is so free from affecta pose. She is as gny as a child, and as the struckers and the struckers are she as a child, and as the struckers are she as a child, and as the struckers are she as a child, and as the struckers are she as a child, and as the struckers are she as a child, and as the struckers are she as a child, and as the struckers are she as a child, and as the struckers are she as a child, and as the struckers are she as a child, and as the struckers are she as a child, and as the struckers are she as a child, and as the struckers are she as a child, and

at times, she is so free from affectation and pose. She is as gny as a child, and as irresisti-ble. We are apt to find ourselves praising her," she added, with an air of apology, "she has been with us since we came abroad, five years ago, and now I think we are beginning to wonder what we shall do when we have to give her up

"You could not praise her too much," said

Jack, warmly. His tone announced plainly that in his opinion it would be impossible to praise her enough. Mrs. Bell scrutinized him with an unwelcome sense of discovery, as he watched Helen, who came toward them now, her cheeks glowing, her hair slightly roughened by the wind. Her eyes were like stars, and her face was so radiant, they all smiled involuntarily, from pure sympathy with her

abounding life and joy.
"Isn't it glorious?" she cried. "How can you make munmies of yourselves in this fashion? This air is buoyancy itself. I am

"Consider me. Eliquette would appoint me your escort, and I must say I should with reluctance follow you. Let us walk the deck

They went away together, his tall, fine fug-ure a fitting match for her alim height, When an intervening smoke-stack had labiden them from view, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Grey turned to each other in expressive silence. Each read conviction in the other's eyes.

"You saw it too, did you?" said Mrs. Grey.
"Well, if you saw it my dear".— She paused. Her eyes rested on the line of the distant horizon.

distant horizon.

"Don't be considerate, Kate," said her cousin, with some spirit.

"I suppose you mean that if I saw it anyone could." Mrs. Grey laughest.

"I wonder if Helen,"— suggested Mrs. Bell, hoping to be rebuked for her audacity. But to her consternation Mrs. Grey replied laconically. laconically: "Yes Helen-

"Yes Helen—has," and then added de-cisively. "Last night." Then after an inter-val she said, "I am quite sure." The two ladies sat awhile in complete si-lence, their novels and periodicals unheeded upon their law.

npon their laps.

"It's a great responsibility," sighed Mrs.
Bell, at length, "a tremendous responsibility!
I don't wonder that Mr. Strong was willing to be relieved of it for awhile. Not that he is,

Mrs. Bell frivolously. "Parents do not under-stand their children. They are fortunate if their children understand them."

Mrs. Grey acquiesced silently; the idea was not new to her. She had always thought parents less clever than they thought them-

"I don't know exactly why I think so, but this time it struck me that Helen".— She broke off. The fleeting expressions of the giri's innocent, transparent eyes, the tones of her sweet young voice, were not to be discussed as coolly as the colors of a painting or the shades of a sunsetsky. Mrs. Bell understood, She rose, shaking off with her voluminous coverings the impression of uneasiness which their conversation had rather served to

their conversation had rather served to strengthen.

"Come," she said, impatiently, "let us not disturb ourselves. Let us fall back upon the comfortable cushioned doctrine of the fatalist: "What will be, will be, praise be to Allah." Later she laid her hand on her cousin's arm and said impressively. "Say nothing of this to Samuel." to Samuel.

Mrs. Grey shrugged her shoulders, the only French phrase she had at her disposal. She stendily refused to adopt the gentle formulas of Mr. Bell's native tongue, which the others spoke with case. When at times she found some single word indispensable, she pro-nounced it with an accent uncompromisingly

"And you were coming toward Oban, that is, toward me," he went on. "All day long the hours were bringing us nearer and nearer to each other. I wish I had known. I wish I could have dreamed that I should be standing here with you to-night."

She could not pretend to misunderstand him. He could see the color fade from her soft, round cheek. Her lips were trembling. She tried to smile and speak lightly, but her voice shook a little as she said:

"Would you really choose to know your future if you could? I am not so courageous."

"I am," he replied. The resolution of his tone struck her. "I am not only willing but anxious to know something of my future—something you alone can tell me."

She made a quick gesture of entreaty, and was turning from him, when he said quictly:

"No: you will not refuse to listen. Let me." "And you were coming toward Oban, that

"No; you will not refuse to listen. Let me tell you what I want. I want you. I want you to make my future for me."

In spite of her trouble, the tell-tale dimple twinkled a moment.

"You are trying to shirk your responsibili-ties" she marroured demands.

twinkled a moment.

"You are trying to shirk your responsibilities." she murmured demurely.

"No," he said, audaciously, "I will assume yours. If you will make noy future, I will make yours. Surely that is fair," he plended. His tone grew more serious. "Nothing could give me the courage to speak to you as I do but the conviction, deep-scated in my soul, that we were made for each other. Do you not feel it, know it, too?

When the moment came, thousands of miles from home, we met. In the first instant I saw you, I said to myself. 'If she could be my wife!' I have not been a man who saw in every attractive woman a possible flancée. I have never loved before. I would have begrudged to any other woman the most infinitesimal part of my heart. It is all yours. How could I withhold from you your property? It would not be honest!"

"But what you say is impossible, preposterous," murmured Helen.

Her whole being was in arms against this sudden siege, and yet she was helplessly perplexed and indignant—indignant at herself because his words did not displease her more. She must be very light, she told herself derialively. It seemed to her that to answer him at all, to recognize his impetuous appeal, was to accord him an advantage he would not be slow to take. To consider seriously what he was so stremnously unring was really out of the question. His take. To consider seriously what he was so strenuously unting was really out of the question. His confidence was absurd, irritating. Why should be suppose—She turned toward him, impatiently defing his coercive gaze.

"How did it occur to you to say such things to me?" she as ked coldly. "You and I are strangers. You do not know even one of my characteristics, and I know only one of yours, your—audacity."

"Don't be unkind," he begged gently. "It is not like you. You see I know you better than any one in the world knows you."

She told herself there was something actually sublime in his assurance. She was curious to know what the he world are. But to

ance. She was curious to know what else he would say. But in her heart she knew that was not why she lingered, her eyes upturned

"Love cannot be measured by time," he went on. "I could not love you more if I had known you always. Why do you put the conventional above the real? Why should I not tell you that I love you? Just because hours only instead of days, or weeks, or months, or years must measure the time in which my love has grown? Some or years must measure the time in which my love has grown? Some one who has known you longer, and loves you much less, may pro-test his devotion and you do not question it. Why then do you doubt me? Ab, Helen, I know that you will love you!"

you will love me!"
For a moment she had an overwhelming sense of unreality, seemed to her that she understoo him better than she understood berself. Her beart vibrated tumultuously, responsive to his imperious pleading, strangely combating

You must not say more, I cannot listen," said irresolutely.

"I will not say another word,—— now" he swered. The reproach in her troubled face touched him.

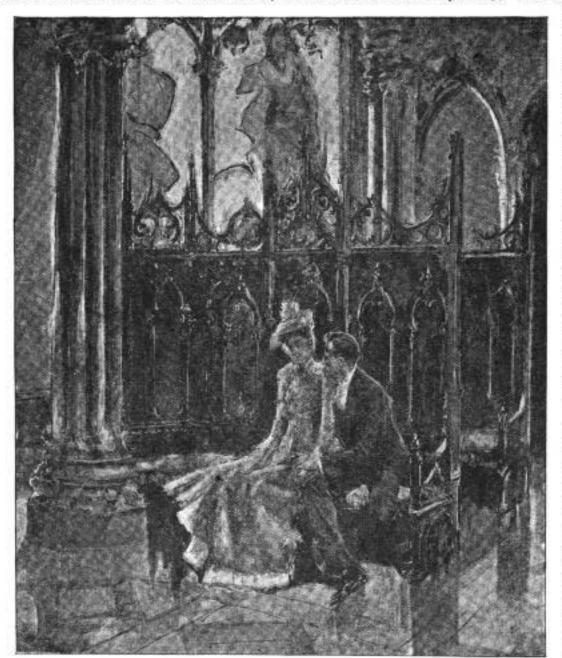
"But you will not say you will never listen, clen?" he pleaded. "We will forget what "But you wan not "We will forget wan. Helen?" he pleuded, "We will forget wan. I have said to-day, or pretend to, which will have said to-day. He made a preferre of full of tears. They

I have said to-day, or precent to, which while serve the purpose." He made a pretense of payety. Her eyes were full of tears. They turned to go.

"But I want to ask you one question," he said, besitating. "I know I have no right, but—you have been so kind. Do not answer if you are not willing. I must know if you- is there-- anyone else?

are you — is there — anyone else;

Helen's eyes met his fully. Her expression
was more unkind than he had seen it, and her
lips curled. Her answer filled him with despair, it showed him so clearly his offense. He wondered if she would ever forgive him. Her manner conveyed to him the idea that she her number conveyed to him the idea that she was resolving to be patient with him, not because he deserved it, but because her dignity demanded it. He felt that his question had quite obliterated for the moment any effect his ardest avowal might have made. He realized that it would be useless to attempt an explanation of the foreign is him that had in planation of the longing in him, that had im-pelled him to obtain some definite ground for



"Jack put his arm around Helen in the protecting gloom of the Cathedral and the music fell on their ears like a benediction."

though," she said a moment later, aghast with the sudden realization of his burden,
"He is responsible for us and our influence
upon her! He has no way out of it!"

"No," said Mrs. Grey, grimly. "Children
must be very — heavy," said Mrs. Bell

somewhat lamely.

"Very," assented Mrs. Grey.
Presently Mrs. Bell suggested hopefully that they might be letting imagination run away with them. "We must not allow ourselves to grow suspicious," she said, "though I will admit our experience in the last five years would lead us to be. But there can't be anything in this—yet. It's absurd, impossible!"

"Nothing is impossible," said Mrs. Grey, with the air of one who has seen miracles, "And as for the absurd, I always expect it. I find that is the best plan. I do not think I flatter myself when I say that in my capacity as chaperone nothing — nothing could sur-

prise me. I am hardened."

"I had hoped we would have a short season of peace after that last episode," said Mrs. Hell. "How many young men there seem to be! It is odd, and unpleasant—that they all want to marry Helen."

want to marry Helen."
"I am anxious that she should be happy."
said Mrs. Grey slowly. "If she only had a
mother—I besitate to discuss these matters
with her. I don't want her to make a neistake. If she were my daughter, now, I might understand her, and "----

"No, you would not understand ber," said

English. The shrug, however, she found irre-"Samuel will spenk of it to us," she retorted.

But for once she was mistaken, Mr. Bell had evidently noticed nothing.

One bright hour followed another with hewildering rapidity as the boat steamed on over the dancing water. After they left the locks behind, the sun began to send long, piercing mays from the west, tinting the sky as it sunk lower and lower. Jack and Helen stood up in the bow: her eves were fixed upon the gorgoous olors chasing each other among the fleecy

"I thought yesterday was perfect," Jack said, breaking a silence so eloquent that her face had flamed as she turned further from 'I did not know what perfection was, then. There were so many things I did know. Indeed, I wonder now how I ennot know. dured my empty, meaningless life-

"What were you doing yesterday?" asked Helen hastily, ignoring the translesome sig-nificance of his words and voice.

"I was standing just here, sailing up from tiluscow to Ohan," be answered slowly.

Here yes were lifted an instant in amaze-ment, but fell quickly before the expressive smile in his. He had turned his back upon the glittering sunset, and stood facing her. In his face was an expression of tender intent-ness. There were a few observers, who took a lenient interest in the tableau. Jack had forgotten there were other passengers on the boat.

"Do you think I would have let you say

"Do you think I would have let you say what you have said, if there had been anyone else?" she said icily. Then as his unhappy eyes met hers, she added gently, "I am surv you know there is not."

She woundered why she had been so undignified as to tell him. It was presumptuous in him to have asked. She should have refused to answer him. Her dissatisfaction with herself was extreme. She suspected berself of a most unworthy vanity. Her conduct had been indefensible. indefensible.

When they joined the others she found that she did not speedily regain her self-possession. Her checks were burning, and her hands trembled as she fastened her furs up about her trembled as she fastened her furs up about her throat. Jack talked to Mr. Bell with an air of perfect unconcern. She scorned her own emotion as she watched him. Perhaps he had been making an experiment, she thought, not without binerness. She was glad to be convinced, upon redection, that he had found her distinctly incredulous. She slipped her arm through Mrs. Bell's as they steamed slowly up the deep Clyde. Mr. Bell made ceaseless demands upon her attention, and she tried to listen to him with interest as he pointed out the great ocean steamers, standing like manuthe great ocean steamers, standing like mam-moth skeletons in the stocks, and the low green banks, almost even with the water's edge. She found that the wonderful harbor edge. She found that the wonderful harbor of Glasgow did not distract her attention. It seemed to her that all she heard was Jack's voice saying, "I know you better than you know, yourself. I know that you will love me." She was almost silent, but he was incessantly lively. She watched him in claudestine fashion, with an interest that provoked her fill and with the way interest. His splendid physique, the completenes of his masculinity gave her a reluctant thrill of proid. Once when he looked toward her he not her glance, and his eyes responded with a flash of satisfaction that made her face tingle. Impatiently she forced herself to join in their gay talk, conscious always of his ex-pressive eyes, though she ignored him with a pressive eyes, though she ignored him with a sources that amused him. It occurred to her that she was entertaining him. She could not understand how he had succeeded in making her so uncomfortable. The sensation was mored and not pleasant. She disliked him thoroughly. His assurance was amazing. His voice rangun her unwilling ears. "I know that you will have me." that you will love me."
When he came into Mrs. Bell's cozy little

When he came into Mrs. Bell's cozy little parlor that evening after dinner, Helen was not there. Mrs. Grey explained, with an inscritable expression that did not escape Jack, that a day on the water sometimes gave Helen a headache. She fancied it came from hereyes, perhaps. "A long sleep is all she needs. Common sense is my physician," she said, with the air of having a monopoly.

"Your physician certainly seems to have been successful," said Jack. "I have no doubt-Miss Strong's recovery will be immediate. I am sorry not to see her again. I go down to London by an early train."

Mrs. Bell gave Mrs. Grey a glance that said

Mrs. Bell gave Mrs. Grey a glance that said a number of things, as Jack turned to speak a number of things, as Jack tilrhed to speak to Mr. Bell. Mrs. Grey detected an irritating reference to her cousin's superior judgment, which did not, however, confuse her. She did not begradge Mrs. Bell the pleasure of saying "I told you so," especially as Jack's announcement simply strengthened her sus-nicions. She was too well used to the tactics picions. She was too well used to the tactics of the tender war of countship to be misled by sudden march or counter-march. She was by no means sure that they had seen the last of young Lochinvar, as she mentally styled him. She hardly thought that would be satisfactory. Under the careful indifference of the chaperone, she had discovered a lucking partiality for Jack, which surprised her considerably.

"What is there about him that is so—com-pelling?" she said to herself presently, when he and Mr. Bell had gone away together arm in arm. "He has bewitched us all." Mrs. Bell tempered her exultation with considera-Bell tempered her exhibition with considera-tion; she did not wish to appear unduly elated, though secretly she was not a little gratified to find herself in the right and her shrewd cousin so evidently wrong. This was rather a reao evidently wrong. This was rather a reversal of their ordinary positions, and she enjoyed the novelty. She could not, therefore, refrain from saying, "This will be a lesson to us. The next time a young man happens to look at Helen once or twice we will not immediately assume that he is in love with her. Imagine Mr. Callant's disgust if he knew of our suspicions. I am really mortified."

"Don't let it weery you," said Mrs. Grey, suppressing with difficulty a more sarcastic rejonader. She rejoiced in her superior insight. Life must be somewhat monotonous to the

rejoinder. She rejoiced in her superior insi Life must be somewhat monotonous to people who never see through the hole in the peope who never see through the hole in the milli-stone, she thought with ironical compas-sion. "It's his own fault, anyway," she added gayly. "How could we suppose that he would not fall in love with her?"

When they went to say good-night to Helen they found her sitting by the fire, her gown of pale woolen cloth falling in straight folds about her plant figure, her cheeks flushed, her eyes bright with excitement. The room filled with the fragrance of noses, and held a great red bud with a long stem in her hand. "I am receiving the lowers of an invalid under false pretenses, 'she said, laughing. Look at the superb roses Mr. Callam has

"He was so sorry not to see you again," said Mrs. Bell, as she leaned over the flowers, drinking in their fragrance. "Samuel said be thought life business in London might be de-"Samuel said he ferred at least a day or two, but Mr. Callam was inexorable. Sommel is disconsolate,"

Mes. Grey was watching the light and color die out of the girl's face in diamay. Her shreadness was graffied at the expense of her comfort. She cavied Mrs. Bell her manapert-ing serenity, and thought that, after all, the responsibilities of a elever person were, per irksome. There were times when it might be even preferable to be stopid.

Sometimes, during the crowded days that

followed. Helen wondered if she had dreamed that she shoul on a boat one evening, between daylight and dark, gliding swiftly along on

smooth, tinted water, with a tall figure by her side, a face near here, dark eyes searching her own, and a deep, pleading voice in her cars. It was a vivid dream; an imperative dream, She could not forget it. At times it seemed to her that she could remember nothing else, But when she tried to recall with exactness the expression of his face, the tendencess of his brown eyes, they cluded her. She could not remember them with absolute distinctness, even when she sat alone, quite still, with her eyes closed and her hands folded in her lap. The tones of his voice still sounded clearly in her ears. She could recollect almost every word he said, although she told herself she did not care to understand him. She asked herself repeatedly why he had stocken and herself repeatedly why he had spoken, and why, after he had spoken, he had gone away so suddenly. She was conscious of an im-mense subsfaction in remembering her own share in the remarkable dialogue they had had; in her dream she liked to assure herself that she had succeeded in impressing upon him the realization of her entire indifference. It was the only thing he could have done. It It was the only thing he could have done. It was a romantic episode. She was glad it had been brief. The others had evidently forgotten him already. His name had not been mentioned since they left Glasgow. Their very silence spoke of him to her, but she could not bring herself to break it. She had grown curiously listless. She had told herself she was homesick so often, she had almost come to believe it. They were all a trifle dispirited. They said it was the result of too much sight-seeing. In undertaking to show treland to Helen in the weeks at their disposal before they sailed, some reminiscent enthubefore they sailed, some reminiscent enthu-siasm and been disclosed, which they wel-comed with amusement, contrasting it, in faint show of apology, with the apathy they had of late found more comfortable. They could not, any of them, have said why it sud-denly seemed of importance that not a lake or

legend escaped them.

Mrs. Grey said she rather enjoyed masquer ading as an intelligent tourist; she believed they got the most out of Europe after all. She could understand how people contracted the habit of seeing everything there was to be seen,

and doing everything there was to be done.

Mrs. field said she thought it was a most permicious habit. She said Ireland was larger than when she saw it last, and tiresome to a degree. They all admitted there were limits

to their strength.

Mrs. Grey watched Helen with concern.

When she scolded herself for imagining that
there was any reason to associate the girl's languor and restlessness with that attractive fellow-voyager of theirs from Oban to Glasgow, she would see again in remembrance the ex-pression of his eyes as they rested with elo-quent content on Helen's face. And again quent content on Helen's face. And again would come before her, in mute sustainment of her theory, the pitiful surprise in Helen's face the night he went away. The sparkle had not come back to her eyes since, nor the old irrepressible smile to her lips. At the end of every unsatisfactorily obscure soliloquy, Mrs. Grey said determinedly, "There was something!" But what, she was not exactly prepared to say.

They came down the river from Cork to Queenstown the morning of the day they were to sail. Mr. Bell was perceptibly pre-occupied. It struck them that excitement had made considerable inroad upon his usual imperturba-bility. Mrs. Bell asked him if he had had unwelcome business letters, but he told her that on the contrary he was about to close

that on the contrary he was about to close successfully one of the most profitable schemes with which he had ever been connected. "And the most interesting," he added. "It is one of pure philanthropy. I will tell you and Kate about it presently. I want your approval." He went away smiling quizzleally. They did not sail until four o'clock. Helen said she would climb up the steep street to the queer old Cathedral and say a prayer for each of them before the altar of some saint. She had been gone about five minutes and the swarm of beggars had settled again upon the steps, blessing her as the "Beautiful angel," "Sister of the Virgin and all the saints," when Mr. Bell walked into the parior where his wife and Mrs. Grey were still sitting. Triumph was not unmixed with embarrassment as beled Mr. Cullam up to them. This latter were led Mr. Callam up to them. This latter wore a more successful smile, though it was evident that he confronted the bewilderment of the ladies with some little effort. It did not occur to them to mitigate the severity of their as-

"Please compromise with your surprise," be begged gayly, as he reached them. "Your amazement is disheartening. It seems to de-mand an adequate reason for my presence. I don't know that I have one——yet."

don't know that I have one —yet."
"We are glad to see you," said Mrs. Bell,
politeness tardily victorious, "But who

politeness tardily victorious. "But who would have thought of seeing you here. Why are you not over on the Continent?" "Can you not sharpen the point of your in-quiry, Esther?" said Mrs. Grey ironically. "Don't specify, Mr. Callam. We are more clever than we look." Jack laughed. "There is a charming

Jack laughed, reason," he said, turning again to Mrs. Bell. "but I have not yet the right to call it mine."

"Oh 1" she exclaimed helpiessly,
"Miss Strong has gone up to the Cathedral,"
announced Mrs. Grey in a most matter-of-fact way. She turned to the window, but the "I shall follow her," said Jack, simply.

He held out a hand to each of the ladies.

"Wish me success," he said earnestly. "I know I don't deserve it, but I will live only to he worthy of her.

When he had gone Mr. Bell underwent a rigid investigation. He bore it with equa-nimity, explaining his share in the "conas the ladies irately termed it-with a composure and satisfaction that did not dispose them to more readily condone his offense.

"It strikes me as an incompreheashly undignified proceeding," said Mrs. Grey.

Why could not Mr. Callam have waited nntl) we were at home and gone about it in

the ordinary fushion? But I rely on Helen.

She will not decide anything now."
"No doubt," said Mr. Bell drily.
"But how was it all?" demanded his wife, "But how was it all?" demanded his wife, finding her cariosity stronger than her dignity. "Did he propose to you first? He seems to be quite discreet."

"Very un-American," said Mrs. Grey.

"He proposed to Heien on the boat coming down from Oban," announced Mr. Bell.

Then there was no denying the fact that he found the situation enjoyable. The ladies found it extremely examination.

found the situation enjoyable. The ladies found it extremely exasperating.

"I knew there was something," murmured Mrs. Grey triumplantly.

"She would not listen," went on Mr. Bell.

"She was confused by his sudden, and as he admits, vehement appeal. But the interview did not leave him entirely hopeless. He got the impression from something in her manner, —the je ne suie quoi all invers value—that she might some day relent. So he went away to might some day relent. So he went away to wait awhite."

main some day reient. So he went away to wait awhite."

"I should have thought he would have stayed with her and let her learn to know him," said Mrs. Bell. "His methods are certainly unique." said Mr. Bell, with enthusiasm. "He understands his case. You will see. I have been watching Helen. Three weeks ago I would have said there was no such thing as love at first sight. I know better now. I have seen it."

"Well, of all the deceifful men!" gasped Mrs. Grey. "Samuel Hell, my confidence in you is completely undermined!"

"When did hetell you this?" asked his wife. "Hefore he left Glasgow," said Mr. Bell. There was an impressive silence.

"You will have to bear all the responsibility," said Mrs. Grey, finally.

bility," said Mrs. Grey, finally,
"I am anxious to," said Mr. Bell, cheerfully. "Kate and I can wash our hands of the

whole matter," said Mrs. Bell, "Yes, I should think you might," he re-

joined, not without saveasm.
"You must tell Mr. Strong," said Mrs.

Grey. "I have," he said coulty. "I wrote him "I have," he said costly, "I wrote aim from Glasgow. I gave him a succinct statement of facts, probabilities and desimbilities. Jack wrote him also. We also sent details to Mr. Callam, senior. O, this affair has been well managed," he continued serenely, "though we have not had the benefit of outside advice. I fairly there will be no streamous side advice. I fairly there will be no streamous and the senior of the senior will be no streamous. opposition on either side. They will make a fine couple. To tell the whole truth," he added, "I did not want either of them to be wasted on any one else, if I could help it." "How indispensable to Providence your assistance must be," said Mrs. Grey, scorn-fully

"I hope so," he answered,
"Samuel," began his wife severely.
"Yes, dear," he said, as she hesitated.
"Don't try to express yourself. It would be too much for you. Let this be a lesson to you and Kate. When you think I don't see anything try and resilise that I see everything.
All men are so." Presently he said, chuckling:
"I don't wonder you women enjoy match-"I don't wonder you women enjoy match-making. I find it hugely agreeable."
"I never made a match in my life!" cried

Mrs. Grey, indignantly.

Nor f," said Mrs. Bell with equal spirit.

"No?" he answered, politely incredulent.

"Then let me recommend it. You don't know

"Then let me recommend it. You don't know how much pure joy you have missed," Helen was sitting on one of the stiff, narrow benches in a dim corner of the musty old Cathedral when Jack finally discovered her after a pilgrimage through the shadows. When he softly spoke her name, she was not conscious of any structure. In that first conscious of any surprise. In that first moment of substied fulfillment it seemed to her that she had been waiting for him, even expecting him to come. It was not possible to imagine what her life would have been if he had not.
"I thought"—she stopped,

"I thought"—she stopped.

Perhaps she felt her eyes were doing duty
for her lips. They were. He took both her
hands in his and drew her close.

"Well," he said, as she did not speak.

He watched the color come and go in her
sweet, pale face. No after moment of his life
could compare with this, he thought, trying
to realize his happiness.

"Then if you will not tell me what you

to realize his happiness.

"Then, if you will not tell me what you thought," he whispered with triumphant tenderness, "I will tell you what I thought. I thought—you would be glad to see me."
When he told her that he had arranged to sail with her in case she gave him her permission, her look told him all he had not yet carved her to see.

coaxed her to say. "You are a most presuming person," she said, her happy eyes approving while her lips rebuked. "You ought to have been sent sway disconsolate, just for the mere principle of the

thing."
"O, this is much nicer," he said lightly,
"and, beside, I would have come again. You
have savel yourself a great deal of trouble!"
She said she thought he ought not give up the course of study and travel abroad be had planned. She made a faint protest against such a sacrifice for her sake

He succeeded, after some angument, in conringing her that it would be at the sacrifice of his happiness if he went on with it. And finally she seemed to believe him, yielding contentedly to his invincible logic as he told her that she could teach him more in one

hour than he could learn in Europe in a year. Suddenly the deep silence was broken by a glorious burst of melody that seemed to fairly envelop them. For down among the deeper shadows of the choir a young monk, with the face of an angel, sat before the organ, the flickering light from the candelabra shining on his sad, sensitive mouth, white forehead, and

upturned, dreamy eyes, Jack put his arm around Helen in the pro-tecting gloom. The music fell on their ears like a benediction—a forecast to them of the harmony of their new life, which should be without a break or discord. THE COLLEGE GRADUATE AT HOME

BY HELEN JAY



HE young girl graduste on her return to her family after an ab-sence of four years has much to try her. The year fellowing day on which she received her diploma constitutes one of the perilous times of her life. Everything has changed in her home since she left it, and she must learn to

readjust herself to new conditions. During her vacations she has hardly realized this fact, because she has been feted and treated like an honored guest. Her favorite dainty dishes have been set before her, she has occupied the pleasuatest room in the house, and her wishes have been consulted on every subject. Her mother, with the unselfishness so characteris-tic of mothers, has kept her in ignorance of many of the trials and troubles which the other members of the family have suffered. All the letters from home have been bright and cheerful, and contained no mention of the self-denial practiced in order that the daughter might have the buxuries dear to girlish hearts. The equality of college life, its freedom from domestic care, the absence of troublesome litdomestic care, the absence of troublesome lit-tile brothers and sisters, and a careworn, per-haps unpresentable, father, have unfitted the girl, in a degree at lenst, to take her place in the family circle. She has been spared so much that her moral muscles have relaxed a little, and unconsciously to herself she has come to believe that the very sacrifices made in her behalf elevate her above those who have made them. have made them.

After the first glow of the welcome home has cooled, the young graduate becomes discontented. The little sister who used to obey her every word has suddenly become a precocious girl with decided opinions of her own, and resents the appearance on the domestic stage of one who may dispute or usurp her rule. The brothers have outgrown the pretty stage of their boyhood and are inclined to be rough and untidy. In her heart she is ashamed of her father, or rather his manners, and sometimes the provincialities of the dear patient mother make her wince. The old neighbors and friends appear coarse and uninteresting, and she wonders how she ever endured them.

She feels that her education is being thrown away and the best years of her life wasted.

The first impulse that comes to a girl under such circumstances is flight. Sometimes she succeeds in getting a position in a distant city, and compromises with her conscience by sending home a goodly share of her scanty carnings. If for any reason she is compelled to remain with her family, she escapes as often as possible into all kinds of charitable and philanthropic regions. She joins associations, and works diligently for causes which take her thought and time away from the colling her thought and time away from the galling pettiness of her surroundings. Foreign mis-sions present a much easier field than the home circle. It is more gratifying to her systhetic sense to recognize her relationship to a king immortal, eternal, than to own be simple duty to a disagreeable earthly father.

Our young graduate has committed to her reping the answering of the questions: Does it pay for people in ordinary circumstances to send their daughters to college? Does not the highly educated child look down upon the less cultured parent until the bome life is made unlappy? Is it right that one member of a should receive so much more than the others?

The sole object of class-room training is not the development of the money-making facul-ties. The translation of culture into character is more important than turning an education into a salary. "The fitting of self to one's sphere" calls for as much mental discipline as any profession. If the young graduate will realize these facts and look about where God has placed her, she will discover several things. First that the mother whose selfsacrifice made possible her college life, has a more genuine love of knowledge for its own sake than she possesses. She has sent her child to a feast for which she has been famish-ing all her life. Now what shall be her reward? More mental starvation added to keen disappointment, or the delights of loving intimate intercourse with an educated woman, alert brained, suggestive and stimulating? Simply by her companionship the graduate can renew that dear little mother's youth and put her in touch with the outside world. Think what it means for a fired, burdened soul to have strong young arms about her and a sympathizing adviser in her domestic trials. Only the begal that is shared is blessed by a miracle. The daughter in her tender ministry learns more than her classics ever taught be and to her crude knowledge is added the riceness of wisdom.

She finds, too, that the little brother and sister need teaching quite as much as if they were objects of charity. Does not the one who has received so much owe them something, and shall it not be payment in kind?

The elder sister, too, by reason of the charm of her culture and young ladyhood, can gain influence over the boy just beginning to find home stupid, and save him for a home of his own. There is a demand now for educated young women, able to deny themselves a little of the luxury of philanthropy and the fad of unnecessary self-support, in order to do justly along the simple lines of family life.



## XVI.—THE WIFE OF EUGENE FIELD

BY JOHN BALLASTYNE



RS. Engene Field is a remark-able woman. To appre-ciate this fact in all its dimensions it is necessary to know her husband, and to be familiar with his daily life. Mr. Field is one of those men who are said to be very "trying." He is free from what are

commonly called vices, and he is affectionate and devoted to his family; but he is a genius, and when that is said all is said. A lady of wide experience and close observation once remarked that while a man of genius was one to admire and look up to, possibly to worship, he was generally "a great trouble about a house." This describes Mr. Field's case exactly. He is estimated and loved by all who come in contact with him, and he is worthy of the sentiments he inspires: but worthy of the sentiments he inspires; but he is nervous, dyspeptic, usually amiable



MRS. FIELD

n are an amen't and fair and tinder, Ocer brown aged Little anatheest suit hu , a tellow goubl and alcader, Justs to be your relation. - Engra Free.

but at times extremely irritable, always out at times extremely irritable, always eccentric, extravagant, generous to the point of prodigality, a creature of impulse and a perpetual obstacle to orderly living, systematic housekeeping and good domestic discipline. He loves books, pictures, curiosities of every description, dogs, chickens and birds. Upon the inanimate objects he layer these already of this increase of a product of the contract of this increase and agent are already of this increase. ishes a large part of his incom-, and upon the living creatures the choicest viands that he can openly or surreptitiously extract from the larder. By a supreme exercise of her authority Mrs. Field has contrived to keep the chickens out of the house, but the books, dogs, birds and curiosities occupy every nook and corner that is not absolutely required for and corner that is not absolutely required for chairs and beds. No one realizes better than Mr. Field himself what Mrs. Field has had to endure by reason of his peculiarities, and he illustrates this by narrating a dream he claims to have had. "I thought," he says, "that I had died and gone to heaven. I had some difficulty in getting past St. Peter, who ex-amined my record closely and regarded me with doubt and suspicion, but finally permit-ted me to enter the pearly gates. As I walked up the street of the heavenly city I saw a ven-erable old man, with long gray hair and flowerable old man, with long gray hair and flow-ing beard. His benignant face encouraged me to address him. 'I have just arrived and I am entirely unacquainted, I said. 'May I ask your name?

"'Oh yes,' he replied, "I'm Job."
"'Indeed," I exclaimed, 'are you that Job
whom we were taught to revere as the most
patient man in the world?"

he said, with a show of hesitation, yes, I did have quite a reputation for patience once, but I hear that there is a woman now on earth who has suffered more than I ever did and has endured it with greater resigna-

\* In this series of pen-portralis of "Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men," commesced in the January, 1881, 30038345, the following, each accompanied with portrait, have been printed:

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"' Why, said I, ' that is curious. I am just from earth and I do not remember to have heard of her case. What is her name?" of her case. What is her name?'
"'Mrs. Eugene Field,' was the reply. Just

then I awoke.

Mrs. Field's trials have left no mark upon her face nor wrought any change in her dis-position. She is as girlish in appearance and as equable in temper as she was in her youth. The portrait which accompanies this sketch is from a photograph taken five years ago, yet a later one, taken last September in which her children are grouped around her, does not add a year to her age or a line to her face. She might rendily be mistaken for an elder sister of her youngest boy. Mr. Field touches very gracefully on this point in a poem written upon and relating to his thirty-ninth birthday:

"And you, dear girl, with velvet eyes, I wonder what you mean Through all our keen anxieties By Keeping sweet stateen."

By keeping sweet stateen."

Mrs. Field—Julia Sutherland Comstock—was born December 8th, 1856, at Bainbridge. Chenango County, New York. Her faftler, Alexander A. Comstock, was a prosperous merchant, whose fortune had been considerably augmented by a legacy from his elder brother, Samuel Comstock, a wealthy trader. Her mother, who still lives, was Ann Sutherland—one of the Sutherlands whose ancestors came from Scotland in the old colonial days and settled in the western part of New York. About 1867 or 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Comstock removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and it was there that Mr. Field met, wooed, won and married his wife. She was the second of five beautiful sisters, who are still spoken of in St. married his wife. She was the second of five beautiful sisters, who are still spoken of in St. Joseph as "the pretty Comstock girls." Mr. Field had been studying, or at least had been at the University of Missouri, at Columbia, and had become intimately acquainted with Edgar V. Comstock, a fellow-student. They arranged to go to Europe together, and prior to their departure Mr. Field was invited to spend a few days at the Comstock residence. He accepted, and there was introduced to Julia, then a girl of fifteen. It was a case of love at first sight. Mr. Field remained a month, and during the whole time devoted himself to the object of his affection. In a poem entitled "Lovers' Lane," not included in his published works, Mr. Field has commenorated the days of their wooing. It was written about a year ago, while they were in London. Here are two of the verses:

"Let us shawhile, beloved.

"Let us sit awhile, beloved,
And dream of the good old days,
of the kindly shade the willows made
Round the shaunch but creaky chals
With your head upon my shoulder
And my arm about you, so,
Though exiles, we may seem to be
In Lovers' Lane, Saint Joe.

In the Union Bank of London
Are firsty pounds, or more,
Which I'm like to spend ere the month shall end
In an anchoadan store.
But I'd givels all, and gladly,
If for an hour or so
I exaid feel the grace of that distant place—
Of Lovers' Lane, Saint Joe."

To those who know the poet intimately, the line referring to the creaky chaise speaks eloquently of the depth of his passion. Mr. Field looks upon a horse as a savage beast, which, like the Scriptural lion, goeth about seeking whom he may derour. His regard for Miss Julia must have been strong indeed if it enabled him to overcome his prejudice and take her out driving.

take her out driving.

At the end of a month Mr. Field had declared himself and been accepted. It was arranged that the marriage should take place on ranged that the marriage should take place on his return from Europe, where he proposed to remain a year. He said good-bye to his be-loved and with her brother as a companion went to New York to embark. Somewhere in the east Mr. Comstock lost sight of him, and after several days of careful investigation learned that he had gone back to St. Joseph for another fond farewell. At last they sailed, but six months of absence was all that Mr. Field could endure, and at the end of that period he returned to America, hurried to the home of his little sweetherst and insisted on benne of his little sweetheart and insisted on a speedy wedding. Of course, he carried his point; men always do in such cases. He was then twenty-three; sh. was barely sixteen. On attaining his majority Mr. Field had come into possession of a handsome fortune, left to his possession.

come into possession of a handsome fortune, left to him by his father. At twenty-three he had contrived to part with large slice of it, and as he had no occupation and lived expensively after his marriage, the housekeeping bills made serious inronds upon the balance. Before it was entirely exhausted he engaged in newspaper work, but as his salary was paid in promises instead of currency his labors did not serve to check the drain upon his bank not serve to check the drain upon his bank account. However, he gained a knowledge of aper ausiness, and when his money was all gone he was enabled to take a position on a solvent journal. The income thus gained was small, but it served to support them after a fashion, though only Mrs. Field could tell the straits to which they were sometimes reduced. It was the experience of their early married life that made her the financial manager she is to-day. It is fortunate for the entire family that she profited by the lessons of that period of poverty, for they made no im-pression upon her husband. He is just as improvident a: ever, and although his income now a large one—sufficient to provide all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life—it would hardly pay the expenses of the bouse-hold, added to those of Mr. Field's mania for books and curios, but for her wise administration of the funds. There is only one weak point in her funds. There is only one weak point in her fundatial armor: she still reposes confidence in her husband. Notwithstanding reseated breaches of faith, she frequently intrusts him with sums which she has appropri-ated for specific and necessary purposes, hoping against hope that he may not divert them to other and unnecessary ones. A case in point occurred recently. She had with some difficulty scraped together the money with which to make a payment on his life insurance policy, and unwisely constituted him her agent for the transaction of the business. A few

hours later he returned to the house accompanied by a man who bore eight large paste-board boxes on his shoulder. Mr. Field had board boxes on his shoulder. Mr. Field had come upon a very fine collection of butterflies —eight hundred specimens—and, forgetting all about the insurance, had purchased them. Although it was a seriously embarrassing mat-ter to Mrs. Field just at that time, her only complaint was expressed in these words: "Dear me, Gene, where on earth can we put all those things?"

Mrs. Field is always worken of as a little

Mrs. Field is always spoken of as a little woman, but, as a matter of fact, she is somewhat above the medium height and fully up to the medium weight. Her head is rather small, and her hands and feet extremely so, and and her hands and leet extremely so, and somehow she gives the impression of littleness. She has soft brown hair and eyes—velvet eyes, her husband calls them—and a complexion as clear and fair as a child's. She is the mother of six children, three of whom live to remind her that, in spite of her youthful appearance, time is fleeting. Her eldest is a daughter of fifteen, already taller than her mother. She is the Mary French Field to whom Mr. Field's "Little Book of Profitable Tales" is dedi-cated. The other two are how. French and "Little Book of Profitable Tales" is decli-cated. The other two are boys, Eugene, aged twelve, and Frederick, aged ten. The latter is the baby of the family. It was to him that Mr. Field addressed his lines "To a Usurper," written five or six years ago. In this little poem he has paid a deserved tribute to his wife's steadfast and loyal devotion. It occurs in the last verse:

" And when that other comes to you, God grant her love may shine Through all your life, as fair and true As mamma's does through mine."

in the last verse:

With her household cares, with the finan-cial question always present to worry her, with her children to bring up and clothe and educate, Mrs. Field has had no time to devote educate, Mrs. Field has had no time to devote to literature, and is content to bask in the light of her husband's fame. But if by any chance her private correspondence is ever given to the world, it will reveal a depth of feeling and a power of expression of which some of the foremost women writers of Ameri-ca might envy her the possession.



• II-BY GRACE GREENWOOD



I N my mind's eye, as I look back, 1 bell-id—at first, a quaintly attired, dark, alender, big-eyed, bashful little miss, so impulsive and maladroit as to be fearfully liable to say and do the ways thing. and do the wrong thing; absurdly trustful, oppres-sively affectionate, yet hottempered and morbidly sensitive; dreamy, moody

sensitive; dreamy, moody, full of strange fancies and odd ways, and thought by the neighbors "a little queer." That's her picture; yet, somehow, I like the girl. She—that is, I—was excessively fond of, pitiful and "clummy" with, animals, and my menagerie of pets included everything petable that was also get-at-able. We were country folks then, living in central New York. My father, physician and secholar, was that hapless anomaly—a gentleman-farmer—"land-poor" in poor land, which took most kindly to crops of "Canada thistles," bushwood and boulders. The domain was picturesque—very. Artists would have got more out of it than ever we did. There was nothing romantic about our old mansion. It possessed no ghost; but I suspect it once had something as good at the haunting business—a mortgage.

To my parents, and the elder brothers and sisters, emigrés from New England, and accus-tomed to refined and intellectual society, life tomed to refined and intellectual society, life
here must have seemed very primitive and
poky; but all endeavored to get cujoyment
out of such rustic and provincial interests and
amusements as contented their neighbors. I
remember delightful huskings and apple-paring bees, cider and maple-sugar making, spelling school contests, quiltings, sleighing and
donation parties, and that immense annual
occasion, the Fourth of July celebration in the
village, when our short presided itself on village, when our choir wreaked itself on "Hall Columbia," a real congressman gave England a sound rating, and on the green was fired off a real Revolutionary cannon, which could be heard a quarter of a mile away when the wind was favorable. Occasionally we had an academy exhibition, at which real plays were acted, with costumes and scenery, the latter consisting mostly of druped clothes-horses and hemlock boughs. Once, when a favored, but badly frightened, little girl was al-lowed to "speak a piece" on the stage, and was applauded generously for what nobody had heard, her laurels would not let me sleep. Yet when, another time, my brother recited bravely, and with tremendous success,
"The Sailor Boy's dream," I felt that the glory

of our family was assured.

I was a happy girl on the day of my first circus. It was a pre-Barnumite affair of but one ring, but that was a fairy ring, and the very queen of fairies was the wondrous girl in gauze and spangles who rode at full gallop a flery piebald steed, standing up—I mean the girl. My beart lesped with her over the bars and through the hoops. There was but one clown, but he was soul-satisfying; his fun be-

\*The second of a series of articles commenced by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, in the last December Journal, in which a sextette of the most famous women of America and Europe have been induced to bell low life looked to them in girlhood, what were their hopes, their dreams and their ambitious, and how they have been realized in later years. The other articles in this sectes will appear in succeeding issues of the Journal.

ing fresh and his nonsense new. In half a ing fresh and his nonsense new. In nail a century such things get a little stale. After this visit to the circus, which had thrilled me with a strange sense of daring but delicious wickedness, I hankered after the magic sphere of the saw-dusted circle, and actually cherished a secret ambition to become the cherished a secret ambition to become the champion equestrienne of America. I practiced long and diligently, in pastures and woods, with a gentle pony, and at last was able to ride "standing up," without chalked shoes, or any shoes at all, as a matter of fact. When I rode with the saddle I essayed some daring tricks, among them that of swinging myself low enough toward the ground to pluck wild flowers. I did not care to disturb daisies or violets, they looked so pretty where they were! The golden-rod was my favorite trophy. Accomplished at last in leaping and in horse management, I believed myself fitted to shine in the haute doole of equestrianism; to shine in the Aguts école of equestrianism; and then I somehow consed to think of it as

and then I somehow censed to think of it as a means of money-making and glory-getting, though it was long my chief passion.

During the dull seasons, when no crops were out, no shows about, and no elections pending, the sensations which kept our rural society alive were, for the most part, religious revivals, or, as they were then called, "protracted meetings." I was allowed, after persistent teasing, to attend some of these, my good "other thinking I was too young to take in the unadulterated Calvinism them preached with ferry zeal and terrible cornest. preached with fiery zeal and terrible enruest-ness. But I got enough. I grew morbid and unhappy, grieving over my "total deprayity," and wrestling with the doctrine of predesti-nation. The ardent revivalists stopping at our house helped on this precoclous attack of niets by solerands constitutions are on my this our house helped on this precocious attack of piety by solemnly questioning me on my spir-itual condition, which they seemed to think precarious. They felt my moral pulse, and so mercilessly probed and percussed my immor-tal part that I could no longer say my soul was my own. Sometimes while "under the question." I broke into wild weeping, not so much from a conviction of my own sinful-ness, as of the cruel indelicacy of prying into the secret, tender feelings of a child toward her Saviour.

But this unhappy and unnatural religious excitement subsided after a time, as it always excitement subsided after a time, as it always does with children, unless it kills them and makes "memoirs" out of them, and I returned to my pets and dolls and play, only a little saddened by my soleum experience. Yet, though certain early beliefs have been modified, one profound religious feeling has remained with me always—the will, the fervent desire to do some little good in this, our Master's suffering world.

mained with me always—the will, the fervent desire to do some little good in this, our Master's suffering world.

Life stretched before me in my early girlhood a misty, illimitable expanse—a goodly, flowery land, but not without its rough places and lurking perils—pretty much as I have found it. I was not practical enough to form any distinct plans for my womanhood. When most serious I dreamed of going as a missionary to India, but really I could not leave my mother, and she declined to go. Then I planned to marry some time a popular revivalist, and travel with him, sharing his glory and reward. I thought that if I should prove a good, hard-working wife he would not worry me about my soul. But nothing came of that little plan, for lack of the minister.

My first journey into the great world beyond our hills was by the Eric Canal. There were them no milroads in our part of the country, but a trip on that wondrous watery highway by a fast packet, the horses always on the trot, was, I can tell you, something bewildering and exhibitating in its rapidity, novelty and variety. The "lock passages" were thrilling episodes. We were only five days in going from Syracuse to Buffalo! It reminded me of the "magic carpet" journeys in the "Arabian Nights."

I received my last modicum of school learning at Rochester, in the dear, old Collegiate

in the "Arabian Nights."

I received my last modicum of school learning at Rochester, in the dear, old Collegiate Institute. While there I was, for a time, fired with the ambition to be a great teacher. "Great" was always a size qua uon in my plans. Arithmetic it was that checkmated me nere, overcame me with such utter defeat and humiliation that I felt before the blackboard as though standing in a pillory, in the midst of a jeering poptlace. As for the higher mathematics, I never dared to lift my eyes toward such tremendous mysteries. I took ardently to Latin, thought I had a grand passion for "the Prince of Latin poets," but it proved only a flirtation. only a flirtation.

I also took delight in two or three modern

languages, toiling and togging at the roots of them bravely. Nowadays, some of these seem, by neglect and disuse, to have become disintegrated, in my desultory and distracted mind, into "words, words, words," a useless, straggling, polyglot lot. Yet, I doubt not, all the knowledge ever gained by honest study, and mourned as lost, is safe, lying pendu and dor-mant in dusky nooks and corners of the memory, to wake and come forth in good

order, when the morning breaks.

Of my early literary aspirations and efforts
I have already told the simple story in the
JOURNAL'S pages. My girlhood was shadowed by some sorrows and precedents anxieties, but it was blessed with much love and harmo-nious domestic relations. What there was to enjoy I enjoyed intensely, especially reading. Books did not then cram the world and bulge out over the edges as now, but were rare and costly enough to be prized and decently

Since those old, young days I have gone much up and down the earth, impelled by a restless spirit, a longing "strange countries for resiles spirit, a longing "strange countries for to see," a love of art, and by hero and poet worship. Oddly enough, in every ancient city, in the scenes of old romance, at the shrines of genius, in historic temples and palaces, even before boary ruins, my girthood seemed to return to me in all its fresh and peverent. enthusiasm and enger energies Where things about me were old, I felt young. and I humbly pray that when I reach the eternal city of the immortals I may find myself

ngain a girl- and product Digitized by Google

## A SONG FOR EASTER-TIDE

BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH

ON the wings of the morning, my spirit, arise, And join the full chorus that gladdens the skies;

The stone from the tomb of the ages is rolled, The chains of mortality broken, behold! Let me rise, let me rise on the wings of the light,

And in antiphones new with the angels unite: The dumb tomb has spoken, and falls on our cars

The Song of the Morning that gladdens the spheres!

The skies are all glowing, unfettered the rills; The flowers of the south winds are lighting the hills!

But what were the glories of spring times that fade If the dead in the chamber of silence were

laid t Arise, then, my soul, on the wings of the light;

Thy songs with the messenger angels unite: The dumb tomb has spoken i mortality hears The Song of the Morning that gladdens the spheres !

Celestial doors open, and falls on Faith's ear An anthem as sweet as the reeds of Judea, Now rising triumphant, the chorus of time And the bells of the blessed conjubilant chime. Arise, O my soul, on the wings of the light. In the songs of the Cross with the victors unite; The damb tomb has spoken i mortality hears. The Song of the Morning that gladdens the soberes :

The Cross gleams above us, below smile the

The tomb is a chamber of heavenly dowers New life glows within us, and it will not be long

That our psalms we shall sing in these prisons of song. Arise, then arise on the wings of the light,

With the skies singing o'er us in chorus unite; The dumb tomb has spoken, and falls on our ears

The Song of the Morning that gladdens the spheres t

#### A GLIMPSE OF FANNY KEMBLE

By FREDERICK DOLMAN



N the preface to her "Rec-ords of a Later Life," Fauny Kemble puthetically speaks of "her remember-ing days which may so soon by followed by the forget-

be followed by the forgetting ones. Some years have
passed since these words
were printed, and it is to be
feared that the "forgetting
ones." have already come. The famous actrees still breathes the breath of life, but the
divine afflatus has departed. She is still vital
in the flesh, but the spirit, the bright and vivacious spirit of old, has vanished into the
world of shadows. One comes to this sorrowful conclusion with the atmost refuctance, but
it is one that cannot honestly be avoided.

ful conclusion with the atmost relactance, but it is one that cannot honestly be avoided.

Mrs. Butler, as she is known to her friends and family, has entered upon her forget-ting days; her retrespect of eighty-two years is blurred and dim. She forgets many of the most brilliant episodes and touching incidents of her life; she forgets her triumphs in America, and even the many warm friends that the most there. It is but catural recommenshe made there. It is but untural perhaps, that at eighty-two the mind should fail to retain a clear impression of the crowded scenes of such a career as has been Fanny Kemble's —that memory should rapidly sink into the waters of Lethe. There is many another veteran of to-day, however, with whom it is not so, and to many others hesides the great netress's

and to many others besides the great netrees's
personal friends there is suchess in the circumstances of her old age.

For although "the world forgetting," Farmy
Kemble is by no means by the world forgot.
To many of us younger ones Fanny Kemble
may be hit a name, but it is a name around
which has gathered our best impressions of
the stage in the past. At times we may have
tried to picture to ourselves the woman who
maintained as marcelously the great trudimaintained so marvelously the great tradi-tions of her family; who as a girl of eighteen was the sensation of a Landon season as "Juliet," and who before the plandits of her "first night" could well have died away calmly recorded in her journal the distaste she felt for the scene of her triumph; who restred to m her fascinating profession after a brief and brilliant career of five years to seek that domestic happiness she was destined not to find; who from conscientious scruples afterward gave so seldom to the world the dramatic genius with which she had been born. In America, especially in Philadelphia had been there must be many who regret that in her old age she left the land, the city which for so many years in her prime was her home. Let for what she has exchanged the house in Philadelphia, the pasterni quiet of Lenox among the Berkshire bills, and the rustic beauty of York Farm in Branchtown, just ontside of the Quaker city of America.

The town of Limpefield is not yet to be

found in the index of the time-table; ninetynine Lumbouers out of a hundred are unaware of its existence. Yet it is signated within thirty miles of Charing Cross, a strangling parish in the loveliest part of the esonty of Surrey. Its obscurity is not likely, however, to long continue. A mile from its borders a little town is rising, and during the just your its growth has been greatly stimulated by the opening of a branch rullway bringing down Louisley bosiness usen to their newly-built red-brick Elizabethan villas. More ominous

still, the words "and Limpsfield" have restill, the words "and Lampeseed" have re-cently been added to the name of Oxice on the station board; the freshly-painted letters conjure up a vision of speculators, Sunday excursions and popular picules. This vision already has its terrors for the Rev. Canon Leigh and his amiable wife, the daughter of one who and his amiable wife, the daughter of one who changed her maiden name of Kemble to But-ler in the city of Philadelphin in the year 1834. "The Bower," wherein mother, daughter and son-in-law pass the pleasantest months of the year, does indeed seem too idyllic a dwelling pinge to be descrated by sight and sound of the matter-of-fact metropolitan world. At one corner of the four cross-roads, and but a hundred varils from a wayside inn, the house one corner of the four cross-roads, and but a bundred yards from a wayside inn, the house of the little family is not in absolute solitude. But above the high hedge-row only the gabled roof can be seen from the Queen's highway, and through the broad curriage gate only a side view can be obtained of the ivy-covered walls and the lattice windows, across which the twining plant has partially insinuated its way. The gate opens into a small old-flash-ioned garden filled with asters, dablins and other autumnal blossoms in abundance. The paving-stones in the porch, where countless paving-stones in the porch, where countless footfalls have carved smooth cavities, testify to the age of the house; the bell which one pulls is itself an allegory, metallic honey-suckles and roses being twined around the

Wire.

It is here in rooms old and crusted, with low ceilings and large chimney-corners, that Panny Kenable spends a large part of her declining years. From youth appears also professed a dislike for the life of London, and although for some years after her return to England she occupied houses at Hyde Park, Connanght Square, Harley Street, etc., this dislike has now become deep-noted. But for the fact that she could not then have her daughter with her, Canon Leigh's church duties of course necessitating residence in nown, the old inty would live always at "The Bower." As it is, she always leaves it with regret and returns to it with delight from the Canon's town house in Giourester Place, Portman Square. Perhaps one reason for this, apart from the quietude of the country, is the immunity from visitors which the obscurity of Limpstield secures for her. It is many years, of course, since she excommunicated society; a dinner party is with her a thing of the distant past, and even the afternoon " at home " has ceased to miss her presence. A more distressing sign of age to her devoted daughter is the aversion the other social queen now has to receiving any friends save the veriest, a privilegel, few who can be counted on the hands.

Many American visitors have felt keenly their polite repulse when endeavoring to re-It is here in rooms old and crusted, with

Many American visitors have felt keenly their politic repulse when endeavoring to re-new the friendship or acquaintance they had formed with the brilliant actives when America was the country of her adoption. Only once in the last year or so has this apparent coldness been relaxed. A Boston gentieman sent to her an engraving which he had pur-chased as from a picture of "Miss Fannic Kenchased as from a pecture of "Moss Pannie Kem-ble," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, asking her to be kind enough to sign it. This she would prob-ably have declined to do under any circum-stances, Mrs. Butler always having bad the greatest objection to giving her autograph, But the engraving was found to be from Sir Loshua Respective sixty and to Joshua Reynold's picture of her sister, and to console the victim of the fraud Mrs. Butler sent him her photograph, with the signature attached. The incident showed probably that she retained her kindly feelings for the people among whom so many years of her life were spent, but it is to be feared that age has not recallified her account induced. odiiled her severe judgment of American inatitutions.

"My life here is that which I most love-monotony itself—with a person whom I have very dearly. I write infinite letters and son-nets on the American war, practice good music, which I play and sing very vitely, read Kingsley's sermons and Mendelssohn's letters, kingsley's sermions and Mendelssohn's letters, and harrowing French novels to my friend to cheer, and southe, and excite her." Thus did Fanny Kemble describe her doings in a letter from Hastings, where she was spending the winter, about a dezen years ago. The course of her daily life, whether in Surrey or in London, is now somewhat different. There is still more monotony and at least as much love, But she now never writes a letter with her But she now never writes a letter with her own hands, except to her daughter in Phila-delphia, when it is guided by Mrs. Leigh. The letters which duty requires or inclination suggests are written by her maid, and of liter-ary work there is now none. Music is no longer enjoyed except as a listener, while rending is limited to the Bible and a few religious books. Sometimes she will take the air in a brougham; less frequently she is induced to take a seat in the pretty pony carriage while Mrs. Leigh drives with masculine skill. The frosts and snow of last winter have enfeebled her more than many of those who have not seen her for a long period would suppose.

With her deep religious spirit and fervent faith in immortality it needs not her daughter's assurance to believe that she, who in years ter's assurance to believe that she, who in years and in deeds has been given so much to it should at length be tiring of life, passively waiting for its end. We remember rending in the first page of the "journal" of her first visit to the United States, "worked at my Bible cover till bed-time: "her diligent attendance at church in the suddet of harmssing thent-rical engagenessits; her consistent devolupt to rical engagements: her consistent devotion to the church when it came into conflict with the stage, and one leads to the conclusion that the marriage of her daughter with the reverend entern must have been the greatest happiness which, at the close of her public career, could have been wonchesfield to ber. But although Farmy Kemble herself may take now but small pride in that career, although the features in which we saw the beautiful "Juliet," or the tragic "Ophelia." are wosted and huggard, although she must soon be passing hence, her normary will be treasured as that of one who in becoming a great artress did not cease to be a good woman; who showed the church that on the stage she could still be one of its most devout daughters.

#### VERSES FOR AN EASTER BIRTHDAY,

BY ELIZABETH HUME

GOD gives us Lenten days of gloom and sadness.

With Easter morns of cheer, For unto every heart must grief and gladness Go to make up the year.

Thrice happy thou who kindly welcome giving All mornings, gray or bright, Makest thy whole round year of blessed living, One festival of light.

## THE GIRL WHO BRAGS

BY KLLA WHEELER WILCOX



WITH all her charms, her good sense, her genuine worth, the American girl of the present generation has a habit of-well, I will say "brag-ging," to be ex-plicit, of which I wish she should correct herself for the sake of the American young man, and it is be-

Mas, Witcox cause the young men have confided in me that I make this

men have confided in me that I make this appeal.

Young men and old men, too, for that matter, are much more frank and honest in their criticisms of our sex when talking with a married woman than when listening to some bright, coquettish girl who expects them to be gallant rather than sincere. The average man is an arrant coward, so far as honesty of expression goes, when he is in the society of a charming girl. He will allow her to startle and shock him without a protest; he will smile and compliment her upon her brightness when his heart is full of displeasance and disappointment. He will leave her wholly unconscious of his mental attitude, and go and reat his indignation or grief to some dowager or man friend. Let the married lady re-

unconscious of his mental attitude, and go and rent his indignation or grief to some downager or man friend. Let the married lady report his criticisms to the young girl, with a desire to warn her from further offenses, and ten to one the young woman will accuse her of feminine jealousy, and the young man will lie himself gracefully out of the matter. Therefore I make a general appeal to the girls, as-aring them that every word I atter is true.

Only hast week I asked a delightful young bachelor who is comfortably situated in life, why leedid not marry? "Well, I will tellyon," he replied. "I want a home, which, of course, means a wife, but I am discouraged about making the venture. I admired a young lady greatly, and was beginning to think seriously of paying her court. She seemed to be my ideal. She was a model daughter, pregressive minded, intelligent, industrious. She was always nearly but simply dressed, and her cherefulness was like a sunny day. Recently I met her on the street just as she was emerging from a milliner's establishment.

liner's establishment.

"See my new hat?" she said brightly, as I walked along by her side. "Isn't it perty?"

"I had not noticed the new hat, but now I

as a simple open-work straw on which reproved a few pretty flowers and a bow of ribbon,

"Yes, very pretty and becoming," I replied.

I have a fine-one being made, she continued.

This is only a back affair. I paid only twenty
dollars for it. It is stylish, though, for the
price, I think,"

"My heart sank at her light way of estimat-

"My heart sank at her light way of estimating cost. I have no sisters, and my mother possessed a knack of trimming her own bonners, so I had never known what Indies' hats cost. If that simple hit of straw and ribbon cost twenty dollars, what would be the price of the' liner hat being made'? Thirty dollars at least. I realized at once my inability to properly support a girl who paid fifty dollars for two hats in one fleeling season. What a fortune it would require to furnish all her wardrobe at that rate? Yet she is so simply dressed to all appearances; nothing at all showy about her. I suppose all girls in her station pay as much for their clothes, and so I think I will leave marriage for richer men. The average young man cannot stand that sort of thing, I assure you." My heart sank at her light way of estimat-

Now, I happened to know who this young woman was, and I happened to know that abe was not an extravagant girl. If she had paid twenty dollars for a hat it was an unusual expenditure for her, and would trouble her conscience and purse for many a day, and enuse her much self-deplal in other directions.

But she possessed the foolish idea, so prevalent in this age of great fortunes, that men admire women who use money lavishly, and who pay large prices for their garments. Yet I have never seen a mon so rich who

as not made uneasy and troubled by this sort of talk from any woman in whom he was per-

sonally interested. It is an undeniable fact that men pay pronounced attention to expensively attired women. But these attentions do not mean respect, or admiration, or marriage in one cuse out of ten. The man who is seeking a wife is never attracted by one who talks of money as if it were free as the dust of the street, unless he is a furtune-bunter. I was calling on a young lady one day, and her brother and a using gentleman admirer chanced to enter the room just as she was showing me a most effective new dress, "It is beautiful" remark-ed the young man, "but I'll wager anything you liked the looks of the dress when it came home better than you did the bill." The girl laughed and tossed her head know-

ingly. After the young men had gone out she said to me: "I made every stitch of that dress myself, but I don't want him to know it. A man always admires anything so much more if he thinks it cost a lot of money."

"Dudes do, but men don't," I answered, but she did not believe me

"Why, you should have seen the men at one of our famous winter resorts last year," she said. "There was a girl there who wore one or two new costumes every day for six weeks, and the men just crowded about her all the time. It was the event of the day to see her

time. If was the event of the day to see her come into the dining-room."

"Yes, and she is still single" I said, "and half a dezen girls who dressed simply that same year have made good marriages. I heard men say they would sconer commit suicide than marry such a girl as that."

"They may have a see year and time all the same."

"They gave her a very good timeall the same with their devoted attentions," answered the girl, still unconvinced. "It is my opinion a man likes a girl better if she is a little ex-

man likes a girl better if she is a little extravagant in her tastes."

Another girl, who labored under the same impression, told a man in my hearing, when he complimented her gown, that "it ought to be pretty, it cost two hundred dollars."

"It is worth it," he replied, smillingly, but he grouned aloud after she had gone out, and asked me how women could expect men to marry when they talked of expense in that sort of way. "I should think a woman rould get up a pretty dress short of two hundred dollars," he said.

"They do, plenty of them," I mawered. "But why did you not talk in this way to her; instead, you encounaged her extravagant ideas by saying her dress tooked worth the price. It did not. I saw a dress last week which was far more beautiful and effective, and it cost just thirty dollars."

"I somehow never hear of those dresses."

just thirty dollars."

"I somehow never hear of those dresses," be said plaintively. "I always hear women talk of dresses in three figures, and of hats in figures above twenty, and it is awfully discounging to a fellow who hopes to have a wife some day, because it seems useless to think of marriage with less than a million of mothey."

"Two of the most attractively dressed girls in your circle tooke all their dresses, yet they keep it a profound secret, imagining it will militate against their opportunities to make

keep it a profound screet, imagining it will militate against their opportunities to make desirable marriages. I have heard them smile when accused of extravagance for appearing often in new hats which were their own invertibous. They found more pleasure in being thought extravagant than economical."

"They are utterly instaken in their ideas of what men admire and respect in womes." he replied. "A few fops and dudes may like airl who brags about her expensive tastes and habits, but a usus is always distillusioned by her, and you want to tell your sex so."

And I have.

#### USE AND ABUSE OF THE NEEDLE



of bands silently folded in death, and then thought afterward of how busy that right hand had been making the flashing steel needle go in and out the fine

go in and out the fine cambric, the delicate lawn, or the pretty sik? Haven't you thought that perhaps the many hours spent in the swing chair, near the light, but not always in the smeldine, may have shortened the life of this woman? And haven't you said in your heart that you would never lot anybody you loved sew in that way? Women have, from the very beginning, abused the needle. They have wrought stitches where they were not necessary; they have made fine frocks when simpler ones would have been in better taste, and they have grown bent and oht in

not necessary; they have made fine frocks when simpler ones would have been in better taste, and they have grown bent and old in time with the persistent desire to put a little more embroilery on the gown or cloak of a baby than was on that of the rival baby in the family. Nowadays, thank God, our children and our babbes are dressed sensibly and simply; embroidery done by lund is out of vogue, and the most loving mother does not need to devote all her bours to making the little frocks and decorating the belongings of Master Baby and his older sister.

Needlework is essentially a womanly occupation, and of its nee not a word can be said. Just now we seem more likely to abuse it in the way of making the wonderful pieces of fancy work to serve as clever collectors of dust than in any other way. As an apostle of high art oncessiel: "Dust is the bloom of time," it may be that the blossoms of the years will be appreciated. But this is what I want to say, my dear woman, you who are my friend, and whom I dearly love, do sewing that is necessary. Have a bit of fancy work about you if you wish; but remember that the end and aim of your life is not to thread a needle with various shades of brown or green, and work out a conventional flower, but it is needle with various shades of brown or green, and work out a conventional flower, but it is to go out into the sunshine-to find the real to go out into the sunstance—to find the read sunshine of life, and to make your girls and boys, and that biggest boy of all, your has-band, share part of it with you. Let a book be in the basket with the fancy work; let pleasant thoughts be sewn in the muslin or the stuff that is used for the belongings of all the because of the part make yourself. the household, but don't make yourself a slave to the needle, even in high art work. You think this is inquesible. Look at some of your neighbors—make them your lookingglass, and see how important a matter is a piece of art needlework, and of how little importance is the gaining of the confidence of your boy or girl. To spend hours deciding on the exact shade of the chrysanthemum in fancy silks, the perfect outline of the lenf in crewel, and to give no passing thought to those around you, is an evidence of an absolute lack of heart. Do you want your children to judge you from that standpoint? The systematic woman is the one who rules her needle; the woman is the one who rules for her life is the one who is governed by the sharp-printed little individual who, while be keeps only one eye on her, sees that her servi-tude is as entire as it is unnecessary.

## SOME ARTISTIC EMBROIDERY ON LINEN

[AS TAUGHT AT THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART]

By Maude Haywood

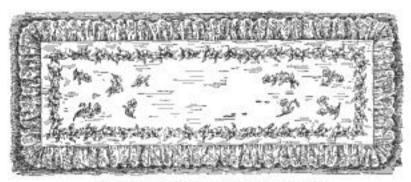


HE Baltimore Society of Decnatumore society of Decorative Art was started in 1878, in imitation of that already in existence in New York, and for the sense general objects. In its de-velopment it has naturally umed in detail a slightly different character, to

sait the requirements of the special class of women whom it was chiefly to assist. In and near Baltimore there were, and still are,

#### EMBROIDERY ON LINES

NEARLY all the work given out in the manner described is embroidery upon linen, principally for the decoration of the table. Most of the designs for this purpose are made by a professional designer, who has been employed by the Society for many years. The patterns are all drawn upon the linen with pen and ink, no stamping whatever being resorted to. The subjects used are chiefly flowers, treated in rather a naturalistic fashion, ribbons being frequently employed together ribbons being frequently employed together



A GRACEFUL PANSY BUREAU COVER (Illus, No. 3)

a large number of ladies whom the war had left with broken fortunes or almost penniless, and in many cases with none to look to for support, they having not only been rained in the struggle, but also sustained the loss of husbands and fathers, who had died fighting for the cause. Upon such as these, not accustomed to work, nor trained in any useful art, their altered position fell doubly heavy, for however willing they might be, it often seemed as if there were positively nothing they could do to earn their living. The promoters of the Society had, in the beginning, many difficulties to contend with. At the present time they have reason to be proud both of their financial standing and of the good they have accomplished in autition the both of their Buancial stand-ing and of the good they have accomplished, in putting the means of livelihood into the hands of so many women. Their work also ranks well from an artistic standpoint, and communds a ready sale.

The method of helpfulness

The method of helpfulness pursued by the Society is to give free instruction to pupils, in a course of eight lessons of three hours duration. These classes are each limited to five pupils, and are held from September to June. Those who having profited by the teaching prove themselves course. having profited by the teach-ing prove themselves compe-tent to undertake it, are after-ward supplied with work, which is paid for on comple-tion by the Society, which itself undertakes the responsibility of its subsequent sale. By this means many are given steady employment, and the advant-age to purchasers is that in consequence there is always a large stock of embroideries on

consequence there is always a large stock of embroideries on hand to choose from. Work is also taken to be sold on commission, and payments are made twice a month for all sales effected, whether the money has been actually received at the time or not; losses sustained at any time through credit being given, are borne by the Society.

with the sprays and garlands. The silks em-ployed in the embroidery are principally filo-floss, and it is evident from the careful execu-tion of all the work that the pupils are well trained, and that a high standard of excellence is required of them, pieces of inferior work-manship being rigorously excluded.



A DAINTY CENTER PIECE FOR THE TABLE (Illus. No. 1)

## DAINTY CENTER PIECE FOR THE TABLE

HE centerpiece for the table in Illustration No. 1, is embroidered in dainty Dresden china colors, and when enried out in this way is very delicate and pretty in effect. Another piece, similar in idea and treatment, but slight-ly different in design, had garlands of tiny

flowers connect-ed by the bows of ribbon with floating ends, in-stead of the arrangement of wreaths shown here. A favorite imitate both the patterns and coloring of Dresden china. An adaptation of the conventionalized onion design was thus effectively ren-dered for a din-ner set. Such designs are very quaint, and where the artist is original, novel results may be produced, even where the ideas are not really new. Old-fashinned services or pieres of orna-noental china which have de-scended to this generation as herlooms, may in this way form the inspiration for designs in needlework.

#### WHITE UPON WHITE

N the opinion of those credited with the greatest taste and judgment in such mat-nothing is more artistic and suitable for table use than embroidery in white upon white linen. Most of the designs are suitably worked in this way, as well as in the natural colors, but that pictured in Hiustration No. 2 is ed in this way, as well as in the natural colors, but that pictured in Hinstration No. 2 is specially intended to be carried out entirely in white. The flower forms are embroidered solidly, and the leaves are partially filled in with long and short stitch. In this instance the white only was strictly adhered to in the execution; in some cases, however, an outline of gold thread is employed, and where the flowers are single blossoms the centers are frequently worked in pale yellow. A square having chrysanthemums for the subject, made a delightful harmony of yellows, browns, redis and greens. The flowers were drawn very simply, and were of the variety which have those straggling petals of which the curves are capable of very artistic treatment.

The great principle which this and kindred societies specially aim to inculcate is the necessity for excellence of design, and by their efforts and teaching they have done much to mise it. In many instances they may be said to have been the means of implanting the seeds of artistic impulses in both pupils and patrons, and to have opened up to them an entirely new realm of possibilities. The benefit also of the study of good specimens of foreign workmanship has been proved by the exhibitions such as have been from time to time held by the Society in Baltimore. Workers have felt that what has been done by others may be done by themselves, and a spirit of emulation and competition has led to practical progress and improvement.

A PANSY BUREAU COVER

#### A PANSY BUREAU COVER

SOMEWHAT different style of A. work is the bureau cover shown in Illustration No. 3. The material is in Illustration No. 3. The material is bolting cloth, made up over a foundation of yellow and finished off with lace, through which runs a thread of yellow silk. The pansics are pointed artistically in shades of yellow, brown, mauve and purple, the general scheme being kept delicate. The whole is then outlined in long and short which. For the counter can

stitch. For the center can be made a pin-cushion to match, of the old-fashioned maten, of the old-tastioned oblong shape and edged with lace; scattered pan-sies and leaves are painted and worked upon it in a and worsed upon it in a similar way to those on the bureau cover. The effect is most charming and dainty. The same idea can be carried out with any suitable flower, according to the color scheme required

scheme required.

## A SET OF DOILIES

TLLUSTRATION No. 4 gives
I one of a set of doilies, which
work out very prettily. Each
one of the twelve is slightly different as to the curves of the
ribbons and in the shape and
arrangement of the flowers, but arrangement of the flowers, but the general idea is kept to very closely in all of them. They are solidly embroidered. The flowers are white with pale vel-low centers, the ribbon is white outlined with gold thread, and the leaves are of a very delicate green. The coloring is the same throughout the set. They are finished off plainly with a hem stitch.

## A CENTER PIECE OF VIOLETS

THE round center piece (Illustration No. 5), is a preity
example, typical of a popular
design. It is embroidered in
very delicate shades of mauve,
with pole green for the leaves and light yel-

low for the ribbon. Another arrangement of flowers and ribbon for a square piece had a

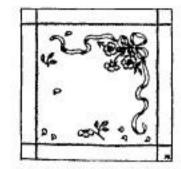
good sized bow with loops and ends at each corner connect-ing garlands of Scotch roses, drawn the size of life. A very ar-tistic dinner set, of which the execution was particularly good, had for design sprays of thistle worked in soft coloring. The flowers were in deliente pink and pur-plish tones, and the leaves of the characteristic gray ish greens.

## A DRAGON PORTIERE

A PAIR of hand-some portiers were recently made to order by the Society (Illustration No. 6). The material was plush of a cold bine tone. The dragons were embroidered in Italian stitch and simbed, each in a dif-ferent color, in tints that harmonized with each other and the ground. They were outlined with dark sitk of their own color and with gold thread, the latter being also used for the radiating lines. The finish is a beavy fringer containing all the tones employed in the embroidery.

#### A HANDSOME PIANO COVER

A HANDSOME and elaborate plano cover was embroidered in the work-rooms of the Society upon ecru colored silk tapestry canvas. It was for an upright pismo, of which the back was to be turned toward



SIMPLE BUT PRETTY (Illus, No. 4)

the room. The entire back was covered with a Louis XVI design, of scroll work, ribbons and floral forms. The cover for the top had the ends and the part which fell over the back worked with a design of garlands. The whole the part which follows the part of the covered with a design of garlands. was embroidered in delicate shades, and repre-



A CENTER PIECE OF VIOLETS (Illus. No. 5)

sented a great deal of patient and skillful work.
The silk tapestry in its various shades is very much used as a ground for handsome needle-

During the course of its existence the Society has acquired a considerable collection of de-signs which include many that are good and signs which include many that are good and some that are extremely fine and artistic. That they have recognized the importance of the art side of their work, has doubtless been one of the secrets of their success. Among the designs are drawings from the Boyal School of Needlework, London; from the Associated Actists of New York; and also from William Morris, and other well-known artists, in addi-tion to many adaptations from cond examples

Morris, and other well-known artists, in addition to many adaptations from good examples of older foreign work.

In connection with the Society, and forming an important part of its work, are the art classes for drawing, painting and designing, in which free instruction is given to those who prove to have sufficient ability to profit by it, and whose circumstances render them eligible for such assistance. From time to time pupils who desired to make their living by artwork have been, after a period of study, trained as assistant leachers. The school used to be held in rooms attached to the showrooms, but as it increased was transferred to a rooms, but as it increased was transferred to a separate studio. It is under the superintendence of a teacher trained in the South Kensing-ton School of Art.

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AN EFFECT OF WHITE UPON WHITE (Illus. No. 2)

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## THE QUEENS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY

By Miss E. T. Bradley

DAUGHTER OF THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER

IN THREE PAPERS. THE SECOND PAPER: -THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURY QUEENS



N the reign of Henry the Eighth, Skelton the poet took sanctuary in Westminster Abbey. He is said to have employed his enforced seclu-

employed his enforced seclusion by writing rhyming epitaphs on the Kings and Queens which hung, until the soldiers of the Commonwealth destroyed them, on ablets close to the tombs. Whether Skelton 7 as really the author or not, it is certain that iese quaint verses were written in the Sixenth Century, and all by the same hand. Each as concluded by an appropriate motto, such: "Learn to Die to Live Forever," "Learn to ve," which were applied to the two good ceus. Eleanor and Philippa.

#### 5 GOOD QUEEN PHILIPPA

PPOSITE the tomb of Eleanor lies another faithful wife and loved queen, the dish Philippa who, like the Saxon Matida lion: we have spoken, was a "constant over of our nation." Isabella of France, ir of Edward III, sent a bishop and two sadors to select a wife for her son from the daughters of William, Earl of Hai-

re daughters of William, Earl of Hai-The youngest, Philippa, was chosen, not good looks, since she was very plain, but fitness to be the wife and mother of kings. The good ecclesiastics were vived in their choice, for during a union years she was her busband's faithful on, and when unable to accompany is campaigns governed the kingdom wisely in his absence.

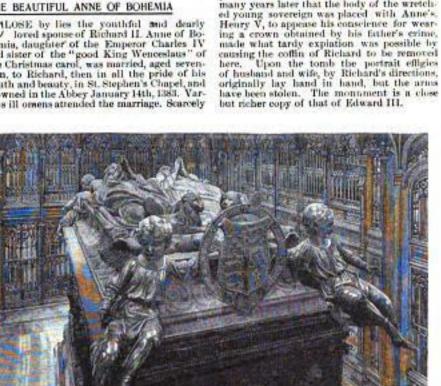
wisely in his absence, arriage took place at York February and the royal pair were crowned in ter Abbey the first Sunday in Lent.

'the close alliance of her family to of France, Philippa, we are told by ders, strenuously supported her hus-l claims to that kingdom. She was a the famous occasion of the siege hen Edward would have ruthlessly welve chief burgesses of the city, ut to him with ropes round their se keys in their hands, had it not slipps, who threw herself at the egry King. She refused to rise till to spare the lives of his prison-ard at last yielded to her impor-

teen children one only was able it his mother's death-bed. This if Woodstock, afterward smoth-wo feather beds by his nephew. oders, and was buried close to dendid monument. King Ed-as with his wife to the last, and touching account of her dying ding the King's right hand in a her last wishes and entreated should please God to call you of choose any other sepalchre hat you will lie beside me in stminster." Philippa died on



CLOSE by lies the youthful and dearly loved spouse of Richard II. Anne of Bohemia, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV and sister of the "good King Wenceslaus" of the Christmas carol, was married, aged seventeen, to Richard, then in all the pride of his youth and beauty, in St. Stephen's Chapel, and crowned in the Abbey January 14th, 1383. Various ill omens attended the marriage. Scarcely



INTERIOR VIEW OF CHAPEL OF HENRY VII SHOWING TOMB CONTAINING HENRY VII AND ELIZABETH OF YORK

had the bride left her ship at Dover than it was dashed to pieces on the rocks before her eyes. Then the wedding had to be delayed a mouth while Richard quelled the rebellion of Wat Tyler, showing a presence of mind and a courage which made him the people's idol for a time. To celebrate the King's nuptials jousts were held for many days at Westminster, in which "the Englishmen showed their force and the Queen's countrymen their prowesse." Soon, however, the bright picture faded, and while the young sovereigns remained popular till Richard's foolish favoritism lost him his people's confidence, the Queen's Bohemian followers were the cause of much jeniousy and grumbling. Among the foreign inhorations introduced by them at Court, Stowe chronicles: "The detestable use of piked shewes, tyed to their knees with chains of silver and gilt. Also noble women used high attire on their heads, piked had the bride left her ship at Dover than it

heads, piked borns with long trained gowns and rode on sidesaddles after the example of the queen, who first brought that fushion into this land, for before women were used women were used to ride a stride like men." Until Cromwell's men stabled their horses in the Abbey, an example of this strange and ungraceful headdress might have been seen on Anne's figure, but it was then broken and de-stroyed. For the twelve years of their married life Richard was seldom to be torn from his Queen's side, and unfor-tunately for himself, while he was enjoying his life In happy indot-ence, his people

and discontented. On June 7th, 1394, Anne died of the plague at Sieen, and her husband in a passion of despair razed the palace where she died to the ground, besides cursing the place of her death. Richard, we are told, "so servently loved her, yea usual ad amendion, oven to a kind of madness," that he was almost heade himself with grief and anger. In order to be the more magnificent the funeral was put off till August 3d, and the peers with was put off till August 3d, and the peers with their wives were required to accompany the body from Sheen the day before the burial. A great deal of wax was got from Flanders, till the whole Abbey was reaplendent with flambeaux and torches, and the illumina-tion was so great that "nothing like it was ever before seen." The Earl of Arundel was late for the ceremony, and even in his grief the unfortunate young King could not curb THE UNFORTUNATE QUEEN ANNE NEVILLE

his basty temper. When the Earl hurried up to him and asked, late as he had arrived, if he

to him and asced, are as he had arrived, it is might leave before the funeral was over. Rich-ard struck him to the ground so roughly that his blood stained the sacred pavement. While the funeral was conducted with prodigal ex-pense, the King was no less lavish in the con-struction of the beautiful tomb in which he intended to be laid by his dear first wife's side. The town was completed in 1922 before Rich

The tomb was completed in 1397, before Rich-ard's troublous reign was concluded by his im-prisonment and murder, but it was not till many years later that the body of the wretch-

THE unfortunate wife of another and very different king the third Richard, lies beneath the payement in the south ambulatory. This Richard and this Anne are a con-trast to the other royal pair, for there is little to show any affection on his side, and he is even suspected of having poisoned his wife in order to be free to marry Elizabeth of York. Anne Neville, daughter of Warwick the King-Anne Neville, daughter of Warwick the King-maker, had been betrothed to that young Prince Edward, son of Henry VI, so barbar-ously slain at Tewkesbury field. Anne became the ward of Edward's uncle, the Duke of Clar-ence, afterward done to death by Richard's orders, who strenuously opposed the match when Richard, then Duke of Gloucester, sought her hand. A romantic story is told that the fu-ture usurper, always determined to gain his end, discovered Anne, disguised by Clarence's wishes

Clarence's wishes as a kitchen maid for safety, and re-moved her to the sanctuary at St. Martin's Church till their mar-riage could be celebrated. When by foul means and through the blood of nephews and relatives Richard won the land, he and his submissive consort were crown-ed with "pecu-liar splendor" in the Abbey July 6th, 1483. The train of Queen Anne was borne by one of whom we shall speak later, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of the future sovereign Henry VII, then in banishment, and one can well imagine

TOMB OF MARGARET, MOTHER OF HENRY VII

In that proud Countess's bosom as she assisted at the coronation of her son's rival. The new King and Queen, as a symbol of their humility, a hu-mility which belonged to Anne alone, had previously walked barefoot in procession from Westminster Palace to lay their offerings on St. Edward's shrine. There is no doubt that Richard became tired of his wife, especially since the death of their only son loft him without an heir, and he was besides unxions, for political reasons, to wed Elizabeth of York. But in truth there is no foundation whatever for branding the usurper as a poisoner. Anne was very ill for some time before she died from natural causes, but an eclipse the sun which took place the day, March 16th 1485, she died, corroborated in the superstitions minds of the lower classes the sinister rumors

#### SHAKESPEARE'S QUEEN KATE

HAVE purposely placed Anne Neville out A of her proper order, since it seems more fitting that the ancestress of the Tudor line, fitting that the ancestress of the Tudor line, Henry V's, French wife, Katherine, should be coupled with the mother and wife of Henry VII, our first Tudor king. This young French Queen, daughter of Charles VI, King of France, and given as a prize of victory to the English conqueror, Henry V, is best known to us in the pages of Shakespeare. But strangely enough, her importance in history comes not from her marriage with the famous victor of Agincourt, but from her second union with a plain Welsh gentleman, Owen Tudor, who claimed descent from the Welsh kings. By this marriage she became the grandmother of Henry VII, and it seems incredible that, as we shall see, her remains were allowed to remain unburied, a scandal to the Abbey, for over we shall see, her remains were allowed to re-main unburied, a scandal to the Abbey, for over three hundred years. Henry V was and still deservedly remains a popular hero, and when Katherine re-married and demented berself, as deservedly remains a popular hero, and when Katherine re-married and demeaned herself, as was thought, by so low a match, she was perforce obliged to keep it secret. She spent her last years in seclusion in the Bermondsey numery and died, aged 38, on January 3d, 1437. Her body was first placed in the Church of St. Katherine, near the Tower of London, then (on February 8th) carried to St. Paul's Cathedral, and finally buried under a marble tomb in the old Lady Chapel in the abbey. When the chapel was pulled down to build a new and more splended one in the reign of Henry VII. Katherine's open coffin and her corpse, "badly apparelled," was placed by her first husband's tomb, where it remained till 1776, when it was put out of sight beneath the Villiers monument in the Chapel of St. Nicholas. Finally, by Dean Stanley's care, it was buried where it now remains, above Henry's tomb in the chantry, with the old altar slab for a cover to the monument. Many reasons are given for this neglect of Katherine's remains, but none seem adequate. One legend relates that she was been adequate, one legend relates that she seem adequate. One legend relates that she was left unburied by her own wish, since, contrary to her husband's expressed commands, her son, Henry VI, had been born at Windsor, "the place which he forbade," on account of an ill-omened prophecy. Others say that she was thus left exposed to view because of her ill-assorted second marriage, but this seems increasible, since, her own grandshild. Henry residule, since her own grandchild, Henry VII, would scarcely have wished to dishonor her memory or acknowledge the Tudors to be of low rank. Later, visitors to the Abbey used by special favor to be allowed to gaze upon all that was left of the once beautiful Queen; in the Seventeenth Contury Dart says the bones. the Seventeenth Century Dart says the bones were "firmly united and thinly clothed with flesh, like scrapings of tanned leather," and Pepys, the journalist, boasts that he "did kiss her mouth, reflecting upon it that I did kiss a

## THE VENERABLE LADY MARGARET

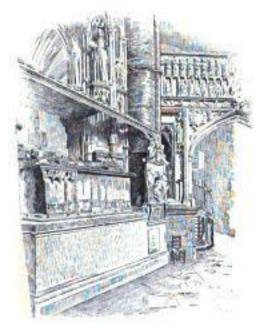
THOUGH no queen herself, I cannot pass A over Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII, the venerable Marthe mother of Henry VII, the Venerable Mar-garet of noble memory, foundress of two col-leges at Cambridge (Christ's and St. John's) and of the professorships of divinity at Ox-ford and Cambridge which bear her name. Wedded at fifteen to young Edmund Tudor, the grandson of Queen Kutherine of Valois, she was left at seventeen a widow with one child. Henry, afterward King of England. No young woman of rank could remain without a protector in those turbulent days, and Margaret was twice married, but she had no

other children, and on her only son all her affections were cen-tered. Her third husband, the Earl of Derby, was at first a supporter of Richard III. and Margaret was obliged to appear at the usurper's court while her own son, whom she considered the rightful heir. languished in exile. She was obliged also to look on passively at Richard's machinations to ob-tain the hand of Elizabeth of

Elizabeth, eld-st daughter of Edward IV, was person in the succession to the English throne; to win her in marriage was therefore essen-tial to consolidate the claims of either candidate,

Richard or Hen-Margaret's husband, Stanley, Earl of Derby, turned against his former master before Richard had had time after his wife's death to conclude a marriage with Elizabeth, and the battle of Bosworth left the field clear for Henry's undisputed succession and union with the representative of the House of York. Elizabeth was essentially a child of Westminster. She was born at Westminster Palace and baptized with much pomp in the Abbey, Warwick,
the King-maker, as he was called, standing
sponsor, never dreaming that in future yearthe child be held at the font would be an unwilling rival to his own daughter Anne.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The next instalment of Miss Bradler's papers on "The Queens of West-muster Abbey" will appear in the June JOHRNAL.] Digitized by Google



TOMB OF QUEEN PHILIPPA

s children on the und's monument. seventy figures of orating the tomb: unit into Henry I in 1857 by Sir I the Queen, by undoubted por-ere is no trace of milition has ever with good looks, then she died, a Yet one may ble character in

her tomb, and er comely and e foundress of efully rememcurrent as to her husband's part in her decesse.

the storm of suppressed rage

01 to the Table 1 to 1

## THE BROWNIES THROUGH THE YEAR

A NEW SERIES OF 12 ADVENTURES OF THE FUNNIEST LITTLE MEN IN THE WORLD

## By Palmer Cox

NUMBER SEVEN

## THE BROWNIES

IN APRIL A 40 % evening when the fields were bare And milder grew the April air,

The Brownies met with faces bright In pleasant sport to spend the night. Said one: "The month

at length is here, To every youngster's heart so dear, Because the country, far and wide Has flung its winter coat aside, And they those pleasures can renew That were denied the season through,

Again the sidewalk, marked with chalk, Tells where to hop, or skip, or walk; Again the hoops are rolling spry, Again the kites are soaring high, Again the tops on every street Are spinning round the people's feet, And Brownies should not be behind At having sport of every kind."



Another said: "The truth you speak New life now glows in every cheek Penned up for months, without a chance In open air to run and dance; They must, indeed,

with pleasure half The time when outdoor sports prevail. As for ourselves, we little care: Through all the year we have our share Of fun; however cold or hot The months may be, it matters not. But still some play may not be wrong, That to the present days belong. The time of year is now at hand For troops to march in order grand; To tramp about as soldiers do Might well become the Brownie crew; For me, I like that sort of thing, To step erect, to wheel, and bring Myself around in proper pose To either face my friends or foes. But some, I know, would rather hop, Or spin for hours a buzzing top; While others still prefer to stoop And chase for miles a rolling hoop; There's no accounting for one's taste. Some like to skip, more like to paste A kite, and watch it proudly sail Above the town with streaming tail,"

A third remarked:
"We might indeed
To different kinds of sport proceed; But I know where we can provide Ourselves with hoops to roll and guide With careful hand, until we prove Who best can keep one on the move, And if I don't mistake my man You'll see me bounding in the van

Until a given point I gain."
This brought replies from half the band,
And all declared they could not stand Such talk while they, themselves, were blest With speed not second to the best. This wordy war, as one might know, Soon made them all decide to go And get the hoops, and prove, indeed, if one could all the others lead. Ere long the Brownies' fun began As in an anxious

crowd they ran, All striving to keep well controlled The hoops that fast before them rolled. In vain each Brownie in that race Would try to hold

the foremost place, For in the midst of all their pride, Some feet would trip, or hoops collide, Which often to a tumble led; Then some one else would shoot ahead, And those

A place in front, and for a while Be wearing a triumphant smile.



At times they left the dusty road And through the fields endurance showed, With many a tap and harder whick To give the hoops the proper tack. Thus sport went on, with here and there

whose chance was

counted

slips or falls

would thus

Secure

Through

An accident, or sudden scare, Which still is likely to be found Where daring Brownies scamper round.



Some broke their hoops, and had to stop To mend. and far behind would drop; Some lost their hats, and others tore The strongest garments that they wore; Until it seemed

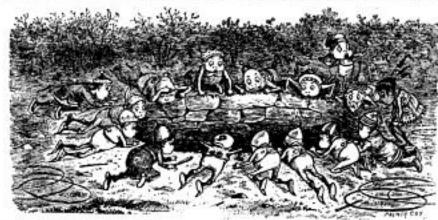
as if the play Would prove expensive in its way, And bring the tailors of the band Next morning into good demand. One strange mishap

occurred that night, For though the stars were shining bright, While chasing hoops, some Brownies fell Headforemost in a curbless well. The fearful downward dive was fast.

But water broke the fall at last. Tis sad to gaze into a place Where friends have met with sore disgrace,

And are immured in durance vile Without a fee, a saw, or file, Or aught that might assist them there





But sadder still to see one's friend A proper place upon the sweep, into a prison hole descend Where neither saw, So thus assisted by their weight it might uplift the burden great; nor file, nor fee, Can be of use In fact, when comrades are distressed, to set him free. A mightier spirit stirs the rest, And quickens the inventive min Such was the scene, and such the woe With grand results, as oft we find Now up no sooner than they wished, The victims of the fall were fished, That struck the band a telling blow-And stilled the heart, And safe, though in a dripping plight, in course of time they came in sight and paled the face, Of every Brownie Then shouts went up from all the band. And many stretched a willing hand To aid their comrades in the race. To think of friends who side by side Ifad dared the steep from the swing That brought them from the icy spring. Oh, happy hour! when they could bina Safe in their arms toboggan slide; Had on the ocean Had rode upon the And in a thousand spread their sail, spouting whale, other ways Had won from all the highest praisecompanions kind, Now taken quickly While fun was at its From evils that from their sight, no life had cost. greatest height, To struggle in a Though all were place that gave Small promise but Now wild alarms to be their grave? looked upon were quickly spread there in dread, as lost. And comrades gathered And for a moment tried in vain A glimpse of those But though their eyes below to gain. could naught behold, the shouting told and would be glad The splashing and They still had life. If prompt assistance could be had. looked, indeed, Then for a time it As if the Brownies must proceed nightly pranks diminished ranks. Thereafter to their With grievously

But Brownies, bless them! how they spring To save from harm the slightest thing, Much more to rescue three or four Whose loss they deeply would deplore; No lengthy rope was thereabout With which to draw their comrades out, Who proved by many a thrilling note They managed still to keep afloat. But soon the cunning Brownies planned way to lend a helping hands Indeed, delay in such a spot Would soon prove fatal to the lot, Because the well was deep and old, And water at the time was cold, And would not please one as it might Upon some sultry summer's night. The lofty sweep that o'er them stood, Was made to render service good: To this, ere many moments passed, They made an empty barrel fast. Meanwhile a few took time to throw Encouragement to those below And told with words

of hope and love How work was going on above. The active Brownies jumped around, Each aiding where a chance he found;

How soon the parts were all supplied, How firm and fast the knots they tied, Then lowered with a cheering yell The life-preserver down the well, The wretches who received the fall Were glad enough in this to crawl, Then Brownies climbed aloft to keep

With feeling spoke a Brownie bright— Our friends we seldom value right, However well they may be tried, Till they are taken from our side: We then can estimate how blest Were we who such true friends possessed, And graces name and virtues find To which our eyes were wholly blind!"



Then all around a fire of wood To warm themselves those Brownies stood, Still thanking friends for timely aid And praising them for skill displayed: But scarcely was their clothing dry When signs of day showed in the sky. And all were forced with lively feet To seek at once a safe retreat.



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## ADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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Iphia, April, 1892

## WITH THE EDITOR

HE American girl can get some very peculiar notions into her pretty head at times, and she has one today. It is not a new one, it is true, but what it lacks in noreity it makes up in a dangerous tendency of becoming very general. and it was struck very vigorweeks since, when a very id to me, "Do you know that times whether it is just the a girt to be so very prudent her deportment, and strict in every social law? Just look and see. The girls who are a little careless in their are the most popular and tringes, while those who are tringes, while these who are are scarcely noticed by the er sought by them, and in the most ordinary alliances, not. Let me tell you that are turning this thing over am not alone,"

coming from a girl whom be sensible and refined, is And yet here are sentiments and yet here are sentiments
the minds of more young
many of us either know,
to believe. It was only a
at another girl of enviable
ugs and splendid personal
the first amounts to this. girl of to-day to be so in-ul correct in her every re cannot be popular."
"What do you mean?"
"drawing her out."
"I mean can a girl be

I mean can a girl be nd hope to make a good criters can say just what is what every girl looks a desirable marriage as I do that men do not and excessively cautions ry is it that they always bemselves in a drawing sk them out, and bestow

words quoting the senti-re called "society girls," fair types of the great, d fond of their homes, the pleasures outside of Now, to what extent do rath? Is the girl of to-Is the girl of toin in the outer world it in her deportment? cial laws in order to be un the girl of cautions run after and court her as to her exact status best and truest in yoong t these girls say is true, usent themselves to the ug person. That there these questions among is a matter that admits somer the matter is for them and for those vir present, and shape

THERE is a forcible truth spoken by one The first is a second that appear by one of the girls whom I have quoted, and it is that the majority of girls look forward to the time when they shall marry. I know it is a popular sentiment for writers to express, when discussing this subject, that marriage should not be the aim of a girl's life. Neither it should, but on the other hand to ask a girl, where we were writers to live here the strong that the strong the strong that the strong the strong that the strong the strong that the st as have some writers, to live her girlhood without a thought of the day when she shall that she must not look forward to that time when she shall have a little nest of her own that she will call home, that she must smother the desire which God implants in the soul of every good woman that there will come to her a day when other wouths will speak the words a day when other mouths will spenk the words which now she speaks to those who gave her being, is unnatural. I confess I have no sym-pathy with those theorists who tell our mothers that they must educate their daughters so that they shall be independent of marriage. It is the destiny of eighty per cent. of our girls to marry, as the most accurate statistics show, and to take that thought out of the minds of and to take that thought out of the minus of our girls is to shatter their sweetest dreams and happlest anticipations, and make unhappy what should be the brightest time in their lives. I believe every girl should be taught that women have lived nobly and grandly without entering the married state, that there is such a thing as contentment outside the marital relation, but she should also know marital relation, but she should also know that a far greater percentage of women have found happiness in marriage. It is wrong for a girl to make marriage the sole thought, aim and purpose of her existence, coloring her every thought and action, but no one has a moral right to hold it up before her in the light of an improbability, or as something without which she can be just as happy and far more, what is generally termed "independent."

WHATEVER we may ask of our girls, it is nonsense to ask them to be unnatural. It is astonishing how agt we are to ask of others what we cannot possibly do ourselves, and our very examples show we were incapable of doing. It is always an amusing fact to me to see a father counseling his son never to smoke as he sits ejecting the curls of smoke from his own cigar. And it is just as inconsistent for a mother to warm her daughter about marriage, and almost ask her to relinquish the idea. I have known some mothers to talk to their daughters on this subject in such a manner as to actually give me a doubt to talk to their daughters on this subject in such a manner as to actually give me a doubt as to their own married happiness. Now, my good woman, in all probability your daughter will some day marry, and it is right that she shall, just as you thought it was right that you married. It is well to caution her, but don't frighten her. It is your duty to tell her of married duties; of the shoals that are en-centered in the sea of marriage. But don't paint the shoals into ragged rocks which wreck every ship that strikes them. Were they of such a death-dealing nature, you wouldn't be alive to describe them. In other words, don't show a girl only the dark side. words, don't show a girl only the dark side. You know there is a bright side, a beautiful side. Mix the coloring a little. Tell her of things as they actually are, and then she will be prepared to encounter what really exists.

I T has been said, in criticism of the Ameri-T has been said, in criticism of the American girl by foreign writers, that her conversation always partakes of young men, and that she is never content with friendships among her own sex. Or, to quote the expression of an English writer: "She has young men on the brain." This is hardly true. I have heard young men form as large a part of the conversation of English girls as that of any American girls I have ever talked with. At the same time, if our young men and young any American girls I have ever talked with, At the same time, if our young men and young women enter more into the lives of each other than those of other lands, it must not be for-gotten that in America boys and girls grow mp together side by side. The American play-ground recognizes no distinction of sex. In some lands children are kept apart; in America our most popular games recognize the particisome lands children are kept apart; in America our most popular games require the participation of both girls and boys to be successfully played. From her earliest childhood, the American girl knows her opposite in sex, and as she grows to young womanhood the bonds are loosened only so far as social laws require them. A child is quick to detect unfairness in a playmate, and he immediately throws down the toy and announces that, "I won't play, because you cheat." And artifice in a young woman, a laxity in her deportment of those laws which keep intact our social life, is just as quickly detected by the boy when he reaches young manhood.

THE great trouble underlying this whole I matter is the inability of girlhood to distinguish between the real and the unreal. Let a young man be, in the slightest degree, attentive to a girl for a single evening, and the first thing that pops into her inexperienced little head is that he is in love with her; there is absolutely no half-way station between being a stranger and being a lover. Friendship is never thought of; at once it is love. A young woman is coquettish, or "smart," as it is called nowadays; she attracts the eye of some young man who is looking for an evening's enjoyment, and the girl actually thinks she has made a life conquest. She never stops to think that what pleases and attracts man will not always hold him. The bewitching glance of a woman will attract a man just as a bright-colored toy will cause a child's eye to sparkle. But the child soon tires of the toy; ditto, the man. What a man enjoys in a drawing room is not always what he enjoys nt home. Quail on toast is a toothsome dish; but let it be served at each meal for a month and it loses its palatable flavor. There is a tremendous difference between what we enjoy There is a and what we esteem. A man may occasionally seek the woman who amuses him, but, he returns to the woman he esteems. a good dessert, but it makes a poor dinner.

WE have in our society of to-day young women who are what is called risque. We have no exact word in the English impagage which just fits their case, and so we borrow from the French a polite term for follies in a woman. These girls are not wicked, nor are they improper. They are just a little careless—especially enreless in their attitude toward men. They tell "smart" stories; they narrate little experiences which just depart from the good—just a very little, you know; they tell you that a girl can safely depart just a step from the straight path proknow; they tell you that a girl can safely depart just a step from the straight path provided she is chever enough to get back to it undetected; they like to be referred to as girls who have seen a great deal. They are good, but they never overdo it. They puzzle men, and occasionally they meet a man of their own intellectual level who happens to be wealthy, and they are married. Next day our cautious and prudent girl reads all the particulars of the wedding in the papers, the costly presents, the lovely women present, the splendor of diamonds and radiant gowns, and she says to herself, does this little inexperienced miss: "See what a desirable marriage enced miss: "See what a desirable marriage she has made!" Desirable! Ah, little heart, how she has made!" Desirable! Ah, little heart, how much of the glitter of this life must be removed; yet before you see the hard and cold tinsel underneath! There is many a wedding the grandeur of which ends with the newspaper accounts next day. And then! Well, my girl, you may not have as many bridesmaids or guests at your wedding; your reception may not be so crowded, the newspapers may not herald your new name so far and wide; but what you lack on your wedding day will be more than fulfilled in your life thereafter. There's many a picturesque road opening through the woods which leads up to the stump of a tree just a little beyond. just a little beyond.

It is true that the girl who is cautious in her deportment, who believes that certain laws were made for her own good, and respects them accordingly, may, to all appearances, not be sought after as her more dazzling sister, but her day will be longer when it does come. A girl who is at all times respectable—and, after all, that word covers it all—who, what-cover her autromofines is the true little after all, that word covers it all—who, what-ever her surroundings, is the true little woman she wants to be, carries with her the surest lever in this life to complete happiness. Such a girl is always safe, and she can make no greater mistake than to be led to the belief that perfect propriety in behavior is unpopu-lar with the right kind of young men. The fact is, that nothing in the world will increase their respect for her more than just this qual-ity in her. And the closer she adheres to this belief, the closer she cements herself in the esteem of young men whose esteem is worth esteem of young men whose esteem is worth anything. Now, Philadelphia is called "slow," her people are termed "conservative," but I notice that when national financial enterprises of great moment are conceived their creators prefer Philadelphia capital. The creators prefer Philadelphia capital. The Quaker is cantions, but he is substantial. And I have noticed that when the substantial young men of this country marry, their choice is pretty certain to be from among the so-called "proper" and "conservative" girls. And so it is with all things in this life. In youth the highly-polished brass ring attracts us; but a little later we see the sham and it repulses us. A girl had far better mould her character of true gold at the start; then, as she grows in years and wisdom, she will have no after regrets. no after regrets.

OUNG men should be made a study by Y girls before they accept them as a reality in their lives. They will find them very peculiar creatures in some respects. Very often what they apparently most desire a girl should grant them is precisely what they most desire she shall not give them. That sounds incongruous, doesn't it? But it is true, nevertheless. I have known yourse most to recent theless. I have known young men to resort to every artifice their minds were capable of conceiving to kiss some girl of their acquaintance. The more strongly she refused, the more ardent became their wish. But when they seemed it? Well, it is just in such a case we see very aptly reflected the truth that the most desirable things in this world are those we cannot get. Once secured, however, how much of their value is lost! So with the familiarities which foolish girls allow but wise ones refuse. "Pshaw!" said a girl, lightly, to me once, "what is in a kiss? It doesn't burt a girl to be kissed." No, it doesn't burt her exactly! But it is astonishing how much of the freshness of a girl's lips is absorbed in that first kiss in the wind of the absorbed in that first kiss in the mind of the young man; he never strives so engerly for young man; he never strives so eagerly for the second one. And, somehow or other, his eateem for her decreases just as his energy diminishes. He may return again to her after a while, but why? Because she gives what other girls withhold. Young men soon lose their respect for such a girl exactly in propor-tion as she allows them any familiarity.

WHAT our girls should understand more than any other fact, is the great truth that the majority of our young men have to make their way in the world. These are the young men whom ninety-five per cent. our girls must marry, if they marry at all.

And the carving out a successful career is too
cornect a task to be shared in by a girl who is earnest a task to be shared in by a girl who is just pulling the other way than that which leads to success. The number of young men-born with gold spoons in their mouths has been growing less each year. The great ten-dency in this country is not toward a social aristocracy, or individual wealth, but to a social and monetary equality, which necens the greatest good to the greatest number. The potent power in social, in necessitile, in polit-ical life to-day lies in the average bornes of ical life to-day, lies in the average homes of our country, where comfort reigns rather than luxury. I was especially struck by this fact last month while traveling through the west -that new empire which will in the future be such a potent factor in the further development of our American life.

I N New York city, where the standard of salaries is as high perhaps as in any American city, it was recently shown that of the young men in good commercial positions the young men in good commercial positions seventy per cent, earned \$2000 per year; and only eight per cent, exceeded \$3500 per year. Upon these incomes all the home comforts of married life are possible, but only by good management. Girls with frivolous ideas of life make failures of such homes, but the carnest girl can make happy herself, her lanshind and her children. Into these homes our girls are daily going as wives, and it is apparent that young men must be careful in their choice. The young men whom our young women meet in the nicest homes of our largest cities, are those who are earning the incomes referred to above. Large revenues are few, and if by a "desirable" marriage is only meant the alliance to young men of dazzling salaries, just about one girl in every thousand will make a "desirable" match. Facts such as these most be taken into consideration by the girl of to-day, and when they are, it will as these must be taken into consideration by the girl of to-day, and when they are, it will be more clearly understood why young men are apt to be frightened from, rather than at-tracted to, the girl whose chief idea of popularity is to be "smart" in her chat and "care-less" in her manner. Let a girl be ever so graceful in the dance, let her be ever so elegant of walk across a drawing-room, ever so bright in conversation, also have no ever so one other of walk across a drawing-room, ever so bright in conversation, she must possess some other qualities to convince the great average run of young men that she can be the manager of his home, the pilot that steers his ship of state, Frugality, womanly instincts of love for home, an eye to the best interests of her husband and the careful training of her children.—these are the truits which make the good wife of to-day, and which young men look for in the girls they meet. Men may sometimes give the impression that they do not care for common sense in their sweethearts, but there is nothing they so unfailingly demand of their wives. mand of their wires.

Society in general, to which we all be-long, helps on much of the wrong ideal which forms itself in the mind of the young girl of to-day. A young man is seen with a girl twice or three times in public nowadays, and nothing in the world will convince some people that they are not "engaged." What used to be known not many years ago as a girl's friend, is now known by the vulgar term of her "company." I have heard young men bitterly complain of this—this inability of re-and people are beginning to talk and ask me questions. Now, I respect the girl highly, and it hurts me to have any action of mine lay ber open to talk which must be unpleasant to a sensitive girl. She regards me, I know, as only a friend; but the world looks upon me as her steady escort, with things about nearly settled between us. Do you think this sort of thing is right?" Right? Of course it lan't right; it is all wrong.

THERE are some people in this world alto-A gether too auxious to settle the affairs of others; whereas, if they would only settle their own it would be a great relief to many of us. The theory that it is always much easier to do the planning for others than for ourselves applies with special force to this particular than the force of ticular class. And to settle the future of young people seems to offer them a specially delectable bone just brimming over with marrow. These people always remind me of cats, in that they are forever purring either at you, or about you, to some one else. The desire that some have to "help things along" between two young people, gives me the im-pression that somebody "belped" their cause along in youth, and they want to seek revenge on some one else. I have actually had people prate to me for an hour to advorate long en-gagements, and then deliberately ask me: "Did you notice last evening at the theatre that Miss — was with Mr. — again? Wonder when it will come off?" That's the sort of woman, my friend, who makes men ask: "Is woman consistent?" and I can't blame them. What difference does it make to now and to me what Miss — thinks of Mr. world are those which have ripened with time 0

THIS senseless gossip which so many are prone to, has wrecked many a life and broken up many a home. It is bad enough when directed at any one; but when its batteries are turned upon young budding lives it becomes a crime. At this beautiful Easter season let us at least make one resolution typical of the Christ; that we will be considerate of others, and enter into their lives only to help them and make their paths easier. Let each of us, as a member of the great social body, do what we can to make clearer in the minds of our young women that proper deport-ment in a girl is her great and only safeguard, and the one which will win for her the esteem of her own sex, and the respect of the best and truest men. Let our girls have a chance to know our young men, and vice versa. Their home training will be their best safeguard while as to the intentions of the one toward the other-well, my friend,

"Love will find the way."



"Perhaps il may turn out a song, Perhaps turn out a sermon."



AM debtor both to the Greeks and to the Barbar-ians," said the great Apos-tic. And we Christians of a leter day, who are not much better than Paul, attleach we have to see

much better than Paul, although we hate to own it, we, too, are debtors to the old Barburians who invented our Easter festival for us. It is the survival of the fittest. Easter, the old, or rather, young—who ever heard of an old guddess—Teutonic goddess of spring, has been laid away in the museum lo, these many years but the festival heartifully. spring, has been faid away in the museum lo, these many years, but the festival, beautifully consecrated to holier ideas, we keep. God bless the Barbarian then. What! Shall a Christian quarrel with his creditors? Rather it behoveth uato make friends with the mamon of unrighteousness when we are deeply in his debt. A happy thought of the Barbarian—it could not have occurred to the Christian—to mingle the worship of raiment with our other prayers, and cause this festival to fall on good Saint Bonnet's day. Ah, well, it is pleasant to say one's prayers in a garden, even though bud and blessen be the handiwork of art, which feeble nature vainly strives to insitate. which feeble nature vainly strives to instate. We cannot make the almanac religious. Is it our fault that we see the iricle standing on his head when we look to find the arbutus lifting hers? We must be debtors to the arrivation as well as to the Barbarian; i'fackins, we are. There be Easter designs in the sloop windows this blessed Easter-tide that for grotesque profamity and brazen irreverence could not be surpassed by the malignant creations of the most benighted Barbarian that everate a missionary. The Barbarian is inving his revenge; he is forectosing his mortgage; he is getting his festival back again; for he it must be who designs some of the Easter "novelties." Never mind; so long as they sell; what has the trade to do with the church? If people demand startling and cominal novelties in the way of Easter fads, what once we for the pulpit so long as we please the pews? That's one of many blessings of living in America. benighted Barbarian that ever ate a missionary.

We cat and drink, and scheme, and plod, And go to church on Sunday, And many are afraid of God, And more of Mrs. Grundy."

## LOVE OF DISPLAY AND NOVELTY

WHAT a shameful, ill-timed growl over the sweetest festival in the Christian VV the sweetest festival in the Christian year, for all its little taint of Barbarian vanity and love of display, which is its inheritance by heredity. That's the trouble in making over a pagen holiday to fit a Christian church; it's the new cloth in the old garment that makes the patches show so plainly. And a made-over suit never looks quite so perfect in the fit and style as the new one. But perhaps it is bester to wear the made-over sait, turned and let out and taken in until the original design only faintly discloses itself in creases and sunburned faintly discloses itself in creases and sunburned streaks here and there, rather than go in fig leaves. If we can have no gala days and cos-tumes without going in debt for them at the old-established costumery of Greek, Barb & old-established costumery of Greek, Barb & Co., why, let us open an account and have the things charged. It is a pity if we are not smart enough to beat a Barkarian firm out of a bill for holidays. If he does get judgment, it will go hard if we do not beat him on excention. Our Easter is a joyous feelival, kept joyously and devontly by thousands of sincere Christians, and if you are not satisfied with the way the rest of us keep it, there is one consolution for you. In this land of religious liberty you can take any day of the year and observe the Easter festival to suit yourself.

## EASTER-TIDE OF LONG AGO

NAY, you may organize a church of your own—the Church of the Holy Growlers -and abolish all feasts and festivals, and calendar observances, and be parson, clerk, choir sexton all your lone self. And you'd break up in a row before you were through the first service.
If you doubt this, just try the experiment,
How the restless demand for novelty changes our mode of keeping our feasts! I notice this each year as Easter dawns upon the world. For one thing, I observe that "Easter emes" are quite a feature of the festival. Now, when I was a boy we had no such nonsense. We had 'nigs' always. "Ensternigs," usually pronounced in one word. We used to color them with calico; fast colors. A week before Easter somebody would go to the store to buy the calico with which to print the "aigs," "Is this fast colors?" And the clerk would lift his hand to benven and swear that the delage couldn't finde one ray of the brightest delage couldn't fade one ray of the brightest tint in the figure. After securing his affidavit, we would the "nig" up in a bit of that print and boil it. The calico would come out of the ordeal pure, spotless, whiter than snow, and the "sig" would be a thing of beauty in dots and leaves and twigs. Oh, "sig" of the by-gone years! Oh, Easter-tide of long ago! Oh, blessed clerk who has been writing circulation affidavits for daily papers ever since he got out of jail! Owe for several things we haven't time to pay for! we haven't time to pay for

"If I can't pay, why I can own, And death makes equal the high and low."

RIGHTS OF THE OUTLAWS

HAVE well-bred people uniformly good nanners? Well, yes, I do not think. Not more than two hundred years ngo I saw a group of Italian immigrants stray into the waiting room of a great railway station that had been erected in the place which William Penn forgot to designate for that purpose. The wayfarers were tired, rather dirty, somewhat bewildered, but they had not yet assumed that beterogeneous rag-bag style of pot-pourri raiment affected by the American pensantry, and heterogeneous rag-bag style of pot-pourri rai-ment affected by the American peasantry, and so they made a very picturesque cluster of humanity. Ladies and gentlemen came over to their corner, atoud before them, gazed at them—common people would have stared— made comments, undgave place to other well-dressed and respectable ladies and gentlemen, who in their turn gazed, commented and re-tired. Now, just suppose the Italians had tired. Now, just suppose the Italians had grown weary of the exposition—and no doubt they were tired of it before it began—and had gone into the ladies' waiting room and stood before their intelligent and refined critics and before their intelligent and refined extics and stared at them. A policeman would have been summoned, or more likely would have come without a summons, and bustled the intruders out of that room with more violence than ceremony. Why? Well, I hope to be good if I know. But that's just the difference. There are lots of things in this world which, on general principles, are the same, yet are they entirely different.

#### RECREATIONS OF GOOD SOCIETY

RECREATIONS OF GOOD SOCIETY

I'dent been two years since a "society" recreation was "slumming." People in good society, wealthy, refined—well, let us say wealthy—formed little parties and without saying "by your leave," entered the homes of the vile and wretched creatures who inhabit the slums, stared, commented, jested and came away. Now, suppose Bill Sikes, Nancy Fagan and "The Dodger," and Toby Cruckit and Bet, should get up a little party some evening and visit Mrs. Lofty's parlors, just to kill time and see how "the other half" lived and amused itself when it was at home? Anybody knows what the result would be. A platon of police and the patrol wagon would platon of police and the patrol wagon would be sunmoned in charge of the sergeant who escorted Mrs. Lofty and her party to Bill Sikes' home the night before and compelled Bill and home the night before and compelled fill and Nancy to receive their uninvited guests, and the whole party—gang, it would be called—would get not less than six months or a year on the island. Why? I give it up. For the life of me, I cannot see why the home of wretched-ness, powerty and vice is not as much a home to the criminal as well as Mrs. Lofty's mansion— old Lofty wrecked two railroads, and stole one-third of an Indian reservation to build it—is third of an Indian reservation to build it—is a home to ber. If I lived in the slums I would be an Aparchist. And if a slumming party came to my lair without my invitation i would try hard to amuse them while they

## WHO ARE THE CRIMINALS?

JUST think how annoying these slumming parties may sometimes be. Some evening I am ready to start out house-breaking; my pal—they call him partner when we wreck railroads instead of blowing up safes—is waiting for me, and lo, a party of respectable peaks are to be provided in the contract of the contr ing for me, and lo, a party of respectable people swarm in on me, my business is interrupted, and my children may have to go without breakfast, just for the idle amusement of people who do their robbing by dnylight; who steal my time to kill their own. Not only these robbers, who break in on my manualing, which is of a nobler kind than theirs, because every step of it is attended with danger and overshadowed by prison walls—but other people, who come to see how I live that they may warn other people against me. As though a man need walk down his pulpit steps to find a "horrible example." Being a professional burglar I am not supposed to know much about these things, but I read in the Book that they Jesus of Namreth, who used to preach in the street, wanted to find his "borrible exin the street, wanted to find his "borrible exin the street, wanted to find his "borrible examples," he went into the Temple to look for them. And there he found them. He used to dine in the slums now and then—at least the best people in the good society charped him with it—but the only time he scourged anybody was when he whipped a lot of brokers and exchangers out of the sacred precincts of the Temple, which he accused them of turning into a den of thieves. I am afraid we look in the wrong places to find the worst people. About the greatest sin of which we find a man or woman to be guilty is to be we find a man or woman to be guilty is to be different from ourselves. Many people who would recoil with horror from cutting a burnan creature's throat, which really does not hart very much and only lasts a moment, will murder a woman's good name without will muster a woman's good name without remores or companction; and that hurts worse than death for a life-time. It is a meaner crime than murder. We cry out, and rightly, too, against the sensational and depraying habit of making heroes of robbers and cat-threats. It is a horrible thing to do. And yet I have less of hatred and loathing for the late Jesse James than I have for some people who have never been convicted of a capital crime, but whose tongues, we know, are worse than any knife that ever severed a human

SOME BIRTHDAY MUSINGS

A ND so this is your birthday? Sure enough; it is indeed the first of April. Had it not occurred to me I should not have mentioned ist Yes indeed; this is the glad day that hailed the auspicious beginning of your bright and useful career; your first day's murch in this vale of tears. Vale? It was a continental water system. If you wanted anything, you wept for it; if you did not want it when you got it, you wept the loader; and when you did not know what you did want, you made Rome howl. Weeping and walling and grashing of not know what you did want, you made Rome howl. Weeping and wailing and guashing of gums were your three languages, and you could, nay, usually did, speak them all at once, People residing on the same street were convinced that after you reached your fifth year you could never again raise a tear from the briny depths of your pumped-out eyes; no, not with an artesian anger. That is where people were occams away in their diagnosis. You can weep now to much better effect than you could then. You do not make so much noise about it; land no! If you should yell now as you used to we would throw you into an asylum for the insame. Maybe that is the an asylum for the basase. Maybe that is the reason you do not do it. And you do not make such horrible inces about it, either. No indeed, at your time of life—which is the very biossoming time of womanhood—if you should let your mouth and checks run wild in your weeping, as you did then, you would cruck every mirror in the room. That, per-hans, is another restraining influence. I do haps, is another restraining influence. I do not think, indeed, you cry so much with your mouth these days. Because you never cry now, unless there is something to cry for. When Mark Antony yells—

"Other I were Upon the hill of lineau to outrour The borned herd."

he is only furious, and that does not hurt much. Trouble that a man can how! away lies for the most part in his mouth. Words are the best plasters for such a wound. The crying of the baby gives his hugs exercise. But when you begin to cry with dry eyes and quiet lips and a sore heart, that hurts. You never cry that way until you are a woman.

REFLECTIONS OF THE GOAT

HOW doth the busy little girl, Improve each passing hour, By chewing slabs of tulu gum, With all her jawful power.

How cunningly she mads it up: How quick-

How cunningly she wads it up; How quickly she turns it o'er; Shifts it from port to starboard, Then she chews it more and more.

Who taught the little girl the way to work her busy chin? Who showed her how to twist her jaws, Such weird grimaces in?

Who taught her deft prehensile tongue The lasso's work to do? To corral the clusive gum, And chew, and chew, and chew?

Ah me, she learned the art at school, Matriculation day. And hadn't learned a great deal

culation day, And lastn't learned a great deal more, What time she came away.

Then let us all, with heart and will, Keep gum on hand to chew, And find some occupa-tion still, For idle jaws to do.

## A GOOD TURN

D<sup>0</sup> you know, I've just thought of some-thing which you women who are long-ing for an active share in the world's work night take hold of and turn to good advantage? Doorknob.

## REST FOR THE WEARY

M.R. Heavybead," said his wife, reprouch-fully, "it was a shame for you to go to sleep in church this morning. Such a short sermon. Dr. Wunwordmor's manuscript only covered two sheets."

"Just what I always go to sleep between," replied Heavybead, with the tone of a man who had driven a clincher.

## REACHING THE SUMMIT

I THINK I am getting along," remarked the Reformed Reformer, "I wrestled with myself for three years and learned to keep my word; thee years more of hard lighting enabled me to keep my temper, and I have been at it two years now, and hope soon to learn how to keep a lead pencil during business hours."

## GONE WITH THE PINS

Where is the thrill of last night's fear? Where is the stain of last week's tenr? Where is the tooth that uched last year?

Gone where the lost pins go to; For last night's riddle is all made plain, The sunshine laughs at the long-past ruin. And the tooth that ached both lost its pain-That's what our troubles grow to.

Where are the clothes that we used to wear? Where is the bald-head's curling hair?

Gone where the pins disappear to; For the style has changed and the clothes are

tiew.
The skies are wearing a brighter blue.
The hair doesn't snari as it used to do. And the parting has grown more clear, too.

Where are the bills that our peace distressed?
Where is the pin that the baby "blessed?"
Where are the doves in last year's nest?
Where have the pins all gone to?
On the old bills paid are the new ones thrown.
The baby's at school with her pins our grown.
And the squals are repution a test of their And the squabs are running a nest of their

You can't bring 'em back if you want to.

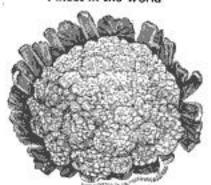
We can stand the smart of yesterday, To-day's worse ills we can drive away; What's was and is brings no dismoy

For past and present sorrow; But the burdens that make us grown and swent, The troubles that make us fume and fret, Are the things that haven't happened yet The pins that we'll find to morrow.

Robert J. Burdette

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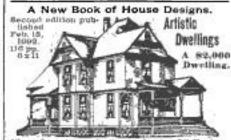


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## HEART TO HEART TALKS



PRIL! Yes; spring is here! I was reading the other day of one of the early birds. In April it seems to say: "Plow it! plow it! Hoe it! hoe it!" It made me think of the lines I shed many tears over once, lines tears over once, lines which ought to bring comfort at this sub-lime season of the year, when all Nature seems

waiting for the touch of God's hand:

"Fret not that thou art seamed and scarred, and torn,
That clods are plied where tinted vetches were;
That long sorms craw to light, and brown rifes bare
Of green and tender grasses wheley yourn.
God's hand is on the plow, so be thou still;
Thou cannt not see Itim, for thine eyes are dim;
But wait in patience, put thy trust in Him,
Give thanks for love, and leave thee to His will."

Yes! the plowing time is only a prepara-tion for the coming flowers and fruit. The soft rains will come, the genial warm sun, and some day you will be glad for the plow-ing. For there is an agriculture of the soul, as well as of the land.

## AGRICULTURE OF THE SOUL

AGRICULTURE OF THE SOUL

I REMEMBER a spring, long ago, when we wanted to have a garden in front of our little house. The ground had been neglected, so the soil had to be enriched, and I sat at my window and saw load after load of dark looking staff thrown on the garden where I wanted to see beauty; and if I had not known that my fature flowers were connected with what looked so dismal and unsightly, I would have said, "O, is this the way to make a garden?" But I knew that so the soil was being enriched; and even so must the soul be enriched. I read in a paper a little while ago something that interested me greatly. "Why am I not happy?" said a gentleman to a friend who had been his classmate at college. "I have everything to make me happy—wife, children, a happy home, money, success, position; and yet I would give everything I possess to have one whiff of my boyish feelings again. Now, why am I not happy?" His friend answered: "You see nothing but dollars and cents in every walk of life. You want a great reaction, and God may bring back that old-time feeling." "I do not know what could," he replied, "unless a great sorrow; that might!" The remark made me think of what so many of you will see at this season of the year—the plowing, the agriculture of grief. When you feel the plowing going on in your heart, let your prayer be

"Keep me my fight I pray, I cannot see,

"Keep me my falih I pray, I cannot see, I fear to intermeddie with Thy work; the though I wince and fret, I would not shirk. The discipline that is so good for me!"

## VICTORY OVER SORROW

THIS is also the month in which we keep the beautiful festival of Easter; and that I. the beautiful festival of Easter; and that means victory over sorrow. It means remained; it means all that is beautiful—the blossoming of all our hopes. Now, God seems justified for all the plowing he has led us through; it all meant this—all the darkness, all the underground life meant this; all was necessary. Every Easter lily seems to say, "I needed it all. Sometimes I felt almost discouraged pushing my way on through durk and dirt; but I reached the light, and then I was content to grow, just to grow! till at last I am a lily." And some of these lilies will listen to the Easter music; and then, nechans. I am a lily." And some of these lilies will listen to the Easter music; and then, perhaps, listen to the Easter nausic; and then, perhaps, be carried from the church to whisper words of cheer and hope to sick poor ones at home or in the hospitals; they will feel that their work is done and be ready to die. I wonder if I ever told you that somehow I feel responsible for flowers that come to me in all their perfection. I know they can only stay a short time, and they seem to say to me: "I was so long in getting to where I am that I should like to be as useful as societies do but made."

so tong in getting to where I am that I should like to be as useful as possible; do let me do all the good I can."

So I feel as if I must send them where they can cheer and comfort the tired and weak ones; and if they stay with me I keep them alive as long as possible by giving them plenty alive as long as possible by giving them plenty of water. Other when they fall, looking as fresh as when they were given to me, I think they would rather die thus than wither away. But this is the month to talk of living, instead of dying. I hope you all know that little poem of Whittler, where he tells us that all is coming back, and all will be perfectly natural. God does not give us strange flowers every year. We shall look for our violets and lilies of the valley just where we saw them last year, and we will find them there as fragrant and beautiful as ever, "for, lo? the vinter is post, the rain is over and gone!" HUNTING FOR SILVER LININGS

A CHARMING mother found her two little A CHARMING mother found her two little children, who wear the Cross, the other day looking unusually grave, and they had evidently been talking about something that had made them sad. When she asked them what was the matter, a sweet face was lifted up and the answer was "Mamma, we've been hunting for sliver linings and we can't find them." The true mothersaid: "Perhaps I can help you," and she took her seat beside them and they told her of the dark clouds where they could see no silver lining. But the mother did, and showed them what they could not find.

find.

My first thought was about the blessing of a My first thought was about the blessing of a good mother who can chase away the shadows that come into very young lives, and then I thought of the One who says; "Like as a mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." There are many sad besides these little children (who felt the absence from home of the dear brother as one dark cloud and could not see the silver lining 'till the mother showed it to them) older people cannot sometimes see the silver lining to the very dark clouds, and yet, I am sure, if we only thought of God as like a mother, and would be simple enough to tell him we could not see any silver lining, I am sure He would show it to us. I cannot tell how He comforts, but He does. The little children were so ready to tell their mother, but, alas! our God is not near to many of His children, or rather He seems far off, though He is night unto all. We pray "Our Father, who art in Henven," and we are too apt to think of Him as out of our reach; in another sphere of life entirely. But it is true; it is so true, we have a father here, where we need him as much as in the besvenly land. The longer I live the surer I am that few know practically the meaning of the words." Our Father." good mother who can chase away the shadows

## THE LOVE OF GOD

WHAT would I not give to be able to make all my circle full of joy. And sometimes I think most of you would say to me if you could, "I want more life, a kind of abundant life, fullness of joy." I sympathize most with enthusiastic natures. I remember when my children were little, I could not bear they should be in the least unhappy. "Have a good time," was generally my parting word, and now, after all these years, I think I was right, I think God wants happy children. Alas, sometimes I think He hasn't many compared with the unhappy children. "Well," you say, "how can I be happy? If you knew my circumstances you would not wonder that I am not happy." Suppose a great love should come to you in the midst of your circumstances—something beyond anything you ever dreamed off. There was such thing you ever dreamed off. There was such a love came to Madame Guyon in the Bastille in Paris, and the stones in her prison looked to her like rubies and diamonds, and you know she sang

"A little tierd I am
Shut from the fields of air,
And all day long I sit and sing
To Him who placed me here,
Well pleased a prisoner to be
Because, my Lard, R pleaseth Thee."

## ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR INFIRMITIES

WAS walking along Broadway the other I day when a friend of mine, a lawyer in the city, accosted me. "I am glad to meet you. I want to tell you how much good your department in THE Labres' Home Journal does me." "I was surprised that he read it. He said "Why, my daughter takes it, and I read all that you have to say." I then told him have to say avenue of usefulness it had opened to me, and of the many sad people there were to be comforted. Just then he stopped the car, and as he handed me in, he said: "Tell the sad ones maybe it is their 'infirmity.' "As I took my seat I repeated over the word "infirmity." Then I remembered the Psalmist of old talked of his "infirmity;" so I thought I would look it up, and I do hope my lawyer friend will read how much good he did me. I looked at the concordance in my Bible for the word "infirmity," and found it was in the 77th Psalm, and then I saw what my friend meant. The first nine verses are all about David's troubles—he couldn't sleep nights; be said his sore ran in the night (mental sores the sad ones maybe it is their 'infirmity.'" said his sore ran in the night (mental sores are always worse in the night); he thought God had forgotten him, and the thought of God troubled him instead of comforted him. He prayed a great deal, crisal unto the Lord with his voice; and he felt God beard him, but it his voice; and he felt God heard him, but it didn't seem to help him much after all, for after all his praying he wombered whether God hadn't forgotten him. But he seems sud-denly to stop, and then, follows "This is my infirmity." Maybe it was a physical infirmity that affected the mind. I have known such trouble to make sad havor with one's religious feelings. Anyway, he reached the conclusion that it was his infirmity. that it was his infirmity,

DELIVER US FROM TEMPTATION!

I THINK if we would pray naturally, speak right out to God, as the Psalmist did, it would be very helpful; but we somehow think it enough to read how David cried unto the Lord. We had better begin crying ourselves. Where are our psalms? David had his. I have often thought of the little fellow who were suffering with spinal trouble; his his. I have often thought of the little fellow
who was suffering with spinal trouble; his
mother overheard his prayer and it was this:
"O, Lord Jesus, if you care the snap of your
finger for me, put me to sleep." And in a few
moments the little fellow was fast asleep. Many
a victory I have had in my life by turning the
key and saying, "I will have the victory over
this matter." I like to see people get desperate
and declare to Him they will not go on in this
way any longer. The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by
force.

force.

This battle of life means something more than parade. There is a fearful word that we speak of so glibly, but to me it is an awful word: Temptation. And we pray, "Lead me not into temptation." It does not mean that God will not lead you where you cannot be tempted; for character can be made in no other way than by temptation. Did you ever seriously think that Christ was led up by the Spirit into the wilderness for the curpose that

tempted; for character can be made in no other way than by temptation. Did you ever seriously think that Christ was led up by the Spirit into the wilderness for the purpose that he might be tempted by the devil? And you need not expect to escape temptation. And know where your weak place is, and plant your batteries there.

Only think of what thousands would have escaped if they had said; "I know I have a peculiar liking for wine, or for what intoxicates, so every care must be taken just there. I, no matter what others can do, I can never taste it!" I heard some years ago, and I know it to be true, of a young man in this city who has never tasted anything that can intoxicate. When his mother was dying she called this boy, a mere baby, to her side, and with all the earnestness that seemed as if given her in those last moments, made that boy promissher he would never touch wine or anything that could intoxicate. She had him lay his little hand on the Bible, and then she prayed and commended him to God and died. She knew he might have in him the appetite that took his father to an early grave. That child never tasted liquor. And he told a friend (who said of him he was one of the neblest specimens of manhood that walked the streets of this great city) that the smell of the liquor, as he passed the saloons, was like fire in him, and that he knew if ever he tasted it he was gone, and he added: "I can never tell the agony of desire I have when I catch the fames of the liquid fire." But he never yielded. There are many temptation; you are not wise if you noust say "No!" with all the power God will give you. At no time of your life can you nest say "No!" with all the power God will give you. At no time of your life can the dreadful hours of His life of temptation, as when you are tempted. Tempted He was in all points, like as we are, and He did not sin. And let me say this: the stron

"The mark of rank in nature is capacity for pain. And the anguish of the singer Makes the avectness of the strain!"

Fight your fight, gain your victory and wear your crown of triumph. Be kingly! Walk the earth a conqueror! Stand with those who have overcome!

THE LIFE EVERLASTING

I am so sure we have never fully comprehended all that is coming back to us! I wonder how the angels can endure our lack of faith. We do not act so in regard to the spring; we know it will come back, and we say to the March winds, blow on, your time is short! April and May are coming. But, alas! we do not act that way about the winter of the heart. We put on our mourning, and we look and act as if it were all gone forever; when, instead of that, it is all coming back, and the voices of nature, and the look of nature, all say Resurrection! Resurrection! We do not heed. Our eyes are too dim with weeping; we have been so accusdim with weeping; we have been so accus-tomed to looking down instead of looking up, that we do not see God's face or hear His voice in nature all around us. I have so longed to get the dear Daughters to hope, and hope has to do with the future. Now, this month, with the beautiful Easter in it, nonin, with the beautiful Easter in it, calls for hope; and will you not leave your tombs of sorrow and come forth to life and useful-ness? We must leave our graves and grave clothes, and let others say of us, in our meas-ure, "She is risen! She is alive; a new crea-ture!"

## A VERY PRESENT HELP

I DO so love to look at Christ after the Res-intensely human, so loving! breathing peace on his disciples every time be met then. Ab, yes! Whittier is right, and we feel it

Ab, yes! Whittier is right, and we feel it especially at Easter time, when he says Christ

No fable old; nor mythic lore, Not dreams of hards and seers; No dead bark stranded on the stane of the oblivious years; But warm, sevet, reader, even ye. A present help is He. And fath has still us officer. And for the fable.

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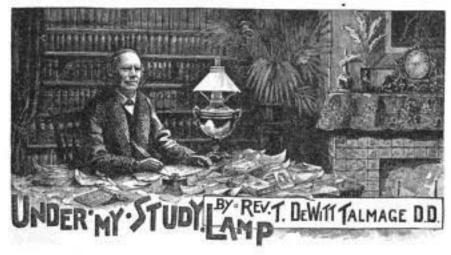


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TH blooming fily and tulip and crocus, the earth throws off the icy embrace of win-ter and welcomes the first barbinger of spring-time. How litting it is that the flowers should first spring forth into beauteous bloom

to welcome the day of a resurrected Christ! Easter day has always had for me a singular suggestive benuty; a time of the year when I feel as if the goodness of God is closer to me than at any other. Full of beauty is the Easter-tide, and fuller still of the lessons it can teach us!

#### CHRIST AND MARY IN THE GARDEN

THERE are one or two things which the world and the Church, I think, have not world and the Courch, I think, have not noticed in regard to the resurrection of Christ; especially, our Lord in gardener's attire. Mary Magdalene, grief-struck, stands by the rifiel sarcophagus of Christ, and turns around, hopsarcophagus of Christ, and turns around, hoping she can find the track of the sacrilegious resurrectionist who has despoiled the grave. As she turns she finds some one in working apparel come forth, as if to water the flowers, or uproot the weeds from the garden, or set to reclining the fallen vine—some one in working apparel, his garments perhaps having the sign of the dust and the dirt of the occupation. Mary Magdalene, on her face the rain of a fresh shower of weeping, turns to this workman and charges him with the descention of the tomb, when lot the stranger responds, flinging his whole soul into one word, which trembles with all the sweetest rhythm of which trembles with all the sweetest rhythm of earth and heaven, saying, "Mary!" In that peculiarity of accentuation all the incognito fell off, and she found that instead of talking with an humble gardener of Asia Minor she was talking with Him who owns all the hanging gardens of heaven. Constellations, the clusters of forget-me-nots, the sunflower the chief of all, the morning sky and midnight aurora, flaring terraces of beauty blazing like a supposer wall, with coronation poses and a summer wall, with coronation roses and giants of battle. Blessed and glorious mis-take of Mary Magdalene. "She supposing Him to be the gardener." What does that mean? It means that we have an every-day Christ for every-day work, in every-day ap-parel. Not on Subbath morning, in our most seemly apparel, are we more attractive to Christ than we are in our every-day work dress, mannging our merchandise, smiting our anvil-plowing our field, tending the flying slut-tles, mending the garments of our household, providing food for our families, or tolling with weary pen, or weary pencil, or weary chisel,

FOR THE LOWLIEST OF THE EARTH IF Christ had appeared at daybreak, with a L crown upon His head, that would have seemed to suggest especial sympathy for monarchs; if Christ had appeared in chain of gold, and with robe diamonded, that would gold, and with robe diamonded, that would have seemed to be especial sympathy for the affluent; if Christ had appeared with soldier's sash and sword dangling at His side, that would have seemed to imply especial sympathy for warriors. But when I find Christ in gardener's habit, with perhaps the flakes of the earth and of the upturned soil upon His garments, then I spell it out that He has hearty and pathetic understanding with every-day work, and every-day anxiety, and every-day fatigue. Roll it down in comfort all through the homes of the hand. Tell it in the darkest corridor of the mountain to the poor miner, tell it to the factory maid in most poor miner, tell it to the factory maid in most unventilated establishment: clearer of roughest new ground in Western wilderness; tell it to the sewing-woman, pricking a stitch in her side for every stitch in the garment—those women whose cruel emthe garment—those women whose cruel employers have no more right to think that they will get through the door of heaven than that they could through the eye of the broken needle which has just dropped on the bare floor from the pricked and bleeding fingers of the consumptive sewing girl. Away with your talk about hyperstatic union, and soteriology of the Council of Trent, and the metaphysics of religion which would freeze practical Christianity out of the world; but passalong this gardener's cout to all nations, that they may touch the hem of it and feel the along this gardener's cont to all nations, that they may touch the bem of it and feel the thrill of Christly brotherhood. Oh, the world wants a Christ for the office, a Christ for the kitchen, a Christ for the shop, a Christ for the banking house, a Christ for the field, a Christ for the garden, while spading and planting and irrigating the territory! Oh, of course, we want to see Christ at last in royal robe and beliamoust a colestial consertion. robe and bediamoned, a celestial equestrian mounting the white horse; but from this Easter of 1892, to our last Easter on earth, we must need to see Christ as Mary Magdalene saw Him at the daybreak, "supposing Him to be the madener." to be the gardener."

#### EASTER DAWN, NOT EASTER NOON

NOTHER thing that the world and the A. church have not observed in regard to this resurrection, and that is, it was the morn-ing twillight. If the chronometer had been in-vented, and Mary had had as good a watch as some of the Marys of our time have, she would have found it was about half past five o'clock, A. M. Matthew says it was the dawn; Mark says it was the dawn; o'clock, A. M. Matthew says it was the dawn; Mark says it was at the sunrising; Luke says it was very early in the morning; John says it was while it was yet dark. In other words, it was twilight. That was the o'clock at which Mary Maghalene mistook Christ for the gardener. What does that mean? It means there are shadows over the grave unlifted, shadows of mistery that are hovering. Mary stooped down and tried to look to the other and of the cryst. She gave hysteric outers: stooped down and tried to look to the other end of the crypt. She gave bysteric outery; she could not see to the other end. Neither can you see to the other end of the grave of your dead; neither can we see to the other end of our own grave. Oh! if there were shadows over the family plot belonging to Joseph of Arimathea, is it strange that there should be some shadows over our family lot? Easter dawn, not Easter moon. Easter dawn, not Easter noon.

## WAITING FOR THE MORNING TWILIGHT

SHADOW of unanswered question! Why SHADOW of unanswered question! Why were they taken away from us? Why were they ever given to us if they were to be taken so soon? Why were they taken so suddenly? Why could they not have uttered some farewell woods? Why? A short question, but a whole crucifixion of agony in it. Why? Shadow on the graves of good men and women who seemed to die before their work was done; shadow on all the graves of children, because we ask ourselves why so beautiful a craft was homehed at all if it was to be wrecked one mile outside the harbor? But what did Mary Magnialene have to do in order to get more light on that grave? She had only to get more light on that grave? She had only to wait. After a while the Easter sun rolled up and the whole place was flooded with light. What have you and I to do in order to aget. What have you and I to do in order to get more light on our own graves, and light upon the graves of our dear loved ones? Only to wait; it is not the evening twilight that gets darker and darker. It is the morning twilight that gets brighter and brighter unto the perfect day. I write it to you to-day. Sunrise over Pere le Chaise, sunrise over Greenwood, over Woodlawn, over Laurel Hill, over Mount Auburn, sunrise over every country graves. Auburn, sunrise over every country grave-yard, sunrise over the catacombs, sunrise over the sarcophagi where the ships lie buried. Half-past five o'clock among the tombs now, but soon to be the noonday of explanation and bentitude. It was in the morning twilight that Mary Magdalene mistook Christ for a

## AS WE SHALL KNOW EACH OTHER

A NOTHER thing the world and the clearch have not observed: that is, Christ's pathetic credentials. How do you know he was not a gardener? His garments said he was a gardener. The flakes of the upturned earth scattered upon His garments said He was a gardener. How do you know He was not a gardener? Before Easter had gone by He gave to some of His disciples His three credentials. He showed them His hands and His side; three paragraphs written in rigid or depressed characters; a scar in the right polm, a scar in the left palm, a scar amid the ribs! That is the way they knew Him; that is the way you and I will know Him. Ay, am I saying too much when I say that that will be one of the ways in which you and I will know each other—by the scars of earth; scars of necident, scars of hard work, scars of battle, scars of old age! When I see Christ's resurrected body having scars, it makes me think that our remodeled and resurrected bodies will have scars. Why, before we get out of this world some of us will be covered with scars all over. Heaven will not be a bay into which float summer ynelts after a pleasuring, with the gay bunting and with the cm-NOTHER thing the world and the church into which float summer yachts after a pleas-uring, with the gay bunting and with the em-orotdered sails as fair as when they were first unfurled. Heaven will be more like a may-yard where men-of-war come in from Trafalgar and Lepanto, men-of-war with masts twisted by a cyclone, men-of-war struck on all sides by seventy-four pounders, men-of-war with decks scorched of the shell, old Constituwith decks scorched of the shell, old Constitu-tions, old Constellations floating in discharge from service to rest forever! In the resurrection thrist credentialed by scars. You and I will be credentialed, and will recognize each other by scars. Do you think them now a disfigure-ment? Do you think them now a badge of endurance? I send you the glorious thought at this Easter-tide, they are going to be the means of beavenly recognition. means of beavenly recognition

THE DEAD THAT ARE NOT DEAD

ANY of us, too, I think are apt to over-look in the resurrection of Christ the IVI. look in the resurrection of Christ the fact that Christ from Friday to Sabbath was lifeless in a hot climate where sanitary prudence demanded that burial take place the same day as death, and where there was no ice to retard dissolution. Yet, after three days the comes up so healthful, so robust, and so rubicund Mary, Magdalene takes Him for a gardener. Not supposing Him to be an invalid from a hospital, not supposing Him to be a corpse from the tomb, but supposing Him to be the gardener. Healthful by the breath of the upturned sod, and by a perpetual life in the sunshine.

Charles the Fifth, of Spain, with his ser-

the sunshine.

Charles the Fifth, of Spain, with his servants and torches, went down into the vault of the necropolis where his ancestors were buried, and went deeper, farther on until became to a cross around which were arranged the caskets of his ancestors. He also found a casket containing the body of one of his own family. He had that casket opened, and there by embalmer's art he found that the body was as perfect as eighteen years before when it was entombed. But under the exploration his unind and body perished. Oh, my readers, do not let us morbidly struggle with the shadows of the sepulchre.

not let us morbidly struggle with the shadows of the sepulchre.

After Christ's interment every cellular tis-sue broke down; and nerve, and artery, and brain were a physiological wreck, and yet He comes up swarthy, rubicund, and well. When I see after such mortuary silence such radiant appearance, that settles it that whatever should become of the dead bodies of our Christian dead, they are soing to come on the newser dead, they are going to come up, the nerves restrung, the optic nerve reillumined, the ear drum avibrate, the whole body lifted up, with-out its weaknesses and worldly uses, for which there is out its weaknesses and worldly uses, for which there is no resurrection. Come, is it not al-most time for us to go out to meet our re-animated dead? Can you not hear the lifting of the rusted latch? Oh, the glorious thought, the glorious consolation of this subject when I find Christ coming up without any of the lacerations, for you must remember He was lacerated and wounded fearfully in the cruci-fixion—coming up without one. What does that make me think? fixion—coming up without one, that make me think?

## AFTER OUR GOOD FRIDAY HERE

THE grave will get nothing of us except our wounds and our imperfections. Christ went into the grave exhausted and bloodless. All the currents of His life had poured out from His wounds. He had lived bloodless. All the currents of His life had poured out from His wounds. He had lived a life of trouble, sorrow, and privation, and then He died a lingering death. His entirebody hung on four spikes. No invalid of twenty years' suffering ever went into the grave so white and ghastly and broken down as Christ, and yet, as I said in a paragraph just before, here He comes up so rubicated and robust she supposed Him to be the gardener. Alt! all the sideaches and the headaches and the backaches and the legaches and the heartaches we will leave where Christ left His. The ear will come up without its dinness, the eye will come up without its dinness, the eye will come up without in oppressed respiration. Oh, what races we will rain when we become immortal athletes! Oh, what circuits we will take when all centrally imperfections subtracted and all celestial velocities added, we shall set up our residence in that city which, though vaster than all the cities of this world, shall never have one obsequy!

Almost within a few days of another again.

than all the cities of this world, snan never have one obsequy!

Almost within a few days of another anni-versary of the day which celebrates the shat-tered masonry of our Lord's tomb, I point you to a world without hearse, without muffled drum, without atmulus, without catafalque, and without a tear! Amid all the cathedrals of the blessed no longer the "dend march in Saul," but whole libretti of hallelu-iah chorus. Oh, put trumpet to lip, and finger inhering Sain, one whole invertible and finger jah chorus. Oh, put trumpet to lip, and finger to key, and loving forebead against the bosom of a risen Christ! Glorious Easter! Let the memory of the day come to each of you, my readers; and if I cannot sound the bugle-note of joy to you by voice, let my pen be the in-strument of my jubilant expression.

7. be with Talmage



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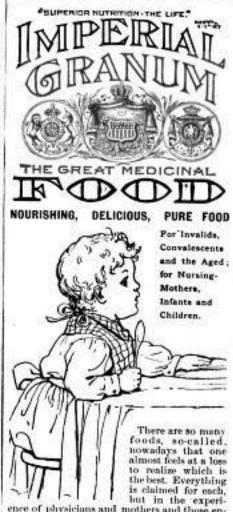
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onducted and edited by RUTH ASHMORE, who cheerfully invites questions in which her young women readers may desire help or information. TH ASHMORE, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

every one of my girls
te may have a happy
Easter day. And
not just alone a
happy Easter day
but an Easter-tide
that extends over that extends over all the year. By this I mean that in this I mean that in the life of each one there may be a burial of all the un-happiness and of all the faults and a resurrection of all joy and all virtues. The lesson of Easter is always the same is always the same
hopeful one. It is
the barial of the
r may spring forth; it is
t is earthly and the resurspiritual. It is the hapyear, because it is the one year, because it is the one
t of that gracious virtue,
y one of you to think over
ie resolutions in honor of
f Jesus Christ, who was
ed and rose again for you

#### SER COMMUNION

utiful part of it. It isn't only le world; it's for you, my me, that all this great sufferigh with. If you will think I make you seem nearer, it make you seem nearer, it make you will feel that because ou and for me, that each one ag right in Him. A right to out roubles, and never to fear be sent away empty-handed. our troubles, and never to fear be sent away empty-handed. In Easter more when you get in do its tribute, and think of ou kneel to make your Easter a promise to Him who died it live, that you will bury all and then, by His help, you will ing up where sin has been, but God, it will be no more.

## IPORTANT COMMANDMENT

aice girl wrote to me and said ne wished her mother was like nothers, for then she could commend would know just what was not wasn't. There have been two is who have written that same that I want to say to them is this; sink it possible that the fault is Jon't you think it possible, as you is the habit of confiding in your it she is not to biame if she does ery much sympathy when some uclude to go to her? The wise girl who tells her mother everything—joys, her little sorrows, who has rinterested in all the events of her whose tirst inclination is to let know of the coming pleasure, or know of the coming pleasure, or serrow. Don't you know that it you such a long time ago since "was a girl herself? And if you will o her and make the young part of be born again you will find that she be born again you will find that she pathize with every ambition, that she interested in every pleasure, and that be just as delightful and ever so many one so than any girl friend you ever be Commandment that I had in my then I began to write this was: "Homather and the mother," and the promptions. Do you know what honor ir mother means? It means not only be that descriptions and descriptions are descripted. o her her dearest companion and closest but it means thinking of her happi-n more ways than one. It means not ng her even the lenst inattention, and ofy it means never speaking to ber, or r, in a slighting manner. It means givr, in a slighting manner. It means giv-er of your best—your best love and rev-e. Who will ever sland by you as your ser? Nobody. Who was "last at the said earliest at the grave" of Christ self? His mother! And you, who think can't go to your nother and tell her of relaily life and its pleasures and disappoint-its—you who have allowed a wall of re-ter to be built between your mother and its—you who have allowed a wall of rere to be built between your mother and
it break it down. You must do it if you
aid be happy, and you should do it bere-you are the younger of the two. A
stier will help you in this work, but you
ast legin it. And you are auxious to, are
at not? You may have to do it a brick at
time, but the day will surely come, if you
seever, when you and your mother will
it only be face to face, but heart to heart
all your undertakings, and when you will
alize exactly what is meant by the Comalize exactly what is meant by the Com-andment. You and I make promises and eak them; God never does that, and when e had upon you the command that you ould honor your father and your mother e gave this promise, "And thy days shall long in the land which the Lord thy God ath given thee."

WHAT SHE SHALL DO IT was Easter just a year ago that she got married to the "dearest fellow in the world"—this is true becauseshe says so. And now what she writes about is this: She says: I married to the "dearest fellow in the world"—this is true because she says so. And now what she writes about is this: She says: "His people are differently and what I want to know is, have I married his family?" To me that sounds just a little bit vulgar, and so I concluded to say something about it, so that the girls who are going to be married to the dearest fellows this Easter may not ask such a question. It is, of course, most natural that you should love your own people best, but you must give your husband the same privilege. He loved his mother and his sisters long before he ever saw you, and though you may have his strongest love now, certainly the love of his youth are of little worth if they can be forgotten so soon. You have taken his name, consequently those bearing his name must be honored else you dishoner him. It is possible they are different from you and have different ideas. Few families are exactly alike. But if you will only do right there is no reason why your ideas and theirs may not agree, if they do not absolutely grow alike. Be courteous and considerate of your husband's people as you would be of your own. That is due to him, as well as to your own self-respect. Do not think that every disagreeable word, every fault found, is directed at you. And do not go among them expecting that they will not like you. Make up your wind they shall, and so ignore the disagreeables, and so treble the agreeables that, even against their wishes, they can't help it. I know some young wires are placed in very trying positions. I know that many times they suffer agonies because they think they do not please their busband's people. Dun't gossip about his people to your husband. Tell him of the pleasant things they do and not of the unpleasant ones, and don't try to keep him from them. Encourage his devotion to those of his own kin, and you can show no greater love and tenderness to your husband than by giving and inviting love and respect from his own people. You will never regret it; you will never regret

## THE MAID OF HONOR

SHR is going to be maid of honor at the Easter wedding of one of berdear friends, Easter wedding of one of berdenr friends, and she wants to know what her duties are. Well, they are not very one one. She walks alone, just ahead of the bride, in entering the church, or wherever the ceremony is to be performed. Her dress must be a little more claborate than that of the bridesmaids', but not, of course, as rich as the bride's. When the altar is reached she stands just beside the bride, holding her bouquet. At the moment when the ring is to be assumed she hands the Bouquet to the first bridesmaid, and assists the bride in taking off her glove. All this time the bride has been standing with her veil over her face, but just after the service is over, when the bride rises after having been blessed, the maid of honor throws back the filmy cloud maid of honor throws back the filmy cloud and the bride stands facing the bridegroom and realy for his kiss. The bouquet is then handed back to the maid of honor, by her given to the bride, and as the procession retreats she walks just behind the bride and groom, leaning on the arm of the best man.

After that it is her duty to have as good a
time as possible, to throw the first shoe after
the happy pair, just as the best man is throwing the lirst handful of rice.

HE has come to make his first call, and he In is so overwhelmed with the fear that he will not do what is right that it depends on you, his hossess, to make him comfortable.

Don't take any notice of the little mistakes
he makes. If he comes in the parlor with
his overcout on let him take it off and put it where he pleases, but you ignore its existence. When he sees that other men have taken theirs off in the hall be will know what to do next time. If he drops his handkerchief or the album that he is looking over, or seems to sink into contemplation of his hands and feet, you talk on just as merrily as possible, and try your best to find out what he is interested in and what he can talk about. It may be pictures, or it may be pig iron, but whatever it is when you do find out what he really has at heart, he will talk well about it and you will discovery he will talk well about it and you will discover that the outer veneer of bushfulness only covered an awkward boy and not a stupid one. Have patience with him, and never permit yourself to be rude enough to laugh at him. You can make a friend of him by being a gracious hostess, and friends, my dear girl, real friends, are not so plentiful, and it is never wise to throw aside the chance of making one. And, if you can make a friend of the bashful man, be sure he will remain one.

## WHAT YOU WANT \* \* TO KNOW \* \* \*

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers—RUTH ASHMORE.

P. C. and Origina-I cannot give addresses in this column.

C. F. D. -A tady cortainly would not take advantage of Leap Year to propose to a man.

V. T.—A girl should know instinctively how to tell a man that he must not be too familiar with her.

COBENNE K .- It is not be good taste to correspond with a man friend without your betrothed's knowledge. Jrr-I cannot advise anything to be applied to the cyclashes, as the danger of injuring the eyes is too great.

Barraneastes-I do not approve of young somen giving their photographs indiscriminately to their men fricuss.

Ellen-A general care of your cotire system, proper attention to baths, diet and exercise will prevent pro-tise perspiration. ASDEST ADMIRES—Address the author referred to, "care of the Labriss" Blook Journal," and the letter will be forwarded to her.

Many—Neither "My Dear Mary" nor "Dear Mary" are formal at alk if you wish to be formal commence its letter "My Dear Miss Smith."

6. B.—Make your dress after design No. 2, shown on page 21 in the March Journaut; trim it with velvet photon exactly as it is on that model.

NKLL—The question of going to evening parties is one that your mether should decide for you. A girl of diffeen should wear her skirts to her ankles.

Manage—A red more is often the result of indigestion, and I would suggest your paying some attention to your det in addition to being regular as to exercise and bathing.

HETH-When you know that the young man is en-paged to be married, I do not think it would be in good aste to accept invitations to go to places of anotserorest with him.

HEA-It is quite proper when you are invited by your betredbed's mother to wish her to accept the invitation, but I would not live too many visits or too great familiarity.

R. D. C.—I do not advise the use of any patent medicine to redope fiesh; instead, consult with your physician, be careful as to your diet and take pleaty of regular exercise.

PANNE 8. E.—Dust your hands with glove powder every time you put on a padr of gloves, and you will find that your hands will not perspire and consequently your gloves will not be stained.

CONSTANT BEADER AND OTHERS—There is no danger whatever in bathing the basi and their rubbing it as a most of development; of course, in using this treatment one should be gentle.

From B.—It would be perfectly proper for you and your eleters to keep house together, and I think you are wise to make a little bone for yourselves to which you can retreat when the day's work is over.

C.S. R.—As you do not wish to make a formal an-nouncement of your engagement, why not simply bell it to one or two of your lutimate women friends and not ask that it be kept a secret? In this way the news will be beld.

AN ANXIOUS SUBSCRIBER-I cannot advise the inarriage of a girt to a tian who is younger than be-self; at the same time costs marriage is so thoroughly personal a matter that a stranger our really give as ad-vice about it.

Asserting — If you are really anxious to learn intoic, and have only enough money to persult your going is a class, then you should not be advanced if, because of your lack of knowledge, you are forced in go into a class with young children. Green-I would suggest your going to a doctor to have the wants removed, for then there would be no scars, and they would not be agt to return. A girl with dark-brown lear and lashes, this eyes and a light skin would be called a blonde-brune.

Inquisess—My dear girl, you are one among a thousand who troubl like to get some light and pretty work to do at both. I can give run to excountermental about this, and doubt if work for which good pay is given is often done to that way.

Energy M.—It is not necessary to serve any refresh-ments to visitors making a first cult, noises, indeed, it should be your reception sky, and then they will be treated like other visitors. For an ordinary "at home" every week, bea and light wafers are sufficient cul-iation.

E.I.a T. C.—Throw a lump of borax in the water in which you buthe your face and you will find that your none will be less shipt, (2) You can arrange your halr so that it may look as if it were low, but it may be doubted it, after childback, the hair can be trained to really grow low on the neck.

HASEL P.—There would be no impropriety in your writing to the gentleman, if the question you have to ask him is one of importance. Yes: I think girls should give their entire confidence to their mothers. Thus proves the friendships that are true and those which are not, and time alone can decide.

Hazarita S.- Thank you very much for your kind letter and for your expression of Italian my talks with girts. I empy them myself because I was taught long ago to believe that "a girt was worth tentines a boy," and it is a piecesure to find myself in harmonicus curvers with so many dear, loving girts.

Nona-The paper most in vegte is a large square sinet of clear white which faids once and fits into a square extradage. A cipher or small monogram in gold or silver is liked, though a minuter of people have the house address on the flap of the envelope so that if the letter is misdirected 8 can be returned.

A CONSTANT READER-Choose butter is noft and rather suggestive, in its color, of refined land; it may be green in almost any drug store in whatever quantity you may desire. Keep it in a small jar and in a cool place, else it will soon grow rancid. Initised well into the skin it tends to cleanes and whiten it.

Wearant a construct of a ring on the third finger of the left hand does not of nearwaity mean that one be congaged to be married, although that is the finger on which the congagement ring is worn. The ring listif is usually one set with a pervious stone, the plain gold ring being only suintie for the creding ring.

J. M. R.—If you are a good mandcure and willing to go from house to bouse, you should be able to get a suffi-cient number of customers to make you a good living. Will you just remember this? Never brank an appearance. More manicures and hardressers lose their customers by paying to attention to time than for any other reason.

other reason.

JYNNIK AND OTHERS—A great many girls have written to me asking how they aboutd apply to hospitals to become trained nurses. Where a training school is attached to the bospital they need only address. "The Manager of the Training School for Nurses," but when-they are uncertain a letter addressed to the doctor is charge of the hospital, and in which is enclosed a stampand self-addressed envelope, will undoubtiefly receive an answer. Hospitals Section 2.

L.B. B. -1 do not recommend the Turkish, but rather the Bussian belts, and do not advise your going to either without first witting the opinion of your doctor. The vapor of the Bussian hath turks to make the side while, while the shock experienced in the civil agray makes the flesh firm and healthy. The chief advantagegained from the baths is perfect dentitiess. One can diet to reduce thesh without starting; it lake care not to est any vegetables containing starch, but do not be admit of meets or green solads. Le not under any discussioness permit yourself is firth vinear. This will not thin you and will upset your digestion.

THEW

SEASON 1892

## $\Gamma$ oile du Nord"

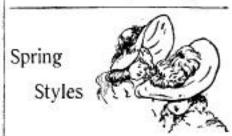
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HIS month I shall ask the many thousands of boy nders of THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL to accompany me into new fields through which I have for some time been rouning, so to speak, and where I have found much pleas-ta little profit. Durious

have found much pleas-ure, and, I believe, not a little profit. During this 'time I have been, in a figurative way, dwelling in the kingdom of birds and animals, and a most pleasant domain I have found it. I have known many boys, good and bud, since I was a boy myself, and I have never known a good, sound, healthy, well-constituted boy who was not found of animals, or birds, or both. Some of my earlier years were seent in the Some of my earlier years were spent in the country and upon a large farm where all sorts of fowl and stock were bred and reared, and in a part of the country where birds of all kinds were to be found in their season. There kinds were to be found in their season. There was not a boy of my acquaintance who did not have his pets, either furred or feathered. Some of them had veritable museums in their way. Others had a pet helfer, or a favorite coit, or a fleck of pigeons, or a more than ordinarily intelligent dog. One boy, a small and atroclously ugly negro, the poorest of us all, had a lame crow only. Yet there was not one among us who did not ency that boy his prize, for the crow was half white, and such a knowing bird never, in my opinion, lived before. ing bird never, in my opinion, lived before. Fabulous amounts of marbles and tops and numbers of pigeons and pets of one kind and another were offered for that crow, but the small negro would not part with him.

THE DAYS THAT HAVE GONE MY research of the past few weeks has made a boy of me again so far as my love of animals is concerned. I have renewed my acquaintance of some old friends who are skilled animal trainers, and have been not a skilled animal trainers, and have been not a little surprised to find how the business—it is a business now—of educating birds and animals has been developed since 1 was a boy. At that time the circus, that favored institution of boys, used to have about with it a trick mule, a young elephant taught to take peanuts from your pocket, an ape or monkey that could ride a horse and do a number of annis-ing things beside, and perhaps an educated pig. We have altogether outgrown that sort of thing now. I saw a young man the other day, a handsome frunk-faced boy in fact, who is not yet thirteen years old, but who is one of the most successful trainers of animals in this coun-try. His name is Leon Morris, and he has charge of a lot of trick horses that for some time have figured in a theatrical attraction in America. figured in a theatrical attraction in America. True, he was practically born in a circus, for his father was in that business, and for that matter is in it yet. By the time Leon was able to walk, he was on good terms with elephants and monkeys and all sorts of queer birds and animals. He fell in love with the business of handling them, and old circus men say he can do almost anything with them.

## SOME EDUCATED PONIES

HE now handles twenty-two poules, all of them highly trained. I saw him en-gaged in a rehearsal with them a short time gaged in a rehearsal with them a short time ago, and a more pleasing performance I have yet to witness. The ponies had to go through the form of saying their prayers, they wrestled with each other, and one of them, named Banner, wrestled with a colored man, and threw him, too, just as he has to do in the play. Then they ran races, and finally went through a military drill. And what is more, they seemed to think the whole matter the highest sort of fun. Master Morris told me that his method of handling his pets was very simple. "In the first place, you must be very mattent "In the first place, you must be very patient with them," be said. "It is of no use to panish a pony if he does wrong. Sometimes a few sharp cuts with a whip are necessary in teaching a dog, but that will not do with pouries. With them the easiest way is the best, teaching a dog, but that wan not do who ponies. With them the ensiest way is the best. If you have a trick that you wish them to bearn, keep at them patiently until they begin to understand what it is that you want them to do. As soon as they do, pet them a little and give them an apple, or a banana or a lump of sugar. You will find that they remember both the trick and the apple, especially the apple. They will bear in mind the trick, too, though, for they seem to understand that through it they receive a reward. A pony, or, for that they receive a reward. A pony, or, for that matter a horse, does not learn as quickly as a dog does. But then what a horse does learn, he remembers, while some dogs forget very To me it is astonishing bow the interest in animals of one kind and another has grown within a few years. In London, when I was there some months ago, I was surprised by the amount of attention, of a substantial kind, that was there paid to a couple of institutions where homeless and friendless cats and logs are cared for. Then again, in New York there are more than a score of men who earn their living as physicians to dogs and cats, while the number of surgeons whose business this to treat the diseases of the burse will probably run up into the hundreds. More than this, there is a hospital for sick horses and dogs, and other domestic animals.

#### INTEREST IN BIRD AND BEAST

A VERY clever writer, not so long ago, total the story of a horse's life called "Black Beauty." His object was to lead men and women to be more kind to the mute creatures who serve them so well. I was told the other day, by a well-known publisher, that this book has had the largest sale of any hook since "Uncle Tom's Cabin" flashed upon the world and book Cabin" flashed upon the world and took it by storm; and this, it seems to me, is pretty good proof that we are taking a very considerable interest in our four-footed riends, not to speak of our two-footed ones who wear feathers. But there is more cri-dence beside. There is one locality in New York city given over to bird and animal fan-ciers; and there you can buy anything in the bird inne from a siskin, which is a bird some-what smaller than a canary, up to the largest what smaller than a canary, up to the largest of American eagles, and where you may also purchase any four-footed animal from a white mouse—if those conning little rodents can be called animals—to a fall-grown elephant. There is one dealer in animals in New York city whose business runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars in a single year. He has agents almost everywhere on the globe where agents almost everywhere on the globe where curious birds or animals or reptiles can be found; he has another headquarters in Belgium, which is the center of the wild animal trade in Europe, owing to the Belgian King's large interests in interior Africa, where most of the curious species are now discovered. There is another institution in New York that is one of the "curiosities," in a way, of a great city. It was founded by an Englishman named Harvey Jennings; he was a dog fancier mainly, and probably knew more about dogs, in a general way, than any man alive, although he was an expert in handling all sorts of animals. He had a wonderful collection of pets at his place; there were dogs of all sizes and breeds, living cheek by Jowl with rats, and ferrets, and white nice and cats, and even squirrels and rabbits; and what is nore, they made up twelve as well-behaved a family as you could wish to see, scarcely ever having as you could wish to see, scarcely ever having

## HORSES WORTH A FORTUNE

FROM the foregoing my young readers will perhaps conclude, as I have, that our damb friends were never more appreciated than now, and never so well treated. On the occasions of dog and horse shows in New York now, men, and for that matter, women, and for that matter, women and wealth and position from all parts of too, of wealth and position from all parts of this country, and from Europe as well, attend them, and go fairly wild over the splendid animals that are exhibited. And men of wealth now do not hesitate to pay twenty-five thousand dollars for a yearling colt without any record if it has the right pedigree; while for horses with great records, Robert Bonner and other lovers of horseflesh will pay from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Bonner although overselve the record of the pay from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Bonner although overselve the record of the pay from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Bon-ner, although opposed to racing, paid forty-five thousand dollars for "Sunol," the rare horse, St. Bernard dogs of high degree are now valued St. Bernard dogs of high degree are now valued as high as seven and eight thousand dollars. The men who own valuable horses pay great salaries to the men who train their animals for them. These men are hardly ever away from their charges; in a way they sleep and ent with them. They study their every mood. James Rowe, who has trained many of the greatest horses that this country has ever produced, thoroughly trained horse is as sensitive as an intelligent child, appreciating kindness, and either shrinking or sulking under ill usage. The mee horse known as "Tenny," one of the speediest, but most variable tempered anispeediest, but most variable tempered ani-mals ever seen in America, had to be bandled with the most exquisite care, and his every mood had to be studied. Even then he would sulk at the critical point in a great race for no apparent reason, and lose to an inferior horse through sheer ill temper.

## WITH KINDNESS ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE SUPERINTENDENT CONKLIN is the best

known handler of animals in the United Barnum and other famous circus men have wintered their animals under his care. He enjoys a line reputation and a good income, owing to his knowledge of all sorts of birds and beasts. He has handled and he knows the habits of every specie of birds and of every quadruped from a mouse or a Maltese kitten up to an elephant. I asked him in one of my talks with him what animal was least susceptible to kind treatment and harriest to train? "There is no animal that cannot be trained," was the reply. "The great difficulty is that some animals forget easily and that others are treacherons. You cannot for a moment depend on one of the cat tribe with the exception of the lion, and not always on him. The most treacherous of them all is a puma or cought. A lioness is not made inclined to make friends on her own account, yet she appreciates kindness to her cubs. But she is al-ways suspicious, and will quarrel with her best friend upon very slight provocation. As for a tiger or tigress they are never to be trusted, although they can be trained, for like all animals of the cat tribe they have a high coder of intelligence. order of intelligence.

#### FIRMNESS, KINDNESS AND PATIENCE

THE elephant and the camery bird are very like in some respects. They are both meelligent, and yet both are flighty and nervous in their different ways. The canary is very intelligent, yet it is a nervous, eccentric bird in its way. The elephant is at once brave, magnanimous, and a coward. He will risk his life to help his keeper and he will shrink in terror from a mouse. So creat shrink in terroor from a mouse. So great is the elephant's fear of mice and rats that we keep a small terrier dog in the stalls with them to drive the mice away. And those ter-riers really have it all their own way with the elephants, and the great beasts favor the small ones with an affection and respect that is simply wonderful, and at the same time anusing. The rhimogenes is another annusing. The rhinoceros is another beast that is hard to understand. He is usual another by the most lazy, indolent, and good-natured of brutes. But now and then he has most wonderful fits of bad temper. Then he will salk, but yet a short time after that he will be in a good humor again. When he is in a good in a good humor again. When he is in a good humor he smiles in a most impressive way, as becomes an animal who can mensure his mouth by the yard. But all birds and animals," this expert went on, "can be trained in various ways. But not all men are fit to do this work. The first qualities needed are firmness, kindness, and absolute patience. The same qualities are as necessary in training a canary as they are in handling an elephant or a lion." At this point the expert turned to a picture that hung on the wall a few feet away. It was a photograph of Crowley, the famous chimpanzee who could do almost everything but talk. "That" he said, "was probably the most wonderful animal that was ever known by our experts. He was as near human any the most women'n animal that was ever known by our experts. He was as near human as anything of his specie can be. And in-deed, he may have been more human than any of us know or can know."

#### WOMAN WHO KNOWS ANIMALS

ONE of the best trainers of animals, wild O or domestic, in this country is a woman. She came to the United States a few years ago from Ireland. She was a ready, self-reliant young woman, and when she looked about her it seemed to her that the lines of work commonly opened to women were over-crowded. She then did what was rather a strange thing for a woman to do. She took up the profession of training animals, and being an energetic, persistent woman obtained a position energetic, persistent woman obtained a position connected with the menageric in Central Park, New York. Some little time later she commenced, in a small way, to buy and sell animals, both domestic and savage. She was successful. Then she hired a form outside of New York, and arranged buildings there and started into the business of importing furred and feathered curiosities. Superintendent Conklin, who for many years has had charge of the animals in New York's "Four Hundred," thought she would fail, but she did not. And what is more, she is Mrs. Conklin now. And what is more, she is Mrs. Conklin now, She still keeps up her own training school for animals, and in addition she assists her hus-band in caring for his own charges. I saw her a few days ago with her husband in Cen-tral Park; she did not look like a woman who was of much use when lions and tigers are about, but I was assured that she knew her business, and that it was under her direction that an aching tooth was pulled from the jaw of a rather bad-tempered lion a few months

## PROFIT IN TRAINING BIRDS AND BEASTS

BUT, you may ask, Is this business of study-But, you may ask, is this business of study-ing the ways of animals, and training them, one that can be followed with profit? A couple of months ago I would have an-swered that question in the negative, and I would have been wrong. There is more in this line of industry than I knew then; more, for that matter than I knew now; for it takes this line of industry than I knew then; more, for that matter, than I know now; for it takes more than a few weeks to get full information on this subject. Robert Bonner is perhaps the best known horse fancier in this country; yet he says that neither he nor any other man thoroughly knows this wonderful animal. For years he has given all his time and attention to studying what—think you? A horse's foot. Paul Dana, son of Charles A. Dana, the famous editor of the New York "Sun," has given not a few years to the same Dana, the famous editor of the New York
"Sun," has given not a few years to the same
study. What was the use of this study of a
horse's foot? some of my readers may ask.
The question is natural. Mr. Bonner is a
millionaire, and Mr. Dana will succeed his
father as the bead of a great daily newspaper.
But if the improbable should happen, and
fless men should find themselves shorn of
wealth, they would have but to open a blacksmithing establishment where valuable horses
would be scientifically short. They could
command their own prices, and the income
year by year as great as that of a milroad year by year as great as that of a milroud president. Of course, these men will never take any step like this; but I think that you will agree with me when I say that in this period when horses sell for thousands upon thousands of dollars, some as high as one hundred thousand dollars, the boy who will give up some of his time to studying the ways of these animals, their moods and habits and allowed will be the studying the ways of these animals. ailments, will find bimself reckoned a valua-ble man in the end.

Very interesting to my mind are these bird and animal friends. Very useful, too, are many of them, while the weaker ones who cannot work for us as does the horse, are still not without their own value. Who among us have not known the sweet voice of a small song-bird to brighten up a sick room and momenturily ease the pain of some bedridden suf-ferer? And so why should we not appreciate them and be kind to them?

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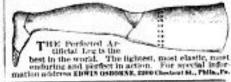
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## MISTAKEN LITERARY SUCCESS

By Wolstan Dixer



ANY young writers, especially women, are being described by the apparent success of a certain class of books which have come to

figure fargely on the news-stands of this country, and have even gained a considerable footing on the counters of quite conservative book stores. These overheaded "rousances," as courtesy permits them to be called, though they are as far from true romance as the east

they are as far from true romance as the east is from the west, create an inumense amount of talk, and provoke from book reciewers a degree of attention which is sometimes confounded with criticism by thoughtless readers.

Much has been said about the debasing effect of meretricious literature upon the public mind; but there has been a neglect of the consideration that writers themselves suffer as much in this respect as their readers. The public may be trusted to take care of itself; but who can estimate the reactionary influence of a cheap thought, cheaply expressed, upon the author's self, and upon the immediate circle which surrounds and strives to imitate?

It is a surprising fact—and almost incredible to those who have not inquired into the subject—that many of these emotional and sensational stories written by women do not, by any means, proceed from a low mind or prarient imagination; these writings frequently arise saids frequently arise saids from a result missemble of the saids frequently arise saids.

rient imagination; these writings frequently urise solely from a total misapprehension of what is the real province of literature, and a lack of judgment as to its sensible restrictions.

what is the real province of literature, and a lack of judgment as to its sensible restrictions. Thus, the better intentioned of these women writers do an injustice to themselves. They lead the public to misunderstand them, and then in turn they and their imitators misunderstand the public, and so the misupersheusion grows. The hubbub raised over a sensational story by a certain noisy set of commonplace minds, is mistaken for the rear of public applause. Each effort to croke this upwar leads to a more stremuous attempt against good laste, a grosser violation of literary propriety, a still wider and milder perversion of legitimate resources, until the public comes to believe that these efforts are the outcome of natural deprayity, the anthor comes to believe that these efforts are the outcome of natural deprayity, the anthor comes to believe that the public taste has been exactly hit, and a large class of would-be popular story-writers look up to the notorious ones as models of literary success, making it the chief aim and object of their existence to go and do likewise. And to such aspirants this word of warning is especially addressed: for among the most deplorable results of that sort of writing which has come to be known as the crotic school is the false standard of public soutiment which is thereby set up in the minds of younger and aspiring writers. They reason that if that class of writing sells the minds of younger and aspiring writers. They reason that if that class of writing sells

They reason that it that class of writing sells it must be popular, and just about meets the ideal of a majority of readers.

But this is a sad mistake. Such writing is not popular in any genuine sense and never can be as long as human nature contains so large an admixture of practical decency, and so long as the ideals of mankind are ever purer and nobler than its actions.

There is a wide difference between notoristy and fune, and any young writer is altorether.

and fame, and any young writer is altogether on the wrong track who imagines because a certain sort of book excites considerable com-ment and exchamation that it is really regarded

with approval or esteem.

People buy these super-sensuous emotions just as they go to a freak innscent to gaps and griffor a few moments in half-discusted wonderment and pity that any one—particularly a woman—should be willing thus to exhibit for pay her unwomanty mature and deformed

imagination.
These works are not looked upon as literature, either by the critics or an intelligent pol-lic, and the authors of such stuff are consid-ered at least a tride below the average human being, not only in point of propriety, but is ability. The public feels that the young woman who publishes an immodest story has woman who publishes an immodest story has an impure mind, and is obliged to make capital out of it because lacking all other resources. No matter how far from the trath may be this public estimate of an author's nature, he or she will stand or fall by it—and particularly will size, for it is next to impussible for a woman to divorce her individuality and sex from her literary work.

A young woman who really wants lasting

A young woman who really wants lasting A young woman who really wants lasting reputation and substantial fame con never do better than to follow her own best instincts and noblest inspirations, disregarding the channer of "the pallery," and thinking only of what appeals to her own nature as purest and worthlest. Fame hides and rans away from those who pursue with a flourish of trainingsts and beating of driving, but comes to those who strive in silvage and observation by those who strive in silence and obscurity to be

morthy of her.

There is a public—of tremendous proportions—that loves to read what is refined and enaching; that craves, with a healthy apperite, the literature which deals with the most beautiful and excited phases of life, the "short and simple annals," not only of the poor, but of the page. poor, but of the pure.

There is plenty of rich literary 'material' for those who so consider the life about them, in which predominates brightness, humor, pathos, and all dramatic effect—everything

that is enlivening, stimulating, uplifting and replete with human interest, yet not in the least dependent upon that form of spacemodic.

least dependent upon that form of spasmodic, by sterical emotion supposed, by many mistaken roung authors, to be a necessary ingredient of popular fiction.

Look for what is genuine, hearty and sincere in life and human nature. Depot the more wholesome and normal types and experiences. Select subjects that may be handled without gloves; thoughts and feelings which need not be bluebed for or expressed in whispers. Believe that human nature has a world of good in it. Explore and reveal that world, and leave to itself the over-exploited half world beneath.

## THE GIRL WHO WRITES POETRY

BY EDWARD W. BOX



F it be true that poets are born and not made, this is certainly a wonderful generation of poets, if one may judge of the number of manuscripts in verse which flow into the editorial offices. In a bundle of one hundred poems taken haphward, two-thirds were found to be from self-declared young women. That the girl of poetical desires is on the decided increase there is but little dould. certainly a wonderful gen-

THE first thing which a girl, who believes she has the divine afflatus within her apparently, does nowadays is to write a poem, and in that very act she unikes her first mistake. Four lines that jingle do not make a verse: yet this is what hundreds of our girls think to-day. The art of writing poetry—so difficult that only a few in a generation completely master it—is attempted by some girls with an andacity that is surprising, to say the least. Fortunately for the public, only the atlenst. Fortunately for the public, only the at-tempt is made; were there any results, they would be something harrowing. The editor only sees them, the public never does, and on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number this is as it should be with a slight disadvantage to the editor.

It is an amazing fact how many girls who might write cleverly in prose spoil their chances of success by essaying poetry in their first literary effort. To the great majority of these girls, poetry has in it only the meaning of rhyme. They do not stop to consider that verse is the most difficult form of literature, and that it requires a nature peculiarly full of harmony. Instances constantly come before me where the writer's nature is no more saided to writing verse than is a bricklayer capable. to writing verse than is a bricklayer capable of painting a picture.

I AM told that many young women of literary desires read the words printed on this page. If this is so, let me say a few words to you—words been of experience with many of your manuscripts. I have no desire whatever to can't the literary aspirations of a single girl or waman who believes she was "born to write;" on the contrary, I wish each and all of them a bearty God speed. But, do let me say this and in your own interests: Unless you feel in your very nature that you must sing, unless no other form of expression will shape your feelings, don't write poetry. To be a successful post calls for a great deal, You must, in the first place, have melody in your soul, in your mind and in your ear; you must know thoroughly the art of rhythmic construction, one of the most difficult things in the world; and even if you possess these natural attributes of a poet, you must begoverned by the laws of poetry, have which are so essential that without them you are like a radderless ship at sex. Because something beautiful in nature appeals to you, don't jump at the conclusion that there is poetry in your soul.

DOETRY is one of the most beautiful forms of expression in literature. Only a few are born, however, to do it justice. You can be a poet, and a good poet, without being a Longfellow, a Whittier, a Holmes, or a Tenny-son. Only becomed there is born a soul so full of melody as these writers. But good poetry calls for a high standard. There are a thouwhere there is one who can write good proses where there is one who can write even acceptable poetry. If you near sing in literature, well and good, but be sure that the most is there. It was force your soul to sing when it only wants to speak. Many a good thought has been utterly spoiled by being put in lead always.

I THINK I know whereof I speak in these matters. During the past two years over three thousand poems have passed in procession before me. Again and again have I seen talent abused and genius misused. In scores of cases, had poose been adopted rather than years results as adopted rather. than verse, results would have been different. Poetry is an art, my dear young friend, a rare art. Likewise is prose; but not so difficult as poetry. Thur't spoil in verse what might have ornamented prose. If your pature insists upon bursting forth in song, adopt poetry; but he sure you too lerstand your own nature—and

## \*LITERARY \* QUER!ES

Under this heading the EDITOR will endeavor to answer any possible question concerning authorship and literary matters.

C K.—The last work boned by Lew Wallace h "The Buythood of Christ."

E. H. W.—Edmand Du Boisgilbert is the now de plusse of Ignatina Bonnelly.

G. M. L.—Any letters sent in cure of the Jouinnas. for Mr. Palmer Cox will be forwarded to bis address.

F. M. C.—There is a play called "Ingomer, the Barbarian." I do not know of any novel by that name.

A MOTHER. For a boy three years old, read to him out of "The Nursery," "Babyland" and "St. Nicholas."

J. C.—Theodore tailt in the non de piume of Mrs. Theodora Boulger, who was born and passed her youth in the smaller islands of Oceanka.

6. O. —I leave from a currespondent that "The Raptist Flag" is now published upder the name of "The American Raptist," and is issued in St. Louis.

M. M. T.-Jerome K. Jerome is the author's real mage. He wrote "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," "Three Men is a Boat," "Stage Land," est. L. P. - I cannot give you any information regarding the literary merits of "The Problem of Haman Life Here and Hernafter," by Dr. A. Wilford Hall.

Its-George Ellot was the soes de plume of Marian Krans, Mrs. George Cross. Hhe wrote "Romola" and "Admin Bole," which are considered her best works.

PENELOPE - George Ellot and Charlotte Broate are two different authors, (2) "Bip Van Winkle" is considered one of Washington Irving's masterplaces.

F. E. D.—William Carleton is the author's real name. He was born at Hudson, Michigan, in 1845. He is the mither of "Ferm Ballads," "Farm Festivals," and other books.

A. D.—In Deaner Kirk's book "Pectodicals That Pay Contributes," you will find a complete list of nations and addresses of gradicates which supply faction, etc., to newspapers.

M. R. -You can address the following teachers' agen-cies: Nobermerhoru's Teachers' Agency, I East 1th Street, New York, and Mrs. M. J. Young Follon, 2 Union Square, New York.

A. B.—See M. M. T., this estimate. A aketch of Mass Mary Dickets, eldest daugities of Charles Dickets, will shouly appear in the Jac in the series of "Clever Daugities of Charles Man."

B. R. T.—Your first question has been answered in a previous issue. R. D. Blackmore was both in England in 18th. He is the applier of "Lottis Donne," "Midd of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and many others.

B. L. O. If your manuscript is accepted, and you are so notified, it is not necessary to acknowledge the re-cept. In the costress of time you will receive your check from the publisher if it is to be paid for.

R, W. S.—It is impossible to give you the cast of publishing abook. A thousand and one details will affect the estimate. You can readily obtain one from any printer. Select a sample book and ask for an estimate.

To Many Legitimens—I am always glast to receive omidiations. But bear is mind they must possess eriginality, he brief, sharp and so the point, full of mont, as it were, and, show all, suitable to the wants of the Jucana.

P. R. -I deabtvery much if you can make any prac-tical new of the newspaper clippings regarding persons and pieces, etc., which you have collected. You cannot see any copyrighted material without the consent of the owners. M. J.—Syndhades formed for literary paypress are always auxilous to secure good material. As a general thing, they require a certain clare of manuscript. Write to any of them and they will send you full requirements than regarding their wasts.

M. H.—Marie Corelli was born in 1861, and it said to be the pseudonym of a daughter of Charles, Mackay, She is the author of "A Homance of Two Works," "Ardah" and others, Any fetters sent in care of the Jun MAL will be forwarded.

Mas. J. H. S.—You say your "nevel is excitain of suc-cess." If that is the case, I would advise you to publish it yourself, binaring all expense, as your profits will be the greater. Of course, you can send it to any publisher. Try some in San Prancisco.

QUERTE-Dick's "Book of Tossis," price, 50 cents, is a good work. (2) Crawford's navel, "Kladed" is generally protestinced "Kuy-lod," (3) Ayer's or Ibraell's "Sevenpaper Directory" will give you all desired laster tossion about newspapers, etc.

M, Y,-1 would advise as the proper course in sending large manuscript to publishess to first write, asking permission so to do. It will be greatly to your advan-age, especially if you give them an idea at the time of the nature of your manuscript,

Recent -Str Edward Arould, who recently becomed in this country, is the nather of "Light of Asia," "Pearls of Faith, ""Light of The Weeld," said many others. Mot-thew Arould, is the nather of "Literature and Degma," "God and the Bible" and others. Both are English.

Book works "Senemer in Britany," by Anthony Teollope, and "Britiany and its Beways," by Mrs. Berry Philiser, are both piblished in England. The pelce of the fortuce is \$4.00, and the latter \$6.00. These can be obtained through the Joy Exat's premium de-partment.

V. M. D.—If the publisher owns the copyright of a short story, no one can use II, except by permission. If you are collecting a sectes of such, weighten by you, you will have no difficulty in gretting permission to make it one of your collection. Most publishers prefer to seem the copyright of their publications.

E. E.—The art of "Bichary-criticism" is a profession, and requires long and careful training. There is no emphision of payment, Some service a stipulated salary per anoma, while others are paid so much per column, of so many hundred words. The rate of payment varies.

H. M.—If the editor pays no attention to your frequent request for acknowledgment, or return of your roantoscript, I cannot say what he intends doing. It may be mishaid, on event which sometimes serue. A personal rail at the edite, by someons in your behalf fixing in the tentity, might be advisable.

L. A. O.—I cannot advise you as beany special method whereby you can obtain propagation from editors of Sanday papers or others to which you have been ad-rised to contribute. The same rule applies to all mains-eripts. Send them and areal developments. The greatest writers have been compelled to do this.

A Branen and others - President Schultze's "Books of the Bible Analyzed," is the Bible in a cast Social as is seen a compenhensive and sacrifact priority of the Bible Students of the Bible Students and Sunday school teachers. It can be had for twenty cents from the 250 manals Book Department.

ProtoNa.—Von should not besides to write to the journal in question and set if your measurerist has twen received, in all well-confincted poblications becausely wind an acknowledgment of receipt. (2) Nearly all periodicular of inch have material protoglical in land in advance for one or more years; in fact, each number is stands up from two to three months in advance of publication.

SARRES GAMP—A "reader" for a publishing hone-should be stell feed and theoreachly assisted on authors and their modes; the different literary schools and include, and be able to judge from manuscript, wheather it contains meritar too taken, he must be posted as to the feet of the public, and schooler there is a market for the intended publication. It requires long training in he an expect and valued "regular,"

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Miss Maude Haywood will be glad through this Department to answer any questions of an Art nature which her readers may send to her. She cannot, however, undertake to reply by mail; please, therefore, do not ask her to do so. Address all letters to Miss Maude Haywood, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

## PAINTING IN WATER COLORS

#### STUDIES OF INTERIORS



HE study of painting of interior effects, whether of public buildings, churches, studios or dwelling nome, offers a wide scope to those who have a keen ap-preciation of culor, light and shade, and who are gifted with that most valuable of one, artistic facilities

that most valuable of all natural endowments, artistic feeling and perception. What more inspiring theme need one desire than the richly-decorated in-terior of a church, sembrely lighted through its windows of stained glass, or perhaps with the sun streaming through them, suggesting light and warmth outside, in contrast to the cool stillness within, the brilliant coloring of those postions touched by the arm's recomthose portions touched by the sun's rays em-phasizing the dim shadows beyond? There is phasizing the dim shadows beyond? There is a peculiarly attractive influence to some natures in the very atmosphere of an ancient cathedral and its precincts. Its time-worn stones and columns, its defaced inscriptions and crombling decorations, seem to imbue the mind with a sense of mystery, of age, of solemn dignity, which with a true artist is bound to find expression in her work; to be in harmony with one's subject, to respond to the feeling of it, is an important essential to success.

DELIGHTFULLY artistic results can be gained from cottage interfors, especially in old-fashioned country places, from shulio arrangements of properties, draperies and briefabrac, or, more commonplace yet, from the rooms in our own houses. Especially effective views can often be obtained of a room or conservatory seen through an open doorway, the duller coloring of the foreground in shadow throwing into relief the well lighted portions of the picture. Apparently impossible sub-jects can frequently be rendered most interest-ing by judicions lighting. Let beginners choose simple subjects that will not tax their undeveloped energies in too many directions at the same time. The study of a piece of stonework, of architecture, a "corner" with artistic feeling, is worth infinitely more than the most elaborate picture that is incaningless, flat and colorless, or, worse yet, crode.

THE first requisite of good work, is, of course, to insure correct drawing. For this branch of study, an elementary knowl-ledge, at least, of perspective is necessary, or egregious errors will be the inevitable result, and at the outset render valueless any merits the subsequent painting may possess. First sketch in broadly the main features of the subjudgment must be exercised in filting in the details, as to what is best left out, in order to maintain the unity of the whole, for it will be noticed that simplicity of files is an unvarying attribute of success. Where are historials interiors are the object of study, it is well to make larger sketches in outline, or in black and white, of the various kinds of ornament used in the decoration, in order to gain a knowledge of their individual features, so that in the or their incivious services, so that it the finished picture, although duly subordinated, perhaps merely suggested, they may yet retain their essential character. All the details should be most carefully drawn, moving the easel if necessary much closer to the subject for this purpose, for the aim is to represent detail blurred by shadow or distance, not the lack of it altogether. Hence, without fault, the drawing may be may-like, however broad and simple the effect of the completed study is interded to be.

IN order to preserve the drawing, it is best to begin the painting by putting in the shadows, leaving the lights and local color at shadows, terving the lights and local color at first, until all the forms have been secured. Then when this is absolutely dry, boldly, and with a full brush, float in the tints, getting them as nearly like the original in color and strength as possible. Put in first the highest lights and the deepest shadows as key-notes to start from and work up to. Remember that cool lights about have warm shadows, and vice versa. In pointing stonework, notice the vice versa. In painting stonework, notice the variation of color in the general grayness of the whole. This is to be obtained by putting all over it a light wash of pure colors, red. vellow, blue and emerald green, very wet and allowed to run one into the other, and over that, when dry, can be painted the peneral gray tone required. The brighter colors underneath will required. The brighter colors innocement, will always glow through and prevent a flat or dull effect. Sometimes, although otherwise good, a sketch will have too cold a feeling, this may usually be remedied by a washover the whole of orange cadminm, very jude. When the distance has a hard offect, with a lack of atmosphere, a light wash of cobalt will often supply the defect. Aim for variety of color always. If the particular object in a study is to get a contrast of brilliant light and deep shadow, keep that view steadily in mind. Paint in the bright parts with the daintiest, most delicate tints, and leave them then entirely alone; and although they should be broadly dark, still get plenty of color and richness into the deeper tones. Realize that on a sunny day the reflected lights will be warm and best obtained by means of orange cadsunny day the reflected lights will be warm and best obtained by means of orange cad-mium, probably. If through over-conscien-tiousness in detail the picture is becoming too hard relentlessly wash it together. The pre-vious work will not have been wasted, for it will always tell. Should the picture seem too gray in effect, take the brightest colors on the palette and paint them into it. Garishness or crudity of tone can be readily subdued by a general wash of a neutral tint. Where the crudity of tone can be readily subdined by a general wash of a neutral tint. Where the color is too heavy or dark, a portion of it can readily be removed by wetting it theroughly with clean water and absorbing it with blotting paper. Never use white paint if it can possibly be avoided; it destroys the transparency of the pigments. Leave the paper untouched where necessary for the high lights. Keep the washes clear, avoiding all minimizes a "called and the paper was a second as a paper with a second and the paper was a second as a paper was a second as a paper was a second as a paper was seering. Some have been finish without losing the freshness and vigor

## LILIES FOR EASTER DECORATIONS FOR EASTER GIFTS



of the sketch.

N painting gifts for Easter, lilies may certainly to counted among the most appropriate and character-isic subjects that can be chosen for their decoration. The principal varieties now in segson, and of which studies can therefore be made from

which studies can therefore be made from nature, are those which are commonly termed the Easter lity, he cold lify and the filly of the valley. One or other can be adopted for almost an decorative purpose. In evdesiastical work, or where religious symbolism is intended, the first manned must be used, and is usually treated in a more or less conventional manner. The rendering of the larger kinds in oil painting should not prove a difficult matter. The blooms are single, bold and simple in drawing, and capable of extremely effective handling. The principal fault in color to be avoided is that of crudity. The allver white employed must be mixed with a very little tenou yellow for the boral tone, as the flowers are by no means absolutely dead white, like the pigment as it comes from the tube. In the same manner the shadows should not be too black nor cold in color, lett extremely delicate and pure in effect. but extremely delicate and pure in effect.
The range of tints required can be obtained by
the mixture of raw umber, cobult and white,
with a very little black added where necessary. and of yellow other, cobalt and white; lemon yellow and black will also be found a useful combination. The calla lily is yellower in tone than the Easter variety, and must be painted accordingly. The foliage noted in each case be drawn and painted with extreme care. The leaves of the calls, although very decora-tive and most effective when well rendered, will not prove very easy to the inexperienced. They need more skill, as a matter of fact, than the flowers themselves. They must be treated boldly, and the variety of tint and the con-struction as indicated by the markings and veins must be accurately copied, with as little apparent labor as possible. The directions for the coloring required have been frequently given. The palette may be set with indigo, Antwerp blue, cobalt, raw sienna, yellow ochre. Indian yellow, yellow cadmium (or yellow chrome), lemon yellow (or lemon throme), silver white and ivery black.

In painting lilies in water colors on paper or any white fabric, leave the high lights untouched, and aim for great transparency and parity of tint. The colors to be used correspond parity of lint. The colors to be used correspond almost exactly to those suggested for the oils, except that the white pigment is omitted from the mixtures. Dainty Easter can't may be rapidly executed in a very decorative manner by employing the metallic gold sold for use with water colors. The design is first sketched in peroil and tinted delicately in washes. The outline and markings of the whole, including the stanners of the flowers and the veining of the leaves, are then put in with the gold, with which also some appropriate inscription or greeting may be written. The rough water color carris sold by most dealers in artists' materials are both inexpen-sive and suitable for treatment in this way.

In china painting it is very difficult to make white flowers effective unless the background is tinted or the folings so arranged as to throw up the flowers sufficiently well. A delicate ground is most frequently employed, a tint being laid all over the piece, which has of course to be afterward carefully removed from the parts covered by the design.

## HELP IN IYOUR OWN WORK

Under this heading I will be glad to answer, every month, questions retaining to Art and Art work. Maude Haywood.

A. N. C. - Make the drawings in India isk on Bristol-based.

F. L. F.-The artist you mame was certainly a modern

To Vancors Inquiness. The pyrography outfits are obtainable at tive dollars each.

8, c), 0, -A knowledge of drawing is indispensable in order to make a good painter.

A CONSTANT READER—The act of vontieling gold jewelzy is an entirely different process.

A READER OF THE JUCKNAL - I BIT BOL DESCRIBED SENSELLED WITH the school you refer to.

CLARK-Write direct for circular and other informa-tion. The address or the school is Twenty-hird Street, New York City.

M. C. E. Drawings on lines are made with mark-ing ink where they are intended to be including. (2) I o not know of a handbook on the sutject.

Mas. A. B. M.—The color of the plush abould depend anowhat on the general tone of the room. Old gold is retry and soldom clashes with its surroundings.

Mns. B. M. R. - As I do not know what you may mean by the "new process of pixels painting," I con-not tell you anything about the colors employed.

M. E. L.—If you mean French tapestry policing in indelible dyes, the Grenin colors are used upon weater canyon and affectivated fixed by the action of steam.

H. R. A.—Ptense explain to what kind of French art work you refer, as the term is tub crimprolected we for has to be able to understand Jost what you wish to know.

Legeson. —I certainly make no exception whatever with regard to my statements in the article that you refer to. I cannot cepty to you more definitely on the subject.

8. J. W.-Your questions as to French tapestry pointing shall be associated in an article of some fixture fine. (2) The handback you speak of, soid with the Gridnit dyes, is very practical and comprehensive.

BETTERE-You would probably have to wait about a year before a vacancy occurred after sending your name into the institute referred to. I do not think that flavorition exists in the marter. Write for particulars to the superintendent.

Figure 5. They a present of the constitute of the first section of the first positive of the first section of the

M. S. J.—Colors never book the same in artificial light as in darlight. With a little experience some arrive unmage very well in working with a good lamp. An ordinary pushwarer gives so yether a light that the tipts appear greatly changed.

baxon a sun-The china you refer to is Limoges ware. The pointing is done in Jacob's colors and fired in a kills, in the manner described in the series of articles on the subject published has year in Thir Jounnal, and commencing in the March number.

Constant Readen-Bead the answer to K. T. For newspaper work drawings that are to be repreduced by photo-engraving must have the lines very clear and the shading open employing as few strakes as possible. A good Knowledge of the principles of drawing is indis-nersable.

L. E.—Write to the school you speak of for their circular. I do not happen to know of the drawing backs referred to. Draw constantly from nature, making careful studies of flowers, fruit and foliage. The birds on the scheet in the forms at for May, 1888, would probably prove heights.

M. B.—To get the dell garple of the thistle in oils use Antiverp blue, crimson lake and white, looking the unit-ture as required with a little yellow actor. The local color of the leaves is gravish in tone. Yellow ochre, estalt and white, and also lemon yellow and black, make pretty shocks of given.

A Description Beaden—It is difficult to advise yet. Everyone has to make their own stringle for success. I know little of the possibilities in your part of the country, but shows recommend that each one should take whatever work offers, even if necessarily, in order to make a bestgoing, however humble. If you cannot get a start in the line you wish, try sense other hepath where wurkers are needed.

M. M. D.—The recipe for making Bornan gold is generally regarded as a trude secret. It is bast, as a role, for annature to buy the gold ready prepared. (2) When gold scales off after dring it is offen because there was not oil enough mixed with E. Prepared gold down not become fat with keeping, but sometimes the oil dries up and it gets hard and until for use until it has been nucleid and a little more oil added.

K. T.—The materials necessary for pen and ink drawing are India ink and Bristolebeard, or emouth paper. I hope, at seize future time, to publish a series of articles containing full instruction for beginners, but could not articled to cover the ground in this column. A good way to teach yourself is by correlatly studying good examples of pen-drawings in first-class magazines, remembering that the originals are usually drawn two or three lines as large.

I form—It is very difficult for a stranger to give advices such as you ask on behalf of your friend. Not knowing anything of her talends, nor as to low much peach call experience she has bud in an work, and not being sequalated with her individual surroundings or apportunities. It is impossible to give more definite captured than that already published to the articles, "Women as fillustrators" and "A Few Words to Designers," but of which appeared in the January Journal.

B. S.—The drawings ought to be made in India lak on white paper or lirisate beard, in order to be suitable for reproduction. The letter designs are not particularly original, nor sufficiently effective. Some of the bende have a certain mark. You are so young that there is no reased, why you should not make an Observator, but you need instruction and experience first. You could beach yourself a given dual as to pen and ink work by studying the librariations that appear in the first-class sourcecles.

E. C.—Read the article on "Women as Hisstra-bors" in the January Journall. (2) These are the ordinary difficulties of a beginner trying to make a start. Do not be discouraged, (3) It is most necessary that the drawfans should be effective in light and shocks. (4) The name of the picture or any noise for the other or engeneer may be written along the edge of the Hirk-tol-band, but not too close to the drawing. (4) Editors are not agit to send out manuscripts to artists wholly en-known to these. For various reasons, (d) Address them in the editor, and enclose stantage for their colors if un-suitable.

H. R. AND R. E.—The act of printing photographs on show is called exystolerm. Some yours are it had a stort period of extreme popularity, but it is so little done now that the subject has ceased to be of general interest. The painting is done raper convex gineses. Upon the first the photograph is fixed and the small details of the painting is done; and on the second the either amount of the collecting including all the leen) that of the face, dress and background. The centre process, with directions how to reader the photos trans-parent, is bus long to be given here, but will be found in any learshook on the subject.

Mus. J. R. M.—The reason, prohably, that you do not always set autofactory results is that there are several culous in your box, that you had better never use, for becames, it is always where to saily your own greens for the follow, mother than to use those sold reastly made. I would advise your getting Antiversy or Results blue, Emerald green (the only green buildes serve that it is necessary to have. I more yellow, and, if you can affect them, one or more of the cadmituses, The ferrer and the simpler the colors employed, the better the result, both in parity and harmony of tint, (2) Work some rose madder into the samey site of a peach.

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## ING A DELICATE BABY

MONG the questions that are poured into the "Mothers' Corner" and come up for discussion in the "Mothers' Council," there is none more often asked than "How shall I feed my baby?" When the mother is unable to it seems a difficult matter to be for the natural food, that gested by the tiny stomach, rtant problem, for the baby's is life depend upon its satis-

ee points to be considered:—
'ood,

en at once

the meals.

must, of course, depend it agrees with one cannot , while it exactly suits a pt is one tablespoonful of fuls of cream, two table-ter and three of boiled a tiny pinch of milk c warm, and the food s is sufficient for one y sized boby until it is that gradually increase anging the proportion

> satisfy the child, try espoonfuls of milk , or oatmeal gruel if stipation. To make ne tablespoonful of boiling water, with e barley in a little s, stir it into the mer slowly for an I dilute the milk gruel, mix three al with one pint Ily until it boils,

> > r when it is abmilk is pure, done by steamany germs, or Have eight eight table-new corks n, new corks the prepared and each, and water, about on the fire, ls cork the Remove the bottles a little, or in the ice n a bottle und corks d then in

> > > e prepa-tised, or I to the lers of ther of soda e suiteight

#### EDUCATION AT HOME

IN TWO ARTICLES - SECOND PAPAR

BY CAROLINE B. LE ROW



HE farther the training of the child advances, the greater becomes the variety of the provision which must be made for

vision which must be made for it, but the kindergarten provides a satisfactory foundation for the work from seven to sixteen years of age. The reason for this is that the child's memory has been trained by his effort to retain facts which have been made clear and interesting; he has acquired quick observation and apprehension; some power of reason; facility in tracing resemblances and differences, in recognizing and defining forms; some idea of the relation between cause and effect, the relative and the absolute, the abeffect, the relative and the absolute, the ab-stract and the concrete. What can constitute a better preparation for the young pupil who is to become a student of books?

Is to become a student of books?

The number of reading books is almost infinite. Best among them is the "Franklin Primer," published for ten cents, or bound with the "First Reader" for twenty cents; there are five readers, graded, in this series. Grube's "Methods in Arithmetic" is an invaluable book for beginners in this study. It is arranged by Louis Soldan, superintendent of schools in St. Louis, and published for twenty-five cents. twenty-five cents.

Geographies are almost as numerous as readers. One of the best of these is "Swinton's Introductory," forty-four cents, to be used as preparation for the "Primary," forty-five cents, and the "Grammar School Geography."

five cents, and the "Grammar School Geography" at one dollar.

It is cause for rejoicing that grammar is now taught by much simpler methods than the ones formerly in vogue. "Swinton's Language Primer," twenty-one cents, "New Language Lessons," twenty-eight cents, and "English Grammar," forty-two cents, are as good books as can be used for this purpose.

Spelling, too, has been simplified. Monroe's "First Steps in Spelling," fifteen cents, and "P ical Speller," twenty cents, are fine books f his instruction. As soon as practicable, child should make acquaintance with Sucadon's "Word Studies," twenty-one cents, and continue the acquaintance till the end of his school work. It is speller and dictionary combined, very valuable and helpful in many ways. ful in many ways.

Drawing is one of the most important things

Drawing is one of the most important things to be taught to children, and there are but few who do not enjoy and profit by the instruction. Drawing becomes almost as easy and natural as writing to children trained by kindergarten methods, and they can use to advantage almost any of the numerous drawing-books in the market. "Prang's Motiels," costing from forty-five to sixty cents a set, are excellent for this work.

Harper's new graded copybooks—tracing course, two numbers; primary course, seven numbers; and grammar course, eight numbers—are sold at an average of sixty-five cents a dozen. It is well to let children use ruled

a dozen. It is well to let children use ruled books for the first mechanical formation of letters, in order that they may make sure of form and proportion; after this is secured it is better to have all writing done in the shape of simple letters and compositions, with which shall be combined practical instruction in spelling, capitalization, punctuation and para-eraphing.

graphing. Children should be early taught how to Children should be early taught how to use a dictionary, and be required to use it continually. The habit, once established, will never be abandoned, and will be a great source of satisfaction as well as information to the statement. Cyclopedias should be used freely, and the child taught to realize the great value of the epitomized knowledge they contain.

The imagination and sentiment of children should be constantly cultivated, and for this purpose good fiction is wholesome mental food. There is the best sort of ethical instruction, a positive moral tonic, to be found in ...

best publications for children. The reach g
habit is of itself a liberal education, and cam. 4
be too early formed. The preference which a
child shows for special lines of reading wid
often furnish a clue to his peculiar ability, and guide the parent in the selection of some par-ticular line of development. It is the part of wisdom to ascertain as definitely as possible for what the child is best fitted, and conduct his studies accordingly.

his studies accordingly,

Regularity is one of the great features of success in all intellectual labor. There is a success in an intersection taker, There is a law for the consuming and digesting of mental as well as physical food. When instruction is carried on free from the artificial restraint of school rules and school bells, the value of of school rules and school bells, the value of this regularity is too often overlooked. Com-panionship, too, is desirable, and when the children of different families can be brought together for their lessons at some definite time and place, more will be accomplished than by each one working alone. In all education one cannot be too constantly mindful of the fact that it is the accumulation of reasoning power, keepness of observation, close attention, and keenness of observation, close attention, and comprehensiveness of mental grasp that should be the aim of all training, and which is far more valuable than the accumulation of any amount of mere facts.

## A UNIQUE DOLL

THE young lady in question was made en-tirely of corn stalks. The voluminous skirts, the wide sash, the full high sleeves and the tiny hat were all of leaves stripped from cars of core. The hat was trimmed with wild crasses, and a houquet of the same was carried the hand. The reddish-brown hair was of tra-silk. The whole effect was a striking in-unce of what can be accomplished by taste of skill with the most unpromising material.

THE LADIES' Home JOURNAL will supply the books whosed in this article to any reader.



I am afraid that some of the mothers who come to the Mothers' Corner for advice and assistance are disappointed at not receiving it assistance are disappointed at not receiving it is sooner. A question cannot be answered in this column in less than three months after it is received. Letters requiring immediate attention should contain a stamp and the address of the sender to insure a personal reply.

#### COLIC IN BABIES

If If I.E. nursing babies are very dependent upon their mother's self-denial in certain articles of fixed for comfortable stomachs. Not until my third little one came did i realize this, but now I find that if I whit to keep my beautiful six-months old bay happy and free from hard crying spells, I must not include in the coarser vegetables, nor in beaus, neither in apples nor apple sauce. This is as far as I deny myself, not knowing further need, excepting, of coarse, in sour pickers of all kinds,

Dominium Mills.

#### THE VIRTUES OF FULLER'S EARTH

I WOULD like to tell all these inexperienced mothers, and perhaps those of more experience than myself, of an excellent powder for taby's use. It is simply "perchitated Fuller's Earth," My little boy was so badly challed several times during the first two or three months of his little life that some of the challed parts bled. But in three days after 1 began using "Fuller's Earth," he was entirely bracked, and his skin has been in perfect condition ever since.

#### CURE FOR BOW LEGS

CURE FOR 80W LEGS

M. Y boy began to walk when only a little over ten
months old and being very heavy the weighed
thirty pounds when six months old) he became very
bow legged. A lady slopped me on the street one day
when I was taking him to a doctor for advice, and gave
me her cure. It was simply to stretch his limbs out
straight every time I halt him down, rub them down
the outside and press them together. "Do not get thred
doing it," she said, "and never forget it; sponge them
off with pienty of cold unier and rub them hard with
a Turkish towel, now, every day," I did 2 for over a
vear and to day my boy, in his twelfth year now, has no
straight, shapely limbs as any I ever saw. L. D. II.

#### A SENSIBLE LAYETTE

A SENSIBLE LAYETTE

FURST the bands, which I only use three mentls, and I always pin the diaper to them after effecting the band. I the the shirt a fingre's length up the front and pin the diaper fronty to that, thus kerping the bowds always warmly covered. The soft kalified bands of Saxotiy are the best, as they do not redden the soft tender skin. I always use three soft wood shirts, which I should not a some pleases—or for a summer haby nothing can be nicer than the thin silk-and-wood shirts, which I beought for my loot baby, been in July.

Three flammed skirts: I buy the themsel embrodered on one edge, and have only the clusting sease. One and a half yards is the usual width sold for intend's skirts. I gather this on a half-high—or just a little lower than the dress—wast of flamed with sleveres coming to the bend of the elbow, for winter. For summer I buy signin thin flamed and put on a walst of cambrie, sleverless. I find that this plan is not extravagant, for the little thick flamed skilets are all rendy for use the pext winter, and the thin skirts also for the following summer. The same kind of walst I use for my naissock skirts, half high and sleveless, and one usually requires four If they are in constant use. The dresses are all made with pokes, either Mother Hubbard or with the round or square yokes, full sleeves gathered in a coff or narrow hand at the wrist; the dresses are three-quarters of a yard from the next, to the edge of the skirt; the skirts one inch shorter. Friends have exchained at their shortness, but they cover the feet perfectly, and that is all that is necessary. I have from six to uselve dresses, and one come get along with the first member. I make half a dozen little slip-aight-grownsopening in front, trim them prettily and bady wears them the first two months entirely; under those I have farmed slips made in the same time. These with a pale of wood er silk-and-wood socke, a knitted band and diagees are all my haby wears for the iten two months of his life; after that the slips are

## TURNED-OVER EARS

PLEASE tell me if you know of a cap for bables to wear which puts the ears back into shape when they have become bent over?

HATTES.

Such a cap could easily be made by tying a straight strip over the ears and under the chin and fastening a connecting band to pass behind the head below the ears. The mus-cles require strengthening. Try the treatment recommended for how legs.

## CURING A BAD HABIT

WHAT course would you suggest with a child of sen months who has always been sursed and rocked to steep, whose mother new desires to gut it to bed awake? Can a child be made to steep without the sid of drugs?

WEARY MOTHER,

Like all habits this is a hard one to break Like all habits this is a hard one to break off. It will cause you and the baby a great deal of trouble, which might have been avoided if baby had been laid in his crib alone from the first. The only course now is to put him to bed awake and let him stay there until he goes to sleep. He will cry and it will be a hard struggle but there is no other way to accomplish it.

Most certainly. It is estimated to size 4......

Most certainly. It is criminal to give drugs to a child to produce sleep, unless in case of illness and under the doctor's orders. It might injure the child for life.

## CHAFING AND SCURF

CHAFING and scurf are two altogether unnecessary of evils. The rough, soilly substance which sometimes appears on the head does not at first roughen the scale, but appears in time, yellow spots, which only a careful eye can detect; these soon-develop into the scurf, which spouds over the entire head. At once, upon observing the discolarations, saturate them thoroughly with sweet oil or uncelline; after removing carefully with sweet oil or uncelline; after removing carefully with the little conds, wash the head in soft, some sink. As for challing if the parts every night are thoroughly greased, subbed with usselline, also down the spine and around the raivel, all dancer of challing will be avoided, and the howels kept resular.

Never rate the leafwey, but on taking from the bath wrap in a blanket, which absorbs the water, then with soft linen torcel part the damp skin dry, generously powder, and lasely vigorously rule the entire body with the palm of the hand until it is agion with heat.

You no Mothers.

BABY'S FIRST TWO YEARS.

BY HER MOTHER

My baby is now two and one-half years old, and a brighter, sweeter child is seldom seen.

The first few months of her life, this little one suffered tortures from eczema. Our most eminent physician, Dr. J. F. Croston, treated her, lancing several large abscesses. It is no wonder that we were completely discouraged. Yet when our hearts were saddest, there came



relief, and in a wonderful way. We had tried relief, and in a wonderful way. We had tried nearly all the foods sold by our druggist, but atterly in vain. Our physician recommended something else. We tried it, and noticed an improvement after the first three meals. There was no further need of medicine, for this food made our little girl so strong and healthy that the dread cruption was soon cured. This food is called Lactated, and I want every mother to know of it.

At the time of my baby's sickness, the en-tire head was a mass of scabs. It looked as though she would never have a particle of hair. But the picture shows that she possesses a head of bair that is the envy and admiration of many a mother.

Her teeth all came with little trouble, she

Her teeth all came with little trouble, she has had no trouble from indigestion, and her sleep has been sound and unbroken.

We have used fifty two boxes of Lactated Food, and our buby's life and happiness are due to its nourishing qualities. I feel it my duty to help mothers know of the food that makes babies happy, healthy and hearty.

The history given above was written by Mrs. Morris A. Smith, 32 Race Street, Haverhill, Mass. The picture of her baby proves all that Mrs. Smith has written about its present good health. She is but one of the thousands of mothers, who, when all earthly help scenned in vain, have seen their little ones come back to health simply through the use of this pure food. Yet Lactated Food is not a medicine—it is simply a pure food that keeps the well baby strong, and in a natural way makes the sick baby well.

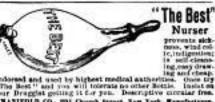
Lactated Food is sold by the best druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.00. Interesting book of prize habies and beautiful birthday card free to any mother sending her baby's name to the proprietors.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. The history given above was written by Mrs.



## MIZPAH" VALVE NIPPLES WILL NOT COLLAPSE.

Make nursing easy, and prevent much colle, because they admit air into the bettle as the milk is drawn out, and prevents a vacuum being formed. Sam-ple free by mail upon request, with valuable information for cleansing and keeping nippies sweet and bealthy. WALTER F. WARE 20 S. Third St., Phila., Pa.



MANIFOLD CO., 291 Church Street, New York, Hanufacturer.

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# BREAST SUPPORT FORM. By its use the weight of the breasts is removed from the dress waist to the shoulders, giving ventilation and a perfect shape bust, free and easy movement of the body. ALL DEFOURENT SUPPLIED. When ordering send bust measure. Price, free by mail.BLOO.

Mrs. C. D. NEWELL,

BABY'S HEALTH WARDROBE. Complete outfit in-facts clothes, 25 pat., 30 cts. Short clothes, 26 pat., 30 cts. Full directions, kind, material, required. Patterns improved 1892. No. F. E. PHILLEPS, Kees, S. H.

## BABIES MUST NOT BE FRETTED

The Dector says, with course wool shirts woen next to the tender skin. It is very unbealthy—makes the babies cross, sick and fretful. The Silk and Wool, all Silk and Pine Saxony Shirts and Banda made by T. O. GARDNER CO., Boston, are healthy, soft, clastic and make the babies healthy and happy.

# EDITED BY MARY F. KNAPP

This Department alternates each month with "Artistic Needlework," so that both of these branches of woman's bandiwork may be distinctly and more fully treated.

#### CROCHET CHATELAINE FOR SCISSORS

MATERIALS: Sixteen brass rings, one inch in diameter, one yard and a balf of inch wide satin ribbon, and four skeins of twisted embroidery silk.

Cover each ring in single crochet with the silk. Sew one end of the rib bon through



one of the rings and pass it through oneside of a pair of scissors, then up through the same ring and down through theother baif

of the scissors; then up through the same ring. Take anoth-

er ring in the right hand and bring the ribbon up through it from the under side, then back again through the un-der side of the that ring through the second ring from its upper

Take a third ring and hold it. a little back of the second ring and \* bring the ribbon up through the

space between the second and third rings from the under side.

Place another ring behind the third one and repeat from "until all the rings are used, and a few inches of ribbon will be left from which a bow is made at the end to conceal a safety pin, which attaches the chatelaine to the

## CHEMISE YOKE IN ANTIQUE LACE

BY MARY F. KNAPP



ATERIALS: Spool cotton No. 24 and a steel crochet book. For the back of the yoke, crochet a strip of the spiderweb insertion.

For the sleeve crochet a strip of the same insertion, and finish off at one end with 15 rows of the open squares, made

rows of the open squares, made by ch 2, 1 d c in d c, etc.

Join the strip together so that the 15 rows of open squares will form a gusset.

The front of the yoke is made the same width as the back for six rows, then widen each row until you have six webs down the side of the front. Continue without widening until you have three and a half webs across the bottom of the front, and then narrow and finish to match the first half of the front.

After the sleeves have been sewed to the

After the sleeves have been sewed to the front and back, a narrow edge as in illustration may be exceleted around the entire yoke and sleeves, except on the lower edge of the back,

where none is needed.

A narrow ribbon inserted as in illustration is a pretty finish. For a slight person eight webs will form the back, twelve the sleeve and a row of nine across the top will form the front

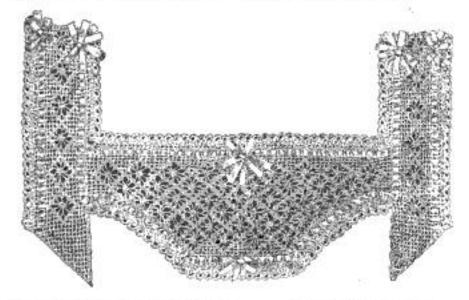
of the yoke.

If more convenient, the edging can be crocheted separately and sewed on. Make a chain
of 8 stitches: turn, and put 1 d c in 4th st., ch
1, 1 d c in same; skip 2 stitches, 3 d c in next
st, ch 1, 3 d c in same. This makes a shell.
Gb 4, 1 s c in last st of chain.
23 row—8 d c under ch 4, shell in shell, 1 d
c between 2 d c, ch 1, 1 d c in same place, 1 d
c at end of row.

c at end of row.

3d row-ch 3, 1 d c ch 1 and 1 d c between 2 d c, shell in shell, ch 4, 1 s c in space next to the shell.

Now that fashion decrees the revival of the long discarded chemise, the above directions if they are followed out in white crochet silk will make a very handsome yoke.



wearer. There are about four inches of plain ribbon between the scissors and the first ring.

## A PRETTY MOUCHOIR CASE

MATERIALS: Two pieces of heavy card-board ten and a half by eight and a half inches, twenty-two brass rings, one and a quarter inches in diameter, light-blue cable silk, two yards blue gros-grain ribbon, one inch wide, and five-eighths of a yard of silk. For the bottom of box cover one piece of the cardboard with blue surah; gum neatly

over the edge to the depth of an inch.



A piece of lightweight pasteboard, ten by eight inches, is then covered with a layer of wadding, well perfumed, over which is a fulling of the surah neatly gummed over the edges. Cover the rings with blue silk in single crochet stitch, and join all together in a row.

These rings form the sides of the box, and are factened to the edge of the puffed liming. The ribbon is worren in and out through the rings, and finished with a bow at each end. For the box lid, cover the other piece of heavy cardboard with kid on both sides, gumming the inner over the outer edge, and fasten at the back by two half-inch corcheted rings, gummed to the cover and sewed to the box. gnormed to the cover and sewed to the box.

## NEEDLE-BOOK IN RINGS

BY LILLIAN HARDING

MATERIALS needed: Fourteen one-inch bruss rings, four skeins embroidery silk, half bunch steel or gilt beads, half yard

baby ribbon. Crochet over these rings, using seven for each cover of needle-book. Sew together in a cir-cle, using one for the center. String the bends across each ring and then again at right angles. Cut two or more pieces of flannel same shape, and button-hole stitch with silk and secure all together with ribbon.

Pretty tollet cushion covers are made of rings crocheted with silk. Take thirty-six rings size smaller than those used in making the needle-book; have six in a row, and six rows. This forms a square. Finish this square by sew-ing a two and a half inch wide lace round it, fulling it at the

corners, and put a prerty butterfly bow on each corner, under the lace. Lamp muts made in the same way, with boby ribbon run in and out through the last row of rings round the square, tied in a many-looped bow at one corner, are very taking.

A PAIR OF INFANT'S SOCKS

By Mas. S. W. STILES

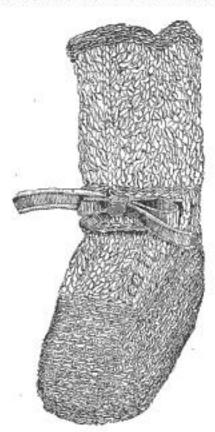


NE ounce each of blue and white Saxony yarn, four medium-sized steel knitting needles. Castup 46 stitches with the blue, and knit the first row plain.

2d row-parl.
3d row-plain. Then join on
the white yarn and knit the

4th row plain.

5th row—purl. 6th row—knit 1, narrow twice, \* over, knit I, over, knit 1, over, knit 1, over and narrow



4 times, repent from star until 5 stitches remain, then narrow twice and knit I.
7th row—purl.

Sth row—plain.
Sth row—parl.
10th row—same as the 6th. Repeat from the 7th through the 10th row, until you have 6 rows of holes from the top of sock, making 38 rows in all. 26 rows in all.

27th row—parl.
28th row—plain.
29th row—plain.
29th row—parl. Join on the blue and knit
the 30th row plain.
31st row—plain. Join on the white and
knit the 32d row—plain.
33d row—parl

33d row-puri.

34th row-knit 1, \* over and narrow. Repeat from star to the end of row.

36th row—purl.
30th row—plain.
37th row—purl. Join on the blue, and kuit
the 38th row plain.

39th row-plain. Jo knit the 40th row plain. Join on the white, and

Alst row—purl.

41st row—purl.

42d row—knit 15 stitches, then with a third needle knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over, knit 2, narrow twice, knit 1, over, knit 1, over, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, leaving 15 stitches on the needle from which you have been knitting. The third needle contains 16 stitches, which are the foundation for the top of the foot, and on these knit with the 4th needle.

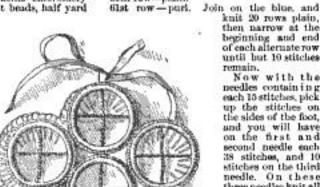
43d row—nurl.

43d row—part. 44th row—plain. 45th row—purt. 45th row—same as the 42d.

Repeat from the 42d row through the 45th until you have 5 rows of holes, making 58

59th row-purl.

60th row-plain. 61st row-puri.



Now with the needles contain in g each 15 stitches, pick up the stitches on the sides of the foot, and you will have on the first and second needle each 38 stitches, and 10 stitches on the third needle. On these three needles knit all yound 8 news plain. round 6 rows plain. Now narrow at the end of the first needle, in the middle of the second needle, and the beginning of the third needle, every alternate row, until but 3 stitches remain on the mid-dle needle. Divide

these patting 1 stitch
on the first needle,
and 2 on the third needle. Make the number of
stitches equal by narrowing. Narrow at the
beginning and end of each needle each alternate row until you have knit 6 more rows, then place the two needles together and bind Sewing the back.

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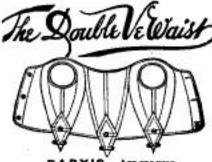
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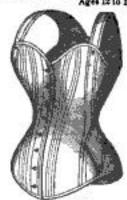
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it, or send in cents for large ball to C. G. HUBERT, ES WALLEST, New York GOOGLO



DRESS MAKING BY EMMA M. HOOPER

> MISS HOOPER invites, and will cheerfully answer any questions concerning home dressmak-ing which may be sent to her by the JOURNAL sisters. While she will answer by mail, if stamp

> is inclosed, she greatly prefers to be allowed to reply through the Journal, in order that her answers may be generally helpful. Address all letters to Miss Emma M. Hooper, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### EW COTTON FABRICS

OR the early spring sewing the merchants are show-ing striped, lace, corded, checked and plaided foreign and domestic ginghams, cotton Hed-ford cords in round and flat ribs, crinkly crepons, Lawns, batistes, organdys, cambric, mous-ite goods, as dimity, nain-l and printed flouncings, patterns, having sufficient embroidery for the trim-are black and white ef-land actions on life like lored stripes, or life-like laite, ecru, pink, blue or ly all of the cottons are de now, and vary from cents a yard.

#### COTTON FROCKS

urg and nainsook emall and close designs, rk, which is work not ed for yokes, pointed , bracelet and deep s and collars. The iled Point de Genes and is used for the the more elaborate he very handsome made up over silk ted with this thick iffles trim most of he dress goods, cut be washed, blas if red. Velvet, satin worn as bretelles, Is ending in tiny and loops at the very stylish on black hair-line le those loving

## FROCKS

re worn than t the enmbries knot wreath ving flowers m and teru tade, with a few gathers k the close sige, which yo an inch, " an inch hirt waist ronts, five llar, and fastening are used, ether on for the be waist e, with which gold. fronts. d genriped , and and

#### DRESS AIDS FOR MOTHERS

THE PIRST OF SPRING SEWING



HIS is sure to be the little cotton frocks for the small chil-dren of all ages, and they can be gotten out of the way before the more important garments are begun. Girls frocks must visit the

washtub regularly, so bear
this in mind and sacrifice
fuss to cleanliness. Buy sufficient goods for
new sleeves, and turn up-deep hems, for cotton
will shrink, and children are equally determined to grow. Trim with embroidery, Point
de Genes lace—this lace use very sparingly—
and funcy cotton braid, which is so easy to iron
when mother is tired and the day so warm. In
lace of minute buy cotton conjugary be as plenwhen mother is tired and the day so warm. In place of piqué, buy cotton corduroy; be as plentiful as you can with striped and plaided ginghams, slip in at least a couple of white dresses, a dimity and a nainsook, or an embroidered flouncing, and do not forget one or two pretty resebud, violet or forget-me-not combries. White guimpes, of tucked or feather-stitched nainsook, may be worn with any and all of these frocks, and they may be with or without the white sleeves, ending in a tiny rolled cutff. The white ones are clean and dainty in appearance, but add to the washing; and when making upclothes in the spring I would advise everyone "doing them up themselves" to think abead how they will fancy ironing all of these "extra touches" on a July day.

## LITTLE GIRLS' GINGHAM GOWNS

Interest of the series of the skirts are gathered, two breadths are gathered, and three beings in the skirts are gathered, two breadths answering for the timest tots, and three beings to the skirts are gathered, two breadths answering for the timest tots, and three being in the skirt of a girl of five years. The low-neck waist of a girl of five years. The low-neck waist worn over a guimpe has a frill of gingham or embroidery, and if made high-necked, the frill may simulate a bertha. Coat sleeves, full at the top, have an edging or turn-over cuff of embroidery, while with white sleeves attached to the guimpe, the dress sleeves are tiny andiat the top, have an edging or turn-over cuff of embroidery, while with white sleeves attached to the guimpe the dress sleeves are tiny puffs. If a belt is worn have it of insertion, though many of the gathered skirls are sewed to the round waist, which buttons in the back, and has only under-arm and shoulder scams. Over a guimpe of tucked nainsook the low walst is perfectly plain, or gathered, top and bottom. A little vest of embroidery is sometimes seen, also bretelle frills of gingham, or edging from the waist line in front, over the shoulders, to the waist at the back. High waists are trimmed with narrow vests, a square of tucked nainsook, jacket fronts finished with edging, and opening over a flat front of embroidery, or a plaited one of the gingham. Other waists are full from the shoulders and crossed at the waist line in surplice fashion over a V of embroidery. Girdle pieces, forming a point in front, are sewed in the side eeams, and tacked fronts also appear. The collar is of narrow edging turned over. White or èeru Irish point lace trims some elaborate cotton frocks, as a yoke, cuffs and girdle.

FOR GIRLS OF TWELVE TO SIXTEEN

## FOR GIRLS OF TWELVE TO SIXTEEN

A T this age larger plaids and stripes are allowable, with trimmings of embroid-ery or Irish point lace. The latter costs more than the former, but is newer and more dressy in effect. At fourteen years, ribbon, canvas or leather belts may be worn, if preferred, to those of insertion or gingham. The gathered skirts have a ruffle four and a half inches deep, or simply a hem, and should be amply full, five breadths of thirty-inch goods going in a skirt for a girl of fourteen years. The round waists have high-topped coat or full shirt sleeves, with a turn over, plain or band cuff of embroidery. The collar is high, and the waist opens back or front. Yokes and girdles of embroidery are worn, also short picket or zonave pieces around the armholes, bertha and bretelle frills. The waist bas-shoulder and arm seams, and is cut sufficiently long to tuck beneath the skirt belt with a draw-string bolding it to the figure. The front is full, top and bottom, lapped at the waist line has a tucked volce with the full. front is full, top and bottom, lapped at the waist line, has a tucked yoke, with the fullness uncaught below the chest; or one of embroidery, square, round or V-shaped. The hirt waists have a pointed yoke at the back, daffed fronts, five-inch wide plaits, aluri evers and a high or rolling collar. These dout require any triumning, except stitched ges. Comfortable waists of both gingham deambrie are of the sallor bloops shape, the alumn value collar and the Vin front of th a lune sailor collur, and the V in front of broidery. Glughnus in attractive patterns the Tulle du Nord, at a shiiling, the French ics at seventy five cents, and a happy men, tise Parkhill asphyrs at twenty-five cents.

## DRESSMAKERS CORNER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any possible question on Home-Dressmaking sent me by my readers. EMMA M. HOOPER

Mas. B. E.—Put soft kid shoes on your baby. They are defined with short clothes, as the channels socks are not fit to walk in.

Mass, J. T. R.—Your postmark, was too faint to be read and the address in the letter blurred, but a letter was sent to two Brightons and returned "unclaimed." ZELLA R.—"Bell" skirts have a bias samm in the back, but some have side gures and others do not, so you are correct in thinking both styles a "bell" design.

M. H. H. - Nainsook, organdy, dimity, crépon, Bed-fard cording, embroilered factoring, checked and striped all white goods. (2) Your question was answered in article on "Colton Gowns."

M. D.—Moth spots around your mouth indicate a torpid liver, for which consult your physician and not your "favorite paper." (2) Avoid strong perfumes, and use the faintly scented waters.

DRIAA P.—Read answer to "Country Girl" and "Early Sewing." (2) All wool challies make very pret-ty and cool home gowns; when soiled, a French dyer can dry clean them without ripping.

Mas. Catas. R. S.—Velvet girdles are worn on Bitle girls' dresses of crépon and castimere. (2) Guimpes of salmonés are worn with all dresses. (2) In place of pape get cotton Bedford cording or corduroy.

DAMNEL—A light erosmy tan all wool cheviet, heavy looking but really light u-light, costs §1 a yard. fifty-two inches wide. (2) Remode the Henrichin with sleeves, draped vest and skirt ruffle of bengaline silk.

GUSSER S.—White crèpen or China silk. (2) SSR pet-ticents of "undoubted style" are of black or colored changeable tablets silk. (3) Have a yeke of frish point lace for your pretty house dress of blue silk warp Hon-riette.

MAUVE.—This is a lovely and stylish evening color, but very few can wear 2 unless it is a pure guiden—not reddleh—bloode, without much color. (2) The Barritz gloves are without any palm sitt or buttons, and should fit toosely.

ENNA K.—A pure silk drapery net cannot be had for less than \$1.85. a yard. (2) Use sade curtains of dotted Subs on the bed-room windows. (3) Sphashers, wash-stand and bureau covers of linen, with bemsittehed and subroidered cods.

Mus. A. F.—Bond answer to "Subscriber," (2) Jes and your tan Bedford will be in the height of style. (3) A jet girdle having deep fringe in front costs from \$1.56 to the sud 66 boys a very pretty one; they are very drossy on a lace net toilette.

dressy on a necess non-re-May L.—June is a prettier month to be married in than May, even were it not for the old saying "To be married in May is to rue it for pay." (2. For such a journey have a bire serge reefer and "bell" skirt with bloose walsts of flannet, silk and cambric.

I. W. V.—Black bats will be much worn this coming senson, as the dress goods are so light that they peed dark beadgear to tone them up. (2) builds kill for less wear and glace for ordinary wear. Four buttons for the latter and eight buttons for the suide.

EARLY SETTING—Be not buy your woolen dresses before the middle of March. (I) Have a bengaline, not a faille. (3) A black taffets slik petitionat at \$0, is made of slik at righty-five cents a part. (4) Grt the Sea Island gloghams, cotton crépons and Bedford corts.

Miss. Dictoriata 6.—Nice cambries always wash and wear well, and this season they are in locally Pempadour and Lesis XV floral designs. 12. Have your willie gowns of the corded dimity, embeddered dissisting and selection and laws, and trim with Valencienness large and embrodery.

M. E. M.—Your letter arrived after the "next issue" had gone to press. (2) Nothing but the dyer's art, which they very properly refuse to divulge, can permanently remove the gloss. This comes from the sitk warp rubbing ability in one case, and in the fronting wearing through in the other.

Countray Gree.—Tan is the preferred color. (2) Either diagonal or lengthwise stripes are more becom-ing than checks to a figure only five first in height. (8) China silks will be very fashionable this summer in back, blue or cream grounds especially. If you prefer a blue get it with white figures.

Mus. Cot., Carten—I hope you are no trying tokeop up appearances like the famous "Col. Carter," but in spite of your fisht in my ingensity I hardly know how to lengthen the skilet unless you peec it at the bottom and bide that with a ruffle and then piece down the top, which will be hidden under the deep coat basque. Directly in front where the basque is pointed the jet gardle baving a deep fringe will concoul all that piecing.

Superminus—The coming season will witness prin-cess gowns. Ruseim biouses, round bodices, pointed busques having a deep, coat-tail hack, and becopes with the coat effect from the side seams around the back, and short, round or pointed fronts. (2) I am sorry to say that the skrirs still dip in the back, (3) Feather edging will be rather wintry for a spring seit; rather have narrow for gluop and bengaline vest or corselet.

M. A. K.—Combine veivet a shade darker or black with the sample, using it for a corsole, collar, cuffs and a skirt border, unless you profer a gathered ruffle on the "bell" skirt, but as you are small a flat border on the skirt will prove more becoming than a ruffle. (2) A corsoled as described in answer to: "Eleanor," and should reach to the lower part of the best. (3) A black lace hat so tone of fine straw trimmed with more ribbon, lace and flowers. (4) Could you not have your lace enawhered and freshen is or do it yourself in gin and water, dilitied alcohol or green len? The slik lining should be as a "bell" skirt and short basque, with ruffle on skirt, high sleeves, etc. Bead answer to "Eleanor" for farther directions regarding the making of the dress, as to the conselet and ribbon bow, or you might prefer velvet to slik garniure.

ELEANOR—Make your slik skirt in a "bell" shape, with bias ruille on the edge; then over this hang he drapery net, using four widths, and arrange it gracefully boutfont is front, though not really fill, as plain effects are still almed at for the fronts. Have a four-inch hem, and make it half an inch shorter than the slik skirt, as nets will sag after one or two wearings. The slik bodies has the usual number of seams, and is just a triffe below the waist line, with the least point back and front. The net has only side and shoulder seams, with the fainces in tiny points at the waist line. High sterves with two rows of jet at the wrist; same on the collar. V and correlated seams and hooked over to the other, we also not not side seams and hooked over to the other, separation like the point, is sirright across the top, well boned and softly deaped. From the side seams, blowing the outline of the sheet bodier, have black sain fibour No. 16 falded to the point from where it falls in long ends and loops. If you wish to introduce a color have a plastron in front of colored crips or cliffon.

EXCRITARNY—Press a law of librity menths in

long ends and loops. If you wish to introduce a color have a plastron in front of colored crèpe or chiffigs.

L'ACERTAINTE—Dress a boy of librty menths in singhams, contou, cordurer and finance, (2) Make the credwing freeks with a kill skirt and jucket said to plage used to be worn, and trim with pearl brittens and solutionizery. The glughams should have a gathered skirt, round, high-necked wast, and simple embrashery on the mek and wrists; in addition in this have a vest of turked laws. Another sectly dress for boys has onto take lacket freeds estays in addition in this have a vest of turked laws. Another sectly dress for boys has onto take lacket freeds estays with entireletery. (I builde saids for such manage have a kill or gathered skirt and loose bloone, with a large collar und a V of creatmasting material if desired. Finite white, there and striped flame like west. (If The pointed sack will do, mid the losse front of the lorse-gown, but add a V in the back from the collar to the vasiet time of black brecarded said in severity-dive centers a jour yard. Then have the full input part of the sice of the broomic and deep, closus fitting with or candinater, reduce of brounds, and a smaller V in the sice of the broomic and deep, closus fitting with or candinater, reduce of brounds, and a smaller V in the sice of the broomic and deep closus within. From the side seams to be body, following the point, fold black south No. 28 vibbon, and at the point in the limit of the lorse front to the different management bedough of the order. If you are willing to gut more expense on the good, but the large radie is families ment at about saxy, the courts, but the large radie is families ment at between the the other. If you are willing to gut more expense on the good of the broomic math the point and deep chart in a point up the reduce of the broaded you maght use verifical at about saxy, the courts, but the large

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A TASTEFUL LACE-TRIMMED BONNET (Illus. No. 3)

## SOME EASTER HATS AND BONNETS

Br Isabel A. Mallon



HE woman whose head does not find a comfortable cover-ing in the last sold off the counter, certainly should be happy this season, for, where one hat is noted already make, hundreds of pieces of

made, hundreds of pieces of straw braid are seen to be sewed to the desired shape. The average milliner seems in the past to have counted it as a personal insult if one's bend happened to be a little smaller, a little larger or a little differently shaped from the average one, and she did the necessary taking in or letting out under protest, making the unfortunate buyer feel that there must be something wrong with her in every way, because her crawrong with her in every way, because her cra-nium was not the exact match of her neighbor's Now, however, it is more than possible that one may have a bonnet which is really comfortable, being not so small that one fears it is going to fly off one's head, and not so large that one feels extinguished by it, but of the right size, and resting comfortably and properly in its place. ly in its place,

#### THE BRAIDS IN VOGUE

THE somewhat heavy Milan steam, with its "HE somewhat heavy Milan strare, with its yellow tint, is most favored for the ordinary hat or bonnest the very durable straw generally known as the English one being its only rival. Chip, which it was predicted would obtain largely, is noticed in only a few of the season's chapeaux, and is not likely to be popular. Both open and face benids are shown in great quantities to be made up in the desired shape, the close ones, of course of view. desired shape, the close ones, of course, giving a heavy effect that permits a simple trimming

and a more weighty one.

The lace braids have glints of gold here and there among them; tiny jet beads are set in



A SMART WALKING HAT (Illus, No. 1)

them and so are the small straw buttons that give to a bonnet or hat such a pretty look. The very elaborate jewels used during the last season are not in vogue, except in the shape of buckles or crown pieces.

## THE SIZE OF THE HATS

THE SIZE OF THE HATS

PRESCIPPOSING that hats embrace bounds, it may be said that the tendency is toward the small ones; that is, while the hats are not ting, still they are smaller than those shown during the winter, and the bounets are not much larger than the plateau which has been found capable of holding so much that is decorative although it is so small in size. A hat that recalls the old poke bounet is pretty and has not the stilf look of that bounet, as while the front comes forward and shades the

while the front comes forward and shades the face the sides are narrower and do not narrower and do not bend down. The capote is alightly more oval and is very generally de-veloped in lace, or at least has an elaborate lace trimming upon it. The stiff English walking bat is in both black and white straw, and will ble worn for shopping and travel-ing, but it is decidedly trying, and while it has what is called a stylish air it can searcely be cited as dainty. However, with a cloth suit it does give to the wearer that peculiar trigair that is alwaysuggestive of a tailor and a hatter rather than of a dressmaker and a milliner. The Alpine hat in dark blue or black felt will continue in come and will find

vogae and will find its appreciation among women who count stand the extreme severity of the square crown hat. As the Alpine hat may be lent up to be very narrow, or broadened out to be wide, us it may have a receite or a couple of wings just on one side, or may be extremely severe, its becomingness is merely a matter of personal arrangement.

#### THE SMART WALKING HAT

A N illustration of this hat is given in No. 1. It is of black English straw with a low square crown and a narrow brim that curls up at each side. This brim is smoothly faced with black relvet; about the crown and within helf an inch of its top is a band of heavy white satin ribbon, a dead white being chosen; this is drawn to the front and is there armaged in two very

arranged in two very narrow stiff to ops with a long paste backle, the ordinary square shape, glitter-ing between them. If this one were a white bat its trim-mings would be black and the backle would be of finely yest jet. Undoubt-sily these hats will be popular, and as they are easy to as-situe, and hide any disarrangement of disarrangement of the bang, it is not very difficult to discover the reason for the general liking accorded them.

## FLOWERS OF SPRING

VATURE herself tever dream-ed of more beautiful flowers than those shown by the mil-liners. If you are difficult to please it does not matter, for from the orchid, in every variety, to the huge chrysamthe outin, from the great erimson rose to the tiny wild one, from tulips and annuacia-tion lilles down to

the tiny violet and tinier forget-me-ned, every flower of the field and hot-house is represented, and you can take your choice. The violet-were so popular last year that it seemed as if they could not have the same favor shown them again, but it is certain that they will be just as much in terrace. just as much in vogue, the preference being given however, to the dark Russian rather than the light ones. Small wreaths and bou-deaux of flowers are seen, and as they can be arranged on a hat to form the trimming they appeal to the amateur milliner. Very often the wreaths are quite small and are in-tended to sit up on the crown of a bonnet, giving it a higher and narrower look than it would otherwise have.

## A VIOLET HAT

A WOLET HAT

A PRETTY hat (illustration No. 2) that is not either very large or very small, is of yellowish straw with a rounding brim that is turned up in the back. The crown istaken our and a soft, flat one of golden-brown velvet inserted; at the back, above this crown, are masses of deep purple violets that trail down to each side of the crown, where they terminate. At the back are a few loops of brown velvet, and from under them starts one string of two-lock velvet ribbon; this has on its end a tiny hunch of violets fastened in a careless manner. bunch of violets fastened in a careless manner, and the ribbon itself is brought about very loosely under the chin, carried around to the side, and caught high up against the hair. The effect of this hat is most artistic, and as the ribbon is loose enough to fall easily, the siff look which too often results from a single tie

## THE USE OF LACK

L ACE bids fair to overflow everything in riotons waves, fine and jabets. The shade chosen is oftenest that matching the

though the patterns that are very light are given the preerence over tibe heavy ones. A few bonnets are made entirely of lace, but they are very often so thoroughly deco-rated with it that it is difficult to decide where the lace begins

and the straw ends.
A typical lace-trimmed bonnet is shown (Himstration No. 3). In shape it is an oval expote of black lacestraw with nn edge finish of a roll of black relyet; just in front is a black lace butterfly. poised as if for flight, while at the back is a high full quille of black French lace.

The ties of black velvet ribbon come from the back and are knotted in a prim bow under the chin. The veil worn is a fine not one, with small stars of black jet upon it. By the the chin by, he careful in getting a good quality of this not else the stars will be failing one- and the result will be a ragged and most untidy look-



VERY broad moiré ribbon is shown on V some of the new bounets for ties, the intention being that they shall be arranged under the chin in stiff loops and with long ends. But it is doubtful if this will be a fushion that will obtain. Our climate makes these heavy, broad ties uncomfortable, and almost all women will remove them and substitute narrow velvet ones in their place. The velvet ribbon is more becoming, as its tendency is to soften the skin, and certainly the narrow ties are more comfortable than the wide ones.

Fentbers will undoubtedly be used in com-bination with flowers, but they will not have the vogue given them that has been theirs

that has been theirs during the winter months. Everybody is getting a little tired of the Prince of Wales plumes, and that would seem to be the only disposition possible where many flowers are in use. Stiff black aigmettes spring out nigrettes spring out from rosettes of lace, or round bunches of or round bunches of flowers, and have good air, but both lace and flowers would look equally well without them on the large hats, funcied for small people, and the finion the people the larger the hats. Very stiff rosettes of the ribbon called Tom Thumbare considered the most suitable trimare considered the most suitable trimming. Two are assulty placed well down on the brim and one just at the back of the crown; a stiff nigrette matching the ribbon and hat in color, springing from the rosette at the back, forms the most effective of trimmings. tice of trimorings.



Y ELLOW and pink alone or together will be extremely popular, the yellow that is funcied being a perfectly pure shade and rather light. Frenchmen, who are nothing if not patriosic and polite, have dubbed this shade "Cronstadt," as a recognition of the kindness of the Cray of all the Russias to the French fleet last summer. A very heavy veil-ing, a square mesh alternating with solid squares which is warranted to protect one either from sun or wind, also bears this name. The yellow will be generally used in connection



AN ATTRACTIVE ROSE BONNET (Illus. No. 4)

with white, black or golden-brown, and will oftenest take the form of flowers themselves, or will be in the soft crope used for drapery.

## A BLACK AND YELLOW HAT

THIS hat (Illustration No. 4), which is of black Neopolitan braid, is a veritable platter shape. From the back, about two inches from the edge of this brim, comes a soft fold of yellow crepe which is drawn to the front, knotted just there and has standing up from the knot two small reflow roses. At the back are loops of the crope and a great mass of yel-low roses, while from studer the crown come long broad black velvet ties.

## WHAT IS CERTAIN TO BE

A LTHOUGH just at first so many of the bonnets and bats seem elaborate, it is ertain that simpler and plainer styles will be restain that simpler and plainer styles will be shown a little later on, and they are ofteness what you and I want. Small straw bonnets not unlike the old-fushioned cottage shape will be worn, and a simple ribbon or flower trins-ming is all that they require. Although heavy reiling is shown the lighter veils will be used, especially with bonnets, add row just remem-ber this, the summer is long and sunshiny, and so don't be in too much of a harry to get a bonnet that will grow thresome and faded long before the golden days are over.

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A PRETTY VIOLET HAT (Illus, No. 2)

## THE SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

By Isabel A. Mallon

MRS. MALLON will be glad to answer any question about woman's wear which may be sent to her by Journal readers. She asks, however, that she be permitted to inswer through this Department in the Journac; though, if stamps are inclosed, she will reply by mail. Address all letters to Mrs. Mallon, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.



ITH the early spring days comes the desire to go away for a little change. And the little

visit from one house to another, is highly recommended by all doctors to the women of nervous organization, who have had a busy winter of it. Of course, if one can go some distance of it. winter of it. Of course, if one can go some dis-tance away from bome, it will be so much the better, for then the absolute change of air, scenery, people and food is obtained. The first question asked after the resolution is made to go away is, "What shall I travel in?" Now, a gentlewoman wants to look well when she is traveling, but she thoroughly under-stands that her fine clothing and her jewels are intended for other surroundings than those afforded by the car, no matter how sumptuous are intended for other surroundings than those afforded by the car, no matter how sumptions they may be. First of all, I do not advise traveling in a new gown, for the bodice will tire one, and the consciousness of a new frock does not tend to make one seat one's self comfortably. A cloth gown that has been worn and which may be feesboard up a spitable included. may be freshened up, a suitable jacket, and a hat or bounet that may be removed, if the journey is a long one, are desirable. A very plain black silk gown also makes a comfort-able traveling dress, and if the bodice worn with this should be more elaborately trimmed with this should be more elaborately frimmed than one would wish for wear upon the train, then a blouse, a fitted one, either of cashmere or surah silk, is in order. For a long or a short journey it is always desirable that the traveler should be as quiet in her appearance as she is in her manners, but the quietness need not suggest dowdiness.

THE maid of honor at an Easter wedding will wear a gown of white surah trimmed with three narrow ruffles of yellow chiffon. The bodice of the dress is round, and over it will be a Marie Antoinette fichu of yellow chiffon, while on the head will be a large hat of Leghorn trimmed with yellow chiffon and white roses. The shoes are of soft yellow kid, the stockings of yellow silk and the long gloves of yellow undressed kid. This is to typify that it is really an Easter wedding, because the jonquils and daffodils, though stately ladies of the field, come first to tell that the spring days are at hand.

THE plain skirt, round waist, broad sash and full sleeves affected by the young woman who is slender and who likes to dress in a picturesque manner, will be the design used for the lovely mulls that have on their clear white ground huge yellow or pink chrysanthemums that look as if they might have been taken out of old chests where they were treasured by the ladies of long ago.

HANCY combs for the hair are growing smaller and narrower. Those of gold are noted with emeralds, sapphires or diamonds set in them; these, of course, are only intended for evening wear.

A VERY feminine chatelaine is an elaborated rately carved silver case which holds a tiny pair of scissors, quite sharp enough to cut even the mystic thread held by the Three Fates. If one of these should be sent as an Easter gift, the penny returned for it can be made a thing of beauty by submitting it to the skillful jeweler, who after covering it with gold will set upon it a tiny diamond, ruby or sapphire, the setting being done in the fashion known as "thrown," that is, it seems to have accidently lighted just where it is. have accidently lighted just where it is.

THE American bride, imitating ber French sister, has her wedding gown made high in the throat and long in the sleeves, and she carries, instead of a bouquet, a white kid pray-er-book elaborately mounted in silver.

THE material which used to be known 1 some years ago as "grass cloth," and which is a sheer, durable linen, is again shown, but this time it has stripes of bright plaid ribbon woven into it; a suitable quantity of plain cloth accompanies the more elaborate material, and much individual taste is shown in their

THE girl who is given over to wearing plain cloth skirts and jackets cut away in front, to show a linen shirt, is much exer-cised about these shirts. Those that are counted the most proper are made exactly like a man's—that is, they are open all the way down the front, small white enumeled buttons down the front, small white enameled nutions being used to fissen them, and the cuffs and collars are on the shirt proper. Of course, these shirts have to be made to order, else the collar will not fit. Plain snameled sleeve links are worn, and the pin stuck in the silk scarf must have oddity to recommend it rather than

THE daintiest suchets for the bureau draw-ers are those made of butcher's linen hemstitched at each end and having eyelets through which ribbon may be drawn and tied. In these cases are slipped the cotton wad full of layender, orris, violet or whatever may be your favorite perfume; at the least sign of be-ing soiled the slips may be taken off and visit the laundry, from which they will return looking just as good as new.

IT would seem as if all the town was sud-denly struck with the beauty of the pink of perfection. Pink bonnets, trimmings, flowers and bits of pink color are seen every-where, and it is more than likely that the rosy where, and it is more than likely that the rosy shade will have a special vogue given it dur-ing the summer. The shade of pink pre-ferred is the real rose Du Barri, the most deli-cate of tints. It combines very effectively with pale green, and a most charming large hat is elaborately trimmed with pale grasses and velvet roses of the proper pink shade.

THE black broadcloth coat with a long A swallow-tail back and the regulation short cut front is seen again this season, but instead of a flat waisteest a blouse one of soft surah takes its place. Only a woman whose figure is extremely good can wear a coat like this, and it is, by the by, named after the Princess May.

THE clear, pale, decidedly trying blues of this season are called Saxon. Entire gowns of them are only becoming to those women blessed with rosy cheeks and dark hair; however, they are very smart when combined with black, and their use in this way will be greater than will their development into entire garments.

I T may be doubted if a mustard plaster canparel, yet after all one is put on. A very sad
experience has made me want to give my
knowledge in regard to these plasters to the
world at large. It is this: never mix anything
except the white of an egg with the mustard
in making your plaster. One like this will,
while it does its duty, not even draw the bloom
from a peach, and so the skin is left unbroken
and unburned while all the heating influence
is gained.

BODICES cut out round or pointed are very dainty when they have a frill finish of chiffon or fine lace. The effect of either is softening to the neck. This arrangement reculls the old-fashioned pictures of the Queen of England when she was a young and happy bride.

A WELL-shaped head is shown by a very simple arrangement of the hair. At the back it is taken up loosely, and the knot formed of three or four soft loops. The front hair is parted and waved slightly, and about it is a fillet of white ribbon tied in a tiny bow low on one side of the hair.

VERY dainty fan to give to a bride is of A white gause with pearl mounts; the gause is thickly studded with silver sequins and has, wrought out very delicately, a pattern of marguerites. Of course, this present is particularly applicable if the bride's name should be Margaret, Marguerite or Daisy.

THE newest bracelet is made of a curb chain of gold with a fleur de lis wrought in some precious stones, and so placed that it will come just on top of the wrist.

THE general liking for leaves the color of those that belong to the lily of the val-ley has made that flower very popular both for bonnets and for hats. How many people know that in some parts of England, and also in Germany, it is still called by its old name, which is "May bell."

DEOPLE who find slik, lawn or cotton night-gowns too thin should be satisfied nowadays, for very beautiful ones are noted made of white stockinette; the decoration used is torchon lace; an elaborate collar of it is about the neck, while a dainty ribbon bow fastens it just in front. The monogram is worked in white, high up on the left side, and a belt of torchon confines the front. The riba belt of torchon confines the front. The rib-bon running through it does actual duty by drawing it in to fit and being tied in long loops and ends,

THE stiff round square hat with its dis-mond or paste buckle just in front, is made to look stiffer by having two black wings placed just against the back in the most formal manner possible.

IN wearing a veil just remember to draw it up softly so that it will wrinkle a little over the face, tending not only to give the half revealing effect, but also to conceal any little imperfection of the skin.

L INEN collars and cuffs bid fair to be great-Is an equal to be greatly in vegue during the coming season.

The collars that turn over with, of course, the cuffs to match, and the high collar with its straight cuffs are equally fashionable, the question involved merely being which is most becoming.

THE very high glasses, that is those that stand three feet, and are shaped like the old-fashioned champagne glasses, narrow at the bottom and widening at the top, are called "chrysanthemum glasses" because they are specially suited for the long-stemmed chrysspecially suited for the long-atemmed chrys-unthenums. Of course, any other long-stemmed flower may be placed in them, but they are given this name. They are shown in clear white, pale pink, pale blue, and very faint preen glass and make a most desirable acquisition to a woman's dainty dressing table.

## Important Store News!

NO catalogue of the store's first spring goods this season! Perhaps you won't be sorry to learn, however, that instead of spending the usual \$4,000 for the 90-page spring catalogue, we've determined to adopt a new idea, namely, to distribute said \$4,000 among the store's mail order customers by placing the following list of things at very much below customary prices. We will also prepay postage on any of them that the Post-office will deliver.

Note.—Out-of-town orders only will be filled at these prices:

New Black ground Moiré Antique with Colored Satin Stripe,
Changeable Taffetas and Surah Silks, full line of colors,
Figured India Silks, 300 designs, 24 inches wide,
New Wash Silks, full line of colored stripes,
Spring Bird's Eye Maple Cloths, choicest tints, 35 inches wide,
Cheviot Homespuns, pure wool, Spring colors, 38 inches wide,
Scotch Tweeds, Chevron and Cable Cord Wenves, 36 inches wide,
Saxony Suitings, mixtures and solid colors, 36 inches wide,
Saxony Suitings, mixtures and solid colors, 36 inches wide,
Cashmere Henricitas, 38 inches wide, newest shades,
An Easter Special—Ladies' 7-Hook Kid Glove, colors only
Ladies' Hand-embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchief, 25c. quality,
New Patterns in printed India Dimities,
Printed Linen Lawns, this sesson's importations,
Imported Silk and Wool Stripe Flannels, sultings and shirtings,
Ladies' Cotton-ribbed Vests, low neck and no sleeves. Ecru only.
All sizes, 39c. quality. Yours \$2 50 to \$4 00 yard 1 00 to 2 00 " 49c, to 2 25 " 60c. 98c. pair 30c. yard 25c. 49c. " All sizes, 39c. quality, Ladies' Fine Cotton-ribbed Vests, high neck and no sleeves. Ecru 3 for \$1 00 Ladies' Fine Cotton-ribbed Vests, high neck and no sleeves. Ecru
only. All sizes.

Ladies' Cotton-ribbed Vests, high neck, long sleeves, Drawers to match.
Ecru only.
Ladies' Gauze Vests, high neck, no sleeves and high neck and short
sleeves. All sizes.

Ladies' Paris Kid Hand-turn Patent Tip and Stay Oxford Ties, \$3.50 quality
Ladies' Bright Dongola Button Boots, 5 Lasts, Opern, Common Sense,
Waukenphast, London Last and Spanish, hand-sewed, \$4.50 quality,
Turkish Toweling Dressing Sneque, pink, blue, gray and tan stripes,
Ribbon Tie to match, 36 to 42 bust,
Children's Fine Lawn Short Dress. Size, 1 to 3 years. Waist of tucks
and beading, embroidered collar and edged cuffs,
Yeddo Crèpe, in delicate shades of pink, blue, heliotrope, corn and black,
Novelty Zephyrs, in lace effects, woren designs and silk brocades,
Soc. to 96c, yard
Standard Domestic Gingham, including "Toile du Nord,"
Our own Importation of Laces, Point de Russe, Point de Ireland and
Point de Venise, in black, white, cream, ivory, beige and ècru; at
very low prices. Per yard, according to width, from
Fine Cut Jet Edging, Gimp, Gailoons and Ornaments, Parisian Novelties,
Veilings in every imaginable creation and color. 200 styles, all new,
Moiré Ribbon, colors and black, No. 2, 8c.; No. 3, 10c.; No. 5, 13c.; No. 7, 17c.; No. 9, 20c.;
No. 12, 25c.; No. 16, 31c.; No. 22, 40c.; No. 30, 48c. yard.

In making the above exceptionally generous offer we feel

In making the above exceptionally generous offer we feel whatever else you may require for home or personal use (from our 67 different departments and \$1,500,000 stock) you will order from us. Prices will be the same as if you stood personally at the store's counters!

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We will mail you our catalogue, together with a tape measure, new measurement diagram and a full assectment of samples of the coths from which we make the garments to select from, on receipt of four cents postage. Among our samples are Chevists, Reidford Chotia, Chay Diagonals, Devonshires, Corkscrews, Rasket-cloths, Kerseys, Broadcolubs and all the Rashonable cloths in the newest spring shades. You may select any style garment you wish, and we make it to order for you from any of our cloths. We also sell cloth by the yard, or will make my Jacket or Wrap for you from your way material.

We have opened a department for making sells and dresses from Indies' own material only and from designs selected from any fashion plate or magazine. Lastes residing in or near New York City should visit our salestroom.

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## SOME PRETTY JACKETS FOR SPRING

By Isabel A. Mallon



S our climate is not one always adapted to going about in one's figure, that is, without an outside wrap, the spring days, and indeed those of the early summer, de-

mand a pretty closk or given to the jacket, everyone a preference seems given to the jacket, either made with the extreme simplicity liked by the tailor, or the claboration fancied by the mediate, for everywhere are the smart-looking jackets seen. All the light shades of biscuit, mode, steel blue, gray, navy, and, of course, black, are chosen in the smooth surfaced cloths, while a preference is shown for black and blue in the rough serges. Heavy-weight camel's hair is made up in close-fitting, very plain jackets for wear on really cold days, as well as among the mountains.

## THE DESIGNS PREFERRED

T.IE shapes most funcied are those having the long coat effect, those showing the mannish waistcoat, and the Wattean, coat with its loose back and semi-fitting front. For general wear the double-breasted reefer jacket general wear the double-breasted reefer jacket is liked, although this season it is somewhat longer than it was last year, and upon it are enormous white pearl buttons that are, by the way, much more conspicuous than the gilt ones, and not as pretty. The Louis Quinze coat is being developed in heavy black silk with lace trimmings; it is, of course, a very dressy coat, and, if one wished a coat that one might look much dressed in, it is most to be commended, but it cannot be said of it that it has the januty nir, or the look of warmth which should be attributes of the spring jacket proper. I cannot commend it to young women, as it has an air of dignity suitable to proper. I cannot commend it to young women, as it has an air of dignity suitable to



A JAUNTY SPRING JACKET (Illus. No. 1)

older women. A facket may be all that one desires and yet quite simple, the money spent being on the cloth, its cut and its lit.

## TRIMMINGS AND LININGS

TRIMMINGS AND LININGS

Flancy braids are used upon light cloth coats, but about trimmings it must be said that they are not necessary to give to the jacket an air of style, because every design demands certain decorations, and a number of them demand that most effective of all, absolute simplicity. Coats covered with braiding are no longer in style, but a fine braiding are no longer in style, but a fine braiding are no longer in style, but a fine braiding are no longer in style, but a fine braiding are no longer in style, but a fine braiding are no longer in style, but a fine braiding are no longer in style, but a fine braiding are no longer in style, but a fine braiding are no longer in style, but a fine braiding are no longer in style, but a fine braiding are not longer and the pocket laps, is frequently noticed. On silk coats, jet, steel and lace are used with great profusion; lace skirs, finey sleeves, jabots and cravattes of French lace of guipure and of and cravattes of French lace, of guipure and of a fine quality of point desprit are noted on coats that have the especial approbation of famous dressmakers.

The silk coats are almost invariably lines with a thin quality of black silk, but the cloth coats show linings of glace silk in such combinations as blue and brown, red and blue, lavender and green and lavender and blue.
Bright plaids are liked for the reefer or any
plain style of jacket, though plain red, blue, or
silk matching the cloth in color is also counted good style.

## A VERY JAUNTY JACKET

VERY jaunty Jacket (Illustration No. 1), A VERY jaunty jacket (Illustration No.1), that is at once very stylish and very simple, is here shown. The material used is dark blue cloth, as smooth as possible. It is close-fitting, and has quite a deep added skirt of the same material. In front it turns away in mascalline fashion and displays a waistcost of white cloth with small blue figures upon it. This is closed all the way down the front, and extends to a short distance below the unist line, with bullet buttons of white pearl. The edges of the revers and of the entire coat are defined with a very fine blue sitk cont. The high collar is of the same material as the waistcost; the sleeves are mixed high on waistcost; the sleeves are mised high on the shoulders, shape into the arms, and have

as a finish a fold of material like the waistcost, which shows from just under at the
wrist. The hat worn with this is a squarecrowned walking one of dark blue straw with
a band of white about it, and a paste buckle
just in front. In black cloth with a waistcost of starlet and black, in gray with a fancy
waistcost of any sort, this cost would be
pretty, but as blue is greatly in vogue, the cost
pictured shows a combination that will receive
most favor. most favor.

#### THE WATTEAU COAT

THE WATTEAU COAT

WHILE the Watteau has an air of novelty, still it must be confessed that it is neither very rich nor very natty-looking, and then, too, it is strongly suggestive of a dressing-socque. Developed in very handsome brocade with an elaborate lace decoration in front, there is an odd air about these coals that is presty, if they are only seen once or twice, but they are a style of which one tires very soon I do not think that you or I, my dear general woman, will be foolish enough to spend our money on a cost that is merely the caprice of the moment, and which ought not to be possessed by

ought not to be possessed by any woman except by the one who, to encourage business and put money in circulation, will have eight or ten coats in her wardrobe. Just re-member that the Wattean coat, unless it is developed in very rich materials, is uny-thing but pretty. And re-member, too, that I credit you with having better sense than to buy a cout of that style made up in cheap stuffs.

#### THE SILK AND LACE COAT

A LTHOUGH coats of silk A and lace were much worn last season, still they bid fair to have a decided rogue given to them this year. They look so extremely well over a plain silk or lace skirt that the liking for them is easily understood. Very often ribbons are combined with

ribbons are combined with
the lace, and then an extremely elaborate effect is
achieved. At illustration
No. 2 is shown a jacket of this kind. The
coat proper is of black silk, and fits the figure
closely, both back and front. The added
skirt is of point d'esprit lace, quite half a
yard deep, and having set upon it three rows
of inch wide gros grain ribbon, so that the effect of insertion and ribbon is given. The
slevers are of plain black silk, finished with
flaring cuffs edged with lace and having above
them deep caps of lace like that of the coat
skirt decorated in the same way with ribbon,
and gathered high on the shoulders to form
epaniettes. The collar is a high one of the
silk, covered with jet, and just in front, us a
finish, is a deep square cravaite of lace. The
hornet is a small lace one, decorated with a
cluster of crimson roses and tied under the cluster of crimson roses and tied under the chiu with black ribbons. Freuch women, in place of the black silk, have black velvet, but they are much more willing to suffer to be leastiful than are their sisters of any other tration, and velvet is rather warm looking for the summer days.

## A VERY SIMPLE JACKET

JACKET whose beauty is in its sim-plicity is pictured in fillustration No. It is made of bis-

emit-colored cloth, is quite long, fits close-ly in the back and is y it the care and is semi-loose in the front. It is outlined by a double stitching done in silk a shade darker. The closing is a little to one side, and buttons and for and buttons used for this purpose are round, flat, white pearl ones. There are two long slit packets finished with stitch-ing like that on the edge of the coat. The skeyes are high on the shoulder, assume the ordinary cost shape and have their cutts finished with cutts finished with the stitching. The collur is a high one, and relied over as shown. The lining is of glace silk in lavender and green. The list worn with this is a flaring one of bismit collured. of bismit-colored straw decorated with brown relyet and yellow roses. Of course, such a cont could be developed In any material desired, and it is a style of which one will not tire soon. In black serge, broad cloth,

serge, around loth, cames shair, or whatover may be your SIMPLE AND YET S'
favorite material, it will look well. If it were wished, a velvet collar could take the place of the plain cloth one, but as the keynote of the garment is simplicity, that seems like on unnecessary decoration. Indeed, it is no decoration, for a trimming without apparent use is not decorative.

SIMPLE AND YET STYLISH (Illus. No. 3)

#### JUST A WORD OR TWO

In choosing the material for your cost, just remember that it must be becoming not only in color, but also in material. A very smart plaid material, or a close check may be suitable for your friend who is tall and slender, but on you, who are short and plump, it will have the effect of making you appear at least an inch shorter, consequently you want to avoid that. On stout women, generally, a smooth, plain cloth is most desirable, but I do not advise either the light greys, the biscuits, or the wood colors, for they seem to add to the flesh, take away from the beight, and be overything but what they should be, becoming. Another thing that the stout woman must beware of is the over-lapping seams and large buttons noted especially on the English box coats. ox coats.
The light cloths are most becoming to



A DRESSY SILK AND LACE COAT (Illus. No. 2)

women who have dark hair and clear, rosy skin; they make pale women look sailow, and sallow women resemble a lemon. Here is another suggestion for the stont woman. Do not make the mistake of having too long a cost, else you will look as if you were all body and no legs. The slender girl will be wise if, in a smooth fitting cost, she has inserted a waistoost, for then she will apparently gain breadth, and the long, well-titting outline is not interfered with.

not interfered with.

For general wear, that is, for a cost that is to be put on and thrown down rather care-lessly, the sort of a coat that is supposed to lessly, the sort of a coat that is supposed to take care of itself, nothing is as much to be commended as heavy serge. Personally I can recommend the dark blue as standing no end of ill treatment and never recenting it. Of course, it does not grow shiny, and as long as it hasn't reached the ragged state the dust will come out of it at the slightest sort of brushing. Keep two brushes for your coat, a soft one and a stiff one. The first to be used on the velvet or silk collar and cuffs, the second on the coat proper. For the early spring when you are certain that you will not remove your coat when you go out, I would advise the keeping of an old

the keeping of an old silk or satin bodies to be worn under it, for nothing so quickfor nothing so quick-ly makes shabby a pretty basque as the encasing it in a cost, whereas over the old silk it goes easily, one's basque is kept in good shape and condition to show at its best when the air is warm enough to permit the going out in one's figure, and so much has been gained. For the many recentions which come at Easter time these jackets may not be as orma-mental as the more dressy wrap, but for ordinary occasions they are exactly what the average woman needs. Do not needs. Do not make the mistake of getting coats that are too elaborate for the places you will wene them and the frocks with which they will be worn. Instead, choose a simple coat of good material that is well made and is well made and which will be becom-ing to you. Never baves cost too light; it may fit perfectly without requiring an effort to button it, and need not sug-gest to the looker-required for its us-

on that a shoe-horn was required for its as-samption. The coat that fits without wrinkling, or dragging, which does not pull at the seams, nor show great strain on the buttonholes, and yet which seems close fitting, is the one that is really the smart jacket.

## "Baby Ruth"



Does not wear Silk Gloves yet, but it is safe to say that when she does, she will wear the best.

Do you wish to know

which are the best, and why? The . "Kayser Patent

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## DOMESTIC HELPS AND CULINARY HINTS

Helpful Suggestions from Experienced Minds

## A FEW SAVORY RECEIPTS

CONTRIBUTED BY SKILLED HOUSEWLYES



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factory in substance as well, and will repay those who try them.

#### DELICIOUS MORNING CHOCOLATE

PUT four ounces of chocolate, dissolved in a little hot water, into a saucepan with three cups water and two ounces sugar. Set over the fire. Beat yolks of two eggs to a foun in a cup of water and stir; then add a small teaspoonful of rose water, also one of orangeflower water. Let it remain on the fire several minutes to simmer but not boil; serve with toasted rusk or coffee cake.

#### GOOD COCOANUT SOUP

GRATE very finely one-quarter pound of the white of a fresh cooxanut, and let simmer gently for one hour in two quarts beef broth. Strain the liquid and thicken with one-harf cup ground rice. Season with a little salt, cayenne and mace. Just before serving add a cupful of thick cream.

## ESCALOPED EGGS

FILL the egg dish with the whites beaten, make a hollow in the center, and put in the unbeaten yolk; scatter over the top a little salt and pepper, and lay a small piece of but-ter on the yolk. Bake about two minutes.

#### TO MAKE ASPIC JELLY

TO MAKE ASPIC JELLY

BOIL two onions, two small carrots, a few sprigs of paraley and a little solt in one pint of water; when done strain and stir in two dessertspoonfuls of beef extract, put back the liquor in a saucepan, and add one ounce of gelatine soaked in nearly one pint of water, boil up and let simmer for twenty minutes; strain through a jelly bag and pour into a mold to cool. Tarragon vinegar may be used for flavoring if liked.

## PASTE FOR TOAST AND BROILED BIRDS

MIX equal parts of curry powder, powdered truffles, bread crumbs and browned flour, the yolk of one hard-boiled egg, grated rind of one-half a lomon, one tablespoonful Chili sauce, a little butter, and a testspoonful of lenson juice. Season with salt, cayenne pepper and entimeg to taste. Stir over a slow fire until quite brown and thick.

## WHIPPED CREAM SAUCE

FOR any pudding, take one teacupful of sweet cream, whites of three eggs, three tablespoonfuls powdered sugar. Have the cream previously set on the ice to get chilled; whip the cream then, and return to a cool place. Beat the whites to a stiff foam, add the sugar, then the whipped cream, beating all together. This is very nice for fruit puddings or to serve with cake.

## GLAZE FOR PIE-CRUST

To prevent any juicy neixture scaking into the cruse, best an egg well, and with a brush or bit of cloth wet the crust of the pie with the beaten egg just before you put in the pie mixture. It also gives gloss and beauty to biscuit, rusk and ginger-cake, by first adding a little sugar to the egg.

## A DELICIOUS TARTARE SAUCE

ONE-HALF pint French mayonnaise, one-half cop best cider vinegar, one table-spoonfol capers chopped fine, six small cu-cumber pickles chopped fine, a little garlie or onions chopped fine. Mix all together.

## RUSKS FLAVORED WITH ANISE

EiGHT ounces white sugar, six ounces seed, four ounces almonds. Mince almonds fine as possible without taking off the skins; mix them and the anise seed with the dry flour. Beat the eggs and sugar until light, then stir into the flour. Bake in long narrow molds; when a day old, slice and brown the slices on both sides in the oven.

## A RECIPE FOR LEMON CHEESECAKE

BEAT to smoothness a quarter of a pound of good butter and one pound of granulated sugar; then add six eggs (tearing out the whites of two) and the grated rind of three lemons, with their juice. Put all into a pain over a moderate five and suit corasionally. Let it simmer until the sugar is dissolved and the mixture assumes the consistency of honey: then pour into pots or jars to cool. It may either be used immediately or covered for fature use, and will keep for any length of time. For the pastry make ordinary short or puff poste and bake in small patty pans, after-ward filling each with the chemecake.

## RUSKS FOR THE MORNING TABLE

MIX together one pint of warm milk, one teaspoonful of salt, the beaten yolks of three eggs, three pints of flour, and one teachpful of good yeast. Best it well and set it to rise over night. In the morning cream half a pound of butter with three quarters of a pound of suft angar, add three eeg whites besten to a stiff firsth and half of a level traspoonful of soda dissolved in a tempoonful of boiling water. Mix into the dough thorough-ly with the hand, at the same time knewling in one pant of flour. Set it to rise again. Then mold into rolls, flatten out somewhat with the rolling pin, put in buttered pans and when light prick with fock and bake in quick oven,

### SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SOAP

BY ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL



OAP is an indispensable article OAP is an indispensable article in the household, and so much is necessarily used that it is no inconsiderable item in the expenses of a large family. A good quality costs six or seven cents a pound, and this quantity does not go very far, particularly in the hands of servants. It is by stopping the little leaks, and cutting off the little waster in the domestic economy, that the ends.

wastes in the domestic economy, that the ends, which it is sometimes so hard to make neet, can be brought together. Lady Holland, in her memoir of her father, the celebrated Syd-ney Smith, tells an amusing anecdote. It happened nearly fifty years ago, but it has not

happened nearly fifty years ago, but it has not yet lost its point.

"Have you never observed what a dislike servants have to anything cheap? They have saving their master's money. I tried this experiment with great success the other day. Finding we consumed a great deal of soap, I sat down in my thinking chair and took the soap question into consideration, and I found reason to suspect that we were using a very expensive article, when a much cheaper one would serve the purpose better. I ordered half a dozen pounds of both sorts, but took the precaution of changing the papers on which the prices were marked before giving them into the hands of Betty. "Well, Betty, which soap do you flad washes best?" 'Oh, please, sir, the dearest, in the blue paper; it makes a lather as well again as the other, "Well, Betty, you shall always have it, then.' And thus the unsuspecting Betty suved me some pounds a year, and washed the clothes better."

better.

Soap can be made at home by a trifling expenditure of time and labor, out of materials that otherwise would be thrown away, or sold below their real value. A much larger saving can thus be effected than was possible even to the ingenuity of the great wit by his manipulation of the wrappers in his Yorkstire kitchen. Fat, water, and an alkali are the only ingredients absolutely necessary. Others can often be added to improve the appearance of the soap, and some may slightly increase its efficiency, but there alone make an excellent compound for cleaning purposes. This simple soap is pleasant to use and does not roughen the hands.

Every particle of fat that is not fit to use in

ple soap is pleasant to use and does not roughen the hands.

Reery particle of fat that is not fit to use in cooking about the cardeily saved. If raw, it can be tried out by putting it over the fire in a thick iron succepan, and stirring it frequently to prevent barning. When done, strain it into a clean jar. A little boiling water can be poured on the straps, and after boiling a few minutes set aside. When cold the cake of fat can be taken from the top and put in the jar. The remains of dripping, the fat skimmed from soop, or gravies, or any similar material, should be treated like the scraps. Stir frequently while it is boiling, and the impurities will shuk to the bottom, leaving a clean take of fat on top when it is cold. The contents of the jar should be often inspected in warm weather, and heated again, without water, if there are traces of mould or an unpleasant smell. Scap grease should be as pure and sweet as suct, or butter, used for cooking. Any good brand of concentrated potash can be used. Caustic sola is equally as good, and much cheaper, but it can usually be obtained only from wholesale druggists, or at a scap manufactory. Crude potash is said to be excellent, but of this the writer cannot speak from personal experience.

A large pot is very desimble, as the scap froths up at one stage of its manufacture, and is apt to boil over if in too small a vessel. A tin wash-boiler can be used, without injury to itself or its contents.

If, after a fair trial, the scap is liked, it will be warth while to have a wooden box lined

to liself or its contents,

If, after a fair trial, the soap is liked, it will be worth while to have a wooden box lined with zine to run it in. Any enrenter can make it. One, eighteen luches long, twelve unches wide and six inches deep, inside measurement, will hold a batch of hard soap. The zine is neatly fitted to the bottom and sides, turned over the top and nailed on.

## A GOOD HARD SOAP

HIVE pounds of grease, three gallons of soft, hot water, one pound of concen-rated potash. Let these boil together for five or six hours, adding water as it boils away to keep up the original quantity. When done it is a dark yellowish-brown, clear like jelly, almost transparent. If the tongue is touched to it the taste is smooth and not unpleasant; it is sharp and acrid if not sufficiently holled. It should be frequently stirred white boiling. Poor it into the sipe-lined box, and leave it to harden. In twenty-four hours it will be a solid mass of nearly white soan. Turn it out on a table and cut it in thin bars lengthwise. It it is desired it can then be divided into squares. If this cannot be bad a knife, heated in boiling water, will answer the purpose.

## SOFT SOAP FOR THE LAUNDRY

TWO pounds of caustic soda, ten pounds of A grease, eighteen gallons of water. The souls and grease may be boiled with one-third of the water, precisely as in the preceding re-cipe. When done, pour it into a half barrel, or any large receptable, and add twelve gallous of botling water. Sir until thoroughly blended, and it will be when cold, a soft jedly-like paste, very pleasant to use for many purposes, and particularly useful in the

In using any of these receipts, if the grease floats and is not absorbed, the alkali used is too weak, and more must be added.

## GOOD RULES FOR THE SERVANT

E punctual. Keep your brooms, brushes, dusters, pots, kettles-and pons clean and sweet.

and pais clean and sweet.

Obey your mistress in every particular; go to her when you are in doubt.

If your fellow servants shirk their duties, and their doing so affects your work, take the first opportunity you have of explaining this to your mistress, being careful not to exaggerate.

Do not do rough work while wearing a whate apron. Have large gingbars aprons for such purposes, and keep your white one hanging where it can easily be getten at.

Never give away anything that belongs to your mistress without first obtaining her permission.

naission.

If you wish to invite a friend to ent with you, first obtain permission.

During the day, when opportunity offers, devote a little time to the care of your bedroom; see that it is kept well nired.

Do not take hold of the pots and pans with your apron; it is a dirty and dangerous habit.

If you break anything tell your mistress at once.

Let your working dresses be made of ma-terial that will wash.

Retire early; rise early. Be truthful.

He truthful.

If you have a lover, confide in your mistress and obtain her permission to have him spend his evenings with you; do not meet him on the street, or try to "smuggle" him into the

Ritchen.

Be careful of all that is entrusted to you while in service; when the day comes for you to leave it for a home of your own, you will find any lessons of economy and neutroes that you may have learned very valuable, and any good habit that you may have formed very helpful.

## GOOD RULES FOR THE MISTRESS



HEN engaging a servant be careful to explain ber work to her, and let her understand that the work must be done in your way and not in the way of any former mistress

she may have had, and this explanation must be unde so that it shall not reflect upon the routine of any other household.

Try and arrange the housework so that each servant may have an opportunity to attend

where on Sunday.

When your servents do well encourage them to do better by a few words of praise.

Do not allow them to have visitors until

after certain hours in the evening.

Give your orders for the day to the cook as early in the morning as possible.

Insist upon being informed when anything is become less.

Insist upon being informed when anything is broken or lost.

See that the chambersonid wears & clean apron while making the beds, and that she knocks at the bedroom doors before entering. Order the maid who opens the door not to leave visitors standing in the hall, nor to give parcels to strangers without previous in-

struction.

When you reprove, do so firmly and de-

cidedly.
Only allow your rules to be broken once;
let dismissal, with customary notice, follow
the second offence.

the second offence.
Retain your temper under all circumstances.
Insist upon the punctuality of the family as well as upon the punctuality of the cook.

Be kind to your servants when they are ill, and thoughtful of them always; in nine cases out of ten the considerate mistress will be rewarded by faithful service.

Pay your servants' wages regularly. Do not allow them to go out without first obtaining your permission.

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## THE "FERRIS" **FAMOUS** HAMS

WHEN THE WINTER BRABON HAS PROGRESSED THUS PAR, POULTRY AND PRINK MEATS LONE A LITTLE OF THEIR SPECIAL ATTRACTION, AND THE ENTERPRISHOO BOOFFEEFFRE IS LOOKING OFT FOR HOME PLEASING VARIETY.

FOR A WINTER DUNKER, SAY ONCE A WEEK, A DE-IJCHORS "PERRIS" HAW ROASTED WILL PROVIDE A ROST TEMPTING "PIECE ON RESISTANCE."

INSIST THAT YOUR GROCER SHALL PURNISH YOU A PLUMP, ROUND JOENT, FRESH PROX OTH CAPACIDES SNOKEHOUSES, WEIGHING 13 POUNDS ON MORE, HAVE IT A LITTLE PAY ALSO, IF YOU WOULD FIND IT TEN-DER AND JUICY, WITH OUR COMPLINENTS

## TO THE COOK:

let us suggest how it should be handled:

With a very sharp knife shave off cleanly the hardened surface from the face and but of the ham. Fut it over the fire in cold water and let it come to a moderate holl and keep it steadily at this point. A ham weighing 13 pounds will need to bell 5 hours. Many cooks serve ham underdone.

Remove the skin, which will rendily peel off when bolled as directed. Have rendy some dried bread or crackers of which roll fine and sift a teacup full. Break in two eggs and stir well with one tem-poonful of sugar. Use a little water if the eggs do not sufficiently moisten it. Spread this evenly over the fat and dress with pepper and opices. Put the ham in a pan with a wire bottom, or, if that be not at hand, block up the ham so that the flesh shall not rest on the pan. Have the even hot and send the ham to the table as soon as it is browned. In carving, cut in very thin slices,

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MISS PARLOA will at all times be glad, so far as she can, to answer in this Department all general domestic questions sent by her readers. Address all letters to Miss Maria Parloa, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cooking receipts are not given in this Department, hence do not ask that they be printed, and do not send manuscripts of that nature to MISS PARLOA.



ARE floors of some kind, with the addi-tion of rugs, are more and more taking the place of carpets. This means a sweeter and more healthful house, and one less hard to care for. It is true a bare floor will show all the dust and list, which is not the case with a woolen carpet;

with a woolen carpet; but the labor of wiping up the dast is very light, a child's strength and skill being equal to the task. A knowledge of the best methods of caring for such floors is, therefore, quite essential. Many beautiful floors are ruined through ignorance; painted floors are the least theoriful, but are the easiest to care for. Next to these come floors that are stained and varnished. When the wood is stained and varnished it gives a soft, handsome floor, but the most beautiful of all are those made of the natural woods, and polished. natural woods, and polished.

### CARE OF PAINTED FLOORS

CARE OF PAINTED FLOORS

SWEEP the doors with a hair brush. After
taking up the dirt, pin a large piece of
old fiannel, or Canton fiannel, on the brush,
and go over the floor again, thus removing
every trace of dust. If there be any spots,
wise with a damp cloth, and then rub with a
dry cloth until perfectly dry. Always keep
water away from a painted floor. If well
painted and varnished, a floor thus cared for
will keep bright and handsome for many
years. A floor that has been stained, and
then varnished, requires about the same kind
of care as if painted. You must, however,
be very careful not to spill liquids upon
it, as it spots more readily than the painted
wood.

## STAINED AND NATURAL-WOOD FLOORS

WHEN a floor is polished with wax, or some of the many preparations that contain a large proportion of wax, it is soft and beautiful; but the work of caring for it is much more laborious than when the wood is painted, or stained and varnished. If the floor be light, all stains show. A drop of clear water, if allowed to remain on the floor, will make a mark, while water dripping from an umbrella, if not wiped up quickly, will leave a black stain; therefore, a light pointed floor is not a good kind for a vestibule. A polished floor scratches easily. All the furniture must have thick pieces of felt pasted under the legs; no castors can be used on these polished surfaces. A long-handled, weighted polishing brush is necessary for the proper care of these floors. Sometimes a dark mark will appear on a light surface, which neither the dry or damp cloth will remove. In that case wet the spot with turpentine and rub until the mark disappears. The turpentine will remove the polish, so that it will be necessary to rub a little fresh polish on the spot, and then to rub until perfectly smooth. Once a week the floor should be rubbed with the polishing brush, all the spots being removed first, and polish being put on wherever needed.

With this kind of care a floor will require a WHEN a floor is polished with wax,

With this kind of cure a floor will require a thorough polishing only twice a year.

## WHEN DOING THE WEEKLY POLISHING

REMOVE all but the beavy pieces of fur-niture from the room, and sweep and dust thoroughly. Now, wipe the floor with a clean flannel cloth, which has been wrung as dry as possible out of hot water. This is to re-move every particle of dust. If there be any spots that cannot be removed by the damp-loth, me the turnentine. Now rub policie on spots that cannot be removed by the damp cloth, use the turpentine. Now rub polish on any parts of the floor where it has worn off a good deal. Begin at one side of the room and polish with the brush (rubbing the length of the boards) until the surface is so smooth that the brush slips along with little effort. Be very particular to have the parts where the polish was put on thoroughly rubbed. The cloths and brushes should be perfectly clean, as is spoils the looks of a light floor if particles of dust be rubbed into it.

A good polish is made by enting a pound of beeswax into thin shavings, and mixing it in a tin pail with three pints of turpentine. Stir well, and in two days it will be ready for

Stir well, and in two days it will be ready for use; or, it may be melted over a kettle of hot water if one be in a burry. This makes a thick wax, which answers for a thorough polishing. More turpentine will give a thinner polish, which can be put on more readily, but which must be renewed often. For my own floors I use an excellent polishing wax which is made in Boston. It saves a great deal of trouble deal of trouble.

WHAT IS REQUIRED TWICE A YEAR

PREPARE the floor as for the weekly pol-PREPARE the floor as for the weekly polishing. Now, have the polish where it will be warm. Spread a little of it on a piece of flannel and rub on the floor, being careful not to leave anywhere an undissolved piece, no matter how small. When all the floor has been rubbed, fasten a piece of carpet on the polishing brash, and rub until the surface is smooth and glossy. Take off the carpet and go over the floor with the brush. It is well to have a man do this work if you can. If a regular polisher be too expensive, any man who is careful can do the work under the supervision of the housekeeper.

I have a man, who does odd jobs for me, do this semi-yearly polishing. I put the wax on the flannel, having two cloths, so that as soon as he has rubbed it off one cloth another is ready. This insures the wax being put on properly, and bastens the work.

Some time I will give directions for staining

Some time I will give directions for staining floors. I have found that the runner in which the stain is put on, and then polished, makes all the difference in the world in the beauty or the floor, so I wish to give more space than would be possible in this number, for the sub-ject is worthy of it.

## FOR DUSTING FURNITURE

ONE of the best things for dusting highlypolished furniture is a piece of soft old
flannel, such as the French flannel that comes
for dress goods; next to this comes a soft, old
slik handkerchief. Some flannels and silks
are hard, and will scratch the furniture.

For all common dusting, cheese cloth is
very useful and cheap, and it is well to have a
duster of this material in every room. Pretty
fancy bags for holding them, which can be
hung in an inconspicuous place in the room,
are convenient. Have dust cloths washed
at least once a week.

A feather duster and two brushes somewhat

at least once a week.

A feather dister and two brushes somewhat resembling a painter's brushes, will complete the outfit. One of these brushes should be pointed, with bristles short and compact. This is for tufted farniture. The bristles of the other should be long and loose, as this is for dusting any kind of furniture, but is particularly for picture frames, curred woods and the open work in the various pieces of wooden furniture. These two brushes ought to last twenty years or more. Wash them occasionally in water in which a tablespoonful of household numonia has been added to a quart of tepol water. Rinse the brushes well, and hang up to dry.

For dusting the walls and ceiling, a long-handled feather duster is light and convenient; but as it is expensive, and will wear out quickly, It is not within the means of all housekeepers. it is not within the means of all housekeepers. Make two or three Canton flannel bags that will fit over a broom. Put four strings on each bag, that it may be tied on the broom. Brush the walls and ceilings with this, and when one bag is soiled, remove it, and put on a clean one. These are really better than the light feather dusters, because they hold the dirt and dust, instead of floating it off to another place of lodgment. Most housekeepers will not mind the extra labor of preparing and handling the broom when they realize that it saves them work in the end.

A subscriber asks what is the best thing with which to dust slik tapestry furniture? A feather or silk duster, if the furniture be plain; but if it be tuffed the pointed brush may some-

but if it be tufted the pointed brush may some-times have to be used,

## WHEN CREAM WILL WHIP WELL

LADY asks how cream can be whipped to increase it to three times its original volume?

A very thick cream will not increase much A very thick cream will not increase much in volume, and a very thin quality will have such large and fmil hubbles that they break as soon as touched. A cream so thick that it will hardly pour should be diluted with the same volume of milk; this will give good whipping cream. Such cream as is sold at the creamery as "beavy" cream will admit of this amount of milk. The thin cream, as a rule, has not body enough for whipping. If one have her own cream, particularly if from a Jersey cow, it will beapt to be too solid, and must be strained after being thinned. and must be strained after being thinned.

The cream should be very cold. Put it in a

large bowl, which place in a pan and sur-round with ice water. It can be whipped with a whisk, or with any of the patent one beaters; but while the cream can be whipped to a solid, light mass, it will not increase in volume as with a whip churn, which is a tim cylinder with the bottom and about an inch of the sides perforated. A tin dasher inside is also perforated. In whipping the cream, tip the churn very slightly, and let the down stroke be heavy and the up stroke light and short. SOMETHING ABOUT AFTERNOON TEAS

SUBSCRIBER asks just how tea and waters are served from the little tea

A waters are served from the little teatables in the pariors; also, if it be proper to serve tea other than on your day "at home," Have your kettle of water boiling over the alcohol lamp. Pour boiling water into the teapot, and let stand for a few minutes; now pour out every drop of water, and put in the dry tea, and pour upon this tea the boiling water. Let it stand for a few minutes before serving. Have the guest's cup about two-thirds full, and offer cream and block sugar. Very thin bread-and-butter sandwiches, fancy crackers, lady-fingers, or any small dry cakes very thin bread-and-outer sandwiches, takes cruckers, lady-fingers, or any small dry cakes may be offered. As a rule, neither napkins nor plates are offered to a guest; so it is es-sential that the refreshment given with the tea should be only of the lightest sort, and of such a kind that the gloves shall not be soiled in handling it.

such a kind that the gloves shall not be soiled in handling it.

The tea can be made and poured in the kit-chen, the waitress passing it on a tray with the sugar and cream; but this is not nearly so social or pretty a way as making it yourself. If one have a large number of callers, it would be well to have a friend attend to the making and pouring of the ten—a young indy, if pos-sible. The best English breakfast tea should be used.

While the day at home is essentially the

be used.

While the day at home is essentially the proper day for serving the tea in this way, it is quite proper to offer to make a cup of tea for a tired friend who may come in at any time. Your little table can be the means of giving much pleasure to friends and yourself if you will make, instead of tea, a pot of chocolate or cocos on a cold evening when you have calls from friends.

#### REMOVING MILDEW FROM CLOTHES

WHAT shall we do with mildewed clother?" is a frequent question. Put about a tablespoonful of chloride of lines in a weoden pail, or earthen bowl, and add four quarts of cold water. Stir until all the lines is dissolved, using a wooden spoon or paddle. Now put the mildewed article into the water and work it about, using the spoon or paddle. Let the article stay in the water until all the mildew has disappeared, then throw it into a tob of cold water. Wash well in this, and then rinse in a second tob of cold water; finally, wring out and dry, if the rinsing he thorough the fabric will be uninjured. It is only white goods that can be treated in this way, as the chloride of lime removes colors, as well as mildew. Indeed, I have sometimes bleached a faded colored garment in this manner, with very satisfactory ment in this manner, with very satisfactory results. I have mapkins in use to-day that were freed from milder in this manner as many as eight years ago.

## CLEANING WILLOW FURNITURE

SEVERAL readers ask how to clean willow

furniture.
The simplest method is to wash it with warm water and castile soap, wiping it very dry with a soft cloth, and then drying thor-country in the sun, or near the fire. If one dry with a soft cloth, and then drying thor-oughly in the sun, or near the fire. If one care to bleach it, have a packing box large enough to hold the willow articles. After washing, put into the box without drying; then into the bottom of the box put a small dish of burning sulphur. Cover the box, and at the end of half an hour take out the article, which will be bleached. Willow and ration furniture is now stained, giving variety and doing away with the necessity for cleaning.

## ANSWERS TO A VARIETY OF QUESTIONS

W RITES a lady, "Will you kindly tell me, through your columns, if you know of any book on the chemistry of cooking? Would it not prove a subject of interest to all for a talk in your department? It seems to me as if some knowledge of the reasons for doing these familiar things, for patting such and such ingredients together togive such and such effects, would give additional interest to the performance of them."

There are two excellent works on the sub-ject: "The Chemistry of Cooking and Clean-ing," by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Massa-chusetts Institute of Technology, and "The Chemistry of Cookery," by Mattien Williams. Perhaps it will be possible, in the near future, to carry out the suggestions in regard to the scientific reasons why certain things are to be done in household work.

A letter from a girl asks if it will be possible to have some dining-room doors painted, the old paint being so smooth that she fears new paint will not adhere. Painters say that the smoother the surface the better; so there need be no difficulty on that score.

A subscriber asks how she shall to black walnut suite of furniture previous to painting it white. If she will rub every part with sandpaper and then shelled it, the furniture can be painted when dry.

Cement for repairing broken china, that will stand washing, is wanted. I know of nothing that will resist water, although that quality is claimed for many cements. If the china or glass be thick enough, and the piece or pieces large enough to hold fine rivets, it can be riveted together, and will be as firm as ever.

A correspondent says that she made a lot of fruit cake, using wine and orange and lemon-juice, hoping to keep it through part of the winter; but it has begun to mould. Fruit cake, she should understand, should be wrapped in paper, placed in tin boxes, and kept in a cool, dry place. She can scrape off the mould, steam the cake for an hour or more, and then dry off in the oven. When perfectly cold put away as suggested. Her mistake was in putting it in stone and in the cellar, which is cert to be dawn. is apt to be damp.

A Western girl asks why raisins fall to the bottom of a rake. Raisins should not be put in a cake that has a very thin butter. When it is heated it becomes thinner, and there is nothing to sustain them. Roll the fruit in flour, and stir into the cake very lightly, and at the last moment. at the last moment.



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PARK & TILFORD, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1890.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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from which the excess of oil Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals are used in Sie preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowment or Sugar, and is therefore far more con-

processed, and admirably adapted for invalidate well as for persons to handle, see that one persons on the second of the second

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The only new flavoring known for fifty years. Something new and delicious for the household to take the place of Vamilla. Buy a cunned cake, more delicious than a fresh one. Delicate, Salmon, Violet and packed in the boxes large enough to serve twelve people. When used with whitped cream it makes a most delicious dessert. Ask your greeer or dessert. Ask your grocer or

send 50 cents to

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Try it in this original recipe;

Try it in this original recipe:
Beat the whites of six eggs until they begin to bubble.
Add very slowly, beating constantly, three tablespeconfals of possiblered sugar and three tablespeconfals of possiblered sugar and three tablespeconfuls of
grated almonds, and one tablespeconful of Falry Breath
Extract. Beat the yolks very light, adding three tablespeconfols of possiblered sugar, three of sweet milk
and three of floor. When these are smoothly blended
add quickly the whites and bake in a quick oven for
ten minutes and serve as a descert.

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IERE conse to my ears whispered confidences, to which I wish I might give all the sym-pathetic advice that is asked. I cannot excress to you, even in this our toxy corner, what my beart prompts. I hear the moons of mothers whose daughters are way ward; the bitter dis-

whose daughters are wayward; the bitter dissppointment of daughters whose mothers have falled to be true guides; the despoir of wives in distress because of the sins and the follies of husbands beloved; the longing of wives for the love which is no longer given them; friend bardened for friend. How sometimes the world seems full of nothing but griefs, anxieties and sins. If you cannot hear my word of love and sympathy in answer to all your cares and treatiles, will you not believe me that there is One who will hear your cry and will give you the help which my weak, human arms cannot give. This I say to you from a full heart; believe it is the truth. As you pour out your sorrows to me and have faith in my desire to comfort you, go to God and as confidently trust in His love. He may not take away the cause of your anx-He may not take away the cause of your anxiety, nor grant you the specific wish of your heart, but He will give you strength and joy.

...

Leart, but the will give you strongth and joy.

YOUR words about your isolated country life, dear "stolla," so faithfully portrar my own that I wondered if I landn't written them, but there is in them a note of danger. Dav't dud fault with your farmer husband." Your oid place it your cidelishood's homele filled; now you have only one place, by your histoard's side. I know I sympathits with you is no one can, nailwester, too, has felt the west-less and monotony of life on a lonely plantacion. I married e eity man, but a cyclone swap away oor dear home, and a lost situation drave us in the country.

I remember the receipt fluitiess search flet work. The little savings growing less each day, and now when I sit down to say well-spread board I dink hard work and boneliness are easier to bear then the thought that sense may soon stars us in the fire. "The trail of the sarpent is over all." Let us thank God it is no worse in our case that the work and innotony of country life.

And there are bright spots. I have educated my children for four years. They have had no other locative, and they do not soffer in comparison with their city costains. I step to listen to the time that and entreased only some of the will have an entreed to other in comparison with their city costains. I step to listen to the submitted and entreed to the plant, and I listen with delight to bits exhemes for buying a fine new one, "one that will hood the nowa, mamma, and not let them drop away from under your singers so girler." I see my boysgrowing up stort, maily little fellows, as pure and wholesome and sweet as my sentition roses. These worders way from one of ar a wise passione. He has sent me here, and remember how the lives they and the skey, and which we way Fabier loves me, not far a wise passione. He has sent me here, and remember how the lives the stallar-in-law's sheep in the wisderness. Think you the num "learnest in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," did not pine for the lunaries and learning of the courts of the Plantacior? Could you

You are only telling the same old story, Outward circumstances cannot quench a bright spirit if the brightness have its source in the divine. If we could only make the unhappy and the gloomy believe that there is nothing which cannot work out good for them who trust in God, we should be giving them the best panacea for all ills,

SOMEHOW I take great interest in letters in your owner. They are street, comforting and pleasant even to spe who has no bone. I would like to ake what you think of the following: A young lady, successful and competent is the profession at seathert, promoted year by year, histing a good salary, became engaged to be matried to a young man of great promise. Soon after the engagement to was stricken, with disease. After two years of patient walking he is far on the read to recovery. He has never been able to resume his profession, but works now on a small satary. Their of their long separation they think of ending it. She, with true womanly devolves, profess a life of possible privations and intriciple with him to an assuredity easy one with its share of bioners, sensitiments and pleasance without his love. But he beginders to take from her all, with as doubtful a return. She is one who leves hir work next to her have; for him early would she give him, Now the question is, would you advise her to do set would fin return be equal to the cost? Would the proof and food, he happy kinesing of her sacrifice, if he does not recover sufficiently to allow them to the mustally belock in the work they both love? Is leve worth the cover? Weald you misthers advise your dangthers in lake the risk?

The question whether your friend should

The question whether your friend should give up her present work for the uncertain support of an invalid husband is too delicate for a stranger's intermeddling. That question for a stranger's intermenting, a purpose is not the some, however, as your other, "I so leve worth the cost?" Love is always worth all it costs. It is the supreme thing in the world, and nothing is of more value. If your and it costs. It is the supreme thing in the world, and nothing is of more value. If your friend is questioning how she will get the most, the answer, I should think, would be simple. Her own strong hands would probsimple. Her own strong mains would probably yield her more food and raiment than sing would gain from the exertions of her feeble lover. If, however, life together will give them both a richer harvest of love and opportunity for service, neither his pride nor her worldly wisdom should stand in the way If their marriage does not offer such reward they would better live apart.

I BAVE hist been rending "Helen Virginia's" description of her hosband. I think sorely he must be "The Model Hustand," and fain would have her tell as mode concerning bins, for never in my life has a been my good fertiline to know, or even know of, any man who was as thoughtful and appeclative of his fact as this hesband. We'd first Holen phase bell us of at least one of his fault, eise we might be inclined to think bim too good for n "real live man." You may think I'm joking and that I don't mean what I say, hat I assure you I speak in all serbousness.

MARIAN.

No; let us not ask for his faults. We may be sure he has them, but if they are so hidden by his virtues let them remain hidden. We hear quite enough of faults. There are "real live men" whose patience with freshiness, whose tenderness with weakness, whose un-failing devotion to unworthiness makes them whose tenderness with weakness, whose un-failing devotion to unworthiness makes them beroes. I know of one man who for more than a score of years has shielded a wife whose moral and physical life has been eaten out by the morphine habit. I believe no one has even heard him speak a disrespectful word of her. He excuses her untruths, he guards her from goesiping tongues, and suffers untold miseries for her sake. We cannot claim all virtues for womanhood. Humanity is more than sex, and it is not good to strive to show that either men or women have all vice or all that either men or women have all vice or all virtue. They are shared by each.

O'NE sentence in the letter from "Homesteader's Wife" set use to thinking and prompts a word. It was this, "I am not a King's Daughter, but wish I weedgend enough to be one." In it is question of goodness? Are we not all daughters of our Howerily Futher, the King of kings? It only remains for us to levingly do our Father's will, looking to Illin for eninearngement and strength to perfect the good work or divine nature already given us, but sailly blurred by our faffares.

We would not wait to "be good enough" to acknowledge an earthly father's claim to our obsdience and service.

J. H. R.

You are quite right. It is not a question of goodness, but a question of purpose. That mistake is, however, a very common one, and church members and King's Puughters are judged as if they assumed goodness, whereas the very fact of their joining the church or acknowledging their allegiance to the King is a proof that they do not consider themselves to have attained goodness, but that they are striving for it. So we ought to think of one muther not as chaining perfection; and where we see fanits and failures, instead of unkind judgment we should have a yearning to help, to strengthen, and to redeem. to strengthen, and to redeem.

I LIVE in the Black Hills country. My husband is a practising physician. I have a family of five, and do most of my earn work, but always find time to read the foursexal. My children book for its arrival each month with great pheasure. Occasionally in the portraits of noted men and women I asse the faces of dear friends of my girlhood. I am taking a great interest in the sketches of the lives of versues ones the Journal as entertakengly produces. The letters in your corner, Annt Patience, are great comfact to me. I amesory for those sisters in trouble, and those that are happy and write cheerfully give me removed strength and a desire to two more devoted to my family. As the wife of a doctor in the far west, I have enough supplement associations about the I me a matter of New York Shin, and see a wide difference in this part of the west and the east.

But us the wrife of a doctor, were have ground.

But as the wife of a doctor you have grand opportunities for service. When there is sick-ness and anxiety in the home the hearts are open to kindness, and oftentimes through the physician more real spiritual good can be done than it is possible for a minister to do. This fact is now understood in a great degree by our missionary organizations, and medical by our intestonary organizations, and medical missionaries have a great field open to them. I have often thought that, if a physician really interested himself in the families of his patients and would give advice to parents and obtain the confidence of the children, a vast amount of misery might be saved. Tendencies to moral and physical ill health might be checked, and the character, as well as the body, strengthened. body, strengthened.

YOUR letter enclosing one from M. B., who lives in South Dekots, was safely received. I thought you would like to know of my success in sending a box of books and papers (flustrated) to box. We got a large box, which held heartly three-quarters of a barret, and solitered our manualines, books and papers together. I put in some cards, a game or two, a box of randy, mittens, a sochet, and a few little things. The box started the fourth of December. In about a week I som is letter with the unoney to pay the fivight. Vesterday a letter same saying that the box had been received affely, and that they were all pleased with its contents. This morning I had another letter saying that the soney had reached them, and saying seals how much they should enjoy the books and that they were surpressed to see so many. I am very glad to have the books do so moch good.

This must be encouraging to you, and I trust your success will stimulate many other simular gifts. There are numerous applications to me for names of needy, bookless households, but few of those who offer to send are willing to pay the expense of the transportation, which is not very small, especially of magazines. And if the expense of carriage seems large for those who have the material to send, how much more difficult it must be for the needy ones to pay it. Often it would be quite im-possible. Therefore let the freight, or express-age, or postage be taken into the necount and provided for when you offer reading ceatter. I WISH "Watter's Wife" had given ber own address, or that of her friend in Texas. I should like to serile directly to one of them so as to tell them how we did our homes away out West; that h, how we did when we were a new town. Take unblenched sheeting (no maliter how caures), and this lengthsas you would carpet for the floors, only alians for sharinking. I add this as special warming, and beingts by experience. Having it cut in lengths that reach across the room, see up on the machine and task up overhead, just as you would put a carpet down under flot. Then make a quart of flour pasts for one gallon of shork lime. Put it on account would an a plassered wall or ceiling. If one likes this, a package of diamond dyu, or a builds of blooking, an exercy mixel. No use who has rever seen such a ceiling has any idea how nice it is not properly done, it cannot be fool from plassering, just to look at, and is not a had substitute for consider. I speak from an experience of eventy years of frontier life. Miss. R.

And this is a slightly different arranges.

And this is a slightly different arrange-

BEING an early settler of Iowa I had to the for years. In a house without plactors or celling; and if you will allow see. I will tell how I made it real clean and nice. I took old clain and sewed it together, large roungh to cover the towar. Then, with pleaty of tacks in hand, and the table to stand upon, I tacked it up all around; and then I weaterer it again, and straightened is, adding more tacks, so they were about three inches anjart; then I put a tack once in about a fool on the overlays, then I pages will not that tightoned it so it was straight as placter. The side wails can be fixed the same way, only the cleth needs to be now for strength.

Miss. A. R.

If one has never tried this method of covering a ceiling, or a floor, it is quite worth while to try it. I remember making, more than thirty years ago, a very good substitute for oil cloth, after this manner. Closet floors can be made to look quite peat, and even for rooms or passage ways, where the wear would be greater, this substitute is comparatively dura-ble if kept constantly varnished. It can be preserved in good condition for a long time if carefully washed without soap.

HOUSEKEEPERS are apt to think they cannot have rugs without siee hardwood floors; unbe are all soft pine; upstairs they are air both boards, and the reachs were dised with wool lint and molls. I diled sil the centra with plaster of parts, asied with waver-cheaper than pully—then painted them two coals. I used a piece of rag carpet for one rug, and old ingrain, identic, so it was no beavy to wrinkle) fringed at the ords for another. Lower Boots are not the free linch boards with no cracks between, On the first bedroom food I not a coat of raw lineed oil, then two coats of helded lines of oil. Each limb I set the can of oil in a pall of builting water, and put the oil on let, with a period, well subsed it is with a reg, and allowed a day for each coal to dry, after which I put on a thin coat of re-coach variable. Ver this floor I got an lagrain art square, two and a held by three yards, for six dollars and fifty coats. My stilling-room and kitchen had been painted, so I could not have ofted floors, but I painted every other board with yellow octure, and the others gray, and willight a Sanyrun rug for the siliting-room.

Hea. L. C.

Here are a few suggestions for E. M. E.

MY heart was touched by the pathetic appeal of the dear young hencekeeper who noise for advice. I want to say to her the carty. The moreting hours are golden! When your lause is to order, keep it so by quietly replacing whatever has become disarranged. Never refers until your rooms, particularly the firing rooms, have been "straightened." This requires but a few moments, and is each a help when one pair of hands has all the meeting work to do,

Our Who Knows Frace Expensions.

ONE Who KNOWS PROME EXPERIENCE.

I AM also a young girl just eighteen, similarly signified. My great holby it system and early riskin. The first thing in the morning is perpending breakfast. My brecher cleans out the slove and bays the first hight, so that it is all ready for me in the morning. After breakfast I wash the dishes and set the kitchen in order. That lakes about an hour more I can straighten out the rest of the rooms, using a damp cloth to dust. Then I set about proparing the dinner. While this is cooking I do a little sweeping—not all in one day, and none on besting day, some rooms meet sweeping only used in two works. These I go over (the work I don't sweep them) with an oid flanged shirt, which I dampes and the over a broom. All the time I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the time I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner. After district the into I keep one eye to the dinner and still run out with the girts when she like its. I know from eyerience it cannot be done; I wish I could see her and lave to the I AM only twenty-three years old, but I have been

I AM only twenty-three years old, but I have been married scarly two years; and although I knew midning about hoosework before marriage, have since developed gales a talent for it. I would like to tell E. M. E. my way of planning my work. I have had no one to help me, as I moved over a hundred units away from my home, so I had to fearth by expresses. I rise at six in the winter and prepare the breakfast, and put it on the store to overm up or cook, as the case may be. While the tweekfast is cooking. I open the beds, and throw open a window in each groun in the house a less mirrates to change the air. After breakfast, I wash the dishes; then, if there is any surreping to be done it do it then. I go out a little while—everyone could be go out a fittle while—everyone could be go out a fittle while—everyone could be go out. After dimer. After dimers I make the beds and change my drows caffer wandled the dishes, of courses and are ready to sit down models any mending, seveing, fancy work, etc., that I have to do. After supper is over I wash the dishes said plan out my to morrow's breakfast and get it ready to each my cooking; have going in the whole the said plan out my to morrow's breakfast and get it ready to each of the evening to my rest form the something to warm over for your breakfast, you will have the rest of the evening to my be to have something to warm over for your breakfast, you will find moch limes axed.

[F. M. E.'sletter catheforth all my sympathy, as I am just

E. M. E.'s letter calls for the same difficulty, so I am just to enterging from the same difficulty. So if it in the present places, I would like to boll bow I minrage in the hope that there may be gomething to bein ber. Simple heath, well cooked and on time, are a very great heat, fluctuation from the matter and I have "handly keip, likelt after breakfast brother and i have "hamily grayers," then I harry about my work, washing dishes and pulling the kitchen in order as seen as possible. Then I go from room to room, making beds, pick-ing up, sweeping, dusting, etc., notti all are in order. When it is done early every meeting it does not take very long, and the result is most satisfactory. Then I am free to teos, bake, sweep theroughty, or mend, according to the need and day; and if disser is planned and becam early, the kitchen wheel rane ready. True, every day does not go smoothly; but by having a baked disser on troning day bedied meating fire, making pin, cookies, sates, etc., the other days will be conservant freer, and the homseksesper best tired, Modalit.

The readiness with which you answer an appeal is a proof of the universal love which binds us in one great family. If E. M. E. could receive visits from all who have ex-If E. M. E pressed a desire to visit her, and give her the benefit of experience and knowledge, her house would be too small to receive them, Whether the written words will give her much help I enunot tell, but hope they may. I have forwarded to her many letters too long to print. It is interesting to see how the order in the household varies even where an order is

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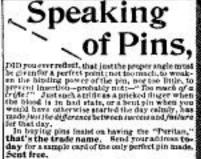
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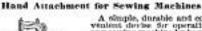
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SHITH WHELL CHAIR COOCHE IN THE SHIP BY GOOD

## WHERE I SPENT MY MONEY AFTER ALL

By Isabel A. Mallon



HAD been making up my mind for two years that I would go abroad, and, when a woman says making up her mind, and takes that length of time to do it, you can usually conclude that she means that she is making up

just it. I had ten cent banks, five cent banks and penny boxes, and all the little change went into these, and at the end of the month they were all emptied and the money taken around to the bank to add to that which was to be used for going away. When I saw a lovely new material and felt that I should enjoy a frock like it, I would give a shrug of my shoulders and say in a most contemptious way, "Wait until I get on the other side: I'll get these things for almost nothing."

GETTING things for almost nothing is a feminine vice. Whether the average woman is not sufficiently imbued with honesty in early life, or just what is the reason nobody knows, but a woman never stops to consider

THE very day after I reached London I start-"HE very day after I reached Lookon I started out for my shopping. First of all I
wanted some pretty cotton dresses. You know
the kind—zephyrs, sateens, and a printed lawn.
I found them pretty enough, but I clutched
my pocket-book just a little bit tighter when
I heard the prices. The one which I have
sketched and marked No. 1, and which is an ordinary black and white zephyr gingham,

THEN, as I had read in English novels of



that, when things are gotten below their value somebody is being chested, and, therefore, things for almost nothing come under the things for almost nothing come under the head of petty thefts. But getting things for nothing on the other side of the water is, after all, a method of spoiling the Egyptians, and consequently seems only right and proper. After all the saving and the talking and the waiting and the hoping, the eventful day came when I salied away, robed as simply as possible, and with the determination to come back possessing clothes that would make the Queen of Sheha turn in her grave with envy.

shouldn't be a woman if I didn't talk, and consequently before we were half over two elever men were thoroughly informed as to why I was going; that is, the principal reason: to furnish my wardrobe for a song. One night as we sat looking at the stars and womlering about them, one of the men said to me :

about them, one of the men said to me:

"Do you think you are very patriotle?"

"Of course I am," I answered indignantly,

"why, I think we have the best country, the
best government, the best men, the prettiest
women and the finest fruit in the world. Of
course I am patriotic: I inherit it, I didn't
exactly sign the Declaration of Independence,
but an ancestor of mine saved me the trouble. but an ancestor of mine saved me the trouble, and it is just as well he did, because my sig-mature is one of the seren mysteries of the world."
"Well," persisted he, "do you think it is "Well," persisted he, "do you think it is

very patriotic to save up all your mo go to England and France to spend it? "Oh!" said I, "but you get things so cheap over there."

He looked at me as if he were amused. "You look like a woman with some sense; do you know what ruined Ireland? Absentee-ism. Do you know what will discourage manufactures in this country? The fact that the demand for a certain line of goods is not sufficiently great, the fact that the people who have the money go away to spend it, and most of all the fact that American women do not of all the fact that American propen do not know the meaning of the word patriotism. They have an idea that it means nursing the sick in time of war and applanding the militia in times of peace. What it really means is doing the very best for your country that you can, and the very best, just at present, is the encouragement of home industries. Look at the Queen of England! When she was married she made Honiton lace fashionable because the lace workers were complaining of hard times. See what the Princess of Wales did three years ago after her visit to Ireland; had some of her nost beautiful gowns. Ireland; had some of her most beautiful gowns, as well as those of her daughters, made of Irish poplin so that it might be put on the market again. And to-day think of Lady Zelland, the wife of the Viceroy of Ireland; she is doing everything in her power to push Irish lace, and half the fashionable hats have a trimming

of it, while innumerable court dresses are deco-nated with it.

Determined to argue it out I answered:
"But you see things are cheaper!"

"Will you promise me not to buy any materials that are not cheaper than the same fabrics would be in your own country?"

I promised without a minute's besitation,

which could, of course, be gotten in any color, blue and white, pink and white, the cream effocts or the dark colors, was, I found, twenty-five cents a yard. I could duplicate this in Philadelphia for the same price, in Boston for the same, and in New York at one shop for twenty-four and at another for nineteen, so I concluded not to fill my trunk with that material

A heroines who looked like angels in print-ed muslin and felt that England was the place

for them and the one place were these could begotten, I drew in my mind's eye a sketch of n pale rose-colored muslin with a pink flower in a tiny wreath upon it made to look like a symptomy with decorations of lace and

pick ribbon. I had seen just the sort of stuff I wanted on the other side, but I declined to buy it, preferring to wait and get it for a "mere nothing" in London. The English sample is sketched at No. 2; its price is eighteen cents a yard; that which I had seen in Philadelphia and which had brought joy to my soul was fifteen cents a yard. Since, I have found out that it would be the same either in New York. Beston a yard. Since, I have found out that it would be the same either in New York, Boston, or Chicago. Another little roll of money, which was marked "For lawn dress," went back in an inner pocket of my purse. I shrugged my shoulders and concluded that it was because these were inexpensive goods; and now I have made up my mind to get something that would cost a little more, though first of all I would cost a little more, though first of all I would cost a little more. something that would cost a little more, though first of all I wanted a printed challle to be used for a house dress; not the very fine ones, but one I could wear, and which would look prefty and ladylike. They advertised them in all colors at a very well-known shop, and down I went to get my stuff, which, by the by, to make an Irish bull, I didn't get. At No. 3 is my sketch of the English sample which cost sixteen conts a yard, I can get equally as good in New York for ten cents a yard, in Philadelphia for twelve find a lialf, and in Boston for fifteen. Another little rard, in Philadelphia for twelve find a half, and in Boston for fifteen. Another little package of money went into that part of the purse that I began to call "the patriotic side." I commenced to think just then, and it seemed to me, with designs just as good, material just as durable in the fabrics at home, I was a bit if a doubley to come obsend and nor the same things, granted that it was only a

MY sister was a little more persistent, and said; "I am going to try and get a satesis," and we got a sample of one. It's No. 4 on the second group. You see it was a bit of an advantage that I could sketch a little, so I drew this for her. The result was that there drew this for her. The result was that there is written in her note book; "Price of sateen wenty-five cents in London; I can get it for from ten to twenty-five cents either in Pfella-delphin, floston or New York, and that at eighteen is just as wide and just as good. We had read and written and upbeld Eng-lish woods; we had insisted that nothing could

be got to equal them, and so went out to get a blue and white check suiting to have a jaunty costume made in which to go yachting. First of all we went to a funous tailor shop to see what they would make us a suit for, because their advertisements were so lovely. We cause their advertisements were so lovely. We soon found that English advertisements are not always what they seem, for the simple, stylish frock of the picture was extremely dowly in reality, and after looking around it was decided that the shop run by these same people in America had smarter looking frocks, better made ones, and that the fitter over the water was forced to be more exact in adapting his material to the female form divine.

Why? Because American women are not willing to look on the streets the dowdies that the English women do. The check suiting marked No. 5 in my picture will cost in London seventy cents a yard, in New York, Boston and Philadelphia it can be gotten for fifty cents; that's twenty cents difference on the yard.

SERGE," said I. "We have always heard of that. We will get a dress of it if we don't of anything else, a dark blue serge; it is so ladylike and so useful to have, and so altogether desirable." We grew quite rapturous over this; we were sure that it would be discoveration anything in America and age. over this; we were sure that it would be chesper than anything in America, and more desirable. We found it, not heavy in weight, not closely woven; indeed, one of the party called it "steazy." Its price was forty-eight cents a yard, and a friend who had been picked up on the way had on a dress just like it, the material of which had been bought in Philadelphia for thirty-seven and a half cents a yard. Later on it was discovered that New ork furnished it for thirty and Chicago for thirty-five.

thirty-five.

I didn't want to go bome without a single new frock, so knowing that the English were great on tennis, and almost every dressmaker you approached asked you if you didn't want a tennis costume, I determined to get one. The design was the light flannel drawn at No. 7, with lines of red and blue and brown going over its white ground. It cost me twenty-five cents a yard, and at a first-class store at home I could get just the same thing for the same noney. Now, all these samples that I have drawn, and that I am talking about, do not come from extravagant places, but instead come from extravagant places, but instead from the shops frequented by the great middle class, to which you and I, my friend, belong, Many of them were samples quoted as bargains. Just what bargains they were you can see.

MY experience is the experience of hundreds of women who do not stop to think that in going over, and spending their money in a strange land, they are absolutely and honestly, or say rather dishonestly, taking the bread from the workers in their own country. As a people we are young, but we have ability and energy, and we can make just as good staffs as are made on the other side, but we won't make them until we are encouraged in it. It is snobbery of the worst sort to gloat over material being "imported;" it is patriotism of the best to show a good fabric, and to claim that it was designed and made at home. The women of this country can do so much toward making it the greatest in the world, first by guiding the men in the way they should go, and next by encouraging in the world, first by guiding the men in the way they should go, and next by encouraging home industries. There would be a hundred thousand workers where there are a hundred thousand idlers if the factories were at work supplying our shops with American materials, if the women of America would be as patriotic as were their great grandmothers, and decline to wear anything that was not wrought by American looms and sold in American stores.

HAD written home some of my experience I HAD written home some of my experience about getting things for nothing; and in return a letter had come to me, enclosing samples of American silk, the black silk that almost every woman likes to have in her wardrobe, for it is a gown suited for so many occasions. The letter said: "I enclose some samples of black silk; unless you can get them cheaper, or better, for the same money, I will buy my gown at home." For the quality that in New York was a dollar and forty-

VEILINGS, collars and cuffs, and the small V etceterus of the toilette, do not vary much in price; but as in London the Princess of Wales, or some great beauty, will set a fashion, make one style popular and force a run on it for the season to the advantage of the shop-keepers, they do not so often have great quantities of small belongings left on their hands which must be sold, no matter at what price.

at what price.

In black materials—cushmeres, Henrietta cloths, grenadines and lace brilliantines—the prices are about the same. One style of lace brilliantine which sells in London for thirty-five cents a yard, can be gutten in New York or Chicago for thirty cents. White cashmere, thirty-nine inches wide, pule blue, pink, and the various standard colors, sells for seventy-five cents, a yard, and J. con. get it seventy-five cents a yard, and I can get it quite as good, and for less money, in either Philadelphia, Boston or New York.

T was rather a sad experience this going I was rather a said experience, this going over and expecting to get so much for so little, this having my belief in the great desire of the English people to sell me much for nothing, shattered; but, after all, I had to confess it was a good lesson, and I did have the moral courage to keep my word and bring my money home with me.

ome with me. On the steamer I met the same man who

On the steamer I met the same man who had given me such good advice on my way over. He looked at me and said: "Well?"

And I answered, "I am bringing my money back to the land of the free."

Being an American gentleman he did not say, "I told you so," but he could not resist asking, as he took my hand:

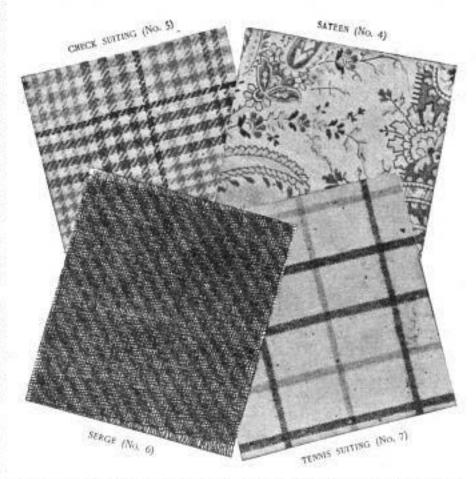
"Where did you get your gloves?"

I never had a hatchet except a chocolate one, but I looked in his face and told him the truth.

truth.

"In New York. The English gloves are not adapted to the American hands, and they are not half as well mode, and the same fault can be found with the French ones. In New York you can get them to fit all kinds of hands, long fingers and short ones, broad and narrow ones. You can buy gloves in London for fifty cents a pair, but they are not worth wearing; they are old-fashioned in color, badly cut and altogether undestrable. In Paris they make a great fuss about making gloves to order toe you, but they can do that in New York, do it just as well, and the colors are as novel as those shown in Paris. Since I have been away I have learned what you mean have been away I have learned what you mean by patriotism. I have learned how the women by patriotism. I have learned how the women of a country can make it prosperous and great, and I have come home with a respect for the American workingman that I never had before. I believe be can do anything he wants to; and if there is anything that they know how to do on the other side that we haven't grasped yet, we are rich enough to buy that knowledge and to have it taught in our manufactories. We can import knowledge and pay a proper duty on it. Look at my watch! Made in Philadelphia at a factory where George W. Childs employs seven hundred women to polish and etch cases. It keeps better time, and it is just as pretty as any good gold watch made in the famous watch-making districts, and it didn't cost a cent more than one would on the other side. Now, in buying a watch at home, you get one just as buying a watch at home, you get one just as good, you encourage industry, and you tend to make rich and good and prosperous your own country people, and that's what we all ought to try to do.

Naturally my friend and teacher felt a great



nine cents. I should have to pay one dollar and seventy cents in London; for that which was one dollar and nine cents the price was one dollar and twenty five cents; there were chapter silks, but they were poor in quality, and would have lasted but a little while, and every woman knows how very, very mean looking is a shabby black silk.
We found handkerchiefs about the same

price as in this country: that is, the nice ones.

pride in me, for who does not like a proselyte? And in me he load a most enthusiastic one. I am prepared to say that while it is delight. I to go abroad "strange countries for to see. Is shall always have sense enough, and patriot-ism enough, to hay my cholles at home, get-ting in that way the best for the least, and en-conraging the workers among my own people. This is the story, and the the rule of the W Google spent my memory after all light 260 by Google

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## IN A COMMON KIND O' WAY BY KIRKE LA SHELLE

RECKON 'taint no use fer me to try an' please ye, Sis, words 'th me go allus sorter kinder hit an' miss,

An' shake theirselves together, jest as awk'ard as they ken,

W'enever I take holt an' try to talk like other men; I know 'at it emburrasses an 'noys ye most to

death,

But I reckon might as well jest try to stop a drawin' breath

As to try an' make love reg'lar, like them fellers

I kin only say "I love ye," in a common kind o' way!

Afore ye went to visit 'ith the city folks last

year, Ye was happy thinkin' of our love, an' 'at the time was near

W'en we'd start our lives together, jest as chipper as the jay, between our love an' labor how we'd

laugh the time away; But that glance at city manners, an' 'at glimpse

o' city men, Sort o' set ye 'gainst our weddin' an' ye never changed zgin; Pve no word to blame fer it; we must love

jest as we may,
"N I kin only say "I love ye," in a common
kind o' way !

It was all so new an' strange to ye, no wonder

'at ye took To seein' things all different an' accordin' to the book

'At tells folks of good manners, an' of what it's wrong to do:

It won ye 'cause 't was stylish and 'cause 't was all so new;

Ye come back like another girl, an' yet I

thought, somehow, That later on ye'd be yourself—I've thought so until now;

An' now I see it ain't no use-I've seen it all to-day; It ain't enough to love ye in my common kind o' way!

THE STORY OF A FAMOUS HYMN

HOW "THE SWEET BY-AND-BY" WAS WRITTEN. AS TOLD BY ITS AUTHOR DR. S. FILLMORE BENNETT

I N the year 1861 I became a resident of the village of Elkhorn, Wis-consin, the home of the composer, J. B.
Webster, who,
shortly after, became associated
with me in the production of sheet
music (songs) and
other musical other musical works. In the summer or fall of the year 1867 we commenced work on "The Signet Ring," a new Subbath-

Da. BENNETT school hymn-book.
"The Sweet Byand-By" was one of
the songs especially written for that work.
Mr. Webster, like many musicians, was of Mr. Webster, like many musicians, was of an exceedingly nervous and sensitive nature, and subject to periods of depression, in which he looked upon the dark side of all things in life. I had learned his peculiarities so well that, on meeting him, I could tell at a glance if he was in one of his melancholy moods, and had found that I could rouse him from them by giving him a new song or bymn to work on. On such an occasion he came into my place of business and, walking down to the stove, turned his back to me without speaking. I was at my desk writing. Presently I turned to him and said:

"Webster, what is the matter new?"
"It is no matter," he replied, "it will be all

The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunlight, and I replied, "'The Sweet By-and-By'! Why would not that make a good bymn?"

good hymn?"

"May be it would," said he, indifferently.
Turning to the desk, I penned the words of
the hymn as fast as I could write.

In the meantime, two friends, N. H. Carswell and S. E. Bright, had come in. I handed
the hymn to Mr. Webster. As he read it his
eye kindled, and his whole demeanor changed.
Stepping to the desk, he began writing the
notes in a moment. Presently he requested
Mr. Bright to hand him his violin, and he
played the melody. In a few moments more Mr. Bright to fished nim his violen, she he played the melody. In a few moments more be had the notes for the four parts of the chorus jotted down. I think it was not over thirty minutes from the time I took my pen thirty minutes from the time I took my pen-to write the words before the two gentlemen-named, myself and Mr. Webster, were singing the hymn in the same form in which it after-ward appeared in "Toe Signet Ring." While singing it, Mr. R. Crosby, then a neighbor of mine—now deceased—in the town of Rich-mond, Illinois, where I still reside, came in, and, after listening awhile, with tears in his eyes, uttered the prediction: "That hymn is immortal." I think it was sung in public shortly after, for within two weeks almost every child on the streets was singing it. It is now published in numerous collections of is now published in numerous collections of



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She's putting the washboard where it'll do some good. She has suffered with it long enough; broken her back over it, rubbed the clothes to pieces on it, wasted half her time with it. But now she knows better. Now she's using Pearline-and when a woman uses Pearline, the only way to use the washboard is in the kitchen fire. There's no more hard work, no

more ruinous rubbing, but there's washing that's easy and economical and safe.

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HOW TO RENOVATE OLD FURNITURE BY AN EXPERIENCED WORKMAN



LMOST all housekeepers have some piece of old fur-niture, dear from association and probably valuable in itself, that they may wish to make more present-able. From choice, or from

necessity, they may wish to
do this work themselves,
and to show that such work
may be done as well at home by an ordinarily
careful person as by a practical finisher in a
shop is the object of this article.

#### STAINS

BEWARE of stains; they all fade, particularly when exposed to the light, and there is nothing so beautiful as the wood; the older, the handsomer. The flaring red stains misnamed "mahogany" and "cherry," that have been so much used for furniture and interior decoration, are no longer used.

#### THE OLD OAK CHAIR

If you wish to beautify an old oak chair, take a sponge dipped in strong ammonia, and moisten the old varnish until it may be scraped off with a piece of glass down to the plain wood. When the varnish is all off and the wood dry, sandpaper the chair thoroughly with fine sandpaper, No. O or OO. Get it as smooth as possible; half the battle is in getting a smooth surface to work upon. You need no wood filler, as the old varnish has completely filled the pures.

## THE FIRST COAT

THE first coat should be pure shellor var-nish; white if you want to retain the color of the wood, orange, if you wish a darker tone. Let the varnish dry until the next day, then, with your line sandpaper, go over it again very lightly.

#### SUCCESSIVE COATS

THERE are a great many varnishes suitable for finishing; any dealer will furnish you with a "rubbing varnish," or a "hard oil finish." Don't take "furniture varnish," as it will not rub. Apply not less than three coats of varnish, exclusive of the shellac, alcoring at least force girls hours for such coat. coats of varnish, exclusive of the shellar, allowing at least forty-eight hours for each coat to dry. When the second coat is dry go over it again with your sandpaper, the object being to keep the wood perfectly smooth. Let the last coat dry three days; then put a small quantity of powdered pamice stone in a saucer, and some raw linseed oil in another, and with a soft flannel cloth rub away at your chair, keeping your cloth well oiled. Don't get discouraged over the carving, if there should be any; with a sharp-pointed stick you can get into all its turns and cuts. Don't rub at an easy place too long, or you will cut the varnish off; all you want to do is to take off the gloss and get it smooth. Wipe the wood off as you go along with a soft cloth until it is perfectly smooth.

A DEAD FINISH

## A DEAD FINISH

W HEN you have laid your last coat of varnish you will find it very brilliant; VY varnish you will find it very brilliant; but after rabbing, as ordered above, you will have what is called a "dead finish," which is far preferable to the brilliant, but not smooth, finish of the unrubbed varnish. A chair finished "dead" will get smoother with constant handling, while a brilliant finish will get greasy looking in a short time.

## PANEL POLISHING

To produce a bright polish on panels, or other plain surfaces, where a brilliant polish is wanted to contrast with the dead linish, work to a dead finish first, then polish with powdered rotten stone and oil, in the same manner as you used the pumice stone. The brilliancy of the polish will only be limited by the amount of labor expended. Put the finishing touch to the polished surface by rubbing it with the palm of the hand, dipping it in dry flour to absorb the perspiration.

## FINISHING

A Lt. old work should be finished in this may be. The varnish is transparent, and will not affect the color, except to enrich it. For the shellae varnish use a soft flat brush, and for the finishing varnish a flat brush brush; any paint dealer will sell you the proper brushes.

## NEW FURNITURE

IF it be made of open-grained wood such as cak, chestnut, walnut or ash, the grain must be filled. This is absolutely necessary to get a smooth surface for a foundation, and if not done, every coat of varnish will show the crucks and holes of the grain. The varnish the not bridge over the holes had followed. nish does not bridge over the holes, but fol-lows them down and up. For oak, ash or clustnut you need a light filler. This may cliestant you need a light filler. This may easily be made, but as it requires several ingredients, it is better to buy it. It is a putty-like substance, which should be thinned with turpentine until of the consistency of paint. Apply-with a stiff brush, and when it has set (lost its gloss) and before it is dry, rub off with a soft cloth, rubbing, wherever possible, across the grain. After it is thoroughly wiped off leave it to dry until the next day, and then sandpaper it lightly to take off any specks which may have escaped your cloth. Now proceed with your shellac and rubbing varnish, as described for old work.

ANTIQUE OAK FINISH

## ANTIQUE OAK FINISH

To produce an antique oak finish on either oak, ash, or chestnut, use a dark filler in precisely the same manner as the light. in precisely the same manner as the light.

It will fill the grain dark, and tone down the
color, if combined with a cost of orange
shellac instead of white. Walnut needs a
dark filler and orange shellac; mahogany,
mahogany tiller and white shellac. If you
cannot obtain a multocamy filler use the light,
indicate with it a lists haven trailing atoms in mixing with it a little burnt Italian stenna in oil, just enough to redden it. Close-grained woods require no filler. Cherry needs white shellac; pine, maple, poplar, etc., the same.

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and all of the complete sets for \$3.40.

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TO ALL'CORRESPONDENTS:—Any question from our readers of help or interest to momen will be cheering answered in this Department.
But write your questions plaining used briefs. In not use any unnecessary words.
The right to assessor or reject any question is reserved by the Kottor.
They will be given as question for any special time. They will be given as quickly after receipt as possible.
All correspondence abund be decomparised by full assess and midrous, not for publication, but for reference.

MARLES - Easter falls on April 17th this year.

Mante-"Cupfule" not "cupeful" is currect.

PATTY-Wedding guests should always be on time.

L. K.-The first United States cereses was taken in

R. it.—Lemon Juice will usually remove stains from the hands.

LYNN-A wife may be made sole executrix of her busband's will.

FRENCHY-Leave one of your own and two of your bushand's cards.

Mattn-It is altogother wrong to answer the personals in any newspaper.

"CESTERY"-" Fix de siecle" is a French phrase for end of the century. Broom Ly n – For a woman of five fact five, the posteds is the proper weight.

Stronguage-Queen Victoria has had also children, of whom seven are fiving.

Show Flagge—The contiemen should always ask permission to call upon the lasty.

K. D. -Unless a note is a business one it is in very bad taste to enclose a stamp for an answer. A Supercuspes - Young girls put up their hair usually when they are about eighteen years old.

VINTON-There is a Cancer Hospital at New York. City; both men and women are admitted.

KITTIK-I have never known of brillhadise being used upon the eyebrows, and should not advise it.

I. I. B.-B. S. V. P. stands for "Repeater s'il toms plait," the French for "Answer if you please."

Connewall.—The kulfe and the spoon came into use at a very ancient date; the fork is of modern origin. LIZZZE-An afternoon tsa is the most informal of entertainments, and may be made the least expensive.

Consucation E. Rater nous to a Prench phouse and nouses "between ourselves" or "between you and me."

Mast.ton—A gentleman should take his had and care into the drawing-mont when he is making a formal call.

Gerritan - Table eliquotic prescribes that nothing that may be separated with the first shall be cut by the kulfe.

PERFLEXED-Wedding invitations should be based about two weeks before the day appointed for the exercisory.

M. S. T.-The New York "Critic" is authority for the statement that Philadelphia, not Brooklyn, is the city of churchen.

IRECTE—Postage stamps about always be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the address side of all mail matter.

N. C.—Upon the death of an acquaintance you should leaves card in person on the family, as an expression of your sympathy.

CECULIA-Longfellow's second wife, Miss Frances Appleton, was the mother of his six children, five of whom are living.

N. W.—Artisis furnish the fillustrations which accom-pany the stories and poems which appear in the illus-trated warming.

Congression of the Congress Congress of the Congress Congress of the Congress Congress of the Congress of the

INTERMETER—When a gentlesson is walking with you be would of course raise his but to any man friend whom he might meet at the time.

BEATRICE.—You enmot make naturally coarse hair fine, but by keeping it in good order you can make people forget that it is coarse.

Karron—Use glycerine and rose water for your ands, and wear know gloves at night; the makeure in-aced will keep your hands soft.

M. B. R. - A young girl is not supposed in do any en-tertaining on her fewn account until after she has made her formal entenance into society.

Mas. S. N..-We would advise you to keep your little boy to dresses this summer. Next fall will be time enough for him to begin wearing kill skirts.

HELEN-Miss Frances E. Willard, who resides at Evansion, Blinois, is President of the Woman's Chris-lian Temperance Union of the United States.

EUNDER-The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is open to the public on Sandaya, (2) Mrs. McKee is Presslent Harrison's only daughter.

FLANGUS-The Expection buildings at Chicago will be dedicated on Ociober 12, 1802, the 400th anniver-sary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

ALICE-Try as for as possible to hold your hands open so that the knockles will stay down; rish them every night with cold cream, and sleep in old kid gloves.

Rosg H.—A few drops of tennois put in the water in hich you testile your face, which will give it a milky ok, will make a picasant and innocest face wash.

P. A. R.—We do not fittink that Thanksgiving Bay was ever catcherated in December. Custom, since itsel-hae fixed the day as the last Thursday in November.

ANNA-A lady's visiting cant should be of moderate size, very large or very small cases are not in good taste; the size meet in use at present is P<sub>1</sub> by P<sub>2</sub> inches.

Consussionnext—For Information concerning the Women's 80k Ceiture Association write to the Presi-dent, Mrs. John Luxus, 1911 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Zewonta—We would not advise you to take any tonic that is not recommended by your physician, and before including in extreme exercise we should also ask his advice.

H. R. D.—If you are employed by the month and break your side of the contract by leaving before your month is up, your employer is not bound to pay you any thing.

More to a X — A " Dordus Society" is a society of chari-table women who meet to make clothing for the poor. Dorms was a charikable woman mentioned in the New Testamen;

Librarian.—The Lenox Library in New York is not pert to the vehile outset by licked, which may be ob-sized, from of charge, by making application by letter. tabled, free of to the library.

Partitions—Mr. George W. Childs is always glad to receive visits from young people and to assist them in their plantage is all to be the most accessible rath man in the second receivers to be "Pricy Council" and "Queen's tolling a second was a summary of the pricy Council" and "Queen's tolling and real cultures.

Contacts Min. cannot spars space for the stary of twen Natables expetition from Servin, nor the cames such led to it. Ther fate was not altogether undescriped, or was the altogether blameless.

Howeverex—A coment made of four parts of rosts, one of becaver and one of brick dust method together, will fuser the handles of knices and forks which may have become loosened.

ELLEN—We do not think it altogether proper for a youing girl to become upon the street men to whom she has not been introduced, but with whom she has came in contact during business hours.

M. E. G.—The brown spots on the skin known as liver spots will sometimes lade away when the digestion is gettin into perfect order. Almond meal can be beught at most of the large drug stures.

BERTHA—The gentleman should always be introduced to the hely, and the younger hely to the older hely in some such form as the following: Mrs.—., will you allow me to present my friend Mr.—.

DiNam-You should most excitality carry a satched with you containing your night duther, out, when going to visit friends for a few days, (2) A young lady should never ask a gentleman for his photograph.

Correspondence—Whether the 30th day of May shreald be termed "Microrial Day" or "Decoration Day" is a moosted question. Since 1862 the Grand Army of the Republic has designated it "Memorial Day."

Inquisitive-Herbert Spencer defines "Agnosti-desn" as the belief that the existence of a personal God can neighber be proved or disproved. The word is derived from the Greek, and signifies "not to know."

Foth, The lines

"Linve mother life I long to meet
Without which life my life is incomplete,"
occur in Boucloudt's play "Led Astray."

JANET - An offereive breath is caused either by un-soned better a discribered stamach. If the former a good dentist should be consulted; if the latter, regulate your det, and avoid every thing that seems to affect your tigortion purplessantly.

BRIDGE ELECT - All the expenses incident to a welding should be defrayed by the family of the beine. The groom's first expense, after the bride's bouquet and the sortening to the bridesmarks and his where, should be less fee to the elegration.

Lynnox—We think that you were unreasonable to take offense because the men is the elevator did not re-move their hats. Their not doing so should not be curf-sidened an act of discourter; an elevator in a public building is a public conveyance.

Canoning—Modraing exempts people temporarily from the ordinary obligations of society, therefore it will not be at all recessary for you to answer the latters of conductance which you have received, but you may do so with perfect propriety if you wish.

Viscour R.—We can recommend nothing for the eye-isobes nor the eyes, as it would be rather dangerous to apply assorted prescriptions to them. Fut a few lumps of borns in the water in which you baths your face; this will tend to make your skin, look less only.

BLUE KYKE Bless—It will be wisset for you to consult your mother in regard to going to places of amageness with young men. (2) We can recommend to deplatory, (3) If your nose is included to be red try bathing it wery warm water in which you have thrown a few drops of complete.

KATRINA—No man can love a girt with the right sort of love if he wishes her to give up her parents entirely when she marries him, and she cannot expect any good fortune to uttend her if she shall elect to do so. "Hence thy father and thy mother" is the only commandment with a promise attached.

CURROUS—Mother Shipoon was a professional fortune-tailer who lived during the reign of Henry VIII. She saide a great many predictions, many of which came true. It is easy to predict possibilities, and not at all wenderful when the possibilities become realities, as they occasionally did in her case.

CLARGOS Co.—If the family are known by the com-munity to be Prostyuterians we can see no improprisely in the Prestyuterian elegyman calling upon them before they have handed in their papers. If he should happen to be the only elegyman of that demonination in the town, it would only be civil for him townt.

Outro—There is a certain class of women for whom there always seems to be from no matter where they may go. The characteristics of these young women are housety, industry, patience and thoroughness. If you belong to this class you can doubtiess fast employment in any one of the large cities. All you need is a feeting.

Mack—Jedousy is by no means an evidence of either true friendship or boys. Where it exists it is sometimes wheet to recognize it, but under must circumstances it should be ignored. As the young man is not engaged to be married to you, I should pay no attention what-over to lake jeakous folly, and in time he will probably see the mistake that he is making.

SHEERY-The preclous stones appropriate as gifts to persons born in the several months of the year are; Jacoury, the garnet; Frénauy, the amethyst; March, the Mostone: Apeil, the diamend; May, the emerald; June, the agaie; July, the carnellan; August, the sard-onyx; September, the obsystolic; detaber, the upal; No-vember, the topag; December, the torquelse.

Wherecrim Heart - Your writing is not very good, but your letter is und spelled and well expressed, and we do not see why you may not in time foarm to write a good hand. A young grid must be very careful not to betray her facting, but still she need not be so cold and indifferent to an old friend as to repel him. If you were children together il school it would seem as though you ought to be good friends now.

W. R. G. - Melt together, over the fire, an ownce and a swited allmonds, and a quarter of his object of pailverlised camplant. Apply this is your hands when you are ready to retire, midding it in as thoroughly as you can. Steep with loose gloves on your herds. In the moraling you will find this all the maginues and soreness has pone, and that your bands are smooth, while and mobil.

Mess-If you cannot have a good turf tennis court lay out an earth court. The may be done by plowing a level pleese of ground, retrieving the stones and harrowing the thoroughly, then rading well. The ground, whether of turf or cards, needs repeate—libra, and the exclusion of all placers except these waving in. Is shown. In laying out your court be careful to run it neeth and south, and to leave a margin of at least the first at the ends and ten at the sides.

BRLLa Strong.— A below to a bridge should a 12 decreased, "Host Justice." «I) The title "Dequire" description of the management of the country, a shight brind of the band will suffice for a couriery, a shight brind of the band will suffice for an arcnewiedgement of the thanks. (4) When a gentleman is making a call be must be ablowed to take care of his hat; if accessored to the ways of polities exists be will manage so that his bosices need have no thought of it.

so that his bossess need have no thought of it.

Doulle — The "bissener creature." which crosslys of a short belief grown reaching a little below the knowned to short belief grown reaching to the ankles, was not originated by Mrs. Bissener, of woman's rights hame. In a letter to Thin Langue Frong Forman, to January. 180, Mrs. Bisomer states that the custome use first worm to this country by Mrs. Rismisch Smith Willer, damphres of the Hun. Gereit Smith, while victing her country. Intracted carly Smith, while victing her country. Extrated carly Smith, and was seen fallowed by Mrs. Bisomer, who agnoniced the fact in her bayer, "The Life " is 184. "The New York Tribure" noticed to state some seen of the state of th



ETHEL: "Agnes, you are a regular little laundress, this chiffon looks

AGNES:-" Of course it does, I wash it with Ivory Soap."

ETHEL:-" Ah, that's the secret! How do you manage it?"

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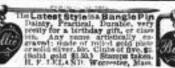
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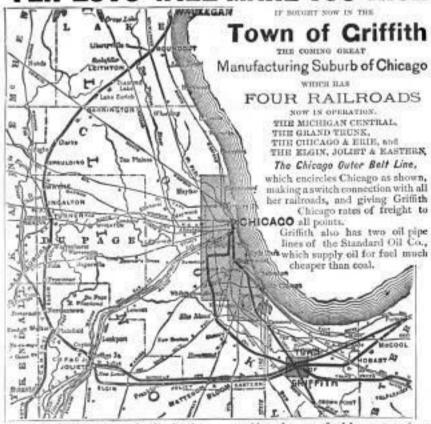
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## EARTH'S SWEET STRAIN

BY FLAVEL SCOTT MINES

BY shaded path in May, I wander lost in dreams, Through leafy bowers play The sun's warm golden beams.

From velvet beds of moss, The gold-white daisies spring. The leaves above me toss, The robins sweetly sing.

A spider here has spun, Its web from fern to fern, And dewdrops in the sun, Like kingly jewels burn, The wood beyond is lost, In wondrous mystery, By countless sunbeams crossed, By shade of bush and tree.

From song of mating birds, From tree and flowered sod, Come the adoring words, "How wonderful is God!"

And soul and thought respond To nature's sweet refrain, And joining earth's glad bond, I echo earth's sweet strain.

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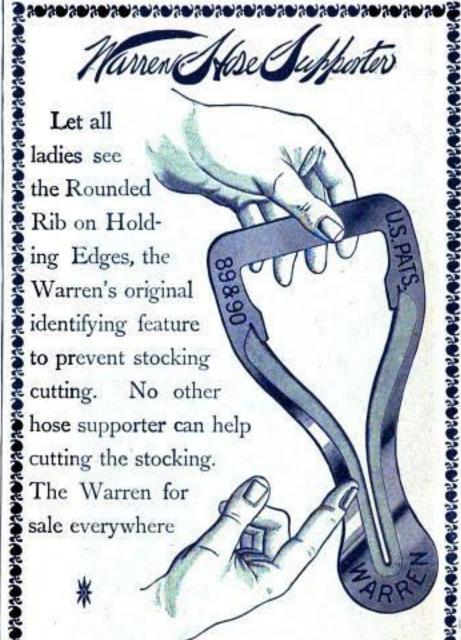
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# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Vol. IX, No. 6

## PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1892

Yearly Subscription, One Dollar Single Copies, Ten Cents

## A DAY IN PATTI'S CASTLE

By Florence Wilson

Madame Patti's Ponies



F Adelina Patti ever has her Boswell the world will get a glimpse of a very different woman from the petted songstress they have been reading about in the newspapers all these years. It is undoubtedly true that no one is more to blame than Patti herself for much of the abourd gossip printed about her. She has allowed, without troubling to contradict it, masseurs and complexion specialists to describe her as reveling in a life of indolence and inactivity, surrounded with lavish luxury and splendor that is wildly Oriental. She has permitted inventors of physical training apparatus and patent medicine men to publish to the world that the perfection of her voice was solely due to the continuous use of their gymnastic machines or nostrums. Agents

gymnastic machines or nostrums. Agents for concerts who could not make con-tracts with her, called her "mercenary." Because she took no notice of begging letters (and she gets on an average a dozen a day) disap-pointed people called her "stingy." On the other hand, some the other hand, some over-patronized friends delight in paragraphing Patti as perfection itself, with none of the in-herent frailities of womankind. But of Patti in her home

we know little; and she is a woman who thoroughly believes in the wholesome in-fluence of a good home, and in the duty of women to make their homes attractive and

women to make their homes attractive and cheerful.

The house in which Patti lives is one of the most interesting of homes, "Craig-y-Nos Castle," as the songstress has christened it, is hidden away in the wild hills of the Swansen valley of Wales. It would be one of the most inaccessible spots imaginable were it not for a little railway which runs within four miles of it. In pleasant weather it would be difficult to find a prettier bit of landscape, but in wet and wintry weather, when storms sweep through the valley and transform the tumbling little Tawy River into a foaming torrent, it is a good place to keep away from. Patti's reason for choosing a home there was a good one. The peculiarly moist atmosphere of the place suited her voice better than any other locality she could find on the English side of Dover Straits. Having once determined where she would live, Patti began to build a home consistent with her ample ideas of comfort and luxury. The most remarkable thing about "Craig-y-Nos" is that sorten establishment is to be found in such a remote part of the country. It is very much as though Jay Gould had built his Irrington palace in the ment is to be found in such a remote part of the country. It is very much as though Jay Gould had built his Irrington palace in the heart of the Adirondacks, instead of on the slope of the Hudson River. In point of ar-chitectural beauty or extent of acreage it would be absurd to compare "Craig-y-Nos" with any of the great ancestral estates of the English aristocracy. Many rich neen and women in America possess subarban estates superior to it. But as typifying Patti's pecu-liar ideas of what a comfortable home should be and her indomitable energy, regardless of

liar ideas of what a comfortable home should be, and her indomitable energy, regardless of cost, in putting her ideas into execution, "Craig-y-Nos" is really a marvel.

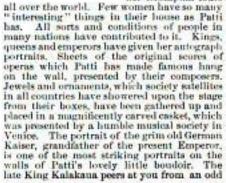
The castle takes its mane from a huge, ill-shaped hill called "Craig-of-the-Night." To get around this hill and make her house moderately accessible from the railway station, Patti spent \$20,000 in building a rondway. Then, in adding to the house already built on the estate, clearing woodland, laying out gardens, digging an artificial pond for breeding trout, and putting the interior of her home in comfortable condition she spent nearly half a million dollars more. She put up a gloss comfortable condition she spent nearly half a million dollars more. She put up a gloss winter garden big enough for two hundred people to wander about in confortably, and stocked it with palms and ferns specially imported for her from the tropics. She wanted a private theater, so she spent \$30,000 in building one. In all the mechanism contrivances for the stage required in giving a private performance of an opera this little theatre is as well equipped as is the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. The guests lounge in roomy arm-chairs which may guests lounge in roomy arm-chairs which may be moved about the auditorium at will. Parti had alrendy constructed her private gas-works, when she wished to illuminate her winter garden and thester with electric lights; so she put up an engine and dynamos in a shed ad-

Entron's Norm-Owing to the many unauthorized articles on Madame Path, it is desired the first be been stated that this article was prepared under her personal supervision. Madame Path entertained the John S.A. be appeal representative at her cash, personally furnished all the facts given, and selected all the literarches, the four "Kodak" views being laken by here?

joining the stables, where the noise of the machinery cannot be heard in the eastle. Viewed from a distance at night the theater and garden, brilliantly illuminated by electric lamps, look like a scene from fairyland. Patti is a thorough American in her fondness for locd drinks, so she put in machinery for mak-ing artificial ice and keeping her meat cellars cool. She has a telephone to the pagerest teleing artificial ice and keeping her meat cellars cool. She has a telephone to the nearest telegraph office, eight miles away. In brief, there is nothing contributive to the creature comforts with which rich people in cities usually surround themselves, that Patti has not provided at her home in "Craig-y-Nos."

It is difficult to enlarge an old house placed on the brow of a hill, and have the arrangement of the interior as convenient as may be desired. The principal rooms in "Craig-y-Nos." open into a long hallway, much after the plan adopt-

after the plan adopt-ed in our big seaside hotels. The "com-pany" rooms are furnished with all the lavish display that a London up-holsterer given corte Manche could con-trive. Her own apartments in which Patti spends most of her time, are threeher bedroom, bou-doir and library. These are filled with mementoes of her personal association with distinguished people, and trophies of popular regard brought home from her triumphal tours



little frame made of some rare wood which is to be found only in the Sandwich Islands, Putti especially values a miniature of the Princess of Wales, taken twenty years ago, before the diva's trouble with and divorce from the Marquis de Caux had brought her into disfavor with the royal family of Eng-land. This miniature is a splendid likeness of one of the leveliest women in the world. and. This miniature is a spiencial fixeness of one of the loveliest women in the world, in the prime of her life. It may be no more than a coincidence that Patti has placed next to this picture of the Princess a portrait of the wife of exPresident Cleve-land, Mrs. Cleve-land, Mrs. Cleve-land.

land and Patti took a great fancy to each other when they met in Washing

met in Washington.
Patti always likes to show you the portraits of her mother and father, which she has placed in solid gold frames. It is obvious from looking at them that Putim ost resembles most resembles her father. Nico-lini's portraits are, of course, es cridence all over the bouse; but the most interesting to the visitor, perhaps, are those of Patti herself, taken at different stages of her public career. Her curios re-ceived from pollic admirers clude a golden model of the great bell in the Kremlin at Mosven to the tone. This was given to her in St. Petersburg, one night, when her horses were taken from

were taken from
her carriage and
some young military officers dragged it home
leaded with flowers and gifts. Then there
is a silver and gold crown, which was banded
to her over the footlights at the great opera
house in Vienna. But there is no space to
describe Patti's possessions of this nature.
There are, for example, a half-dozen grand
pianos made specially for her by the best
manufacturers in the world,

Putti has two splendid billiard-rooms in her custle, one with a French table and one with an English. Patti handles a skillful cue with either game, but she prefers the French. One of the billiard-rooms contains a wonderful orchestrion, which Patti had built purposely for her at Freiburg, costing twenty-five thousand dollars. It makes as much noise as an average brass band with twenty pieces. It is a really marvelous instrument in its way, enpable of rolling out harmoniously the orchestration of a complete open, or the more familiar tunes in

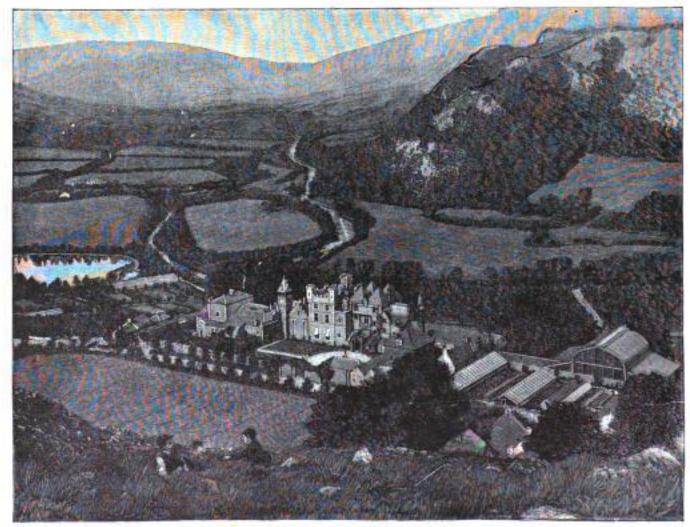
pera, or the more familiar tunes in any opera, as may be desired. A cylinder capable of playing any new tune may be prepared for it at half an hour's notice. Patti's library is ample, but not over-stocked. She reads in French mostly, and keeps thoroughly abrenst of all the modern literature of that literature of that not care much for contempora-neous English novels, and of modern American writers she knows almost Patti's own

apartments, which few visitors are permitted to enter, are on the first floor of the house, with the windows looking out on the broad terrace which slopes down to the banks of the river Tawy. Her bed-room, dressing-room and bathroom are luxur-

Her Dog "Richi" room are luxuriously furnished
in satin - wood
and sky-blue
plash. The furniture is massive and brantifully carved.
The bedstend is of solid oxydized silver,
with blue satin canopies to match the counterpane, which is embroidered with old lace.
The toilet set, which consists of sixty pieors,
embracing almost every object a woman could
find use for, is of solid silver. But the most
fuscinating thing about the rooms to the
eye of the visitor are the beautiful Persian



Madame Patti and Her Dog "Richi" [Reproduced by special permission]



"Craig-y-Nos," the home of Madame Patti in the Swansea Valley, Wales

rugs, which Patti has brought home from her journeys in the East. She is also the owner of some magnificent skins of wild mimals, of some magnificent skins of wild animals, which devoted English and French army officers, who have worshiped at her shrine, have brought home as trophies from their perilous journeys in the jungles of India and Africa. Half buried in the walls of the bedroom is a moderate-sized safe with a combination lock containing the famous Patti jewels, which make her sparkle with the radiance of the sun when she puts them on in "Traviata." No one but Patti and Caroline, her trusted maid, know the combination to this safe. It is

one but Patti and Caroline, her trusted masid, know the combination to this safe. It is probably not an exaggeration to estimate the value of Patti's jewels at half a million dollars. Nicolini, her husband, made her a present of one necklace which alone cost \$00,000. In every well-regulated English country house you will find rooms which are called "Royal rooms," whether royalty ever visits them or not. In furnishing royal apartments people go on the principle of the old lady who kept a black silk dress in her bureau drawer so that she might be prepared in case of a so that she might be prepared in case of a funeral. In certain seasons of the year Britfuneral. In certain sensons of the year British royalty—carrying in its wake any number of aristocratic people, whose names figure
well in the society columns of the newspapers
—is pleased to accept invitations to various
"country houses." There is the flercest kind
of a struggle among the "who's who" for
precedence. Patti is hardly an exception to
the rule in her weakness for royal favor. But
there are certain things which, following the
mexorable law of the royal court, British aristocracy fights shy of—and prominent among
them is divorced people. The divorced woman,
and even the woman who has obtain-

an who has obtained a divorce from ed a divorce from a man who treated her cruelly, is never allowed to forget the fact if she attempts to enter the social domain which is regulated by British royalty. Things may be different when the Prince of Wales comes to the throne: comes to the throne; but while the Queen reigns-never Nevertheless Patti when she rebuilt and furnished "Craig-y-Nos," followed the usual custom in setting apart "royal apart-ments." They are very close to her own and are luxuriantly furnished in office wood and

blue satin damnsk.

Patti has named these rooms after the Prince and Princess of Wales, although His Royal Highness and his lovely consort have never occupied them. Still, now that Putti is really married to Nicolini, looks after his children as though they were her own and is light the. married to Neolim, tooks after his children as though they were her own, and is living the conventional English country house life, it is possible that she will soon be put on the same plane with Albani in receiving the Queen's personal patronage. It is a common thing to read in the English newspapers of Albani being summoned to Balmoral or to Osborne being summoned to Balmoral or to Osborne to sing before the Queen. But not so with Patti; at least not yet. It looks, however, like breaking the lee when the Queen allows Prince Henry of Battenburg (the husband of her favorite daughter, Beatrice) to go to "Craig-y-Nos" for the festivities attending the opening of Patti's new theatre. True, he did not take his wife with him, but he wrote Patti a lovely little letter afterward, enclosing a photograph, in which he said that he hoped one day to give his wife the opportunity of visiting her house. Considering the "dead set" made against Patti in high social circles a few years ago, and the untiring efforts of

set" made against Patti in high social circles a few years ago, and the untiring efforts of professional rivals to keep it alive, the visit of Prince Henry of Battenburg to the castle was a distinct triumph.

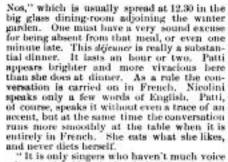
But, royalty aside, you will always find a great number of distinguished people at Patti's house, many of them with titles which command respect and esteem all over Europe; but they are all foreigners. However, the people Patti best likes to gather about her are the clever, cultivated set of London's upper Bohemia—musicians, painters and writers—from whom she can get the brightest ideas and the most accurate knowledge of what is going on in the world. Patti always appears at her best when she is surrounded by people who are thoroughly in touch with her, and where she is not obliged to be too conventional. Patti is not a dissembler. If she does not like you she does not ask you to her house, and Patti is not a dissembler. If she does not like are you she does not ask you to her house, and only people whom she really does like are made to feel that it is worth the long journey to "Craig-y-Nos" for a visit there. Once inside the doors of the castle all restraint is thrown aside and you see Patti as she is—a bright, vivacious and lovable little woman, devoid of all affectation or false pride; a charming bostess, and withal a thorough business manager, quite awake to her responsibilities. ness manager, quite awake to her responsibili-ties of landlord, since she owns one thousand acres of land and arbitrates the disputes of a colony of tenants.

Patti literally begins the business of the day in her bed. So soon as she is fairly awake her maid Caroline comes into the room with coffee and correspondence. Patti seldom opens a letter or newspaper herself, unless it is from some intimate friend. All correspondence is sent to her secretary, who forwards what he sees fit to Patti, with side-note suggestions about the disposal of it. When any letters are sent up for her to personally dispose of she usually answers them in bed. She even signs her checks in bed. Coffee and correspondence disposed of, Patti rises for her bath, great deal of remantic nonsense has been written about Patti's natatorial habits. She

has been described as splashing around as blithely as a water nymph in a little palace of resewood and costly percelain, in which the heated air is artificially perfumed. This is ridiculous. Parti is obliged to take a massage both almost every morning for rheumatism. Her bathroom, while in thorough keeping with the rest of her establishment, is certainly not unusually luxurious for an English country house.

Rheumatism is the plague of Patti's life Whatever abstemious regulations of diet and dress she may choose to exercise are conducted with a view to curing rheamatism, and not for preserving her voice. Just at present the rheamatism seems to have settled squarely in Patti's right knee. When Patti has been thoroughly rubbed by

When Patti has been thoroughly rubbed by her Mexican masseur, and the unfortunate knee worked into plinble shape for the day, Patti is transferred to Caroline's bands to be dressed. With certain unimportant exceptions Caroline determines what her mistress shall wear. It is impossible to write anything about Patti's daily life without devoting more than passing mention to Caroline Baumeister. than passing mention to Caroline Baumeister. Her position in the house is a peculiar one, Long years of service have induced Patti to give Caroline absolute direction of affairs which are not at all within the scope of the ordinary duties of a lady's maid. Caroline has thoroughly learned the art of making herself indispensable to her employer. She is an amiable, even-tempered and picus-ant-mannered Austrian woman, well along in years, whose sole aim and purpose in life is to make Patti feel as comfortable and look as pretty as she can. Caroline entered look as pretty as she can. Caroline entered



of course, speaks it without even a trace of an accent, but at the same time the conversation runs more smoothly at the table when it is entirely in French. She cats what she likes, and never diets herself.

"It is only singers who haven't much voice who spend half their time in looking after it," said Patti one day when this subject was brought up at lunch. "All that I do in taking care of my voice—except, of course, on the day of the evening that I am going to sing—is to take the ordinary precautions apainst catching cold. The same as regards my complexion. It is regulated by my digestion, and the best complexion tonic I know of is to obey the ordinary rules of health."

After dijenser Patti usually strolls about

of is to obey the ordinary rules of health."

After diseaser Patti usually strolls about among her pets. Her love for birds and minute is almost abnormal. She has them all over the house. The greatest pet of all is the little Mexican dog "Richi," which was given to her by the wife of President Diaz, of Mexico, "Richi" is a pet of all pets. He lives literally in the lap of luxury. No mother watches her first-born with more tender interest than Patti looks after the comfort of this tiny little dog. It nestles on her lap or on a rug at her feet when she is at table. It

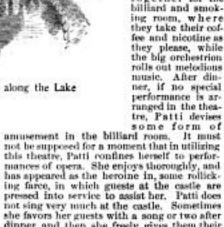
her daily gallop with her Weish pony pets with a ruddy color in her cheeks and a sparkle in her beautiful dark eyes which gives the laugh at once to the claims of complexion specialists. Patti's ponies were never photographed until the picture of them which accompanies this article was taken. After some persuasion Patti consented to have the little animals marched into the vard for a snap shot at them with a camera. She held the instrument herself, but the ponies were so restless that three negatives out of the four taken were failures; the fourth is here given, and can only be considered as partially successful.

Though Patti's passion for pet unimals of all kinds is one of her most womanly qualities, it hardly exceeds her love for flowers. She takes special pride in her greenhouses; and even keeps close supervision over her vegetable garden. Nothing pleases Patti better than to hear her guests praise the melons, peaches and grapes grown on her own farm. In fact, Patti nakes a perfect hostess. She is the very embodiment of life and vivacity, taking ample comfort out of all the luxuries with which she is surrounded. She eats heartily.

ing ample comfort out of all the luxuries with which she is surrounded. She eats heartily, as her appetite dictates. She knows and en-joys a glass of good wine, but she drinks very moderately. When she is with special friends after dinner she smokes and evidently enjoys a cigarette.

At 5 o'clock every guest at "Craig-y-Nos" may have ten served in their room. The din-ner hour is at 7.30, and Patti exacts just as much promptness about this mest as she does for the disease. Dinner is always a full-dress affair. At 7 o'clock the chimes in the clock tower give ample warning to the guests. These bells are a duplication of

are a duplication of the famous chimes in the tower of the Houses of Parlia-ment. As a rule, Patti does not be-lieve in leaving the gentlemen alone for an hour or so after an bour or so after dinner for their cigars while the ladies roam about the house waiting for them to appear. All leave the room together for the billiard and smok-



she favors her guests with a song or two after diamer, and then she freely gives them their choice of nousic. If they want "Annie Rooney "she sings it for them, and she can sing it charmingly, too. Like all women who desire to keep well and bright, Patti believes in going to bed tolerably early. It must be a very exceptional circumstance to keep her from her apartments after 11 o'clock.

After all, Patti at home is very much the same as Patti on the stage—a bright, impulsive, entertaining little woman, with a warm heart beating with continual goodwill for those who love her; a devoted wife, and a most generous mother to the children of the man she loves.



A Corner in the Boudoir

The Billiard Room and Orchestrion

A Favorite Walk along the Lake

[From "Kodak" pictures personally taken for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL by Madame Patti]

Patti's service a little more than twenty-five years ago, when the diva was stopping at Wiesbaden. The engagement was only intended to be temporary, but it has lasted all these years without interruption, and probably will not be broken until death terminates it. Caroline goes everywhere with Patti. She accompanies her to the opera houses and concert halfs; sees that there are no drafts in the dressing-rooms; heads off would-be callers and interviewers; sees that offerings of flowers left at the stage door are not allowed to reach Madame Patti until after she has done singing for the night. Caroline says that the perfumes of certain flowers—violets particularly—affect Patti's voice almost as much as a cold. She does not, for instance, allow Patti to have any plants or even cut flowers in her bedroom.

The wardrobe which Caroline has to select

plants or even cut flowers in her bedroom.

The wardrobe which Caroline has to select from in arranging her mistress's morning tollet is not remarkably extensive. Keeping her stock of rich stage dresses and finery as a thing apart, Madame Patti does not spend anything like so much on dress as an average American woman who has not one-quarter of Patt's income. She bays the best of everything, of course, but she is very careful of her clothes, and as she "goes out" very little except on professional duties, her evening dresses last her a long time. Women who visit Patti often and know her very intimately, say that she is, all things considered, very economical she is, all things considered, very economical in her dress. Her extravagances are more in the direction of expensive undergarments. When Patti's toilet is made she sends for

When Patti's toilet is made she sends for her "bailiff" in her own anartment, and dis-cusses the management of the farms on her estate. She owns several of them, nearly all small holdings. Patti is a very lenient fand-lord as landlords go, but she is not at all lax in the management of her property or in the collection of her rents. If, as sometimes hap-pens, a tenant has had a bad harrest, and can-not say his rear Patti either extends the time. new his rent Parti of the owtor hands the tenant a receipt for the amount, as her judgment dictates from the necessities of the case. She is thoroughly alive to what is doing, and if she catches a tenant trying to upon her good nature, she directs the bailiff to turn the screws a little. But as a rule all the farms on Patti's estate are prosperous, and bring her in a substantial revenue. The land is fertile and the tenants are thrifty. They appear to be very fond of Patti, but so, for that matter, do all the pensant people in the valley. The women curtsey to her and the men uncover their heads as she drives along the country roads. Patti is undoubtedly generous to the poor. She always gives them a Christmas treat at the castle each year, and once a year sings at the charity concert in Swansea, which nets about \$4,000 for the poor of the neighborhood.

It is close toward midday before Patti puts in an appearance among the guests stopping with her at "Craig-y-Nos." Of course, every-body has had coffee and toost, with eggs if they wish it, some hours before. Patti allows her visitors to ring for their breakfast when they choose and have it served in their rooms. But she always likes them to be punctual at the first formal meal of the day at "Craig-y-

trots along after her when she takes her walk trots along after her when she takes her walk about the grounds, and at night it sleeps in a wee little cot of ciderdown close by Patti's bedside. Two or three times Patti has insist-ed on having Caroline bring "Richi" to her dressing room at the theatre. But the little animal always howls dismally when Patti sings, so it was found wiser to leave him at home. The picture of Patti with "Richi" on her lan accommanying this article was given

sings, so it was found wiser to leave him at home. The picture of Patti with "Richi" on her lap accompanying this article, was given to the writer by Patti especially for The Laders' Home Journal.

Next to "Richi," Patti probably loves her parrots best—and the famous "Jumbo" most among the parrots. She bought this precocious parrot at a store in Sixth Avenue, New York, for \$6,000, being attracted by the richness of his voice and his almost unlimited vocabulary. Just why Patti calls him "Jumbo" it is hard to imagine. He is not at all a large bird, as parrots go, "Jumbo" has the reputation of being an exceedingly vicious creature, and he has drawn enough blood from people who have attempted to take liberties with him to justify the reputation, But with Patti he is gentleness itself. He perches on her shoulder, nestles his soft, brilliant feathers against her cheek, and tenderly holds her jewelled finger in his fierce beak, Until "Jumbo" came to England it was popularly supposed that W. S. Gilbert, of comic opera fame, had the most intelligently talkative parrot in England. But "Jumbo" now takes the lead in that respect. When Patti is away from "Craig-y-Nos." and "Jumbo" misses her usual daily call, he sits in a very dejected manner in the bottom of his cage and constantly pipes out in a doleful tone: "I am so sick! Harn so sick! Where is his cage and constantly pipes out in a doleful tone: "I am so sick! I am so sick! Where is

Among Patti's other birds of plumage is another parrot named "Pinkie," who came from New Zealand, and can talk maryelously fight with "Jumbo" than talk. Then there is a whistling bullfluch which is sometimes brought down to the dinner table to amuse the guests at dessert. This beautiful bird seems to know that he is on exhibition at these times, and whistles wonderfully. He seems to feel amply rewarded with a piece of sugar bestowed upon him by Patti. Most of Patti's household pets have been purchased by her during her travels. She is a splendid judge

Of course Patti, like all tender-hearted women, likes horses. Her stables are full of them, but her especial pets are two little Welsh ponies, strong and agile, and as well built as the famous little Norwegian ponies. Patti saw them at a Welsh fair, fell in love with them and bought them. They cost her \$300 cuch. She drives with them every day when the weather is fine. It is an especial Patti behind these ponies. She handles the reins very skilfully, guiding the lively little animals over the smooth, hard roadways with the swiftness of the wind. A few years ago Patti used to ride a great deal; but the rheumatism has stopped that. She thoroughly enjoys driving, though, and comes back from

## THE JOURNAL THROUGH THE SUMMER

THE next (June) issue of The Labres' Home Journal is the first of the summer numbers, for which a number of special timely features have been prepared. Through these numbers there will be sprinkled articles dealing with "Flowers at June Weddings," giving the newest flowers and points of floral efiquette in connection with June nupilals; an entire pure given over to new ideas for an entire page given over to new ideas for "Lown Parties and Out-Door Fetes;" the benefits of "Rowing for Girls," will be presented; Mrs. Potter Palmer, in a specially contributed article, will outline the part which women are to take in the World's Fair.

Mrs. Beecher's famous reminiscent papers will continue to their conduction during the arms. ie to their conclusion during the su mer, the remaining articles being among the most interesting in the entire series. Mrs. Gladstone will contribute her closing article Gladstone will contribute he: "the famous on "Hints from a Mother's Life;" the famous on "Recountry will disport on "Hitts from a Mother's Lie;" the famous and fining little "Brownies" will disport themselves on the Brooklyn Bridge, in Inde-pendence Hall celebrating the Fourth of July, take a summer trip down the Mississippi River and visit the grounds of the World's Fair. Three new stories will also begin, one by Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, depicting the life of a New England girl; the second by Mrs. Caro-line Atwater Mason, and the third, a beautiful love story of the Southland, by Miss Julia Magruder. Some special articles on needle-work mitable for support matching will be not work suitable for summer work will be pre-sented, while at the end of the season, in preparation for the approaching busy time, a page full of "New Ideas for Church Fairs" will have a special interest. In addition to these, thirty or forty other articles and short stories will be given—all of a fresh, timely character prepared with a special view to sample of the contract of the contr mer reading, when we are upt to wish for en-tertainment perhaps, more than for instruction in our literature. Then will begin the special autumn and winter issues to which particular attention are naturally given each year.



"Swinging my hammock gently, he sat near me in his favorite big rocker."

## A MODERN MARTYR

A Story. By Madeline S. Bridges



HAD been engaged to Lof-It to been years, and when I passed my thirty-sixth birthday the serene out-look promised that I would be engaged to him fifteen more. He was three years my senior, stout, rather fair, with an ugly, charm-ing face, the kindest heart

in the world, and a strong, At least it seemed to be enerenergetic will. getic in every direction except the way that led to marriage. Not that I ever doubted the love of my Lof-

set to marriage.

Not that I ever doubted the love of my Loftus, nor his fealty, but I could not understand why he seemed so blissfully content in being my lover, just my lover. No one could fill the rôle more perfectly, and his devotion was so established, and so constantly apparent in even the slightest detail, that everyone in Piniley, where we had grown up together, blamed me for Loftus' probation, and I was openly reproached for dilly-dailying with so honest a man and so true a lover. I could not consistently inform the public at large, and my censors in particular, that however well-disposed a woman may be, she cannot marry the man of her choice until he asks her to name the day, and this preliminary my betrothed had studiously avoided. He never even remotely approached any avenue that might lead to the subject, though he occasionally referred very sweetly and tenderly to our life together in the future.

Time, of course, brought about many other marriages in our immediate circle. All my brothers and sisters went off in regular order until there were only left with father. Tom, my youngest brother, and myself. After a while Tom "went on the road" for a Boston commercial house, and finally was offered a chance in a new branch of the same concern just started in Denver. To my great surprise father not only urged his acceptance of the offer, but expressed a strong desire to go with him and remain a year or two.

"Dell won't want to leave Loftus," he remarked calmly, "and any way they'll be married before long, I suppose." This had been a favorite supposition of father's for a number of years. "We could go by way of Chicago and see Uncle Eb and the folks. It's a trip I've always longed to take."

I listened to these words and felt them as if they had been blows of a clenched hand, but the produce of the could be the supposition of a clenched hand, but they had been had been blows of a clenched hand, but

a trip I've always longed to take."

I listened to these words and felt them as if they had been blows of a clenched hand, but the pride by which an angel fell was strong in me, as it is in many of the world's common-place and everyday women. I bit my lips to keep them from trembling as I said. "Wouldn't it be lovely! such an altogether new life and experience,"
"Yes," said father lightly, and I loved, oh

res, sand father lightly, and I loved, oh how I loved him for that speech! "but it won't be such good fun without my daughter. If she could only come—if there wasn't any question of that other fellow that can't spare her"—

In a moment I had made up my mind. But I am going with you if you go," I said, smiling. "What did you think? Of tourse I need not stay. I can come back and be married, or Loftus can come to Denver, if we like it enough to settle there. You see, there's no time set for the marriage, and a year or two won't make much difference."

or two won't make much difference."

I am afraid there may have been a touch of sarcasm in my tone, but it passed unnoticed.

"Why, that's it," said Tom, briskly. "Time goes on, and people might as well have a change from the old rut. We can shut up house here indefinitely. We can find some one to keep the grounds in order. What's to stop us from having a picnic of three?"

Lott in my commission a vacue idea rather.

I felt, in my own mind, a vague idea, rather a hope, that Loftus might, or perhaps desire to, make it a picnic of four.

That afternoon when he came I spoke. He

usually stopped on the porch every afternoon on his way home except Tuesdays—his howl-ing club—and Fridays, which were given to poor little Eunice Craig, who had been for years an invalid. I thought it one of the lovellest traits in his character, this

kindness to one so weak and suffering. Of course, we all went to see Ennice occasionally, all of the "old crowd," both married and single, but Lottus was her suchor and standiby, and the feeling with which he was regarded in the Craig household was little short of worship. I was never jealous of the time he gave to Eunice—it made me love him all the more. Well, so when he came sauntering up the walk about four, and took his seat near me in his favorite big rocker, I broached the Denver project with much promptness and gayety. He had begun to swing my hamnock gently, and continued so to swing it.

"But you're not in earnest, really, are you, Dell?" he asked at last. I was dying to get a sight of his face, but couldn't without sitting up.

"Of course I'm in earnest," I responded readily. "Tom and father are in earnest; why shouldn't I be?"

"But Tom and kindness to one so weak and suffering. Of

why shouldn't I be?"
"But Tom and
your father haven't
—me—to think of."

-me—to think of."

"You great buby,"
I answered, laughing.
"I won't stay longer
than a year."

"You might see
some fellow you
would like better,"
said Lodgus fortornly.

said Loftus, forlornly, "Oh, I think I am too old now to change my mind." I was be-ginning to be a little a m u sed at his resigned, yet wretched manner. "I don't know that

women ever get too old to change their minds," said Loftus, in the same reproach-

ful tone.
Do men ever get "Do men ever get old enough to make up theirs?" was on the point of my tongue to ask, but I had never been sharp with Loftus, and it seemed a poor time

to begin,
"You could come and see me once or twice," I suggested. lt's a delightful

"It's a delightful trip."
"Awfally expen-sive, dear," said this exasperating man.
"Well, if I pay your way out you can surely pay it back." I said, laughing, but Loftus did not laugh. "I michto!" want

"I mightn't want to come back," he said gently. Then there was a long silence and the hammock went on swinging. Had

and the hammock went on swinging. Had ever woman such an aggravating lover and one so dearly lovable?

This was the beginning of many such discussions. We kept perfect friendliness while opposing each other on every point, and our talk always ended where it began. He demanded no sacrifice, but, on the other hand, he offered none. I felt that I was only responsible to Loftus in so far as I desired his happiness. I desired it with my whole heart for ness. I desired it with my whole heart, for in it lay my own enfolded, but I felt too deeply to be anything but firm and proud, And so the day came, the still, beautiful, October day, and Loftus walked to the train with us, and waved us a good-bye from the platform as we rushed away with a shrick and rattle from dear old Pimley.

But first we had a moment to ourselves on

the shady side of the station, with not a soul the shady sale of the station, with not a soul in sight, but I don't think Loftus would have cared if there had been a regiment. He kept his arm around me and never took his eyes from my face. I was very, very miserable, but I smiled and chatted through it all. Loftus scarcely answered me; he ground his teeth now and then, and once the tears came down his face.

now and then, and once the lears came down his face.

"You know that I belong to you, wherever you are—you believe it—don't you. Dell?" he said once or twice. And then, "It's hard to let you go." But the whistle shricked and father called, "Come, Della," and then poor Loftus kissed me with a smile and whispered." God love you, Della, my wife, my dear, dear wife." Those were the last words I heard him say, and then father leaned across to close the car window against the cinder-showers. the car window against the cinder-showers, and Tom was putting on his big, loose, linen

We went to Chicago and stopped at other cities along the line, and came safe at last to beautiful Denver, but my heart stayed in Pimley. It was a great, big, glorious world that the train had traversed, vast stretches of reairie, majestic heights of mountain land, busy, thriving towns, and active, splendid people. Pimley was a little quiet village among the New England hills, and in it was the one loved human being who made or un-

among the New England hills, and in it was
the one loved human being who made or unmade the world for me.

He wrote to me often, my dear, strange
Loftus, but he never spoke of coming, nor of
my return. His letters were full of kindness
and sweet, everyday affection, but there was a
tinge of bitterness in their tone, a feeling as of
one at hopeless variance with fate. I used o
cry over them and reproach myself so bitterly
—for what? Surely I need not blame myself, when he had not reproached me. If only
once he had written to me "Dell, come back," self, when he had not reproached me. If only once he had written to me "Dell, come back," or "Dell, I miss you," or made me in any way conscious of a nearer duty to him, I am sure I could never have borne so patiently, nor at all, my exile. But, as it was, I could only let the days go on—though the sweetness of my life seemed going with them—and wait.

We had a lovely little cottage for our house-keeping, father and Tom and I, on the outskirts of Denver, and a view of valleys and mountain-tops that were a censeless wonder and delight. I felt the charm of this grand, solitary nature in the intervals of pining for the picket fences and dwarf orchards of my

the picket fences and dwarf orchards of my "native heath," and used to rove about in stout shoes and a big hat, getting within restricted limits some faint idea of "magnificent distances" so lavishly spread before the eye.

sun was near its setting, and the low evening light seemed to spread in a hush over the wide beauty of the world. I crossed to the wheat field and through the gate in search of my wayside patient, and there, a little in from the road, standing quietly against the hedge and looking at me as I came, stood—Loftus, Liddy's brown what herecard to the will.

and looking at me as I came, stood—Loftes,
I didn't know what happened to the milk—
but I knew afterward when he showed me
how bally his clothes were deluged—for the
dear fellow was kneeling on the grass before
me, with his face hidden in my arms.
I can't remember what we said at first, it
was so mixed with sobs and tenrs and kisses.
He looked pale and worn and thin, Loftus
thin! And oh, it was so sweet to laugh together, as we laughed when I stammered out,
"Tom sent me here to find a—sheep—that—
that was lurt."

"And you've found him, haven't you?"
said my dear, dear Loftus. "And whom are
you, you little brown milkmaid, with the
amburnt face?"

Oh, those wonderful sweet first momenta.

Oh, those wonderful sweet first moments, when I knew he was with me once again! But I think he must have been aware that my face was dirty, though he called it sun-harms.

"And why have you come in this way?" I asked him when I began to collect my thoughts

a little,
"Oh, the idea of surprise was Tom's. I
found him at his place of business and we
came out together, and then he told me to
wait for you here, and he would make some
excuse to send you, alone."

"Oh, Loftus! but I mean how happened.
"I come from Pimley, so suddenly, and—

you to come from Pimley, so suddenly, and—without telling me?"
"Dear," said Loftus, with a very grave face,
"I came because—because—Eunice is dead."
I could only look at him with wide eyes of

I could only look at him with wide eyes of amazement.

"Eunice Craig is dead," he repeated, still more softly, "I can tell you now why I could not sooner claim my wife. But you have trusted me as never woman trusted busband, or lover—Dell, Dell, how could you know that I have loved you all these long, long, weary years that we have lived apart."

But I did not heed his question. "Oh, poor Eunice," I said, with a rush of sorrowful remembrance. We had both known her as beautiful, strong and young, and the ending of the story seemed so pitiful, "Her life was too sad, Loftus! we can only be glad of the

too sad, Loftus! we can only be glad of the

"You never knew how sad her life was, Della," said Loftus, gently, "nor how much I suffered for her. While she lived I could not

ask you to be my wife. She had made wife. She had made me promise this long, long ago, though she knew I loved you with every beat of my heart."
"Ennice made you promise?" I asket, slowly. It seemed I could not understand his words.

his words.
"She had no right

to ask this sacrifice," he said, quickly, "but—she had loved me all her life. I did not dream of her feelme an ner life. I did not dream of her feeling until once, when I was very ill,—you remember the time I was hurt so badly in Craig's lumber mill? They nursed me at the house, you know, and Eunice was with me day and night. She thought I was dying and did not hide her beart, poor child—but I was engaged to you—and I told her—and after that she never seemed like herself again. And then her great illness came, and the doctors give her no hope of recovery. That was the time she made me promise That was the time she made me promise not to marry until she died, and above all never to tell you she had asked this promise. No one thought she could live longer than that summer-and yet for twelve years—twelve years, Della, she has kept me from your side. Doesn't it seem

side. Doesn't it seem in explicable how such a thing could happen?"
"Oh. you dear, splendid—martyr you?" I said, gasping. "And all the "Care!" said Loftus, with an emphasis that made me feel myself a wretched ingrate. And then be added in a determined, business-like way, "I want you to marry me to-morrow, Dell,—not one day later. I've been a martyr long enough."

I felt that be had been indeed.

long enough."

I feit that he had been, indeed, but I answered, laughing, "Then you must begin to be a saint." And he really proved himself worthy of the name by waiting more than a week with most exemplary patience, until I had a pretty white dress made for the wedding. We are living in Pimley, in the old house, under the maples. Father is with us, and Tom comes on Hying visits now and then. Our children play among the lanes and meadows where I and Loftus played. I am a very happy woman, but I often wonder how it would have been if Eunice had not died!



"There, standing quietly against the hedge, and looking at me as I came, stood-Loftus!"

One day I came in before dinner, rather tired, very sunburnt and dusty, and was about to disappear for half an hour's seclusion and a bath, when I heard a man's footstep sound quickly on the wide piazza. I knew it was not time for Tom, but nevertheless Tom it proved to be. He had come in from town a little early, his hands full of packages, books,

little early, his hands full of packages, books, etc., as usual.

"Della," he called, "can you come back down the road with me now, this minute? There's a poor sheep there that's badly hurt in some way. I don't exactly know what has happened, but bring some milk, will you? and we'll see what we can do. It isn't far, just off the first turn, by the wheat field. I'll run up stairs with these things first."

But I did not wait for Tom's escort. I was off down the road with a little tin pail of milk

off down the road with a little tin pail of milk almost before his last word reached me. The

## NAMING A COUNTRY HOUSE

By Frances E. Lanigan



conntry hotsees ar as a usual thing, de-scriptive;

in America trey are not to be imitative. One reason for this lies, perhaps, in the extreme difficulty of finding a name for a home which will suit the taste of its inmates, have a modicum of originality, and bear some slight signi-ficance to the location.

A PPRECIATING the difficulty of choosing a name, The Labres' Home Journal offers some suggestions which may be of assistance to some of its readers in their quest. Of recent seasons it has become the fashion to unite the Christian or nicknames of some of the members of the family in the naming of country residences. One of the best of these exam-ples is "Lillenmyn Villa," the name of Post-master General Wanamaker's cottage at Cape ples is "Lillenmyn Villa," the name of Postmaster General Wanamaker's cottage at Cape
May Point, the name being a happy combination of "Lil" and "Min." the abbreviations
of Lillie and Minnie, the names of the two
daughters of the bouse. Another successful
union of this kind is "Kajim Lodge," Kate
and Jim being the nicknames of the two bends
of the household. This can be pursued indefinitely—"Marjo"—Mary and John; "Berwal"
—Bertha and Walter; "Edwyl"—Edith and
William; "Fantom"—Francis and Thomas.
"Bertheilyn" is a particularly happy combination of Bertha and Ellen, and "Carlanam,"
of Carl and Anna. But these are more than
sufficient to indicate the idea. This custom of
using the name of some members of the
family may be used in another and equally effective manner by spelling the name, Christian
or surname, backward. In Quebec is a
large family residence known as "Darnoc."
For generations the eldest son of the family,
in whose possession the house always remains, has been Courad, which is the reverse
of "Darnoc." Edward will give "Drawde,"
which used in combination with House, i. e.,
"Drawde House," has certainly a familiar
sound. Robert is "Trebor." and Walter is of "Darmoc." Edward will give "Drawde," which used in combination with House, i.e., "Drawde House," has certainly a familiar sound. Robert is "Trebor," and Walter is "Betlaw." Women's names can be used even more successfully. Agnes gives "Securga; "Lydin, "Aidyl," Frances, "Securaf." Christian names can be used in vet many other ways, as "Mary Lawn," "Villa Matilda." "Gracelands," "Ellenslie," as Vice-President Morton calls his country home at Rhinescliff, and Klicak, are also examples of the different ways in which Christian names can be combined with success. Surnames are also valuable, used alone or in combination. "Griffin's Corners," "Hartley Hali," "Houghton," "Warrington," "Compton," "Gromoto," "Carlton," "Elton Lodge," "Pembroke," "Langhorne," "Morton," "Shirley," "Brandon"—almost any family name of beauty of sound can be utilized in this way. "Bigelows, who has devoted match of his attention to India, deserves certainly to be mentioned as an original and sensible title.

CoLORS may be used with effect; the name being, of course, taken from the prevailing tint of the paint or stone of the exterior, "Canary Cottage" is the title of Mrs. Thomas Scott's Bar Harbor villa, "Red Top" was the name of President Cleveland's home near Washington, and "Gray Gables" is the some-Washington, and "Gray Gables" is the some-what similar title of his recent summer pur-chase. "Green Grove" is an alliterative name and "Geeynook" a cozy one. It is well in combining a color to form a uame, to choose, if possible, an alliterative adjunct. "Blue Bay" is a charming summer home, and "Brown Benches" another. "Greystone," which was one of the first of American country places is some of the first of American country places, is one of the best examples of this utilization of color in the choice of a name

Names of trees are plenty, "Beechcroft," Evergreeus," "Glenwood," "Codar Park," Names of trees are plenty. "Beccheron, "Evergreens," "Glenwood," "Cadar Park," "Lebanon," "Lindenshade," "Oakleigh," "Maplehurst," "The Clestnuts," "The Cedars," "The Pines," "The Becches," "The Elms," "Four Oaks," "Waldheim," a wooded bonse, "Aldersca," Tennyson's "Aldworth;" "Lindenhurst, "Elmhurst," acombination of any tree which is found in considerable growth near a bonne, with almost any suffix or prefix, gives a presty and descriptive sufflx or prefix, gives a presty and descriptive

The terminal "burn," "burnie," or, as it is equally often spelled, "bourn" or "bourne," is the Sexteh word for a small brook or stream of water. It can be combined in dozena of ways, and always with characture results, "Rockburn," n. rocky brook; "Milbourne," a. mill stream; "Winterburn," "Highlourne," "Oakbourne," are a very few examples of this

thion.

The English word "brook" may also be charmingly combined, "Maybrook," "Silver-brook," "Brookborst," "Brook-wold," "Hilbrook," are only a very few of tirese combinations.

MYRIAD are the combina-M. tions with wood or woods, as "Roughwood," "Glenwood," "Ravenswood," "Woodlands," "Rockwood," "Woodlands," "Rockwood," "Driftwood," "Woodveliffe" or "Woodlands," "Edgewood," "Driftwood," "Edgewood," "Woodveliffe," "Tyny Coel," house by the wood; "Woodvale," "Edgewood," "Woodvale," "Edgewood," "Norwood," "Beechwood," "Norwood," "Woodbura," "Kenwood," "Woodbura," "Kenwood," "Woodbura," "Kenwood," "Woodbura," "Kenwood," "Woodbura," "Arden," "Shadywood," "Nolson's Wood"—any surname can be used in this combination with effect—are a few examples of this class.

"Wold" or "Wald" is an extremely pretty word to use in combination. "Waldborg," "Fairwold," "Waldbeim," "Waldborg," "Beechwald" are a few examples.

The terminal "hurst," which is low Dutch for house-gate or lodge, makes a pretty ending for a name. "Parkhurst," "Maplehurst," house by the maples: "Oakhurst," "Lindenhurst," "Hurstfeld," are a few suggestions for an almost endless variety of combinations.

A pretty fashion is that of adding the suffix "over" to the direction in which the view from a residence may be. "Westover," in Vinginia, is the most famous of this group, but "Landover," "Farmover," and similar combinations may also be used. Quite as good an effect is gained from using the "over" as a profix. Witness "Overbrook," "Overwold," "Overwold," M tions with wood or woods, as "Roughwoods,"

Overwold

PLOWERS, if they grow in any sort of profu-sion about a place, are one of the happiest

L'ACOWERS, if they grow in any sort of profusion about a place, are one of the happisest ways of naming a country home. "Tulip Hill" is the delightful name of an estate in Maryland; "Rosencath" is prettily suggestive of a rose-covered arbor; "Heartsense" losige or cottage or house makes a pretty name; "Wild Rose," "Rosebud," "Lilac," "Violet," "Geranium "—indeed, almost any flower can be united with lodge, or cottage or villa, as "Lilac Lodge," "Violet Villa," "Fuchsia Foet" and "Clovernook."

For a residence stop of a small bill "The Knoll" is always appropriate, "Rockledge," "Hillton," "Hillton," "Hillton," "Highland Heights," "Edgemont," "Grundview," "Starview," "Gverlook." General Crook's Crest, "a personal and descriptive name of beauty. "Clavoson," "Happy Heights," "Mount Stony," "Summer Hill," "Camp Hill," "Clairehout" or its equivalent, "Genricew," "Fernbill," "Stone-cliffe," "Hillsdale," "Stonedge." "Fame" is the name of a house "high up in the world." "Lowland Lodge" and "Poverty Flat" are good names for houses in the opposite situation. "The Rockery"—who does not remember Miss Trottleld's disdaln at hor hoother's purchase of that place in "David Copperiedd," "Ravenbill," "Crofield," "Swallow's Nest" "Eaglesmere" "Buffinch Lodge," "The Dovecote," "Pigeon Place,"—any number of alliterations may be made and applied, if only the birds are found in more than usual numbers. The title "Larks" has been used to dignify a house where good times are hore than conmon; and "Castle Cooy" to one where comfort reigns supreme.

"The "Hernaitage," "The Grey Friurs," "The Monastery." "The Priory," suggest a

Cosy" to one where consistent reigns supreme.

"The "Hermitage," "The Grey Friars,"
"The Monastery," "The Priory," suggest a
style of architecture which is conspicuous by
its absence throughout this country. When a
house is possessed, which is of this style, these
names are charmingly suggestive and quaint,
and can be recommended. "The Rest" and
"The Anchorage," which have been applied
by retired naval officers to their homes, are
applicable aims to any home-like place.

"Fernhank" is applicable to a house on
the river side. As to a woody sequestered
spot where there are no banks save those of
moss and vine, "Springbank," "Fernhall,"
Glenbank," "Glenskde," "Fernbank," "Fernside," "Vinebill," "Mossy Hollow;" almost
may combination of these words is effective,

POR senside homes many are the names from "" "Nor Nor-West," its opposite, "Sou-East" or, for the more by the sea, surrounded by alder lushes; "Larchsen," one surrounded by larches. "Shady Beach," "Sunay Beach or Beaches," "Mizzentop," or "The Lookout" for places on a height; "Senview," "Ocean Beacze," "Salt Breeze," "Sea Breeze," "Sult Side," "Sea Side," "Ocean Side," "Nor-Nor-West," its opposite, "Sou-Sou-East" or, for the more facetionaly and homestly inclined "Moreouthe Farm," row be Sou-East" or, for the more facetiously and honestly inclined, "Mosquito Farm" may be found suggestive. Many of the names sug-gested elsewhere in this column may be utilized with equal effectiveness at the seashure.
"Landsend" and "Lookout Point" are good
names for cape homes, and "Ivy Neck" for
an ivy-covered home situated on a little jut of
land, "Ivy Losige" and "Ivy Cottage" are equally profty and appropriate names for a vine-mad villa.

"Enderly." "West View." "Outlook," "theseleigh." "Netherleigh" and "Wester-

leigh," are all certainly near kin in connection at least. "Lothair," "Waverly," "Windsor" are names whose only claim to utility lies in

"Mount Farm," "The Home Farm," "The Home Farm," "The Home Farm," "Wildest Farm," "Brookfield Farm," "The Farm," "Meadow Brook Farm," "Meadow Farm," "Rocky Farm," are a very few suggestions for the amateur or veteran agriculturist. Utilizing the word farm in the name makes it thoroughly distinctive and pastoral.

THE suffix "mere" is always beautiful,
"Windemere," "Willowmere," place of
willows; "Aldermere, place of alders; "Elnere," place of elms; "Waldmere," place of
woods or forest; are a few of these combinations, "Wakefield," (with its charming
reminiscences of the "Vicar"), "Greenfield,"
"Davesfield" (a field of crows originally)
"Endfield," "Dalefield," "Moorfield," "Feldmont" (a mountain field) or "Feld-spur" (a
rocky spur where are fields), are suggestions.
The terminals "ford," "burg," "lyn," "moor"
or "dell" are always in good taste used in
almost any of the combinations mentioned,
"Edgemoor," "Westfield," "Happy Dell,"
"Woodbury," "Eastlyn," are a few samples of
possible combinations. Moors are so few
and far between in this country that care
must be taken in selecting this name that and far between in this country that care must be taken in selecting this name that the suffix is not imaginative. "Mend," "neele" or "meadow" give pretty names, "Grussmede," "Longmend," Shady Mendow" among them. Louise Alcott's "Plumfield," home of her "Little Men," must have stood sponsor for "Plumstead," just as surely as did her own home, "Fruitlands," for the name of her story, "Paradise." An almost infinite variety of names can be made with these suffixes from the names of the principal fruits found on a piace. "Peach Grove," "Apple Arbor," "Quince Lodge," "Grapevines;" these are further possible combinations.

BEGINNING with Washington Irving's "Sunnyside," one can run a gamut of "sunnys," and "sides" used in different ways, and find, also, that the prefix "shady" brings "sumys" and "sides" used in different ways, and find, also, that the prefix "shady" brings to the imagination an equally charming place. "Shady Nook," "Sunnycliffe," "Sunniecroft," "Sunnyldil" "Sunninghill," "Shady Heights," "Hilleide," "Lakeside," "Riverside," "Mountain Side," "Brookside," "Idleside," "Henside," "Cakside," "Lindenside"—these are all pretty combinations. "Idlewild," "Idleside," "Hoffulay Cottage" and "Tackiteszie Cottage" are more appropriate for a vacation cottage than for a country home.

Country places of considerable area are well named "The Acres," or "The Grange," but it is worse than folly to load hundred-foot lata with such pretentious titles. "The Button," "The Dot of a House" "Homelet," "Homelet," "Tor Place," "Small Quarters" are names applied to these smaller residences.

"Ingleside" is one of the leveliest of names, and with it we might group "Rest Cottage." "Nirrana," "Heartsease," "Hopeton" and "Mount Home." But best of all names, to our way of thinking, is "Home"—the resort "Of love, of joy, of peace and ptenty."

## THE PROPER WAY TO SIT.

BY CAROLINE B. LE ROW



FITING upon the spine" is one of the most common abuses of the body, and pro-ductive of more discomfort and disease than any other one cause. While rest is desirable, and the effort to secure it is a perfectly natur-

al one, few appear to understand the proper

al one, few appear to understand the proper method of attaining it.

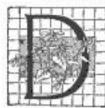
It is very tiresones to sit upright, with no support for the back, upon a three-legged stool for instance; but a great mistake is made in supposing that this support is needed for the shoulders. In a sitting position the weight of the body should rest upon the lower end of the spine. If one sits upon the edge or center of a seat, with the aboulders pressed against the back of it, the only part of the body really supported is the bead. The entire back of the body has no point of support whatever; the weight is thrown upon the backbone. As the backbone, or spine, is flexible, it is possible to "sit upon it" by stretching the ligaments which connect the vertebre. This posture, a curve of the back from the shoulders to the end of the spine, causes an unnatural and inend of the spine, causes an unnatural and in-jurious strain. The chest sinks, the lungs are transped by this compression of the chest, every organ, and consequently every function of the body, is more or less disturbed. The struggle and friction with which, under these circumstances, their work is carried on, re-sult in irritation and consequent disease. The stronger the general constitution, and the sounder the general health, the longer can this physical disturbance be kept up without un-pleasant effects; but they are as sure to follow

as the night is sure to follow the day.

A proper sitting position requires that the spine shall be kept straight, and that the support treaded for the upper part of the body shall be felt in the right place. Therefore, sit as far back as possible in the chair, so that the lower end of the spine shall be braced against the back of the seat. If this back is straight the shoulders will also rest against it; if not, they will have no point of support, and it will be found that they do not need it. This posihe found that they do not need it. This post-tion makes no strain upon the ligaments of the spine. It allows a proper position of the shoulders, consequently of the chest, conse-quently of the langs, stomach, and every other organ of the body. Their work is enr-ried on using ally and comfortably, as is also the circulation of the blood, which in a wrong sitting position is seriously interfered with, With the feet resting squarely upon the floor, the lands resting easily upon the lap, perfect equilibrium, and consequently perfect rest of the body, is secured. There is no strain upon any part of the body; no muscle or organ is required to do more than its britinate amount of work. The arms should never be folded; for this position not only causes a strain upon the sidne, and all the other earlies already reserved to, but, in addition, places the weight of the arms upon the stomach and the diaphragm, thereby increasing the labor of digestion and respiration. Placing the bands behind the back, or folding the arms behind the back, if possible, is a good attitude to take necessionally, giving, as it does, the fullest ex-pansion to the whole upper part of the body.

### THAT OTHER WOMAN

BY LAURA ATWATER KIRKMAN



you know her? That other woman who comes into some of our lives, and for the time being upsets our domestic equilibrium, darkens the matri-monial horizon and almost makes our hap-plass to ter? She

aimost makes our happiness totter? She may be a very innocent sengegoat indeed, and often is comparatively, if not entirely, ignorant of the tragical part she is playing in the little domestic drama; and yet there she is, in our eyes, at least, a living grievance, and not a phantom of the imagination—as in nine cases out of ten she really is.

You are young levies.

You are young, loving and foll of ardent devotion to the husband of your choice. Nothing can come between you or mar the perfect happiness that is yours—that goes without saying. You are both fond of society, and you are foud of showing your little circle without saying. You are both fond of society, and you are fond of showing your little circle how completely wrapped up in you is the man you have elected to worship and be worshiped by, and all goes merry as the marriage bell that has just rung, until that other woman steps into your life. She is not much to look at; she never is, in our eyes. And you know full well that your busband can see nothing in her to admire, nor would be stoop to flirt with any woman. But why allow her to practice her little coquetries upon him? Why look so amused and entertained with it all? Jealous? Certainly not. There is a difference between jealousy and hurt pride; hurt by the shadow, not the substance. The other woman has, perhaps, been one of your girl friends, and you know her to be a flirt, eager for conquest, and vain enough to construe a very little into enough to feed her inordinate vanity.

The fact of making an impression on a new-ly-married man, and shaking, however slightly, his allegiance, adds sest to the game. Of course, you know that it is not in her power to do anything of the sort; but the experience is not a pleasant one, all the same, and the result is often the first little rift when you try, under your eyes, to calmly give vent to your feelings, which is not always an easy thing to

is not a pleasant one, all the same, and the result is often the first little rift when you try, under your eyes, to calmly give vent to your feelings, which is not always an easy thing to do. For, call it what you will, there is no man on the face of the earth who will believe that anything but jealousy prompts a remonstrance on the other woman question. It is, perhaps, their inordinate vanity; or it may be that some of them, standing self-convicted, see a cause for jealousy. A woman may not be jealous, for jealousy implies doubt, when she sees one she cares for seemingly acting his part in a passing flirtation; but if ske is half a woman her self-respect and pride receive a blow, and confidence a jar; for has not the love she rests on delivered her over to the Pidlistines by allowing the other woman to even think that she has (as I heard a woman expressit) "taken a rise out of her"—his wife.

"I wish you wouldn't turn and stare at other women when we are on the street together," said a little lady to her liege lord who, on a crowded thoroughfare, was making very good use of his eyes.

"Not look at the women!" came the ston-

good use of his eyes.

"Not look at the women!" came the astonished reply. "Nonsense! you're not jealous?"

He couldn't see any reason for an objection.

and to convince such a man of the utter want of delicacy of his actions would be an ardnors task. I trust, for her own sake, that the little

task. I first, for ber own sake, that the little wonats gave it up.
In my own case the other woman came during my engagement, and her name was legion! My finned was away from his home and in constant receipt of letters and remembrances, not only from his home circle, but from many old friends of the female persuasion, among whom were several who had figured in certain attacks of the culf love that every young man is subject to at that point of his career when first he done a dress-coat.

These were to me thores of the sharpest kind, and I shall never forget how the scales

These were to me thorns of the sharpest kind, and I shall never forget how the scales fell from my eyes when, after our marriage, we visited my bushand's home, and I saw these poor, unoffending damasels as they really were. One in particular, who had on one occasion sent to her old friend some prettily bordered kerchiefs (which were immediately confiscated), was, when seen in the flesh, so far from attractive or dangerous, that my first act on returning from my trip was to band an act on returning from my trip was to hans up the poor offending souvenirs and utilize the pretty borders to trim a night-robe for my lond and meeter!

Don't let the other woman darken your horizon. She is generally a myth. Look ber in the face, and if she does not vanish into thin air altogether she will appear to you, as she is in reality, shorn of her power, and, let us hope, innocent of all the sins you have laid as her door. Above all, do not be that other woman yourself. You may be tempted, in all innocence, to play the part, but do not let thoughtleseness or love of admiration make you the cause of a single heart-note to any The godden rule is an old one, but always safe to go by, and it comes in very aptly between woman and woman.

## THE GIRL WHO LOVES MUSIC

W ILL perhaps never have a better oppor-tunity offered her of gratifying her desire for a musical education Hun through the offers made by The Ladies' Home Jornson-Nearly forty girls are now at the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston, being noisically or resulty educated at the Journal's expense, and as the Boston "Journal" recently "These girls are receiving the very best the Conservatory affords, the most desirable rooms in the building are theirs, and ther have all their wants carefully looked after by a wealthy periodical." Any girl can learn all about these offers by simply writing to Tue Labous Home Journal, Philadelphia,

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## Mr. Beecher As I Knew Him

By Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher

IN NINE PAPERS.

SEVENTH PAPER

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the commencement of Mr. Beecher's public life, his love of books, and desire to possess a fine library, was con-trolled by the absolute necessity for the strictest economy, although be found it wise to avoid book-stores even then. No man was so

then. No man was so belpless in a book-store, or at a book-sale, as was Mr. Beecher. It would have also given him the greatest pleusure, in our early days, had he been able to make presents of pretty things among his friends, as he did later, when less pecuniarily cramped, he indulged himself with his natural large-beartedness.

## HIS LOVE OF BOOKS

WHEN we had been a few years in Brooklyn he could in some degree gratify
his tastes for works of art, gems, paintings,
and especially books. He had always earnestly desired to possess a large, well-selected
library, and now intended, by degrees, to
secure it. But temptations in a large bookstore were almost irresistible, and sometimes,
before he was aware, he had indulged beyond
his intentions, and these mistakes were often
the cause of great amusement to us both.

before he was aware, he had indulged beyond his intentions, and these mistakes were often the cause of great amusement to us both.

Returning from some unusual "raid," he would come to me with the semblance of great distress, but making a laughable failure of it, and lament over the great temptations that waylaid him in every store. "And where is human nature so weak and helpless as in a book-store," he would say. "The appetite for drink cannot be half so powerful as the temptations which beset a book-lover in a large, richly-furnished book-store."

"Well! How largely have you invested in books to-day?" I asked once.

"Did I say I had bought any? I was speaking of the temptations. But you know how little skill I have in figures. When tempted to buy expensive books, I endeavor 'to take account of stock' (isn's that the proper business expression!) and learn just how much I can afford to spend, but you know the bill comes in much ahead of nor reckoning. You needn't laugh! Am I to blame because I am not expert in figures?"

Of course, I knew there was a box of books on the way. But no one could resist the

Of course, I knew there was a box of books on the way. But no one could resist the quaint humor mingled with this precense of

penitence.

How vividly 1 recall one scene of similar character, when, lying on the sofa, he began to lament his lack of arithmetical skill. In the midst of this effusion he started up, a regular smile glinting over his face, as he

"What are you looking out of the window

for with such a sareastic smile on your lips?"
"Why, I thought I heard an express wagon coming to explain how you resisted tempta-tion," and at the moment the wagon halted at the door, and a large box was brought into the library.
"What is that, dear?" I asked.

"Oh, some books I couldn't do without, you

Yes, I know!" and to the astonishment of the driver we were both laughing heartily, while the man stood waiting for his expres

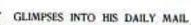
I think Mr. Beecher enjoyed this scene and similar ones of frequent occurrence as much as he did the books—for the time, at least, From this pretense of concentment, he found

From this pretense of concealment, he found material for many amusing articles for the "Ledger," for which at that time he wrote often. In one he wrote, "Buying books before you can pay for them promotes caution, if you are married, it requires no small skill to get your books all into the house before your wife sees how large the bundle is. She knows just when you have exceeded the bounds of prudence, and has little faith in the "somehows" which you try to believe would 'somehows' which you try to believe would help you pay for them. But the express brings them to the door, which your wife

opens.
""What is it, my dear?"
""Oh, only a few books that I am needing.
""Oh, only a few books that I am needing."
""Dat smile! A true wife, who lover "Ah! That smile! A true wife, who loves ber husband, can smile a whole arithmetic at him in one look. As the bundle is being opened you seek to divert her attention by some incident, or anecdote, and when at last the contents are exposed, you point out the peculiarity of the binding, or gilding. But it will not do. She gives you her attention, but you cannot efface that roguish, arithmetical smile. People may talk about the equality of the sexes. They are not equal, The silent smile of a sensible book. silent smile of a sensible, loving woman will conquer ten men.

How often was this picture reflected in his own life; the words were indeed "leaves" from his own experience.

Enryon's Norse—Buring the publication of this series of reminiscent papers, a great many questions have come to Mrs. Beecher reasonling points in Mr. Beecher's life not lonebed upon by her. Many of these questions have been of such interest that Mrs. Beecher has consented, at the request of the cellion, to shower them in a special supplementary, article, in he published immediately at the close of this writes. This article will take up such interesting points as Mr. Beecher's habits of dress: the relations with Col. Bober 6, Ingersoil; how he wrote his great sovel, "Norsood," and his "one pagen"; how his voice was trained; the only time he ever swore, etc., etc.



GLIMPSES INTO HIS DAILY MAIL

PROM the time we went to Indianapolis until the last, the number of letters sent to Mr. Beecher increased yearly. Many were sincerely friendly; some, especially during anti-slavery times, vile and threatening. But begging letters were the most abundant, and the aid sought exceedingly curious.

One young man wanted Mr. Beecher to buy him a horse and a hearse, and thus enable him to have a monopoly of the undertaking business in his native town.

Another would much prefer to go out lecturing, instead of standing behind the counter, but had not ability to compose a lecture. If Mr. Beecher would, however, write one for him to commit to memory, he thought be had sufficient oratorical skill to insure success.

A third would inquire Mr. Bercher's charges to give him an hour's training per day in elocution, and in "attractive gesticulation."



course a large proportion of his letters were of an entirely different character.

were of an entirely different character. Many earnestly seeking advice, many thanking him for help and guidance received; some soliciting the solution of doubts that distressed them, some argumentative, some objecting to certain topics on which he had spoken, either in the pulpit, or on the lecture platform.

An English clergyman, or claiming to be one, wrote him several letters, objecting to some sermon, and the lesson it designed to give. He urged Mr. Beecher to appoint a day when they could discuss the subject publicly. Such requests were often made, but without receiving attention, and this one was not noticed. Then the man wrote out his objections, had them published in tract form, and noticed. Then the man wrote out his objections, had them published in tract form, and with it repeated his request for a public discussion. The whole was too foolishly weak for notice. But a few days after this publication, the author called. I met him, and he inquired if Mr. Beecher had received the pamphlet. I told him the pamphlet had come.

"Why did be not reply to it, or my letters?" I told the man that Mr. Beecher had no time for such discussions.

He then broke into a storm of abuse of Mr.

He then broke into a storm of abuse of Mr. He then broke into a storm of abuse of Mr.
Beecher, and called him vile names. I commanded him to be silent, and told him that if
be wished to say such things, to say them to
Mr. Beecher himself, but not to his wife. He
become very ugly, and I ordered him to leave
the house. He refused. I stepped to the door
to call a police officer, and one being in sight,
the man left the house very suddenly.



THE MOST SATISFACTORY PORTRAIT OF MR. BEECHER

[This likeness of Mr. Beecher, taken in San Francisco in 1885, is regarded by Mrs. Beecher and her family as the most acceptable portrait taken of him as he was known to them in the home.]

One woman had lost two husbands, and One woman had lost two husbands, and had not the means to put up a gravestone for the last. She begged Mr. Beecher to give ber the money for one, as she expected to marry again in a few weeks, and wanted this done before her third marriage.

The daughter of a well-to-do farmer far west is unhappy for lack of better dresses than her father can afford to give. She visits her grandmother in a city where she sees a good deal of fashionable society, is invited to a party, buys an expensive dress then writes to

party, buys an expensive dress, then writes to her father to cancel her debt. He refuses, and insists she shall go to work and earn it. She appeals to Mr. Beecher for sympathy, tells him work will make her hands unladylike, and begs him to send money to pay her debt,

A young girl of 18 from Illinois took money from her father's desk to come to Peekskill to ask Mr. Beecher to adopt her. She had heard ask Mr. isocher to adopt her. She had heard all his children were grown up and settled, and he was able to give her fine clothes and make a lady of her. In this case Mr. Beecher bought the girl a ticket, put it and money for food and a sleeping berth into the conductor's hands, and she was sent back home.

The mail was brought to our door several

times a day, and was usually a heavy one. I generally took it and examined the contents. answering many letters which he never saw, but any that required his attention, or directions to me for answering, I laid on his desk. Often for days not one out of ten was found which it was necessary to disturb Mr. Bescher about. It was important, as far as possible, to relieve him from such demands on his time, and therefore hundreds of letters every year were opened and answered by me which he

When Mr. Beecher came in I told him of the visitor, and how I had ordered him out, "O, you should not allow yourself to get excited over anything of that sort," he said. "Perhaps you might have spoken more gently. It was hardly worth while for you to get

angry."

In the afternoon the man called again and met Mr. Beecher. He at once began to reproach him for taking no notice of his communication, to all of which Mr. Beecher quietly listened, but without reply. Indeed, he talked so rapidly there was no pause for an answer. Then he told of his interview with me in the morning, and called me rude names. That roused the man who had listened so patiently to the attack on simself, and be peremptorily ordered the offender to leave the bouse. He refused, and continued the abuse. Taking him by the arm Mr. Beecher drew him. notwithstanding violent resistance, rapidly to the front door, and pushing him out, shut the door, and laughing heartily, threw himself on the sofa. Stepping to his Stepping to his

side, I gravely repeated his rebuke to me:

"O, you should not allow yourself to get
excited over anything of that kind. Perhaps you might have spoken more gently. It was not worth while for you to get angry." Instead of being subdued as I had been by

this reproof, strange to say he laughed all the more merrily. I was subdued, not because I felt that I had been too hasty in my treatment of that man, but because Mr. Beecher scenned to think I had been. But after speaking even more sharply than I had done, and helping the man out of the house so uncere-moniously, he saw only the exceeding ludicrousness of the whole affair, and laughed.

WHERE HIS NAME WAS WORTHLESS

WHILE at the west we had no call for a

WHERE HIS NAME WAS WORTHLESS

WHILE at the west we had no call for a bank account, as the little we had was paid in small sums. After coming to Brooklyn, Mr. Beecher's increased cares and labors gave him no time to attend to much outside his own immediate duties, and therefore all money, or family business, was left in mry hands. His salary was paid to me ench quarter, and while we were so much in Peckskill, by me deposited in the Westchester Bank, and this arrangement occasioned at various times many amusing incidents.

One Monday morning I drove down to Peckskill Depot for Mr. Beecher. It was raining very hard, and when we came to the bank in the village Mr. Beecher handed me thereins, saying: "Hold the horses a moment," "No. Let me go in and get it," I said. "No, indeed! Let you get out in this rain! Not much, my dear!"

I persisted to urge it, knowing as the bank account was in my name he could not draw from it. But he seemed to have forgotten that, and feeling reluctant of reminding him. I made no reply, and he went in. I waited, knowing very well what would follow. I saw him standing by the window, hastily asking for a check. A moment's pause, and then from the president of the bank, from Mr. Beecher himself, and the clerks, came a hearty explosion of laughter. In a few moments he came out to me in the carriage, with a blank check to sign, saying. "This is a plensant predicament. Why didn't you remind me of your reasons for wishing to go in yourself?"

"You didn't give me a chance," I replied. After this incident he opened an account for himself in a Brooklyn bank, depositing therein all his lecture fees, which he always kept for himself as pin-money.

The Westchester bank incident was, however, long a source of anuscinent and badinage between as whenever we passed the bank bailding on our drives to and from the station at Peckskill.

between us whenever we passed the bank building on our drives to and from the station at Peekskill.

## HOW HE PREPARED HIS SERMONS

MR. BEECHER'S sermons and addresses sprang from subjects over which be had long brooded. He was not a book student in the usual acceptation of that term. He would read every spare moment. He read slowly, and was frequently annoyed because he felt he did not remember what he read. Verbally he did not remember, but the meaning, the lessons taught by the books he read, sank into good ground, and bore fruit abundantly, perhaps unconsciously to himself.

His sermons were more the result of long rambles up and down the neighboring cities than by studious application to his books. He liked to go into some small shop where workmen prepared various things, to be wrought out more artistically in the larger and more fashionable stores, particularly those little shops where he saw precious stotes, embedded in the rough, cut out and polished, to shine on the counters of the largest jewelry stores. Rough, hard-working men did this kind of work. It was with them he liked to talk, and they liked to have him. From such pilgrinnings he gathered information and suggestions which were often the foundation of some of the best sermons he ever preached. He was emphatically a student of men, not of books.

Mr. Beecher read and wrote often through

books.

Mr. Beecher read and wrote often through the week in the family sitting-room, of library, where a large proportion of his books used to be. His literary work was usually done here. Material for sermons were in his mind constantly, but he resorted to no actual preparation for them until Sanday morning. He always came down to breakfast on that day as cheerful and social as if no thought of a sermon, or any responsibility, was near him. But as soon as breakfast was over be went at once to his study, and when there all the family knew he must not be interrupted. There, until the last bell rang for church, be thought out and prepared his sermon. A few lines, as the bruds of each division of it, was all he wrote out.

But not even after the service began, the first

all he wrote out.

But not even after the service began, the first prayer, reading the Scriptures, and the choir was half through the hymn, was I ever sure that the notes he had prepared after breakfast would be used at all. Many times I have seen him, while singing, stop abruptly in the middle of a line, lean forward in his chair, and look intently toward some distant part of the church for a moment, then hastily search for a letter, or bit of paper from his vest, write rapidly a few lines, put the notes he had prepared at home beneath the Bible, and when the introductory services were ended, lay the little slip of paper before him, and from what it suggested deliver the sermon. Some of the best he ever preached originated from the inspiration of such moments.

from the inspiration of such moments.

When I saked at various times why he laid aside his notes and preached from those he had jotted down so hastily on the pulpit, his reply was that he had seen some one who he had learned was in trouble, or some one he had learned was bearing great trials in a re-markably patient, Christian spirit, or one who had silently done a most kind or heroic deed, and "blushed to find it fame." At other times he saw one who was resisting all good influences, and seemed going downward to a miserable end. Absorbed in the subject he had planned for the morning, his eye might many times have rested on such cases without drawing his thoughts aside, but now and then they came before him like an inspiration, and

the seemed to hear, "there is your work for this morning. Do it."

Ah. as now I sit, alone, looking back, I think how closely in his heart he carried cases that came under his observation—of joy, or sorrow, of sincere repentance, or obstinate wrong doing. wrong doing.

[Mrs. Beecher's eighth paper will appear in the June JOURNAL.]



IN THREE PAPERS-SECOND PAPER

[Continued from the April JOURNAL]

NE of the first points to be considered with the view of promot-ing a baby's healthy de-velopment, is relopment, is respiration. Every time we breathe we taske in an influence either for good or for evil, according to the quality of the air which surrounds us. Upon this point we cannot place too much emphasis, since it as we breathe that we live. In then one are we creatures of our

s than one are we creatures of our

#### RESH AIR FOR INFANTS

a part of infant existence is a part of infant existence is ily spent within doors, we ought sight of the fact that every lives is influenced by the air pain, we must remember that is life;" its action affects every unization. How important, apply and the quality of the necessary it is to know that the to its health and notri-rows this we have only to rove this, we have only to rful revival of a poor little ed from some foul, vitinted ermitted to breathe sweet,

> me quote the words of one I the authority of a great e Nightingale. It will be ord of warning for foolish estly advocating pure air.
> what some old nurses
> we a baby fresh air withand, on the other hand, a chill which will kill it blow upon it when it is stance, and chilling its r at all. And depend wh air you give to its or you give to its skin, ble it will be to colds

> > v protest against the smothering a sleeping and mouth, at the This is the more on consent, babies' presumably because the head cool has

> > > rsery should be une might almost as on the shelf of a packing box, as in d. An authentic sted child passing a a condition of g on convulsions, imply to the ad-se, ill-ventilated

> > > > qt in the rooms, F., overheating

minent charac-r will be found em of a child, em of a child, purity of the toved; proper etc. The air y fresh; es-"tired air" ', just before a should beshould be and exposed

INTS

s example, above, we draughts. d against common cition of

zire, the my first

Michent y chil-he air s, even ortion ltered. f it is meht other tini e of

"The efficient ventilation of a child's first nursery, under the special conditions of warmth required, demands a full allowance of cubic space to begin with. In calculating the neces-sary space for bedrooms, where equable warmth is required, any height exceeding ten feet is disadvantageous, and to be left out of ac-

A ROOM fifteen feet square and nine feet high affords ample initial cubic square for a nurse and two children. With good and careful management, a nurse, infant, and two other young children have occopied a bel-room of this size without detriment to health. No useless articles of furniture or of drapery were allowed entrance; both a dressing-room and a bathroom were close at hand; care was taken to keep the air of the room pure; no open vessels were allowed to remain; the door, never quite closed, admitted light and air from the passage; the two windows were partly open on the summer nights; and the fire always lighted before bedtime in the winter. always lighted before bedtime in the winter. Children from seven to nine, or ten years of age may have separate bedrooms, and after that age a separate dormitory for each is requisite. A space fourteen or fifteen feet by eight or nine feet wide, permits of a bed four feet wide to be placed between the door and the wall, and a fireplace in the opposite wall to be beyond the foot of the bed. No double-bedded room should be less than fifteen feet square, and no bedroom should be without a fire and no bedroom should be without a fire

The room door may be left partly open, and there will mostly be an open door either from there will mostly be an open door either from the dressing room or the nurse's room. The doors must be so hung that when partly opened they will shield the bed, rather than direct the current of air onto it. The windows in the summer can be left a little open at the top; they should be provided with shutters, both to keep off draught and to shut out some of the light when this may be necessary; they aid materially in lessening the chill that in cold weather always strikes in from the win-dows. A stout linen or jute fabric makes a good protective window-curtain for the win-ter. All woolen hungings are objectionable in a bedroom, as they readily absorb moisture. ter. All woolen bangings are objectionable in a bedroom, as they readily absorb moisture, and all organic particles suspended in it or floating in the air. The ceiling of the room should be such as to bear rubbing over; it is better of a gray or cream color than white, so as not to reflect too much light on the upward gaze of children. The walls of the bedroom are better distempered, or painted in some even tone of quiet color. If the wall is papered, it should be varnished over, and the paper must have no bright-colored, intricate patternspots, and no vivid greens likely to contain arsenic. The floor must not be carpeted all over, certainly not under the bed, and it is better to have the boards stained and left have round the sides of the room. The top edge of better to have the boards stained and left bare round the sides of the room. The top edge of the skirting-board should be rounded off in all rooms for children. Iron bed-frames should have round edges. Slips of soft carpet by the sides of the bed, and from the door to the fireplace, if not all over the center of the room, are sufficient. Kidderminster carpets are better than those of more open texture for bedrooms, and Dutch carnets, with a smooth bedrooms, and Dutch curpets, with a smooth woolen surface over a hempen framework, are specially suitable for children's rooms and the

passages leading to them.

The windows, except for bedrooms, should always be continued up nearly to the ceiling, and are better lofty than large. In the evening, when lights are burning, they may be opened a little near the top, with such arrangements of curtains as to protect those in the room from draughts.

## WASHING AND DRESSING A BABY

IN small houses, while the family is small, I the best rooms are very properly used as nurseries. The nursing is good, for it is directly under the mother's eye. Here some of the common cares and duties that make a precautions thus learned are not always attended to when the nurse acts independently of the mother. Old custom lingers long in nursery matters, longest, perhaps, in the first traditional handling of infants, where the experience of the nurse has to be trusted to. The most "experienced nurse" has to be distributed. Experience is often pleuded as an trusted. Experience is often plended as an excuse for carelessness, or as a cause for the nurse's convenience coming before the welfare of the child. To some nurses it is too much trouble to use a thermometer for the infant's bath, they can tell if it is the right heat; if not, it has been said, the infant will cry and look red if the water be too hot, blue if too cold. They are slow, also, to consult the thermometer on the wall; they like the room to be warm, and prefer a bright light from gas or lamps, when the night-light is all that should be allowed.

The temperature of the water used for washing an infant should be nearly that of the surface of the body—95° or 18° F. As the child grows older, the heat of the water should be gradually lessened, while the limbs should be allowed free exercise in a large tub. Some children do not bear cold water well; good sense, discrimination, and observation should be our guides in this as in all other matters.

VIGOROUS rubbing after the bath contri-butes much to the health of children as they leave intancy behind them. Of course a baby's tender skin should be most tenderly dried. It is soothed and protected by the use of violet powder after being washed. The best toilet powders are, in some degree, antiseptic, and are constantly improving in this direction.

Care should be taken with regard to nursery freplaces. Iron or wire guards are really in-dispensable to prevent the terrible accidents which are only too common. It is, of course, well to wash and dress a boby near the fire, but mothers and nurses should never allow the child's ever to be extraord to the class of the child's eyes to be exposed to the glare of the fire, or its head to be hented. We should always hear in mind the delicate organization

of an infant's eyes and brain, and the excit-ability of its nervous system.

An infant no sooner breathes than the heat of the body attains the normal. The first dif-ferences of warm or cold felt by the skin, the first sense of touch, excite the requisite morements to bring air into contact with the newly-diverted blood current, and life goes on at a full rate. Respiration is aided by a child's first exertion in crying; washing and rubbing also afford an exercise beyond the muscular kicks and struggles excited; all these quicken

change and tend to develop heat.

When a child is put to sleep, whether by night or by day, light and noise should be carefully excluded. Even when they do not provent sleep, they tend to render it unrefreshing.

Children sometimes suffer fatigue or chill from the way in which they are first dressed in the norming. They require a biscuit, or some milk as soon as they get up, and before the abiutions begin. It is much better to give them a general wash in warmed water, in which they could stand while being sponged over with coul or trail water than to dill over with cool or tend water, than to chill them when their powers of reaction are at their lowest. The soap used should not be irritating from excess of alkali, or from im-pure and imperfectly combined ingredients. Bables must easily suffer from this, and also Fables must easily suffer from this, and also from want of care in the warmth of the water used, or from harsh rubbing.

In my next article, I will discuss the buby's clothing, and the importance of training chil-dren by rules of order and neatness.

## PATIENT WORK OF MOTHERHOOD

BY MRS. JOHN WANAMAKER



OR no other memory or life can we be so thanklife can we be so thank-ful as for the one that, goes back so far that it seems to be the first of all impressions, the face and form and influence of a Christian mother. That picture, of all pict-ures the most beautiful, is a talisman at every step of the life road. To be in your own child's be in your own child's heart and life what your

mether was to you, is not the least of loving and loyal things in honoring her memory, or in serving the small man or little woman who has come into your home to call you mother. Better than the old silver, or rare China heirlooms, to hand down to those who are growing up in our homes, is the memory por-rant of mether's riseless watch and my in-

trait of a mother's tireless watch and work in forming the character of the children. The forming the character of the children. The pointing of such a picture is not the flash or dash of one irrepired hour, but the patient mother-work of every day, commencing early with each young life, by no other artist than herself. However much we owe to others for help in child training, if the genius and soil of the mother does not make the portrait, the image in the child-heart can never be the same in its influence and power.

The colors of the norther-artist must be wisely chosen, mixed with prayer and purpose and plan, and ground fresh every day for that day's particular work. "Neither chance nor convenience can produce a masterpiece," said one of the greatest living artists. "I mean to paint a great picture of the most im-

sain one of the great picture of the most im-mean to paint a great picture of the most im-portant moment in the history of the war. It shall be the chiff d'avere of my life. I shall read all the books of your generals and histori-ans. I shall spend a year in consulting living witnesses of the war and visiting battle-fields, and then two wars more shall be given to relat and then two years more shall be given to paint-ing the picture." If the works of art that record our history are worthy of such forethought and planning, surely the painter himself, who creates them, is much more worthy of years of training and preparation for his work. That work of education must have first of the mother. Every gleam of intelligence and indication of character must be caught and saved, day by day, in love's camera, until a sared, tay by day, in loves camers, thirly a well-mainred plan is wrought out on which the new life is to be builded. Happy that mother who, in after days, comparing the up-grown child to the first plan for its life, can say, like the architect of the great bridge on the day of its completion: "It is like the plan; I are satisfied." Lam satisfied."

I am satisfied."

That beautiful May day in 1890, when the gentle-hearted old philanthropist of Cleveland, Mr. Wade, accompanied his friend through the structure erected as a memorial to President Gartilled, he said, modestly: "I have seen years on this work: I could not afford spent years on this work; I could not afford to make a mistake and build it into permanence in stone and iron." Great as is the undertaking to build a bridge to be entrusted with human life, or the excelon in enduring granite of the nation's tribute to a martyr president, the responsibility is incomparably versiter in feasing and enduring decision. greater in framing and girding a character that must stand through the eternal ages. The lofty tower of the cathedral, dangerous because slightly out of plumb, splitting with the weight and vibration of the bell, can be taken down and rebuilt aright, but the towering life-structure-never.

The training of children, either girls or oys, should be commenced at that moment when the mother can see in them the first gleam of the knowledge of right and wrong; when they know for the first time that one action merits—whether it receive it or not— reward, and another punishment, because of the action itself, not because of their parents' the action itself, not because of their parents, will. Prior to this, training can be nothing more than disciplining, but when this time arrives the mother's real duties commence, and from that moment date her responsibilities. Girls and boys require very much the same treatment in this matter of training, and I do not know that I believe in making very much, if any, distinction in it. The same amount of firmness, of common sense, of respect to individual character and regard for individual talents should be shown in the one case as in the other.

in the one case as in the other.

The greatest care must be exercised by the The greatest care must be exercised by the mother, as her children grow older, to retain their affection, to be one of, and one with them; to have her daughters talk over the people, and especially the men they meet, with her as they would with any gir friend, and to keep an ever-watchful eye over their girl and men friends alike. I believe most sincerely in girls' friendships, in the friendships a girl makes after she is fourteen or fifteen. They are apt to be her friends for all time, and the years of simple onjoyment and of care-exempted pleasto be her friends for all time, and the years of simple cujoyment and of care-exempted pleas-ures that come before the responsibilities of later life are assumed, are among if not the brightest of her life. After a girl is twenty she is very apt to make friends of married women, women other than those she has known in early girlhood, and who have since married. On these married friends she often lavishes affection and admiration in larger quantities than she has before given her girl friends. Such friendships are—if their objects are the right kind of women, and a careful are the right kind of women, and a careful mother will prevent an intimacy with any other kind—of great benefit to a girl, showing her a wider sphere of woman's influence than she has yet investigated. And anything which widens the appreciation and opens the intellect is valuable.

In these favored days no boy or girl has a finished education if it does not include acfinished education if it does not include acquaintance and skill in some calling that will yield a support in case of necessity. Not a bunsan being of fair ability lives to-day in this country who cannot get an education sufficient to be independent of relatives and friends for a living. The "working plan" is wisest that includes the physical, intellectual and spiritual sides of each life. Girls and boys alike need plenty of fresh air in which to study, play and sleep. The fashion of English girls to walk in the country and climb the hills might well be copied in this land. The badly-ventilated recitation rooms of many of the public schools, not always from want of defective construction of the buildings, but often for want of thought or care of the janioften for want of thought or care of the jani-tor or governing director, is enough to invite the germs of ill health. One look at the white faces, narrow chests and bent shoulders of growing girls tells the story of lost power that no physic can restore—the overheating in many a mansion of nursery and living rooms, of which at the time we are unconscious until the slightest exposure of the winter's blast beats down the frail hot-house plant. Not in-frequently the certain cause of the colds and fevers and pucumonias that turn the winter house into a hospital can be traced to badly-managed furnaces and poorly-ventilated

Outdoor exercise for both girls and boys skating, horseback riding, rowing, lawn tennis and the old-fashioned, almost out of sight croquet, promote healthy development of mid and muscle; ruddy checks and firm and graceful steps are best found in open air, slong country roads, in the perfume of the clover fields and the scent of the autumn leaves. If the mind is to do for your best its distortion the mind is to do its very best its first setting is a healthy body. With perfect health the path of intellectual training is smoother to the teacher and the taught. These are the golden days of American youth. The abandance and reduced cost of books, the new systems of teaching in kindermarks required. ance and reduced cost of books, the new sys-tems of teaching in kindergarten, seminary and college for girls and boys, the liberal en-dowments and appliances of educational in-stitutions, bring the young people of to-day a priceless inberitance. Right well may they be glad that they were not born earlier, when there were fewer keys in reach to unlock the storchouses of knowledge, and less opportun-ity to put in motion the hidden forces and eleeping powers with which almost every life is endowed. With all the assistance offered, and encouragements in obtaining education, it and encouragements in obtaining education, it must, nevertheless, be kept in mind that the proffered aids are but stepping stones, and the endeavor and actual effort must be the act of While no one in these days need be without an education, yet the extent and character of it rests wholly with each individual. Close to the old-time class rooms, doors open into shops and studies where the eye and band are taught the use of tool and brush and chisel; so that beside Greek and Latin the scholar can enter upon the lifework with practical knowledge.

upon the lifework with practical knowledge.

For the really perfect life add to physical and intellectual attainments the culture of the heart; that life is one-sided that treads the round of counting-room or "change," of mill or workshop solely for the purpose of acquiring wealth or position. The development of the higher spiritual nature is needful to a well-rounded life and to reach the clearer air of peace and content. If the better manhood and womanhood within us is to have proper growth, the heart must be kept warm by pure friendships, right living and kindly deeds. The blessing of God on each day is not the impossible thing that so many think, and one such day counts more than a year unblest. Rich indeed is that son or daughter who is Rich indeed is that son or daughter who is hunched from the home shippard with the equipment of a healthy body, cultivated mind and uplooking heart; no sea is too wide, no mountain too high and no task too great for

such an one to overcome.

## DECORATION

BY CLIFFORD TREMBLY

STOOD beside each mounded grave Where slept the bravest of the brave, And sought a spot where I could place My flowers above a hero's face.

Within a calm, secluded spot, Where passing steps disturbed her not, I placed the simple buds I had O'er her who bore a soldier lad.



## XVII—MRS. JOHN JAMES INGALLS

By V. STUART MOSEY



RS, INGALLS is as much unlike her distinguished husband in appearance and manner as one can possibly imagine. Of me-dium height, a figure in-

clined to plumpoess, an extremely young face, with eyes of changeable blue gray, it is difficult to believe that she has been the mother of eleven children, seven of whom are living. The names of these are Ellsworth, Ethel, Ralph, Constance, Sheffield, Marion and Muriel. In the training of her sons and daughters she exercises the greatest



MRS. INGALLS

care, and it would be strange, indeed, if they did not make ber an affectionate return for her great devotion.

Mrs. Ingalls is thoroughly domestic, and her life is centered in her home, husband and children. There are but few women with such strongly-developed domestic traits who are at the same time so thoroughly interested and informed upon all current events. The mental and moral condition of poverty-

and informed upon all current events. The mental and moral condition of poverty-stricken districts is a source of much anxiety to her. This finds practical expression in her kind-hearted, tender and considerate treatment of the poor. Many of these come to her at her home with their troubles and sorrowa, and for them Mrs. Ingalls always has ready sympathy and practical assistance.

Mrs. Ingalls is a great reader, although having but little taste for romance. All works bearing on the great social and political problems of the day are engerly scanned, questions of moment being never neglected. She is extremely fond of music, and in her girlbood, and until a few years ago, had a wonderful voice. At the St. Louis (Missouri) Convent of the Visitation, where she was educated, the memory of her voice still lingers with the old nuns, and the lullabys she sang to the many babies of her household echo in their ears to this day. While fond of attending dramatic banes of her nousehold echo in their ears to this day. While fond of attending dramatic representations, Mrs. Ingalls is by no means an authority upon the theater. During the Ingalls sojourn in Washington, most of her time was spent, necessarily, in entertaining and being entertained, and but little oppor-tunity was hers for the domestic pleasures which are so much a rest of her hanciness which are so much a part of her happiness. She is now fully occupied with the furnishing and care of their new home, "Oak Ridge," on the outskirts of Atchison, Kansas, which

\* In this series of pen-portraits of \* Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men," commenced in the January, 1801, Journal, the following, each accommanded with

portrait, have been printed:	accompanies our
MRS. THOMAS A. EDGSON .	January 1991
MRS. P. T. HARNEM	. February "
MRS. W. E. GLADSTONE	March "
MRS. T. DE WITT TALMAGE	April "
MRS. CHAUMCKY M. DEPKW .	May "
LADY MACDONALD	June "
MIDS, JOHL CHANDLER HARRIS	July "
LADY TENNYSON	. Atteust "
Mas, Will Carleton	. September "
MRS. WILLIAM MCKINGEY	. October "
Mas. Max O'RELL	. November "
THE PRINCIPS BUSIANCE	December *
MER. JOHN WANAMAKER .	January 1905
MRS. LELAND STANFORD	. February "
MRS. CHARLES H. SPURGEOST	March =
MRs. Ermene Field	April "
Any of these back numbers can	he had at 10 cents
each by writing to the JOURNAL.	

has been built to replace the old homestead, burned about four years ago.

The house is surrounded by spacious grounds, which, in the summer days, are aglow with beds of rare and beautiful plants. These beds receive the personal attention of the mistress of "Oak Ridge," and every plant and flower that droops beneath the prairie sun revives when cared for by her hands. In her Kansas home the neighbors love to tell of her wonderful housekeeping, and she is an authority recognized even by that most doubting of skeptics, the young housekeeper.

Mrs. Ingalls, who was born in 1844, was the daughter of Ellsworth Chesebrough, a wealthy silk importer of New York City, who met with reverses during the financial crisis of 1857, after which, with his family, he removed to the west. Kansas possessed little at that time but a name, a few Indians, and a great deal of sympathy from her more fortunate sister States, and life was replete with novel experiences to the young girl whose earlier days had been spent in the metropolis of the new world, from whence she removed to her home in Kansas, where in 1865 she was married to Mr. Ingalls. It is the pride of Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls that they both spring from the purest of Puritan stock; and in their Western home the principles and traditions of that sturdy race, through whose fierce energies this great country has developed, have been recogsturdy race, through whose fierce energies this great country has developed, have been recog-nized and followed. William Chesebrough, who settled in Boston in 1630, and afterward in the quaint old town of Stonington, Con-necticut, is an ancestor from whom Mrs. In-galls claims direct descent. Mr. Ingalls' an-cestors came to this country with Governor Endicott, in 1628.

The relations existing between her husband and herself make it hard to determine which is the greater, Mrs. Ingalls' affection or admiration for her husband, for she is an ardent admirer of his genius: to her, as to many others, he is the head of the nation's thought and progress. In their far-off Kansas borne Mrs. Ingalls is still her busband's helpmate

Mrs. Ingalls is still her husband's helpmate and companion, though her domestic cares occupy much of her time.

In Washington social circles Mrs. Ingalls was extremely popular, her frank, pleusant ways and unaffected manner winning all hearts. Not being wealthy, she never attempted to lead in fashionable circles, her quiet taste finding her pleasures in her home. Her home, while not luxurious, was always cosy and comfortable, and the happy household of merry children gave ample evidence of her tender care. The children all inherit their father's eleverness and their mother's personal attractions and charm of manner. The eldest son is a lawyer, the second is a law

their father's eleverness and their mother's personal attractions and charm of manner. The eldest son is a lawyer, the second is a law student, and Ethel, the eldest daughter, has made her mark in literature.

One of the Washington correspondents in describing the hegira of the lngalls from Washington, said: I made a neighbor's call and spent a pleasant hour the other evening at their castellated home opposite the Capitol. The Senator was away making the last arrangements, and the pretty little girls swarmed over the house, exhibarated over the homeward journey next day.

"Now, Mrs. Ingalls," said a lady of the party, "we must not stay a minute, but say a hasty good-by, for you are doing your last

lasty good-by, for you are doing your last packing."

"No, I am not hurried," she said, "and have next to nothing to pack. Everything is packed. Mr. Ingalls did it. I tell you, it is a great thing to have a husband who is so helpful and effective as mine is."

How does he get time for everything?"

ful and effective as mine is."

"How does he get time for everything?"
I asked,

"It puzzles me," said Mrs. Ingalls, "but he does. I am glad, every day of my life, that I married a good packer and a good buyer."

She went on: "Mr. Ingalls has fairly spoiled me by his universal usefulness. He can do just anything. He can buy a horse shrewdly, and he can build a house as it should be built, and he superintends the cutting and sale of our wood at home and the running of a farm. To be an editor and a lawyer is commonplace, but Mr. Ingalls can be trusted to select buttons and match a ribbon! What do you think of that? He buys our carpets and curtains and portier's, and they harmonize. He can do the marketing. Now and then he picks out a bornet down-town and tetches it home to me.

"One day when I was home at Atchison, a big box came to me by express from Washington. I opened it and found two dresses—handsome dresses, brand new. I saw at once that a mistake had been made, for I had not ordered any costumes, and I began to pack them away again and wait till the address was corrected. When Mr. Ingalls came up from town I told him about it and wondered whose they were. I got them and exhibited them to him—one a rich gray silk and the other a lovely

they were. I got them and exhibited them to him—one a rich gray silk and the other a lovely lace robe. He seted puzzled about it, but said I had better try them on and if they fitted me keep them till called for. I did. They fitted like aglove. The outcome of the inquiry was like aglove. The outcome of the inquiry was that he had voluntarily got them for me when he was in Washington a month before. He selected the silk and the lace and all the nu-terials and carried them to the modiste who had my measure and there they were! This lace dress I have on this minute is one of the trophies of that occasion.

Mrs. Ingails has no favorite colors. Her usual dress is black, relieved by touches of white, pale greens, and soft reds. The darkness of her dress serves only to heighten the whiteness of her hair and the delicacy of her complexion.

Though Kansas women are said to have espoused the cause of "Equal Rights," there are many who still believe that love at the fireside eclipses fame in the world, and there is no woman in that far-away State who is a stronger advocate for the womanly woman than Mrs. John James Ingulls, and she herself is a model for every wife and mother. Of her Milton might have written:

For nothing loveller can be found in woman, than to study household good, And good works in her husband to promote."

#### DECREED

BY MARY ANGIE DE VERE

STORM swept over the land A and a mighty tower went down, But a nest, the size of a baby's hand, That a wise little mother-bird had planned, Held safely its eggs of brown.



\*II.-ALICE FREEMAN PALMER

BY KATE UPSON CLARK



T has been said of Alice Free-man Palmer that "she proba-bly represents to more mothers the kind of person that they wish their daughters to resemble, than any other living woman." Fine look-ing, dignified, full of fire and

energy, yet essentially gentle and womanly, she is perhaps as good an exemplar as our modern life has furnished of Solomon's model of feminine

furnished of Solomon's model of feminine excellence.

It was, therefore, eminently fitting that she should have been placed at the head of one of the chief colleges for women. It was almost equally to be deplored that she should have resigned that position three or four years ago, even though it was to marry so distinguished a scholar and so estimable a gentleman as Professor George Herbert Palmer, of Harvard University. As a trustee of Wellesley Col-



MRS. PALMER

lege, and as a part of the social life of Cambridge and Boston, she may be doing more for women and for the world than in her former station; but the girls in the college cannot have that close personal contact with her that pupils enjoy with a teacher, and which is worth so much in the formation of character.

Mrs. Palmer's life, like that of so many of our foremost men and women, was spent in the country. Her father, the son of a farmer, tilled a small farm in Windsor, Broome County, New York. Her mother was a farmer's daughter, and was married at the age of sixteen. At seventeen she was the mother of the little Alice, the eldest of her four children.

Her father was a delicate man. He toiled faithfully at his vocation, but he did not love it. He had always had a decided bent for the study of medicine. The village doctor, who lived only a few miles away, discovered this, and encouraged the young farmer to develop his natural taste. Books were lent him, and at last he went to study in the medical school at Albany. Dr. Freeman celebrated during the past year the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation from this institution.

Mrs. Freeman in the meantime took charge of the farm, and when Alice was ten years old the family moved into the village in order that the children might be educated in the scademy there. The village doctor was growing old, and little by little he was handing over his practice to the care of Dr. Freeman.

After a few years of hard study Alice was realy for college. With such parents—for

ready for college. With such parents—for her mother had kept pace with her father in his advances—it was not stronge that she was determined to excel She had intended to enter Vassar; but it was one day remarked to her that the standard required for admission her that the standard required for admission to any woman's college was lower than for men's colleges. Exasperated with the young man who told her this, she was debating what she should do when a friend informed her that Michigan University was open to women, and that the preparation needed to enter it was more complete than that of the eastern college represented by the student who had ridicalled the institutions for women. Invesridiculed the institutions for women. Inves-tigation confirming the truth of this assertion, she became an applicant the following autumn for admission at Ann Arbor, where she grad-

uated four years later.

During the long period of mental training. her donestic tastes had not been neglected.
When she was only five years old her mother had left home for a few days' visit, and Alice had considered herself the housekeeper during

\*This series was commerced in Title Larges' House JOURNAL for February with an article on Kate Green away, by Ethel Mackenzie McKenna, and will be con-tinued in forthcoming issues, presenting a succession of interesting sketches and portraits,

her absence. She early learned to do all kinds of housework thoroughly; and now her pride in the smooth ordering and artistic fitting of her home is as great as in her intellectual

triumples.

She has always been fond of horseback riding, and of all out-door sports. To the active
life in the open air, insisted on by her father
when she was a country girl, she attributes in
large part the strong constitution and excellent health which have enabled her to accomplish so much in the world. These are es-pecially remarkable, as she has inherited a tendency to weakness of the lungs. Thus an-other is added to the many weighty arguments in tayor of the "survival of the fittest" in brains rather than in mere physical develop-

When Miss Freeman first went to Ann Arwhen Mass Freeman first went to Ann Ar-bor (in 1872) she found there a flourishing society called the Young Men's Christian As-sociation. The girl-students, who had been admitted to the college only in 1870, were per-mitted to attend the meetings of the "Y. M. C. A.," but were not invited to join it nor to take part in its exercises.

C. A.," but were not invited to join it nor to take part in its exercises.

"I was obliged to remain away from Ann Arbor during 1873," writes a classmate of Miss Freeman. "When I left, the 'Y. M. C. A.' was stiff and forbidding in its attitude toward women. When I returned, one brief year later, a revolution had taken place. The name of this influential organization had been changed to the 'Students' Christian Association,' and the girls were as much at home there as the boys. Alice Freeman had worked this miracle. Her classmates and the faculty had been captivated by her fine scholarship, her charming lack of self-consciousness and her brilliant personal qualities. The young men felt that they could not do without her at their meetings. They wanted her to speak. They wanted her to hold office. Accordingly they convened a special session, altered their name, and made all their arrangements so that the girl-students were from thenceforth as free to enjoy all the privileges of the society as the boys.

"No wormen who ever studied at the Uni-

free to enjoy all the privileges of the society as the boys.

"No woman who ever studied at the University," continued this classmate, "has ever done so much to make women respected and honored there as Alice Freeman Palmer."

She pitched the keynote, and pitched it high. Fortunately there are noble women rising now on every side to keep it up, and there is no danger that a lower note will be struck.

In 1879 Miss Freeman went as Professor of

danger that a lower note will be struck.

In 1879 Miss Freeman went as Professor of History to Wellesley College. In 1881 she became acting president, and in 1882 she accepted the presidency of the College. As in the days when she was a student at Ann Arbor, so her popularity was unbounded in her new field of labor. Possessing infinite tact, a masterly executive ability, a clear and keen intelligence, and above all a nobelity of nature which is supplemented by the deepest religious inspiration, it was not strange that her corps of teachers and professors cherished in common with her pupils as profound a love and respect for the young college president as has ever perhaps been vouchsafed to one in such a position. For eight years she enjoyed the honors and For eight years she enjoyed the honors and discharged the arduous duties of her office, seeing in the meantime the college of her love waxing constantly in popularity and use-

"She was always thinking of her girls," testifies one of her friends. "Wouldn't this be a good thing for my girls?" "How much the girls would enjoy that!"—such was the burden of her thoughts wherever she wandered.

On one occasion she met an elderly gentleman of large fortune, who seemed deeply interested in her description of the needs of the college. He was evidently ready to bestow a handsome endowment upon the institution, and she was enthusiastically grateful for his generous intentions. Her chagrin may be imagined when she discovered that it was berself in whom the elderly gentleman, like scores of others before him, was chiefly interested, and that the money could not be donated to Wellesley College unless its young president became his in return. It was a hard position for her—but the rich man's funds were finally invested elsewhere.

One of Mrs. Palmer's pet ideas when at Wellesley was to have a "child-party" once a year, when all the little ones under four or five years of age in the vicinity of the college were invited to spend the day there.

"Our girls soe too little of the children while they are studying," she explained. "I want to do what I can to awaken in them that love of infancy and of childhood which is too upt to be dulled during the years of college training."

A member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, Trustee of Wellesley College. On one occasion she met an elderly gentle-

A member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, Trustee of Wellesley College, President of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Association, President of the Association of Intercollegiate Alumnae, President of the Woman's Education Association, and member of many important educational and benevolent committees, it may be readily imagined that the time of this gifted woman is fully orcupied. As a lecturer upon historical and classical subjects she has also achieved a marked success, and it is impossible for her to begin to comply with the requests for her ser-vices in this direction.

A devoted wife, a model housekeeper, a consistent Christian, unspoiled by the praise which is lavished upon her, and apparently unconscious of it, modestly but efficiently discharging the heavy duties which are laid upon her, an ornament to the most cultivated society, capable of filling with honor the most exacting place, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer is perhaps as near what we would like for-eigners to consider a typical American woman as will be found throughout our broad and

progressive land.

The degree of Ph. D., was conferred on her by the University of Michigan in 1882 and that of doctor of letters by Columbus College in 1887. In the latter year she resigned from all active duties to marry, in December, Professor Palmer.

## AN AMERICAN GIRL AT COURT

As Told by Herself

[UNDER THE LITERARY CHAPERONAGE OF MRS. L. B. WALFORD]



T inst the great day had come! I, the daughter of a republic, was to be presented to Her be presented to Her Majesty, the Queen of England and Empress of India! It would be ridiculous to say my heart didn't beat; it did; it just thumped, and banged, and seemed to keep saying to me: "Remember, young woman, that and glorious country,

young woman, that
you represent a great and glorious country,
and that in bowing before this woman it is
your pleasure, not because she represents a
great monarchy, but to you she symbolizes
the finest type of womanhood, as wife, mother,
and queen.

HOR weeks before I had thought of my POR weeks before I had thought of my dress, my train, my courtesy, my bouquet, and all the important belongings that go to make a woman look as she should on as great a day as this. I laughed to myself when I remembered that one of my sisters had written and suggested that a long-trained dinner dress that I possessed might be "made to do." "Made to do," indeed! A court costume must be just so; its length is three yards and a half—that is, that much of it must lie on the floor—and if it's one inch shorter or longer, the Lord Chamberlain can do something to you. I don't know exactly what it is: thing to you. I don't know exactly what it is; probably put you in the Tower. The presenta-tion dress is always white; the material, satin, silk, brocade, or velvet, as one prefers, the petticoat, which is, after all, nothing more or less than an ordinary ball dress, being quite separate from it, for the train usually falls from the shoulders or the waist. I had re-licursed in it before the looking-glass until it had dawned on me that there was nothing in the world in the way of dress like a court load dawned on me that there was nothing in the world in the way of dress like a court train as far as being a terrible burden is con-cerned; happily it is only down for a few seconds, during the actual ceremony, and the rest of the time is carried about over one's arm. Gloves, fan, those most important belongings, the feathers, and the long tulle veil were lying beside my gown, and the whole thing looked like a fluffy, filmy something that seemed to have fallen down from the clouds and to have belonged to the fairies. The most important thing in the house, next to me, is a full-length mirror, and although I have practiced and practiced, I still go before it and make that awkward "bob" which is demanded by the English Court, and which demanded by the English Court, and which is about as ugly as it very well can be. It must be very deep, and accompanying it must be a quick motion of the hand, whereby the royal hand that is before me is raised very, very gently, and my lips are bent to meet it.

A GREAT many girls have gone to danc-ing masters to learn just what they should do, but my chaperone insists that the girls who have shown the most case and dignity are those who have been taught what to do by either relatives or friends. She has also tald me that neither the Green per any also told me that neither the Queen, nor any of the rest of the court, have much patience with very slowly-performed reverences, be-cause they suggest either the purvenu or the rustic. I draw myself up with an immense amount of pride as I think of my being mis-taken for a parvenu; I, who had an ancestor who signed the Declaration of Independence. For a minute I am almost tempted to let the royal family know that I did not care for an introduction to them, but then I thought it was one of those things in a lifetime that were events, and so I must go through the

experience.

Before I start out I have to remember a few Before I start out I have to remember a few.
things. I am to take hold of the Queen's hand,
I am only to touch it gently, and I am not
to really press my lips upon it. Then after
that I must remember to make the ten or
twelve reverences to the line of princesses and
princes at the Queen's left hand. I am not at
all troubled about that; it's the bowing before
the great, grand woman that makes my heart
these wald have remove me to always to the the great, grand woman that makes my heart throb, and that causes me to almost pray to do what is right. I say to myself, "Patty, keep thinking of the goodness of the woman, and next to that of the credit you must be to your country," I do keep thinking of this until it's time for the hairdresser to come. He was engaged weeks ago, and he can't be keept walt-ing a moment. He is here, and I am inst mg here, and I am just ready. With quick fingers he arranges my hair the pretty, soft way they are wearing it, and places the three feathers in the received way, so they stand up almost straight and are distinctly visible from the front; certainly they are not becoming. I remember the story about Mrs. Langtry, who at her presentation arranged her feathers in a becoming way rather than the approved manner, and had to go back and re-arrange them. I have a tiny face, and it does seem like such a lot overtopping it, however, but they must be seen. It is the "regulation," and I must submit like all the rest. Then my veil is arranged and my bouquet comes. It is of white Illar, lilies, azaleas and roses. My chaperone, being married, is gowned much more magnificently than I am, for "regulation" permits her to wear any form of rich material, and of any color, so her bounds in divides and only color, so her bouquet is of violets and amber orchils, to match her dress. But I—well, I must confess her bouquet is of violets and amber orchids, to match her dress. But I—well, I must confess that I do look like the proverbial hig—I am all white, and though my chaperone has the advantage of many colors, I feel perfectly suisfied with my own immaculate looking gown. And that does give one such a supreme sufficient! One could meet the king of the Cannibal Isles.

NOW I stand up ready to depart. The children in the house and all the maidchildren in the house and all the mainservants are collected to see me, and everybody
says "Oh," and "Ah," and walks around me
as if I were a doll on exhibition, and, indeed,
I feel like one. One romantic maid gives a
sigh and says, "I think as how I will go over
to Ameriky, marry a rich young man there,
and come over here and be interjuced to the
Queen." Bless ber heart! You see even the
servants in England realize the advantage of
being an American. Off we go to the photographer's, and before I am pictured in all
my therry I have a cup of tea and a bit of
something to ent, because I shall have no
opportunity to get anything to eat during the
day. I try to look natural, but only succeed
in appearing magnificent.

Into the carriage again, and we approach

Into the carriage again, and we approach
the palace by the way of Mariborough House
and the Long Walk, because that's a pleasanter
way to go. The great bouquets on the breasts
of the men on the box tell the public that we of the men on the box tell the public that we are going to a Drawing Room. A glimpse in the carriage and a sight of those hideous plumes might have announced this. When we get to the Long Walk there is a long, long time to wait, anything from an bour and a half to two hours, when we stand as still as mummies. There is nothing to do but look at the crowds who are staring at us. Suddenly the horses move one step; I have been to too many balls at home not to know that the gates are open and that one carriage is unlouding itself. My chaperone guesses what I think, and says, "You believe that the people are getting out of one carriage, don't you?"

"Certainly," answered I.

"Well," she said, "Buckingham Palace permits of six being drawn up before it."

A little longer and we are in front of a long stone platform—at least it looks like that; a minute more we drop our wraps in the car-

long stone platform—at least it looks like that; a minute more we drop our wraps in the carriage, and alight on the doorsteps of Bucking-ham Palace. My chaperone, having much experience, goes ahead of noe very quickly, and I delightedly trot behind. Up the broad staircase we go, and she whispers to noe, "Get rendy your presentation cards. One must be left with these men at the pallery." I have been systematic enough to hold my card in the same hand with my bouquet, and I drop it exactly as she does hers. Walking very quickly we come to the first room and select good seats among the rows of crimson and gold chairs arranged in a semicircle.

THE first thing that I notice is that there are very few men there. It appears that it is not the regulation thing, unless it is a bridegroom accompanying a bride, or a young soldier eager to exhibit himself in his gay uniform. A "Drawing Room" is essentially a woman's function. In the room beyond us I can see a smaller crowd beginning to collect, but a silken cord is drawn across the doorway between us. In a stage whisper I ask, "Who are they?" And my chaperone answers, "The people who have the entree, that is, the wives of officials, ambassadors and some very great people." Again I ask what the "entree" is, and I am told that the people whom I see in there very much at their ease, chatting, have the privilege of entering by a private door and of being presented to Her Majesty, or the princess holding the Drawing Room, before we are.

After awhile we are close to the silken cord; After awhile we are close to the little room have the people who were in the little room have made their reverences and gone. And soon we are part of a long procession that seems to end in a doorway far off to the right. Just now I am in front of a narrow passage leading to another doorway.

I NOTICE that as each woman goes through here she turns her head; surely the Queen can't be there. I will know when my turn comes, I think, and I do. On the other side of that doorway the wall is lined with mirrors, and one wouldn't be a woman if she didn't take a last glance at herself before entering the room where the Queen of England stands. Before I reach her I see her. I see that good, kind, sweet face that all America knows and honors, and it makes everybody else around

bonors, and it makes everybody else around her seem of little moment. I am a republican born and bred, but standing in the presence of Queen Victoria, brought face to face with her, I forget that, and I think that kingdoms may fall and rise, that republics may tumble to pieces, but that the great glory of a womanly woman will rule the world forever and forworld forever will rule the ever. The pages let down my train, the Lord Chamberlain has taken my card, I dimly hear a voice say, "Miss Columbia for Presentation," then a small hand, once the most beautiful in the world, is mised and saluted; but I can't help it, my eyes will mise and I meet those of Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India, and I am sure they tell her the rever-ence and honor I feel for her. Then I make the proper courtesies toward the line of prins and princes at Her Majesty's left hand.

My train is quickly picked up and thrown over my arm, and the ordeal is over. Somebody tells me that I have done marvelously, and somebody who wishes to give me inforand somesony who wishes to give me infor-mation, whispers that the Queen's pages attend to the truins, and that they are the sons of noblemen, who are given a holiday from school specially to attend the Drawing Room. Then I remember that I saw the beautiful Princess and how superb the Lord Chamberlain looked and how supero the Lord Chamberlan looked in his cloth of gold. Soon we are in the room where we wait for our carriage; friends are net and greeted; I gaze at the magnificent jewels and dresses, but never for a minute do I forget the kindly face of the great Queen, who has known sorrow and joy, and who, through it all, has been a royal woman.

MAYFAIR and Betgravia, Kensington and South Kensington, are all giving "Drawing Room" teas, and we go from one to the other to see the other women, and to give them a chance to look at us. Somebody tells me that my name will appear and my dress be described in to-morrow's "Presentation" list, and I intend to get as many copies as I can, mark them with blue pencil, and send them home. Because, republican though I am, a direct descendant from the Declaration of Independence, I shall always be more than proud to remember that sunny May day when the world looked bright and beautiful, and when I, with all love and respect, was presented to the Queen of England and kissed her hand within the walls of Buckinghum Palace—she an English queen with her life all Palace—she an English queen with her life all but done, I, on American girl, with all my life before me.

## IDEAS FOR PRETTY LUNCHEONS

BY MRS. BURTON KINGSLAND



F there is one form of entertainment dearer to the feminine soul than another it is the "lunch party" in its modern development.

The French invite their friends to share

their friends to share their "dijenser à la four-chette." upon which meal our modern "luncheon" is slightly modeled, and the English ladies have their five-o'clock tens, which have the same charm of informality; but it remains with the women of America to have evolved the daintiest, most tasteful form of reveat that modern society knows anything of repast that modern society knows anything

At the present day nothing prettier seems

At the present day nothing preffier seems to have occurred to any one's mind to supersede the "color" luncheous, perhaps because nothing more effective can be imagined. For the sake of novelty, some one special flower has been made to predominate.

For instance, a young girl of my acquaintance gave a "daisy" luncheon the other day. The centerpiece was composed entirely of "margaerites" and maiden-hair fern. The square of bolting-cloth, under the flowers, was bordered by a single row of artificial daisles of square of bolting-cloth, under the flowers, was bordered by a single row of artificial daisles of fine quality, a drop of mucilage holding each flower in place. It would be still prettier were the flowers embroidered in silks. The shades for the candles were of the same dainty blossoms, and each guest's name was written in the heart of a daisy, about three inches in diameter, painted on bristol-board, and cut out in shape by the young lady herself.

The doilles, of white satine, embroidered in outline with white filoselle, were also in the shape of the same flower. All the favors, bombons, etc., were white, only relieved with a bit of yellow-green, and the effect was chaste and dainty in the extreme.

At the house of one lady friend, famous for always having some novelty at her entertainments, each lady guest at luncheon found a little poem written on the back of the card bearing her name, partly descriptive of, and, of

bearing her name, partly descriptive of and, of course, complimentary to herself. Her next neighbor read it aloud for the benefit of the rest, thus sparing the subject of the verse any or unpleasant self-consciousness. The difficulty of writing such verses is of the slightest, and, provided that they be complimentary, they will not be too narrowly criticized. The more ridiculous and ill-made, the more productive of narrowness, perhans.

About Easter time the same lady procured "houbenseizes" in the shape of hens, about eight inches high, feathered, and natural as life. Around their necks were tied cards, upon which were written barnyard names, suppose to be descriptive of the ladies present

on which were written barnyard names, supposed to be descriptive of the laddes present,
thee was "merry cackle," another "pride of
the West," a third, intended for a ludy with
gray bair, "Silver Crest," while the hostess
reserved for herself the enphonious name of
"old senatch-grave!!"

Another friend aspired to give a "Shakespeare luncheon," at which not only was an
appropriate quotation chosen from that writer
for each guest, but the menu was entirely expressed in Shakesperean language. Thus, the
terrapin was written on the menu "fillet of a
fenny snake," from Macbeth, more appropriate
than appetizing. The "mushrooms on toast," fenny snake," from Macbeth, more appropriate
than appetizing. The "mushrooms on toast,"
"What comes so fast in silence of the night,"
from the "Merchant of Venice." The squabs
were described as "a dish of doves," the words
used by Jessica in the same play; the ice
cream, "Thou art all ice, thy kindness freezes,"
from "Richard III," and the bonbons were
appropriately indicated by the words," "The
daintiest last to make the end most sweet,"
from "King Richard II."

These things cost nothing but a little

These things cost nothing but a little thought, and add a certain zest and give individuality to a luncheon that the visuals themselves fail to do unless more than usually

For the decoration of the table, too, a great deal of effect may be produced with but little outlay of money. A young housekeeper, lacking an epergne, improvised a centerpiece by filling a deep pan belonging to an old jarby filling a deep pan belonging to an one par-dinière with pink roses, and lying around it a wide pink satin ribbon, thus concealing the pan, and making really a charming effect. In the spring she repeated the same idea, filling her pan with yellow daffodils, and tying around it a satin ribbon of exactly the shade of the flowers, painting the outside of the pan the same color, lest a bit should inadvertently

while on this subject let me suggest the use of an ex-muzzle to ladies who arrange their own flowers. It is easily procumble at any hardware store, and placed over the dish its wire meshes hold the flowers in place, and besides greatly simplifying the matter of ar-ranging the flowers, it also economizes them, for each blossom does its full daty.

The round tables, now so much in favor,

are easily imitated by having a round top made, and merely placed upon an ordinary table, of whatever shape. Any carpenter should know how to make it to prevent it warping, and should not charge more than ten dullers.

The French custom of beginning a "de-jesser" with fruit is popular at luncheons as a change from the oysters.

a change from the oysters.

One hady had the skins of Mandarin oranges refilled with the clear Juice, into which a little kirche and curaçon were added to enhance the flavor. She had procured some artificial orange blossoms, and some natural orange leaves, which any florist will sell for a few cents. Through the little round top piece of the orange skin, acting as a lid, she inserted the wire stems of a flower, two buds and a leaf, twisting them in a knot to hold more firmly.

firmly.

An orange, with its crown of blossoms at

An orange, with its crown of blossoms at each place, was further supplemented by three straws tied together by a narrow ribbon. The elegance of taking anything through a straw may be questioned, but Louis Sherry endorses it, and has furnished them at luncheons given by ladies whose names are synonymous for good taste and good breeding.

If one has a dining-room with a sunny exposure, and can therefore dispense with gas and candle light, nothing is in better tasts than violets for the beautifying of a lunch table. Each lady is pleased to wear the bunch, assigned to her, the air is sweet with their delicate perfume, and there is no color whose many shades are so harmonious as like. A large natural violet leaf, whose veinings arranced with a line of gilt, and its stem tied with a tiny like ribbon to recall the prevailtraced with a line of gilt, and its stem that with a tiny like ribbon to recall the prevailing shade, makes a very pretty "card" for the ladies' names, which may be written across it in gilt. An ivy leaf may be used instead, as it retains its freshness for a long time. It is impossible to make an effective centerpiece with violets, the stems are so short, but the ordinary "fernery" does very well, with four large bunches of the violets placed near it. Underneath the "ferns" a square of bolting cloth or linen with violets scattered over it, embroidered or painted, supplements the embroidered or painted, supplements the flowers, and suggests the idea of greater profusion.

If it be true that "the man who invents a

If it be true that "the man who invents a new dish confers a greater benefit on humanity than he who discovers a new star," then that woman who in the spirit of kindly good fel-lowship succeeds in giving pleasure to her friends, and especially she who puts a little sunshine into shadowed lives, if only by giv-ing a pleasant luncheon, may also be ranked among the benefactors of the race.

## THE CARE OF SEAL SKINS



T seems a little odd that the frisky seal who when alive spends most of his time dancing around in the water, when dead finds water is specially injurious to his skin. Nothing will do so much toward making

a new seal coat look like an old one as its be-ing mined upon. However, if yours should happen to suffer this misfortune do not attempt to smooth it with your hand, dry it with soft towels or anything of that sort, but take it in a cold room, spread it out and let it stay there until it is dry. Scal skin dried in a heated room will flatten. If it should be trimmed with a fluffy fur, that portion of it may, after it is thoroughly dry, be combed out with a very course comb.

with a very coarse comb.

It is said with truth that the moth which with a very coarse comb.

It is said with truth that the moth which externinates does not enter seal skin; this is quite true, but in his place comes an insidious little worm which eats his way through and is a hundred times more objectionable. He is the result of dirt. You look indignant, and yet many of you put your seal coats away while they are absolutely dirty. Now, the proper way to do is to get out your coat, shake it thoroughly, hang it on the clothes-line and beat it until not a particle of fluff will come from it, then let it sun for half the day, after this fold it enrefully, not doubling it over, but allowing it to lay out its full length; then sew over it very closely, coarse muslin; over this pin heavy sheets of newspaper; then having lined your box with newspapers lay in the queer-shaped package, cover it with newspapers, put the hid on, and to be sure that it is air tight, the it with a good strong cord, mark what is in the box and put it in a dark closet. Use newspapers in preference to any other kind. By putting your coat away so that it is air tight, in utter darkness and thoroughly clean, it will come out when you need it as good as new.

For the trimmed coats a somewhat more elaborate arrangement is necessary. Of course,

rate arrangement is necessar the trimming must have a special cleaning and you must be sure to literally bong out all the moth eggs in it, if any are there. For if you put a coat away in which these tiny eggs are, you might just as well count it as eaten up, for they will hatch, and your fur trimming will be greedily absorbed by them. Every woman has her own idea as to what she prefers to put fore away in. I have not found campbor as efficacious as the preparations that have tar in them; then, too, it is more troublesome to prepare, as it should always be put in coarse muslin bags which are then pinned to the fars. Where the other preparation is used it should be literally snowed over the fur, and then the process of covering with cotton cloth and with newspapers, as described for the plain seal jacket, should be followed. But no mat-ter whether the coat is trimmed or plain it is: ter whether the coat is trimmed or plain it is absolutely necessary that it be clean. All sorts of things may be put on it to keep out invaders, but they will be absolutely of no use unless the garment has had every particle of dust literally chastised out of it. Experience is the only teacher of worth, and in telling you how to take care of your seal skin, I am only telling you how the perfect care of them was at last achieved by me. was at last achieved by me.



"At this moment a white hand pushed the portiere aside."

## A PRIVILEGED PERSON

By Caroline Atwater Mason

Author of "A Daughter of the Dune," "Mrs. Rossiter Lamar," "A Christmas Girl," etc.

CHAPTER I "A DIG, BUT NOT A PRIG"



DON'T like to sit down without Katharine, my dear; why should she be late to dinner?" asked Mr. Mather, at the same time taking his place at the foot of the table, and inviting his guest, with a motion of

the hand, to be sented. "I am sure she will be in very soon," re-plied his wife, as she began to serve the soup. She went out an hour or two ago on Florer Mission business, and I suppose she has been detained. Do you know, Anne, whether Miss Mather has come in ? "

Mather has come in?"
"Yes, ma'am; I heard her go up to her room
a few minutes since," replied the servant,
"My daughter Katharine, Mr. Jameson,"
commented the host, "is a person of prime importance to her father and mother at least,
Dinner at our house without her is a very
doll affair." dull affair."

dull affair."

"At this moment a white hand pushed the portière aside, and "my daughter Katharine" entered the dining-room. She was not a very wonderful person to look upon, and yet a girl to gladden her father's eyes, with her vigorous roung figure, slender but strong, her bright eyes and piquante face.

Both gentlemen rose to receive her, and Mr. Jerneson was presented to Miss Mather. He

Jameson was presented to Miss Mather. He returned, however, somewhat abruptly after the introduction, to the discourse in which he had been engaged with his host when dinner was announced, with the manner of a man in-tensely occupied with things and thoughts,

Katharine Mather, having listened for a monsents in silence to the conversation, which was on a question of science connected with bridge building, gally entered the lists with a bright but rather inconsequent remark of the sort which passes muster in society as wit.

Her father smiled, Mr. Jameson glanced at
her for an instant with his strong eyes, unamused, made no reply, and continued talking with Mr. Mather, almost as if impatient

the interruption. Upon this Mistress Kate bridled a little and began to open her eyes. It was not thus she was wont to have her remarks received. Quick of wit, and confident of her power to attract and impress every one she met whom she considered worth impressing, she had thus far passed through the world to an accompaniment of applause and admiration which she hardly realized herself, but which had yet become almost necessary to her. Hence a man who could meet her and greet her, and man who could meet her and greet her, and at her father's table, with absolutely no glean of interest in his eyes, and who could receive her speeches with something like impatience, plqued her pride and aroused her interest.

"Who are you, sir, so mighty made," she said to herself, mentally pouting, "that you consider poor me a bore? Your name is Jameson. Did I ever hear of you? Not that

I remember. You are not a professor nor a

ductor nor anything else in particular, and you are certainly as far as possible from being handsome, and you have next to no manners. You have rather fine eyes, but I can't endure you. I mean to make you endure me, though, before dinner is over! We'll see," And forthwith Katharine again entered the

And forthwith Katharine again entered the conversation, but in quite another strain from that which she had at first adopted. She was in reality an earnest and thoughtful girl, and thoroughly conversant with many ideas of her father's profession. She easily captured the main points under discussion, and surprised Mr. Jameson by a very clear-headed comment or two, and several intelligent questions. Seeing that she had ideas, he seemed to consider it worth his while to include her in their talk, and at the close of dimeer he walked by her side into the library, explaining a difficult question in a way which Katharine was obliged to noticit to herself was most interesting and masterly.

and masterly, She was satisfied now. Her need of

deference had not been denied, al-though not for an instant had Mr. Jameson seen or noticed her, Katharine Mather. Of that fact she was fully conscious. It was simply his intelli-gence communicating with hers in purely impersonal wise. But this she liked. She was not a flirt, and men who admired her were too common to he interesting.

"Have you read Huxton's last article in the 'Review?"" Mr. Jameson asked the question of

Katharine as he was taking his leave. She had not.

You must read it, then, us soon as sible. It is a very important article No doubt your father has read it. I think you will find exactly what you want in it, and without an over-burden of technicality. Read it by all means, Good afternoon." And with a succession of abrupt bows, unsmiling and with no pretty speeches, their guest departed.

Well, papa!" exclaimed Katharine. "Well paper" exclaimed Katharine, throwing herself into a big leather-covered cluir and crossing a pair of daintily slippered feet on a foot-stool, "do pray tell us who and what and why is this extraordinary Herr Jameson? He is like nothing so much as a florence following following.

German Gelehrler."

"He is not quite—well—you k now what I menn; that is—it seems as if he were not—don't you know?"—Mes. Mather who was very pretty and very delicate, may utterance to these fragmentary state-ments in a semi-apologetic tone, and with looks which seemed to seek sym-

pathy and assent from her husband and daughter.

"Precisely, my love," rejoined Mr. Mather, "Your intuitions are always correct. Mr. Jameson is not"——and here Mr. Mather himself became

vague, or at least failed to give expression to his thoughts.

is thoughts.

Katharine's eyes flashed.

Do, somebody, have the goodness to say

Lameson is not. To say that he what Mr. Jameson is not. To say that he simply 'is not' I claim to be a gross misstate-ment. It strikes me that he is in a very posi-

tive degree."
"Yes, indeed, my dear girl. All your mother and I mean to say is that Mr. Jameson is

"Don't stop there, father! don't," cried Katharine; "the spell will come upon you!" "Is not exactly a 'curpet knight," con-cluded her father with sudden energy. "No one will dispute that, I fancy. But now tell us who he is, and why you brought him to dinner."

him to dinner."

"Well, he is a young Scotchman"—

"Not so very young, Nicholas," murmured his wife, "he must be thirty at least."

his wife, "he must be thirty at least."

"No, not very young perhaps, but at least Scotch. I am sure of so mucch. His home is here in the city somewhere. I know nothing of his antecedents, but he is evidently not a society man. What I do know about him is that he is the ablest engineer of his age I have ever had the fortune to meet. As a student I never saw his equal. There is a power of concentration and persistent thought in him which you rarely meet in this country."

"I said he was just like a German," re-remarked Katharine.

remarked Katharine.
"I met him at Professor Kimball's. He has

"I met him at Professor Kimball's. He has been carrying on some experiments for Kim-ball. He interested me so much that I asked him to dine. I have an idea of having him work out some of the bridge plans with me, although I have not broached it to him." "All right," remarked Katharine, nodding her saucy head complacently. "I have him pigeon-boled now! I couldn't quite classify him at dinner. He's a dig but not a prig. A knight (but not a carpet knight) soms peur st saus seproche and also—sous manners."

sans reprocks and also—sous manners."
"But he will bring something to pass
Katharine, Notice that."

## CHAPTER II

#### OPPOSITE AFFINITIES

A FEW days later, on a chilly November afternoon, Katharine Mather, returning from a long walk, let herself quietly in at the louse door, and stood for a few moments in front of the great hall fireplace, warming her stiffened fingers before the blaze.

In the adjoining reception room Mrs. Math-

er was receiving a visitor, an old friend from a distance whom she had not seen for a year or more. Bits of their talk reached Katharine's ears.

rine's ears.

"No, my denr; I am sorry to say there is no prospect of anything of the kind." It was her mother who spoke.

"You can't mean it! Katharine was very pretty when I saw her, and she had that irresistible je se sais quoi about her. I fancied she would receive a great deal of attention."

"Oh, gentleman always like her," Mrs. Mather returned rather wearily, "but she is so peculiar. She is perfectly indifferent to them. Imagine, Laura, at twenty-four a girl who can say she never yet met a man whom who can say she never yet met a man whom she cared to see a second time."

At this point the young lady under discus-sion left the fireplace and tripped noiselessly up the broad polished stairs to her own room. Her checks were glowing with brilliant color, there cheeks were glowing with orithant color, which was not surprising, all things considered. Having closed the door, she tossed her winged hat and long gloves upon the bed, and began walking up and down the room with light swift steps, biting her lower lip, her chin held well up, her fine eyebrows contracted a little over eyes which shone with excitement. A proud, untained creature she looked; and when she ceased her restless walking she dashed a tear or two from her dark lashes with an impatient hand.

"Who were those doughty individuals," she said to berself with a smile of self-scorn-

she said to herself with a smile of self-scorning, "who would die but never surrender? I used to think I was made of that stern stuff."

With the thought she took an engineering magnine from her table, where it lay in the company of Browning and Dobson and Jereny Taylor and the usual literary and devotional lights of a young lady's leisure to-day, and put her mind hard at work upon a certain knotty article.

Mr. Mather's study was at the top of the

Mr. Mather's study was at the top of the house, a great white-lighted room, supplied abundantly with shelves and broad substantial tables, but destitute of decoration or superfluous furniture. It was emphatically a work-room, and the signs of work were everywhere present in the cooling of the superfluors. where present in the endless confusion of maps, plans and drawings, the piles of books and numberless journals scattered everywhere. Katharine spent some hours of nearly every

day in this room, copying and writing.

In the hour preceding dinner one day in that same mouth of November, Mrs. Mather and Katharine were sitting with their fancy work in the library when they heard through the stillness of the house the study door open and shut, and steps and voices descending one flight of stairs after another.

Hight of stairs after another.

Who has been up in the study with papa?" asked Kathurine.

"Isn't it that Mr. Jameson who was here at dinner awhile ago? I thought it was as he went up stairs."

went up stairs."

Instead of replying, Katharine gathered her work up in her hands and stepped out into the hall. She wore a soft white dress; down its folds trailed the vivid scarlet of the wools with which she had been working. She pressed her long ivery crochet hook against her lips, and looked up, smilling to her father as he followed Mr. Jameson to the foot of the stairs. There was an unusual continuous moon stairs. There was an unusual gentleness upon her, in the girlish grace of her figure and in the expression of her face. Her father thought he had never seen so fair a sight, and he put his arm about her as she stood, with an air of

proud ownership. proud ownership.

Having exchanged greetings, Katharine remarked a little slayly to Mr. Jameson, whose seriousness had not relaxed perceptibly:

"Oh, Mr. Jameson, I have read that article, and I really thoroughly enjoyed it."

Mr. Jameson looked at her, then with the quick question of a man who has no words to

spare: "What article do you mean?"

"What article do you mean?"
Katharine's color deepened. Plainly their conversation had made no impression upon him. She wished it had not upon her. How diligently she had studied the intricate mazes of the essay in question? She had faithfully prepared herself to express intelligent opinions upon it, looking forward to a day when this man would come to them again, and ask her about it, with those express eyes upon her. this man would come to them again, and ask her about it, with those carnest eyes upon her, which would search out all shams on the in-stant. To what purpose? He had forgotten her, had forgotten all that he had said. Gally hiding her chagrin, she named the paper. A sudden smile of recollection and pleasure lighted up Mr. Jameson's face. "Oh," thought Katharine, who had not seen him smile before, "why don't you smile oftener? I did not know your face could be so fine."

They talked upon the paper for a few

They talked upon the paper for a few moments, standing at the foot of the stairs, exchanging quick, spirited questions and an-swers with the enjoyment which trained minds

have in coming in contact with each other.

Then Katharine made bold to ask their visitor to dinner.



"A small, slight girl, a year or two older than herself, came quietly into the room."

Upon this his old reserve came suddenly back, and with a basty glance at his watch and a mention of another engagement us of utmost importance, Mr. Jameson left them.

## ""O, for a falconer's voice To lure this tasset-gentle back again!"

ch Kate?" quoted Mr. Mather laughing as they returned to the library together. "You never met a man before who could decline an invi-

tation of yours after this fashion, did you?"

Katharine made a pretty pretense of hoxing her father's cars, while he continued his fond badinage, telling her there would be plenty of clances yet for her to "train her guts ou Jameson," as he was coming to the house regularly now to do the work with him of which ularly now to do the work with him of which

he had spoken before.

December was a busy month for Katharine.
The social life, in which she played an important part, became active. There was the namal round of dinners, tens and receptions.

Mrs. Mather liked to go to them all, and
Katharine must go with her, weary as she
often grew. Her hearty interest was always given to a number of special charities; and a large class in a mission Sunday School oc-cupied much of her thought. Still beyond, there was her own especial little inner circle of friends with whom she read, and wrote, and studied, and consorted on equal terms of and states, and consorted on equal terms of literary fellowship. It was an enger, many-sided life that she led; the life of the typical college-bred girl of the day, but never, per-leaps, was the inner coloring of a life more to-tally diverse from its outward appearing than was that of Katharine Mather that winter. For wherever she went, and whatever she did, whether it was sitting beside her mother in evening dress in their enshioned enringe, or searching out forborn little waifs in the lower searching out forlors little waifs in the lower city streets, or reading Browning with "the Coterie," all her innermost thought was but the expansion by memory and imagination of an hour of the morning, or of yesterday—an hour in the bare, white-walled study, with its cold fight, its severe unsoftened atmosphere

of work.

There she had worked with her father, and
What had side by side with Martin Jameson. What had he said to her? How had he looked upon her? Kindly or coldly? This had become the sub-stance of her thoughts. Seldom was there a look or word to betray even ordinary personal interest. They were simply fellow-workers, silent for the roost part. But day by day the girl was yielding more to the influence of this man's personality; her lighter intellect was commanded by the concentration of his; the strong steady power of his combood was mastering her.

### CHAPTER BI

ONLY ON THE THRESHOLD

THERE, Miss Mather, just step in front of the long glass, please, and see how you like that side.

It was Mrs. Fisher, Katharine's decomaker, who spoke, standing at a little distance and critically surveying the folds of a delicate gause which she had adjusted.

It was a stormy Saturday morning in Febroary, the air whitened with whiting snow-flakes which rattled, keen and slarp, against the window panes. The light evening dress had a strangely incongruous effect in just these surroundings; nevertheless Katharine was extremely protty in it as she moved slowly

was extremely protty in it as she moved slowly before the inirror, surveying her flowing drap-ery over one shoulder.

"I am sorry, Mrs. Fisher," was her verdict, "but I don't quite like it yet. It seems a little stiff to me," Katharine spoke in a tone so gentle and with a smile so bright that her criticism was pleasanter than the praise of some women.

some women.

some women.

"Yes, I see it myself," said Mrs. Pisher, slowly, and added, "if you do not mind I am going to ask Miss Ensign to come in and try her hand at it. She does a great deal of draping for me lately, and I sometimes think she is more successful than I."

"Cortainly, have her come," responded.

Certainly, have her come," responded

Katharine, cordially.

A moment later a small, slight girl, a year or two older than herself, came quietly into the room. She stood hefore Katharine a moment, taking a comprehensive glance at the problem in gauze, then keelt on the carpet beside Katharine and busied herself with re-arranging the folds with dextrous fingers.

Katharine observed her particularly. It was her way, always. Everything and every-body interested her. She went through life with open eyes. She noted Miss Ensign's beautiful, fair hair and wished she could "do" ber own in as faultless a fashion. Her face was not pretty, but it had the stamp of un-mistakable refinement of thought and habit, and it was a striking face for a single reason. —it were an expression of pure happiness. Something in the girl's face gave Katharine a strange little pang, the meaning of which she did not herself understand. For the rest, Miss Ensign was merely a self-possessed, mod-est little body, who did her work to Katha-rine's satisfaction, and then withdrew as quietly as she had entered.

That girl must be invaluable to you, Mrs. Katharine remarked casually, as she

shed her fine feathers and proceeded to return to her soler "business suit," as she called it. "Yes, indeed, she is," replied the dress-maker, "but I am sorry to say I can't keep her. She will be leaving me one of these days, I accord

I expect."
"Is it so? Why? Will she set up a dress. making establishment on her own account?"
"Oh, no, not that at all. But she has been engaged for a number of years, and I hardly think she will stay with me many months

more. Things look a little that way now.
"Oh, I see," rejoined Kathorine, adding
differently, "that is always the way. Wh. rejoined Katharine, adding ingirl is good for anything some man always

wants ber." Yes, and I suppose it is all right that it should be so. Anyway, I am glad for Amy that she is going to do so well. This gentle-

man, they say, is one of the most promising civil engineers in the city. He has fived next door to her father's for years. I guess they've kind of grown up together."

"Oh, she is to marry an engineer," romarked Kntharine, with quickened attention. "Who is he? I am always interested in engineers."

"Of course, you would be. Maybe you've heard of this man; your father might know him. His name is Jameson.—Martin Jameson. I guess he is real good to Amy. Saturday nights, when she has to work late, he most always calls to take her home."

always calls to take her home."

"That is proper, I am sure," said Katharine. Her words had a strangely cold inflection. She was drawing on her gloves, and as she bade her good-morning, Mrs. Fisher noticed that she was very pule, although she had a fine, high color when she first came in.

"It's standing so long to have her dress draped, I suppose," concluded the dressmaker, and going back to her busy workshop, thought no more about it.

Out into the stinging storm went Katharine, with thoughts that whirled as fast as the bailstones and cut as keenly. She walked on a mile out of her way, glad of the resist-ance of the wind and weather, glad of some-thing physical to fight.

The first effect of Mrs. Fisher's incidental

ambouncement had been a profound slock.
The second effect upon Katharine's mind was
a sudden and rapid re-adjustment of its attitude toward Martin Jameson. Theoretically, this young lady was strenuously democratic.

Practically, she could get along very easily
with a man, so be was intellectual and high-minded if his antecedents were humble. But when it came to a woman of her own age, in the same environment, an inevitable and ob-stinate resistance marred all her consistency. This, then, was her logic just new: If Mar-

tin Jameson were a man of finest fiber he could not wish to marry her dressmaker's assistant; he was, beyond a doubt, engaged to Amy Ensign, hence he was not the man who had ruled her imagination—not her heart-against her will for these months past, and hence he could no longer have power or influ-

ence over her.
"That is sufficiently clear, I think," she said to herself, as she reached her father's house, "and I am really glad to be relieved of the Quixotic nonsense which has hardly made me know myself of late."

All this was highly satisfactory. Katharine went to her room and changed

Katharine went to her room and changed her damp and heavy gown for a light house dress, and then betook her to the study to linish certain copying for her father.

Mr. Mather was not in the room, but Mr. Jameson was working at one of the tables, to Katharine's surprise. He bud rarely come to the house in the morning. As she greeted him a vision of the denutre little dressmaker whom when the house her to the little dressmaker whom whe had just now left came before her.

whom she had just now left came before her. She sented herself at her own desk without further remark, but as she turned over the papers which lay upon it, she was all the while, in point of fact, observing Martin Jameson from beneath her half-dropped eye-

lids.
"How plainly one can see both heredity and him "How plainly one can see both heredity and "His "How plainly one can see both heredity and environment in him," she thought. "His figure is muscular and strong, but without the aiert elegance of the men I meet in society. The same is true of his mind. His face is singularly plain, rough-hewn, some way. I wonder why he ever interested me. At least I am disillusioned now. I ought to be glad of that," and upon this she dipped her pen in the ink and began writing. the ink and began writing.
"Miss Mather!"

Katharine looked up from her paper. Mar tin Jameson had crossed to her desk and steod beside it looking down at her. As she met the clear, direct look in his eyes her own fell, and a painful flush came to her cheeks. "Can you stop writing a moment? I want you to help me a little."

Katharine maranged assent inwardly

Katharine marmured assent, inwardly amazed. He had never done a thing "so human so personal," she said to herself, in all their acquaintance before. Why should be do it now of all times? And why, if be did, should her heart quicken its beating so unreasonably?

"I have pretty good nerve usually," he pro-ceeded with a humorous, whimsical expres-sion. "I would cheerfully tackle a hear or a lion, after David's fashion—that is supposing it to be absolutely necessary—but an invitation to a party like this of Mrs. Kimball's makes me tremble. I become a craven coward," and he smiled under the fire of Katharine's measuring look.

You look like it," she remarked, noting snew his rugged frame and the strength and energy of his face. "Why is it?" "Because I am out of my element, I sup-

pose. I am conscious of a mysen, and a narraid everyone else is who meets me. I feel

afraid everyless
like an owl."

"Yes, I remember your looking rather like
one at Mrs. Stone's. You shouldn't glower if

"That is precisely what I want. Go on."

"Well, don't do this then," and Katharine rose, excessed her arms over her breast, dropped her chin very low, attempted to frown, looking up at him under her brows with what tried to be a very abstracted expression, but which want was way to longither in which Martin. soon gave way to laughter in which Murtin meson heartily joined.
"Try again," he said. "You don't look

"Try amin," be sau.
like me n bit."
This was all that his words said, but his eyes said, "You are charming. You fuscinate me. I could watch you forever,"
"You can laugh," said Katharine, confused by his look, "I just heard you, and I think"I have known you to smile twice, or possibly three times. But among people you are three times. But among people you are preternaturally selemn, if you wish me to tell

Please proceed."

"Well, in society one must be lighter, you know. One must say gay and pleasing things even if they have no bearing on science or philosophy.

"I see. Can't you help me to get up a few clever things for Tuesday night? I could try them on different ones, you know, and by judicious economy two or three could be made

to go a good way."

"How famuy for you to be droll! You should study the 'Happy Thought' man."

"Are you to be at Mrs. Kimball's?"

"Oh, yes. I am inevitable. There is no escaping me. My gown is not so inevitable, as usual. I am even to have a new one for the occasion." Katharine thought of Amy Ensign as she sroke. Ensign as she spoke.

" Now, then, promise me something,"
"Maybe. What is it?"

"If you see me doing anything aggressively bad, throw something at me, as it were. A look would do, I think—one of yours—they are different from any other."

Yes. Or in passing I might murmur,

## "This world is all a fleeting show, For man's delusion given."

That is the way you look, you know, when you are being sacrificed 'to make a Roman holiday.

Whereupon they both laughed heartily, and Katharine ran off.

When she reached her own room one thing was perfectly distinct to her mind: the battle was on, not off, as she had thought.

(Continued in next JOURNAL.)



#### НІ.—Ву Тик Docume



HEN I was young-when I was, say, sixteen—how large the world seemed to me, how full of hope, of all things possible. There was not one thought within me that savored of doubt, of any be-lief in the impossible. I came

back from school where tit is always a little difficult to talk of one's self) where, at all events, when I did leave it, it was as head of the highest class, and with the commendathe highest class, and with the commenda-tions of all my masters and governesses. I was then quite a child in every way. I think now, when I notice other girls, that I was the youngest creature for my years that I ever knew—if one can know one's self, which has been so often disputed. Still, I know that I felt only a shill durching more.

been so often disputed. Still, I know that I felt only a child, nothing more.

My people were fond of me, of course, but showed no special interest in me. With my brothers I was a great favorite, but no one seemed to think or even dream that I might do something, sooner or later. In fact, when my first story was published, not only surprise but absolute construction fell upon my family. The boys should and ought to be elever, but that a girl should be able to make family. The boys should and ought to be clever, but that a girl should be able to make a public, of even the smallest order, accept her seemed to our primitive bousehold almost

a public, of even the smallest order, accept her, seemed to our primitive household almost miraculous. I remember that my father, a gold medalist, and a very clever man in other ways, was delighted with my small success, but that my mother thought it improper for a young gentlewoman to make money in any way whatsoever.

How far away it all sounds now. Fully twenty years. That first story! The acceptance of it realed my fate. I would write, or do nothing at all. To do nothing at all was the usual thing among the girls with whom I associated, but I felt I could not sink down to that level. If one editor, had regarded me with favor, why should not another do likewise? At eighteen the first story was written and accepted, as I have said, and from the moment when I received the kind and encouraging letter that told me I could write, I made up my mind to devote myself to made up my mind to devote myself to

literature. All my hopes ran that way. Should I suc-reed? Should I make a name of any sort? Such were the questions I addressed to myself in the silent watches of the night, when I lay in the stient watches of the night, when I lay often and often with wide-open eyes staring into the darkness, longing for fame and recog-nition. If, when I fell asteep, I dreamed at all, it was of fortune, literary triumphs, and of laurel wreaths—too great, alsa, for my brains ever to sustain, "Dreams, idle dreams." Kind, far too kind, has been the world's verdict on my efforts to amuse and please them, but no laurels are for me. I lay them myself at the feet of those who in this latter half of this century have charmed, instructed and thrilled their readers. I need not name them.
But to return to my bisignificant self. My

sailed away joyfully indeed, yet harassed by doubts and fears. Never was there so nervous a beginner, I think, or one so devoid of faith in herself. Oh, the tears I have shed as I walted for an answer to my last manuscript. the desperate despairs that held me off and on. At times I hated and despised myself, and wandered how Lever had the audacity to ask an intelligent public to "buy my wares,

"For thus I'm trangest tossed,
A defiling skilf at most,
I dare the waves, risk cloud and train,
I ever tempt my fate again,
Nor care of 1 be lost."

I had many miserable hours, but oh, the happiness of those others made up for all; those others when the letter came saying may last story was accepted. Then, what was left

\* The third of a series of articles commenced by Mrs. ANELIA E. BARS. . . in Becember, 1991 And continued by GRACK GERENWOOD, in which a sexteine of the most famous women of America and Europe have been induced to tell how life looked to them in girlhood, what were their bejon, their decisies such their ambitions, and how they have been realized in later years. The other articles in this series will appear in succeeding issues of the Jougnal. me in the world to desire! The check was of little value; I was unknown, a mere struggling fragment in the big ocean of those who desire

fragment in the big ocean of those who desire
to rise to the surface of fame. But still it was
a check, and more, much more than that, an
acknowledgment that some one, at all events,
thought that what I sent was worth reading.

That "ambition rules must young nainds"
has been said. I do not agree with the sayer
of it. Too many girls, and boys, also, are, in
any opinion, atterty devoid of it. They take
things as they come, are content with what
his before them, and nover seek to uttain to a
higher atmosphere. With me it was otherhis before them, and never seek to uttain to a higher atmosphere. With me it was other-wise. Ambition from a very early age ruled me. At school I was not at peace with myself until I gained the highest position, and later on it drove me wild risking all on the opinion of the world. I was a strange girl, I often think, though nobody thought so. Certainly I lived two lives for many years-one for those around me, another for my own heart and (what was the same thing) my love stories. Those I wove out of my heart, though of love itself, personally I knew nothing till many years later.

I used to dance a great deal, I remember. I sometimes dance now, for that matter. I was fond of "going about," as they call it, and seeing my friends. I was one of the merriest girls in existence. I talked, sarg, was, as a rule, in the highest spirits, and yet underneath all was the deep craving to write, write, write. To do something. To be different from the idlers, male and female, around me. I stood out from them, as it were. Often I hurried home from dance or picuic (I lived in a partly country place in the south of Ireland near the country was outly seen the his structure was could see the his structure was sould see the his structure. sen, where we could see the big steamers going to and from New York and Boston from our dining-room windows), to throw myself into a chair in my own room, snatch up my pen and jot down little incidents of the just-finished entertainment that struck me as being comis, or tragic, or scenic, and that, above all events.

would be sure to make "copy."

Well, the years went by. Girlhood, that sweetest time of all, would not stay with me, any more than it would stay with others. It came, it went. With a light regret I look back to it, but I honestly confess I would not stay it. There was it with a need but return to it. There was joy in it, surely, but there is a deeper, a fuller joy in the present, when my little ones are round my knees, and my stories, that once I despatched in fear and trembling to the terrible editors, have now grown-like my girls-from tiny things to well-fillet, thick volumes, and are as easily got off my hands as I can only hope and trust my girls will be also. (I hope they will favor

I think all girls should have something to do; the richest as well as the poorest. To be idle is to be (and so it ought to be) miser-What girl with any sort of a reasonable note. What girl with any acet of a reasonable nature can consent to sit down for all her life and do nothing! All cannot write, all cannot paint, or sing, but surely all can do something if only they will try. There was no earthly reason in my young days why I should have sought to make a penny for the penny's worth, yet I desired independence. I let ambition have its way with me, and now-I have already and how hard it is to talk about one's self, but I must say how good everyone has been to me; how successful beyond all my girlish hopes I have been; how full my days are; how replete with the certainty that what I write is looked for.

"The deft spinners of the brain Who love each added day, and find it gain."

as sang a sweet poet, your own poet—now, alas, gone to the "stranger-land" of which we know so little—knew only too well the delight of the pen. Each day, indeed, is a fresh joy, an added gain. To have something to do is the whole duty of man and woman, and then to do it conscientiously and thoroughly so far as in them lies. This is my motto.

My girlhood rests now far behind me, though still well remembered and with satisfaction. The very fears, and tears, and auguish makes its very memory sweet, for all those tears and fears have passed away, and if I confess that I am happier now than I was then, I know you will all be glad of the confession.

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## THE BROWNIES THROUGH THE YEAR

A NEW SERIES OF 12 ADVENTURES OF THE FUNNIEST LITTLE MEN IN THE WORLD

By Palmer Cox

NUMBER EIGHT

## THE BROWNIES

IN MAY

May brought gladness to the land, And signs of life

on every hand, And tuneful birds poured out their song In richest tones the whole day long-The Brownies met to carry through Some work that night they had in view. Said one: "This house we stand about Is all in shape for fitting out; The furniture is ready all, The carpets lying in the hall, The paper for the walls is there In rolls, piled underneath the stair But trouble of a serious kind But trouble of a serious kind.

Has much disturbed the people's mind.

Who here intended to reside,

And so all things are laid aside."

Another said: "I think our skill.

Will answer all demands that will.

Be made to night, in every case,

While putting things in proper place.

If Brownias cannot drive a tack. If Brownies cannot drive a tack, Put up a bedstead, or a rack, 'Tis time we should be bragging less About the powers that we possess."

A third replied: "I think so, too, And I, for one, my share will do; I care not whether on the floor, I stretch the carpet more and more; Or with the paste the walls I smear,

I'll do my portion, never fear." Another cried: "Whatever part You take in hand to show your art, Or mode of working,

fast and free, You'll find, I think your match in me. I'm not the one to advertise What I can do when wants arise; But if inventions are required

Just call on one who is inspired." So chatting freely, plans were laid And soon a move the Brownies made; Some in the rooms spread carpets wide And held them down at either side, Still stretching them to suit the case, While others tacked them in their place. Some on the ladders stood to spread

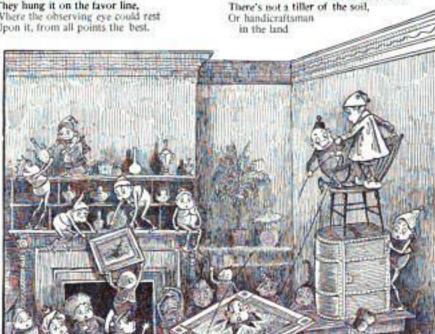
The paste on walls high over head, While others hung the paper there Without a wrinkle, twist or tear: And then the border pasted fast, To make a fine effect at fast. They put the hat-rack in the hall, The calendar upon the wall. And hoisted up

the ancient clock Into its niche without a shock; Then wound it up, and set it right. According to the time of night: For though the Brownies never bear

A watch, or any such affair, The rooster knows not better when

To crow and rouse the sleeping hen Than do the cunning Brownies know The flitting moments as they go. Then busy hands the pictures found That were to grace the walls around; And with the rest, to their delight, A Brownie picture came in sight.

And with discrimination fine They hung it on the favor line, Where the observing eye could rest Upon it, from all points the best.



Then hammers for a time were still As Brownies did the parlor fill, All crowding there in great surprise, The work of art to criticise. One spoke, when he had looked with care At every Brownie running there:
"But one," said he, "as far as known,
has to the world the Brownies shown

Drawn to the life, and all the band Complete, as here to-night we stand And though the name is wanting here, His style of bandling us is clear." No sooner was the carpet laid

And paper on the walls displayed, Than they began, with much ado, All sorts of things to bring in view. And while they pushed, with eager haste. A ladder was at times displaced Whereon some stood to fung aright. The mirrors and the mottoes bright. Then down would rattle, in a fall, The Brownies, ornaments and all. But many a man and wife can tell How moving tries the patience well, And how they are both lame and sore When such a task as this is o'er, Then wonder not that Brownies found

> Said one: My friends, but that I grieve For people in distress, Fd leave The work Just where it is, and go To some retreat, and never show The least concern in such a case. Or knock my joints

Some hardships as

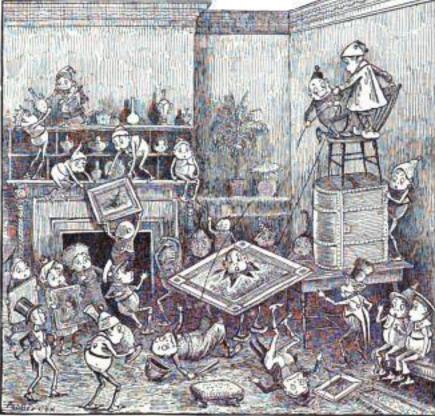
they worked around.

all out of place." But though one here and there would get Discouraged at the ills they met, The mass of workers were content To finish all before they went, And kept engaged without a rest Arranging things as pleased them best, Of course, slight accidents befell

Some articles, however well They worked to keep the pieces whole. At times they got beyond control. And overturned, or downward flew, To cause alarms, and damage, too. Said one: "There is a time for play, And time for work, as writers say, But work o'er which some make a fuss, Or strive to shirk is fun for us.



We Brownies don't spend all our hours In secret caves, or shady bowers, But now and then, as folks will find, Come forth to render service kind; And when we turn our hands to toil



Can hold a candle to the band." But all the same, the truth to tell They found some things that tried them well. Not used to all the ins and outs Of modern furniture, some shouts

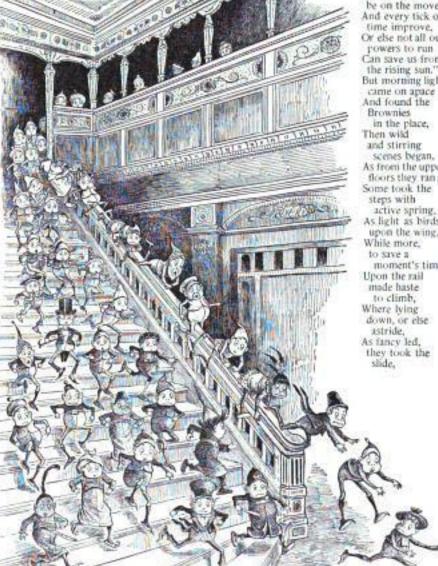


As morning close and closer drew, The Brownie workers faster flew From room to room, above, below, And doing nothing slack or slow. As when some creature's passing hoof, Disturbs the ants' sand castle roof, And those aroused, in fear and doubt With bag and baggage run about. So rushed each Brownie with his load, Now blocking up a comrade's road, Now tumbling over what he bore, Or drop-

ping that, to run for more. When everything, from first to last, Had through their hand in order

And all the house looked clean and new, And they had nothing else to do But quit the place, and get from sight While there was yet a shade of night, Said one: "I wish we could provide A place near by this house to hide, we might watch the great surprise That will enlarge the people's eyes When they arrive and gaze around And see that everything has found Its place, as well as if their care

And skill had been exerted inere. But we must now be on the move And every tick of time improve, Or else not all our powers to run Can save us from the rising sun," But morning light came on apace And found the Brownies in the place, Then wild and stirring scenes began, As from the upper floors they ran; Some took the steps with active spring. As light as birds upon the wing, While more, to save a moment's time, Upon the rail made haste to climb, Where lying down, or else astride, As fancy led, they took the



Would now and then from Brownies rise That told of trouble and surprise Where through a sadden heave or snap They were reminded of a trap, And, heads and heels, in great dismay, Were folded up and stored away, While what to say or what to do To liberate them no one knew.

And downward shooting, to the hall, Slid over newel post and all.



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## LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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Philadelphia, May, 1892

## HOME WITH THE EDITOR



BOUT a month ago I was wishing that some new ex-perience might come perience might come to me—so mething novel. About a week ago it came. I went shopping. Now, I am very well aware that there is nothing exhil-aratingly new about that to a woman; with her it is a sort of reg-ular dict, taken by dif-ferent women in dif-ferent ways. Some ferent ways. Some seem to take a shop-

ng tour as they would a piece of confection; hers, as they would a piece of confection; hers, as they would easter oil, or, if nature is endowed them with a Juno-like throat, a il. But a man takes shopping only in one ay—just as he does house-hunting or hiring servant. And if a man is at all reasonable, e shopping tour is about all he wants in a ctime. Some uses couldn't stand two: I is a positive certainty on that point in the se of one man at least.

0

T was one of those rare occasions that now , and then come into an active life, a day comparative leisure at home. I had just tiled myself comfortably away down into e depths of an easy chair, as men are apt to sometimes, when the door of the library ened and a voice as fresh as the bright morng sun outside, said :

Wouldn't you like to drive a few blocks ith me this morning around to the stores bile I buy a few little things?"

Now, there is something unusually inviting a morning drive with a bright and pretty rl in a luxurious carriage, to a man. Such nuces don't come every day, and when one ses. I think a man owes it to himself to take vantage of it. And I did. I confess now at the last part of the invitation did not also so much of an impression as did the st portion—in fact, it was rather lost in the ig'st aspect of the drive. I have since won-red why it is that in this world we must inrichly take the bitter with the sweet. For y part, I would have been just as content to see had that drive lead in the direction of e Park instead of around to the stores, and ne I have been "around to the stores" ear the Park even more strongly. Somehow which I was taken that day, I have an unwhich I was taken that day, I have an an-introllable desire to cross the street. There is a time when such names as "Stern's," "costable's," "Altman's," "Gorbam's," had ther a pleasant sound, but recently,—well, ity last evening a lady asked me if I had en a certain window in one of those stores, at I confess a sort of cold chill crept over c at the mere mention of that firm's name.

I think she took me into one store that day,
I think she took me into twenty. It must have been fully twenty—perhaps more. I stopped all calculations with number eight. I stopped all calculations with number eight. All interest in mathematical matters, however simple, entirely left me with store number eight, and the strange longing I conceived for that carriage was perfectly painful at times. The specialties for which certain stores are famed was a perfect revelation to me. Manlike, I had an idea that one of those immense buzzars was about all that a woman would want for anything she could wear. One furnishing store or one clothier is susple for a man. With a woman this seems to be different—in fact, there is very little "seem" about man. With a woman this seems to be obser-ent—in fact, there is very little "seem" about it; I know it now as an actual fact. During that entire shopping excursion I was conjur-ing up with what little mind I had left what an immense speculation it would be to start one gigantic store in New York which would be known as having every specialty under one roof. I ventured to suggest this, what I thought was rather a brilliant idea, to my escort. But she didn't meet it with quite the enthusiasm

I had hoped she might.
"Why, no indeed," she said, "then all the
far of going around the different shops would
he lost."

All the fun! It was very plain to me that there were two interpretations of the word "fun," and we had one apsece. Fun!

I dropped the subject, anyhow.

The list hour I think I rather enjoyed the experience. As my escort tripped into a store, I gayly followed. The fact is, I think I rather overlid it at the start. Next time—no, not next time, but if I had that tour to go over again, I think I would take it a little easier at lirst. I would probably last longer. It is unquestionably a mistake to go into these new things with a rush. But a bright girl, with all the elasticity of fresh youth in her steps, doesn't give you much time to weigh philosophical truths. And I think for the first four laps in that walking match I reflected credit upon my youthful think for the first four laps in that walking match I reflected credit upon my youthful vivacity! It must have been on the fifth lap that I stopped tripping and began to walk; after a little I shuffled; finally, I remained in the carriage. In fact, the most intimate relations sprang up between that carriage, the cushion and myself, and we became fast friends. I think that at the last my escort must have noticed that at times I was rather tardy in stepping out and assisting her to alight. At first, I simply bounded out at each stopping place: at the last, I nearly fell out. 0

I'll must have been in store number five that I had an experience which lingers with me, and illustrates the folly of a man trying to find out the dark meaning which trying to ind out the dark meaning which sometimes lurks behind a woman's phrase. It wasn't exactly dark in this instance—in fact, it was rather the reverse.

We had been visiting several different counters in this particular store, when my consider-

ors in this particular store, when my communicate companion said:

"Now, perhaps you are a little tired and prefer to return to the carriage while I go upstairs to the white goods department."

That sounded reasonable enough, especially as the comfort of that carriage was then just the comfort of the carriage was then just the carriage was the carriage.

beginning to impress itself upon me. So I acquiesced, and retired to the carriage, while my escort went to seek the "White Goods Department."

But after sitting in the carriage for ten min-But after sitting in the carriage for ten min-utes it occurred to me that I had never been in the "white goods" department of a store before, and I feit that since I was "shopping." I might just as well be thorough in it and see everything there was to be seen. How foolish it is, this desire in us to see "everything," in-stead of being content with the greater por-tion of things. But I am human, and when a man gets it into his head that he wants to see a certain thing he generally sees it, and I did!

So, returning to the store I encountered one of those magnificent and impressive beings which, when I started on this tour, I thought were members of the firm, but which my friend informed me were "foor-malkers." I had heard my escort, in previous places where we had been, use the word "counter." where we had been, use the word "counter," so wishing to stamp myself as being well-in-formed in shopping parlance, I asked the floor-walker if he could direct me to the "white goods counter!" Fatal mistake, this imitat-

ing a woman.

"What particular 'white goods counter' do you wish, sir?" I was asked. "We have several, you know."

I didn't "know." Of comes served that this well-clothed and gorgeouslycravated being looked a little curiously at me

-why, I couldn't for the life of me understand. But I didn't knew to But I didn't know as much then as I did a few minutes therenfter! Experience makes us so much wiser! It just made a perfect giant of wisdom of nee in this case.

I saw that it was best to make a confession, and I did, telling him that I wanted to find my friend there.

was a carious smile, I now recall, about that man's face as he told me to go through "the third aisle to the left, then straight ahead to the second pair of stairs, and I would find the place "on the third floor just at the head, four aisles to the right." Nothing very confusing about that! A blind man might almost follow a series of directions so explicit as these. These "floor-walkers" always seem to have such a considerate way of spenking to you in a slow and measured way. They appear to realize so well that what is so familiar to them is so thoroughly unfamiliar to you. This man was a type of that particular class. He knew that I didn't know where I was going, and I suppose he thought he would help me along a little, so that there might be more of a positive certainty of my losing the way. losing the way.

IT seemed to me as if I walked two city blocks around that store, and up eight flights of stairs, and yet not a trace of that sign, "White Goods Department," which I so

anxiously sought.

Finally, 1 reached that third floor, then counting the aisles until I had left four behind me, I looked around. Not a trace of that "white goods" sign could I see, nor my es-cort, either. But one thing I very quickly saw—that I had wandered into that portion saw—that I had wandered into that portion
of a woman's bazzar where men are regarded
as a sort of superfluous quality. I presume I
must have presented a sort of helpless and
woe-begone appearance, for a very pleasant
woman came up to me and asked if I was
looking for any special department.

I told her.

Then she said, "Why, this is the White
Goods Department, sir," and added, with what
seemed to me a particularly unnecessary
emphasis considering the circumstances, "for
ladies."

Just then a gloved hand slipped through my arm, and a familiar voice said: "Why, Mr. Bok, you musn't come up

As if that fact hadn't already become im-

pressed upon my mind!
And then I felt myself being gently turned around, just as, when a boy, my face used to be turned toward the wall when I had done something I shouldn't have done.

something I shouldn't have done.

"Don't you think you had better return to
the carriage?" my escort asked.

Yes, there was no doubt that I did think so,
and somebow I found the door far easier than
I had the "White Goods Department."

But how was a man to know that "white
goods" meant—well, I know now!

But I can still see the faces of those girls
behind the counters when I stalked ernedly

behind the counters when I stalked grandly into their realm!

0

A FTER a while I began to wonder whether women ever partook of luncheon on a shopping tour. There seemed to be no suggestion of such a thing in the plannings of my escort, so I ventured to ask her if she would permit me to look at that little list which she consulted as we went into one store and out of another. She gave me the list, which had about twenty different things on it, but lunch-eon was not one of them. So I casually hinted

at the subject.

"Why, of course, you poor man. I suppose you are hongry," she remarked sympathizingly. "We will have a light luncheon, by all means." ingly. " \ all means.

A light luncheon! That didn't sound very

encouraging.

I was taken to what was apparently a woman's luncheon resort—a sort of an Adamless Eden. I was the only man, but then a previous experience of rather a similar sort had quite steeled me to bravery under such circumstances.

Settling down for a hearty dinner, I asked my escort—at such intervals as I could divert her attention from the bonnets and gowns of the other lunchers—if I might order for her.

I felt better when she took the menu and began to search it in a determined manner. I had already selected an appetizing dinner, when there smote upon my ear: "Well, I think I can relish a cup of choco-

late and a charlotte russe,"

I fairly gasped! Shopping for nearly four hours, and then ordering chocolate and char-

"Now, you order just what you like," said my comforting companion. "Don't mind me. I am so full of shopping that I don't care for much to eat,"

Full of shopping! So was I—yea, verily so! I felt as if I were just bubbling over with a superfluity of it.

0 I LOOKED around that luncheon room and marveled. On every side of us there were women doing a day's work to which a man would be unequal. And yet what were they eating to counteract the strain—for every woman will agree with me that let her be ever to forch of showing it is a strain and a secret. so fond of shopping, it is a strain, and a severe one. I did not see in that room a single woman who was partaking of a sensible luncheon. My escort's diet of chocolate and charlotte russe seemed to be in high favor. Here and there was an oyster patty and a cup Here and there was an oyster patty and a cap
of tea. In several cases a meringue glacé or
a dish of plain ice cream and a glass of natik
seemed to suffice. Not at one table—except
at mine—within view did I see a turcen of
sonp, or a platter of steak served. I could
scarcely believe that woman, so wise in the
majority of things that concern her health and
happiness, could be so foolish and so thoughtless in the matter of her elibies. What nourishment was there in the dishes served which
I have mentioned? You may tell me that have mentioned? You may tell me that these women are hearty dinners in the evening at home, but how were they preparing for it? By exhausting themselves into seek hendaches and insulting their digestion with concections which are well enough as desserts, but were never intended to answer for an entire meal. And yet here were women, many of whom I personally knew, possessed of good sense, some of the best and nicest women in all New York, mothers among them who forbid their children to eat sweets during the day, yet who sat in this room, in their full senses, munching candies and indigestible pastries. What sustenance, in heaven's name, is there in a char-lotte russe for a full-grown woman? Just bout as much as there is in baked wind. children and girls do these things we can excuse them from lack of knowledge; but these women were old enough to know better. Talk about organizing societies to save the heathen: I think we had better organize a society or two to save our civilized women from eating idiotic lunches when they go shopping. Small wonder is it that so many women invariably have headaches after a shopping expedition, and are unfit to be at the home dinner table in the evening, or companions to their families after the lamp is lighted.

THIS whole idea of shopping among women I is overdone, just as we do so many things in America. We seem never content things in America. We seem never content until we overdo a thing. You may smile, my dear woman, and say to yourself: "Hear a poor man talk of something he doesn't know anything about." But it takes a man some-times to point out a hard truth to a woman, just as only a woman can obtimes convince a interest to point out a hard trium to a woman, just as only a woman can ofttimes convince a man of an error when all masculine argument has failed. This spending an entire day in shops, as so many women do, is barbarous, and burtful to a woman's body and mind. Of all the stores I visited that day, there was only one in which the atmosphere was pure. As a rule, the air was perfectly vile. Every shop was overheated, and ventilation was at a premium. How the girls and women behind the counters stand it, day in day out, God only knows. Never did my heart go out to a class so much as it did to that army of breadwinners in those great New York shops. It was a constant wender to me how well those girls looked—in fact, my escort didn't seem to relish my comments on the pretty faces and figures, which I saw on every side, a bit. For the most part standing on their feet all the time, having their patience tried beyond endurance, confusion on every hand, I wished I was rich enough to enable me to turn every one of those girls loose, and give them their foreders and a lement of Garlin carnesis which. one of those girls loose, and give them their freedom and a breath of God's pure air which pervaded everything outside.

0

BUT," says some woman, "we must 'shop;'
we must get the things we want." Certainly. Biess your heart, shop all you want,
but why not apply some kind of a system to
the idea? Don't make a day of it. Give an
occasional morning to the pleasure (?), and
break it up in pieces. "Easy talking," says
some one, "but we cannot always leave our
houses when we want to as you men can." break it up in pieces. "Easy talking," says some one, "but we cannot always leave our homes when we want to, as you men can." My dear woman, God gives you just exactly the same amount of time as he does to men, and he hasn't given you a particle more to do within that period of time. The trouble is that women are not systematic enough. I played the part of eavesdropper in some of the stores, and was surprised to find how for women really knew just what they wanted. They knew in a general way, but not in a definite sense. Now, when a man goes shopping he knows precisely what he wants, asks for it, gets it, pays for it and goes away. Women's purchases are undoubtedly different, and such a simple system cannot, perhape, be followed a simple system cannot, perhaps, be followed by them. But that women could simplify their shopping expeditions, numbers of their own sex have confessed to me within the last

THE great trouble is with the woman who goes shopping that she is always looking out for "burgains"—one of the most misleading words in the English language. The hope of getting something just as good as some one else bought the day before, and at a lower price, is uppermost in her mind. In fact, getting things for nothing—or next to nothing—is a feminine vice. Shrug your shoulders, my good woman, if you will; but you know as well as I do that it is true. And what do the majority of bargains amount to? I ran across a bargain counter in my shopping tour. There nagority of cargains amount to? I has across a bargain counter in my shopping tour. There were a lot of what were called—for courtesy, I suppose—"lace handkerchiefs" being sold under the sign;

> THIS DAY ONLY! 49 Cents

I never saw so many women around a single I never saw so many women around a single counter before. The nicest class of women, too, all out for a bargain! I bought one of the bandkerchiefs. Two days afterward I went back to the store, to the retail handkerchief counter, and asked the girl if she would exchange it for me. She said she would, and I asked her the retail price of the article. ! Fifty cents! Finally, I got her to confess to me, confidentially, of course, that their buyer had "overbought," and in order to get rid of the lot they had "marked down the price to forty-nine cents," advertised the fact, and in two hours had sold the entire left-over stock. There was just one cent's worth of bargain to the was just one cent's worth of hargain to the women who thought they had purchased a two or three dollar lace handkerchief for forty cents! That shopkeeper evidently understood woman's weakness, and about two hundred women were just geese enough to walk right into the true. into the trap.

THERE are one or two things about shop-A ping which I should think women would have learned by this time. First, that only a very few burgains are really bargains. In this world, my dear woman, we get precisely what we pay for. The shopkeepers are not in business for love. They may advertise to their hearts' content about "removals" and getting rid of their stock so as not to carry it over, and all that sort of rubbish, but they are not paying very beavy capital for room in their stores. The average business man is giving away very little to the public nowa-days. The store which has one price and sticks to that price may seem a little more expensive, but its goods are cheaper in the end. In such a store a woman buys what she actually needs; at a bargain counter she often buys what she does not need, but takes it because it is cheap. And the second lesson is: For women to regulate their shopping. A single morning is plenty at a single time for any woman to include in stooping. No time? Better make time than to unmake health. Common sense rules in this question of shop-ping, just as it does in all other things. And when our women get to the point where they will see and believe this truth, there will be fewer sick headaches and less nervous prostm-tion. And women will be happier women.

And happier, too, will be the men!



"Perhaps if may turn out a song, Perhaps turn out a sermon.



RYANT sang of March, but he did not mention that the name of spring which it wore was an ulias designed to deceive the unwary, nay, the very elect. It has

long been suspected that some of the other months that masquerade in the gentle train of spring are no more spring months, despite their names, than that victous old pagan, Clovis, was a Christian after

#### THE PERENNIAL BLUE-BIRDS

Noman knoweth just when the spring time awakens until he can look back at it from the certainty of leafy June. "Every tear of April" may "be auswered by a blossom," but then every blossom is just as liable to be kissed by an icicle. On the 18th of this blessom but then every blossom is just as liable to be kissed by an icicle. On the 18th of this blessed February that has passed, about ten miles out of the city of Philadelphia, I saw in the fields a flock of blue-birds prospecting for building sites. I blessed the dainty harbinger of spring, and felt inspired by the brave confidence of the cheery little prophets, and straightway went home and ordered two tons of coal for the bester. Blue-birds in the spring time I had seen before. I used to believe in them, I did when I wrote my first composition, same one you wrote, beginning "Spring is the pleusantest season of the year." Then I developed the text, just as you did, with blue-birds that were frozen stiff before the ink on the composition was dry, and flowers that were not yet, and nasple bads that had been blighted black by the third May frost, and swelling fruit bads that were dead, dead, dead in the threttling grip of a spring blizzard; and lo, now, here am I in my second childhood naunbling over the boariest novelty in the world-old literature of the eddas of that munmy spring. The beart of nam grows dusty and the ashes gather on his pen as he looks into the smilling face, bearded "like Draids of old," whiskered "like barpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms," of ever youthful spring.

THIS FREAKY CLIME OF OURS

#### THIS FREAKY CLIME OF OURS

PEOPLE in England, or the residents on a Dakota farm, which is about the same size, may know when the seasons come and go, and sing local odes to the changing months, but what far seeing, many gifted poet shall sing a hymn to spring adapted to the intitude and longitude of these United States? A song that shall thrill the heart of North-eastern Maine by its very positioners and at the same Maine by its very pertinence, and at the same time awaken responsive echoes in Southern California by its opportune felicity? Who shall sing of May in numbers so sweetly ap-propriate, and in such timely harmony, that Florida and Idaho shall at one moment crown the singer with applicase and garlands? Go to, thou small-voiced singer of sing-song souncts; his thee to the budding shrubbery of the greenest corner of thy local newspaper, and twitter thy songs of many-dowered spring for thine own county. We, of the snow-crowned mountains a hundred miles north of thee, and we, of the summer-decked everglades two days south of thee, and we, of the winterless days south of thee, and we, of the winterless mendows of the blue Pacific, will have none of thy premature and belated piping. Out upon thy antedated collect! Would that we had Jennie Geldes' folding stool to hurl at thy misleading head; "wiit thou say thy ill-fitting mass at our lugs?" Will the bard change the name of the dedicatory ode which he sang at the opening of the Ice Palace in Minneapolis and sing it at Mardi-Gras in New Orleans? Indeed, it would be just like him to try it.

#### HE NEVER SAYS DIE

A ND yet, undaunted by the sneer of the cold-blooded cynic, whose bloodless veins throb not, but only flow with the snowwater of February, undismayed by the re-peated fullure of the almanac to dance unto his piping or mourn unto his lamenting the spring poet tunes his lyre and strikes on May day as regularly as the trades unions. Him no failure discourages, no clumorous derision no tature discourages, no chanorous derision terrifies. Fenriess, confident as his brother the weather prophet, whose father and mother the sun defying ground hog is, oft as the dial on the horologue of the rainbow-tinted al-manse points to the first of May, he fits a new reed in his well worn clarionet, and in shrill accents pipes like old Herrick:

"Of brooks, of blossoms, birds and bowers Of April, May, of June and July flowers, Of May-poles, book earts, wassails, wakes,"

And all manner of things he doesn't know anything about. He sings of spring, and all the fiefs, feoffments, bereditments, corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal and mixed, rights of freewarren, successe and sockage, cuisage and jambage, fusse and fork, infang theofe and outfang theofe, theremate belonging and appertaining. "Spring is the pleas-antest season of the year."

And yet with Lowell, we are honest enough

" Own up, I like our back and springs.
That kind o' baggle with their greens and things,
An' when you 'most gire up, 'thout more words.
Test the fields full o' blossoms, leaves, an' birds:

Jee' so our spring gits every thin in tune. An gives one leap from April into June,"

#### AN INFALLIBLE PROPHETESS

THERE are prophets of spring time more conservative, less sentimental, less beautiful than the blue-birds, but far more trustworthy. The homely hen, whose dwarfed and hysterical intellect leads, nay, compels her to do all other things the wrong way, whose firmness of resolution is inversely proportioned to her paucity of reasoning powers, whom all the might of Alexander and wisdom whom all the might of Alexander and wisdom of Solon can not compel to sit when she doesn't want to, and who will sit when she feels like it though the heavens fall and "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds" shake the universe about her nest; who will sit her time out and two weeks over on a burean knoh, a glass marble and a piece of brick, patient as a Job in feathers, but will leave a sitting of fancy eggs for which you have paid eight dollars as soon as she is positive she has been on them long enough to ruin them for any earthly use outside the prohibition lecture room in a low license town; the lien, whose whims are legion and whose abhen, whose whims are legion and whose ab-rupt and unfathomable motives and spring-like changes of disposition are typical of her kind—er—that is, of her kind of hen, to be sure—that is, of her kind of hen, to be sure—the hen is a spring prophet upon whose word of warning or hope we many rely. No Cassandra she, shrieking of storm and over-throw. She sallies forth on predatory expeditions into sunny nooks and forbidden places, as she uncovers the strawberry beds weeks ahead of time; she lifts her voice to a plaintive pitch and sings the monotonous refrain of a song without words, which nevertheless foresong without words, which nevertheless fore-tells the snowy spheroid that shall by her grace make dainty your breakfast table; and by and by, the shricking cackle tells you that the prophecy has passed fulfillment, that "the time of the winter is past, the rain is over-and gone; the flowers appear on the earth," and the hen on strike all winter has resumed work, and will run the old-established egg factory on full time for the next two weeks.

#### WHEN THE YEAR AWAKENS

I N the fence corners, in sunny, sheltered L places, the prowling housewife findeth the early greens, and at the mountide hanquet hangry menfolk, touthing the garnishing worts and sorrels whose mystery no one knoweth save she who culled them, cease to pity Nebuclusdnezzar, thinking that if he only knew the right places he neight have browsed with right good appetite. The coal in the bin is dust on the grave of its own slaty memory, and the prudent man, scraping it up into a corner, deubts if it be worth while to put in another ton, and goeth about his business, leaving the light of the homestead to keep the house warm with her sunny smiles, with, in rare and isolated instances, difficult to locate and impressible to prove ardent words for a house warm with her sunny smiles, with, in rare and isolated instances, difficult to locate and impossible to prove, ardent words for a back-log. She who "looketh well to the ways of her household," and who "is not afraid of the snow," but hath ever a wholesome horror of mad, keepeth a keener eye on the pedal extremities of mankind and juvenility, and commandeth that scraper and door-mat be used with lavish recklessness. From wintry hiding place in tree trunk and under sheltering stone come forth old familiar bugs and creeping things that greet us with the air of summer guests who come uninvited with trunks of permanency and cordial assumption of joint partnership, that makes surplus of amends for scant courtesy of enforced and icy welcome. Come forth from buried egg and shiny chrysalis and mud-walled cell, the pioneers of the summer clouds of cheery insect life, of flying and crawling things that can bite, and sting, and tickle, and will make life a burden of brushing and slapping for him and her who, in the love of muture, hold communion with a trout rod and go to picnics. Come forth also new bugs and things of terrible countenances and startling movements, the bite whereof we know to be death, until science investigates, christens the new pests and pronounces them harmless to human life. science investigates, christens the new pests and pronounces them harmless to human life

#### SO DOES THE TRAMP

OTHER certain harbingers of spring there O be. Out of their wintry sectusion in hospitable almshouses and sheltering asylums within the city walls, come out into the ways of the budding country they who toll not, neither spin, nor yet do they shave, nor in their moments of idle leisure, which are many, do they pen soft lithographic testimonials for the scap that cleanseth all which it touches, the scap that cleanseth all which it touches, that renders the complexion transparent, whiteus the teeth to pearly brilliancy, causeth the bair to curl, the eyes to shine, removes ink stains, far spots, paint, grease, freckles, and promotes longevity. Naught of such vanities touch their tranquil souls; the remnant on the sie counter, the sandwich left over in the children's lunch basket—if such a miracle eyer were—the ancient arguments of the road. ever were—the ancient garments of the good-man of the house, which he, in an unguarded moment has forgotten to nail fast to the wall. these plain, homely simples will supply the wanderer's wants, and carry him on his simless journey to the next house not half a mile When the trump ringeth the door bell, we lift our eyes to the southern hill slopes, and lo, hand in hand with "Wandering Willie" dances gentle Spring.

#### SWEET MAY'S FAVORITE VICTIM

WHAT is it that she carries in her hand, W pink tieted like the heart of the first anemone? It is her wand; her fairy wand, by which we know that it is She. It is stalked like the bulrush of summer, and carrieth a which we know that it is She. It is stalked like the bulrush of summer, and carrieth a head like a prize chrysanthenum. It is, we see it plainly now, it is the twin brother of the chrysanthenum—it is a mop. See, on her snowy arm, white as the last fingering drift that slowly dies under the ardent glances of the sun, there hangs, held in the V of her dimpled eibow, a wooden pail, bristling with scrubbing brushes; crowned is her graceful head with puckered sweeping cap, or turbaned like Sister Simplicite! Nymphs of the greenwood, it is she! Fly. Like the evicted evil spirit, dispossessed of his abiding place (there may be some other points of resemblance not necessary to follow out here) man wandereth about the place which was his home, seeking dry places and finding none, wherein he differeth from the evil spirit which found nothing but "dry piaces." With aching heart he sees his own treusured den invaded by May, sweet goddess of the swelling bads. He goeth out of the door and steppeth into a pail of soap suds, left there, he will make affidavit, with malice aforethought and prepense. At the dark end of the hall is laid a pile of brooms and brushes for his careless feet. There is something against the door of his bedroom that prevents him from getting in. He does not know and he never will know how a woman can pile a stack of furniture and then come out and close the door after her, or how she can first come out and then build the barriende from the inside. One of the two she must do. In despair, he turns to go down stairs. On the second step he sets his hasty foot upon a bar of soap, wet and slippery. Mingled sounds of anguish and mocking laughter are heard near at hand and afar, the recording angel dipe his pen deep in the indelible ink and works with unwonted rapidity on a large and unexpected contract. Sweet Charity draws a curhis pen deep in the indentite ink and works with unwonted rapidity on a large and unexpected contract. Sweet Charity draws a curtain over the terrible scene, while above it all is heard the silvery laugh and the merry song of "the fleet year's pride and prime." Then do we know that this is May and spring is here.

#### APOCRYPHAL EXPERIENCES

In sober truth, however, the horrors of house-clenning are, on the part of the man, largely mythical, if not wholly imaginary. Some little disturbance of his habitual indolence there is, but this is good modleine for him. After he passes the middle mile post on his journey, man falls into the habit of sitting in the same chair and in the same place in the same room when he is at home. Take him into another room in his own house and him into another room in his own house and he does not seem at home there. Consequent-ly a very slight mole hill of disturbance is to

he does not seem at home there. Consequently a very slight mole-hill of disturbance is to him a mountain crowned with beaven-reaching peaks of insurmountable difficulties and unendumble troubles.

Moreover, it is his hereditary right to growl at house-cleaning; he has it from his father who had it from his father, whose father left it to him as a sacred trust. When he was younger he used to dance around the May-pole with Joeund Youth. But now, J. Youth, who never grows a day older herself, dances with other beardless cheeks and silken mustaches, and he, good man, has a touch of rheumatism in the knees; unwieldy is his labit; should be essay to dance, Joeund Youth would die of laughter, and the kangaros would come from afar to learn his step. Therefore he stays in his lair and growls between his clenched gums.

Truth to tell, he scarcely knows that house-cleaning has been going on until it is all over, and even then he has to be told. He knows nothing about it save when the tide reaches his own room. For the rest of the house, he does not know what transformation has been going on. He learns that the carpets have been treated like an unbucky candidate; they have been up, beaten, and put down again. He does not know, until he be told, that every speck of point in the house has been cleaned. He learns that the bureau in his room has been moved into a new corner, just after he had learned to find it in the old

in his room has been moved into a new corner in his room has been moved into a new corner, just after he had learned to find it in the old one in the dark. Nobody tells him this; he is sneart enough to find it out all by his lone, unassisted self. And when, after many contusions he will learn the new route as accurately as he knew the old one. Lo, smiling May will come once more, and it will be moved back again. This also is vanity.

#### SICK TRANSIT

This is the state of man; to-day be puts forth The tender roots of habit; to-morrow blo Of the same, and keeps on blossoming And taking deeper root, until at last It takes more work to more him from his

corner Than it does to stir a house dog from the rug

Before the fire, Then-when he thinks, good easy man,

His ways are settled for all time Some busy woman comes along and says: "Please move about six inches till I ran The sweeper o'er the place your chair has been.

An lo, he splits the air with lamentations, Loud, and deep, and shrill; He cries, there is no rest this side of Paradise For a poor man, weary and worn with moving

round
Out of the way of sweepers,
And wishes he were dead.
O, how wretched is that poor man who cannot

In last year's dust and grime until this year Shall be two years ago last year!

And when he dies, his hope and comfort is, He will be laid in dirt, never to move again.

Robert J. Burdette

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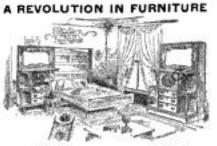
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#### HEART TO HEART TALKS



May. The thought was suggestive to methere may be a closer connection with the autumn of our life in the bright May time than we think. I had not thought of the union of May and October. Maybe that is what Whittier meant when be said, in his autumn was a tumn song:

"On woods that dream of bloom, And over perpling vines. The low sun fainter shires,"

October dreaming of May. And so beautiful in her dreams!

I want to congratulate the members of my I want to congratulate the members of my circle who live in the country in the beautiful month of May. I lived in the country one May time, and again and again I exclaimed to ray visitors, when my apple tree near the back parker wisdow was in bloom, "Come and seet!" May I tell you the lesson that apple tree taught me? I imagine it had become accustomed to such exclamations as "O, how lovely!" "How beautiful!" etc. But one morning as I came to take the usual look at the large bouquet, not a blossom was on the the large bouquet, not a blossom was on the tree. There had been a storm during the night, and all the beauty was gone. The tree did not know, what was clear enough to me, that the blossoms could stay but a short time, but that the fruit would come when the blossoms were gone. It had heard us day by day praise only the beauty of the blossom, and perhaps from us who knew better it had come perhaps from us who knew better it had come to a wrong estimate of things. It only knew that all the admiration had been given to its blossoms, and doubtless the word fruit it had never heard. Well, the apple tree will not be really injured by all this. In a short time it will see for itself, and will rejoice when the fruit comes. And so will we, perhaps, who have wept over our blossoms that have died. The best is to come. The stripping time is always painful, and we reach a very high plane, when we say: Thy will be done.

#### GOOD IN THE SIGHT OF THE LORD

I may be that my circle will want to come IT may be that my circle will want to come around noe this month and have me tell them something that will especially help them, and perhaps you are saying "Have you particularly thought of us in connection with anything you have read?" Yes, I have. I thought of you when I made a deep study of a very old back—the second book of Chronicles, a history of so many people, in which these words are so often repeated: "And he reigned so many years, and he did evil in the sight of the Lord," are "He reigned so many years and he did right in the sight of the Lord," and then it is added that his acts are recorded. Then I thought, well, that is just the way with us; we have our reign (though we may not be us; we have our reign (though we may not be called kings and queens), we all have a little kingdom of our own that we reign over, we influence others, and we do evil in the sight of the Lord, or good, and our reign ends!

WHAT WILL THE WORLD THINK Now, may I tell you where I think our trouble is? It is just here; that we are not apt to think that our good or our evil is in the sight of the Lord: we seem only to live in the sight of people. What will they say? And what will they think? We live before public opinion, and so we miss the strength and restfulness that would be ours if we should really live with reference to what the Lord would have us do. There is such an everlasting thinking about what others do. and what they expect us to do, and so our life becomes a strain. And then maybe we hart becomes a strain. And then rangle we hard our own consciences in this way, and in the educating of our children (for they are our subjects) we do not impress upon them that there is but one way, and that is the right, way. "Do you think so and so is right, my son? or my daughter?" "the believe me, dear daughters, it is so vital to do right, and to influence our subjects, so to speak to do right. I noticed in every sentence in regard to these old kings, it said "they did right, or "they did evil." It was positive. Maybe at times they thought right. I have no doubt but they they thought right. I have no doubt but they did, and they thought they would do right, but when it came down to it they did not do perhaps what they thought they would do, and it was the action that told every time.

the state of the s

#### SERVICE IN HIS SIGHT

THEY did right or they did wrong. Now, our lives are passing, and it is of infinite importance that we find out each one for herself how we are living. All lives end in disappointment that have not served the highest motives. If Cardinal Woolsey had served the King of Kings as he served the eartily monarch, we should not have heard the bitter words at the close of his life that are on record: "If I had served my God as faithfully as I have served served to the control of the close of his life that are on record: close of his life that are on record: "If I had served my God as faithfully as I have served my King, he would not have deserted me in my old age." Never forget that the cross you wear means service in his sight. "And she did right in the sight of the Lord." Oh, what untold joy is within our reach if we could only grasp it, for we need the sense of appreciation in all that we do. A dear girl said to me yesterday: "May I put on the cross for a need that is special to me?" I said. "Why not?" "Well," she said "I have to do some disagreeable things and they seem so unnecessary to me, and yet I am required to do them, sary to me, and yet I am required to do them, and I thought that perhaps the sight of the cross that means self-socrifice might help me."

#### A MOUNTAIN OF WASTE

Since I last met you here I have been in
the coal regions for the first time in my
life. "What is that?" I inquired of my host,
as I looked at a mountain, as it seemed to me,
near his office. He replied, "That is all
waste." "A mountain of waste!" I exclaimed.
O, how much rusbed through my mind in a
mountain the waste in human lives. I had o, now much respect through my mind in a moment; the waste in human lives. And alas! some lives are wasted lives; mountains of waste! Wasted energies and wasted affec-tions. Although I think we shall come to see somehow that love is never wasted, for there is a deep truth in Tennyson's lines;

### 'Tis better to have loved and lost.' Than never to have loved at all.'

And yet I believe in the majority of lives, as one comes to the place where they look back, there is a sense of waste that is not spoken of. And now comes the encouragement my friend gave me as I said: "All that is waste?" "No," he said, "we expect to get a good deal out of that waste." I think he said that sometimes they saved eighty percent. And then be told me of the washing the waste went through, and the small coal that came from it; and then a great hope came to me for those who have wasted their lives, that somehow the owner of these souls might yet save something, and that all might not be waste; and so the leason from the mountain of waste was a hopeful one. I have seen those who had wasted ful one. I have seen these who had wasted so much that they appeared like mountains of waste. I have seen them wasted, and seen them pass their remnant of life in usefulness. as a large part of my mountain of waste will do. I laid down my book a momentage, The do. I laid down my book a moment ago. The story I had been reading ended with these words: "Who shall excuse or pardon those who waste life? Life! which is all we have to front Eternity with!" These words lingered with me, and I said: "Is it really so, that we have nothing to front Eternity with but our lives. I think life must look very imperfect to most people, and I looked at my life and said, "Is that all I have to front Eternity with?" Oh, no, I would rather think, no master what the waste in a life may have been, there is always hope in a God of Love left, and I would rather face Eternity with faith and hope in God/for forgiveness and the love that He can give than to front Eternity with a life. I would rather hope in a better life abend; and yet the mountain of waste that I looked at in the coal region was by no necess a glad sight.

#### ÷ THE MINER'S LAMP.

WANTED to see the miners on their way to their homes with their lamps in their hats and I saw them, and I brought a lamp home with me as a souvenir. I wondered if we always carried the lamp of God's truth around with us to give light on any work we might be engaged in? I think it would be very would select a truth and carry it always with us, as the miners do their lamps. How would "Love one another" do for the family? How would "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again " do in our talk about people? How would " Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you" do in our life work? Ab, the light makes manifest? The miners need their lamps down in the darkness of the mines, and we are in a world of darkness, and we need lamps. There is a very striking passage in the Pselms that says: "Thy word is a lamp into my feet, and a light into my path." I am glad it says feet, that looks like light for duty, not curiosity. It is with the heart man believeth unto righteousness. There is always light enough to show us what to do, and the heart has to do with doing. There is always light for hone-t

#### LESSONS I LEARNED

I SHALL often see that curious little lamp giving light to see how to work. The miner's lamp will often be a lesson to me. Another lesson I learned at Pittston was what I other lesson I tenmed at Pittston was what I saw in the huge building called "The Breaker." I knew the great lumps of coal were broken in pieces at the top of that strangely dark looking building; but I heard that little boys were at work there, and I wanted to see them. The picture will never be effaced from my memory. The coal came down the inclined plane, and stiting access the touch were have of all clare. sitting across the trough were boys of all sizes. As the coal came down they threw away the As the coal came down they threw away the pieces of slate, allowing only the good coal to pass on. I did so want to tell them I hoped they would do that all through their lives—cast uside the bad, and retain only the good, but they were too busy to listen to me. Every moment their eyes were on the coal; it was passing all the time, and if they were not alert the pieces that would be no good would mingle with what were good. Sharp little fellows they were! God help them! It is a sinful world, but God is in His Heaven, and the earth is His, and I am glad He says: "All souls are wine."

#### IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE

ONE of your flowers is broken, ma'nm."

The speaker was a mulatto who was seated behind me in the car. I had glanced at her because she had leaned forward to look at my bouquet of flowers on the seat beside me. I felt she was admiring the flowers, hut I had about made up my mind that all the flowers that I had should go home with me. But when the voice uttered the words, "One of your flowers is broken, ma'am." I looked, and found that the mignonette (the neignonette that Henry Ward Beecher said if it were not for its unselfishness no one would love it, but because it poured its life out in fragrance not for its unselfishness no one would love it, but because it poured its life out in fragrance it was a favorite with everybody, and like homely people with noble hearts it was beautiful by association) was broken, so I handed it to my sister. She thanked me so much for it that I gave her a pink, and then I could not resist one rose. O, but I was repaid! She looked at them and then she looked at me, and then she said: "I keep some plants through the winter, and I have so hoped to have one flower; but we haven't much light, and no sunshine, so I suppose they couldn't flower." I was soon at my destination, and my colored friend wanted to carry my bug, or do some service for me. As I bude her good-bye I said to myself. "Can it be possible we can make any one happy at such a little cost?" Only a broken flower! I remember one dreadfully raw, disagreeable day in February. I had had such lovely flowers given me that morning—a raw, disagreeable day in February. I had had such lovely flowers given me that morning—a box of them. Such rare roses! When I reached my station the men at the door looked so cheerless that I opened my box and said to each of them, "Take your choice." They lifted out the long-stemmed roses, and their faces looked so different. Before I reached my car I had done the same to three more of the men employed there, I shall never forget that day, or that box of flowers. I never, it seems to use, had a box of flowers that give me so much lov, but two lov came in giving me so much joy, but my joy came in giving

#### "If a smile we can't enew, As our journey we pursue,"

we not only do good, but we get good. Keep in mind the doing of little things in His name, if you want to be happy.

#### IT IS NEVER TOO LATE

A LADY writes me, "Am I too late to join your circle; is it completed?" No, and I do not expect it to be in the sense that no more can come in. They are coming, and are being entered in a private book—the book of "My Circle," and they are from the north, south, east and west, old and young, rich and poor, and the Lord is the Maker of them all. One indy, a member of my circle, wrote me this mouth saying: "I have a little boy who demands my constant attention, and that is may work in His Name." But she has sent the Journal to three people who could not afford to take it. So she has made three people happy, and is therefore happy herself. And to think of someone cise, is, after all, the quickest way to gain happiness. I always go back to my mother. Oh, how well it is to have a good mother to go back to. My mother lived in a narrow circle from morning till night, and I fear after my father died, almost from night to morning, sometimes. The one-thought was her family, and essecially. almost from night to morning, sometimes, The one thought was her family, and especially her boys, left as they were without a same care. Those boys, to-day, are public men, and are looking largely after the public good, but who made the boys? Under God, my mother, and not lectures, or anything very great. Yes, there is a good Book which says, "Desher boys, left as they were without a father? Yes, there is a good Book which says pise not the day of small things." I But the pise not the day of small things." But the point I wish to make is this (I have made it again and again, I know) O, do the lowly service unto Him. The Muster told many parables, but he acted only one of them, and left it as an object lesson. How lowly it was. A basin of water, a towel, and He Muster! Stooping and washing the disciples' feet—refreshing them, that was all! The feet were tired and but and he hatted them. I want you. freshing them, that was all! The feet were tired and hot, and he bathed them. I want you. as my circle, to do all that is in your power for suffering humanity, individually, and form-ing in circles when you can do more work. But I do not want you to feel that you are ever shut out from doing anything In His Name, for you never are.

A word of welcome to the new members in my circle this month. You are enrolled among the members and you are enrolled in my heart.

Margard Bottome

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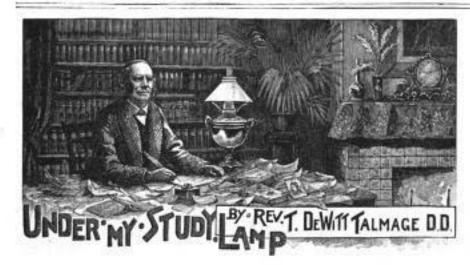


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HERE is a beautiful tradition among the American Indians that Manitou was travel-ing in the invisible world, and one day be came to a

barrier of brambles and sharp thorns, which forbade his going on, and there was a wild beast glaring at him from the thicket. But he determined to go on his way; and the bram-bles were found to be only phantoms, and the beast was found to be a powerless ghost, while the impassable river that forbade him rushing the impassable river that forbade him rushing to embrace the Yaratilda proved to be only a phantom river. Now, my readers, the fact is there are a great many things that look terrible across our pathway in life which, when we advance upon them, are only the phantoms, only the apparitious, only the delusions of life. Difficulties touched are conquered. Put your feet into the brim of the water, and Jordon retreats. You sometimes see a great duty to perform. It is a very disagreeable duty; you say, "I can't go through it. I haven't the courage. I haven't the intelligence to go through it." Advance upon it, my dear woman. Ten to one you have only to touch the obstacle and it will vanish.

OBSTACLES WHICH VANISH WITH A TOUCH THINK I always sigh before I begin to A write my Journal article each month at the greatness of the responsibility in writing to so many hundreds of thousands of readers; the greatness of the responsibility in writing to so many hundreds of thousands of readers; but as soon as I make the start it becomes to me an exhibitation. And any duty undertaken with a confident spirit becomes a pleasure; and the higher the duty the higher the pleasure. Difficulties touched are conquered. There are a great many people who are afraid of death in the future. Good John Livingston once, on a sloop coming from Elizabeth-port to New York, was fearfully frightened because he thought he was going to be drowned as a sudden gust came up. People were surprised at him. If any man in all the world was ready to die it was John Livingston. So there are now a great many good people who shudder in passing a graveyard, and they hardly dare think of Canaan because of the Jordan that intervenes; but once they are down on a sick bed then all their fears are gone; the waters of death dashing on the beach are like the mellow voice of ocean shells; they smell of the blossoms of the tree of life; the music of the bearenly choirs comes stealing over the waters, and to cross now is only a pleasant sail. How long the boat is croning? Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly! Christ, the Priest, advances ahead, and the dying Christian goes over dry shod on coral beds, and paths of pearl.

"Oh, could we make our doubt remove. coral beds, and poths of pearl.

"Oh, could we make our doubts remove. These gloomy doubts that rise, And view the Canaon that we love With unbectouded eyes!

"Could we but climb where Moses stood, And view the landscape o'ee, Not Jordse's stream, nor denth's cold flood, Could fright us from the shore!"

BETWEEN US AND SUCCESS

BETWEEN us and every success and pros-D perity in this life there is a river that must be passed. "Oh, how I would like some of those grapes on the other side!" said some of the Israelites to Joshua. "Well," says Joshua, "if you want the grapes, why don't you cross over and get them?" There is a river of difficulty between us and everything that is worth having; that which costs nothing is worth nothing. God never intended this world for an easy parlor, through which we are to be drawn in a rocking chair, but we are to work our passage, climb masts, fight battles, scale mountains, and ford rivers. The success achieved by business men comes only by hard work, by overcoming obstacles that look almost insurmountable in the perspec-tive. So with everything in our lives, whether in business or in the home; what is worth anything is obtained only by toil, by overcoming difficulties. Our lives were not in-tended to be spent lying on couches of roses, but to do battle for ourselves, for humanity and for the Creator. God makes everything and for the Creator. God makes everything valuable difficult to get at for the same reason that he put the gold down in the mine, the diamond under a hard crust where its perfected fection is hidden until removed by labor and skill, and the pearl clear down in the sea to make us dig and dive for them. We acknowledge this principle in worldly things. Oh, that we were only wise enough to acknowledge it in religious things! religious things!

EXAMPLES IN EVERY-DAY LIFE

EXAMPLES IN EVERY-DAY LIFE

YOU have scores of illustrations under your own observation where men have had the hardest lot, and been trodden under foot, and yet, after a while, had ease. Now they have their homes blossoming and blooming with pictures, and carpets that made foreign looms laugh now embrace their feet; the summer winds lift the tapestry about their window, gorgeous enough for a Turkish sultan; impatient steeds paw and neigh at the door, or move their forms with gilded harnesses, spangled with silver; their carriage moves through the sea of New York life a very wave of beauty and splender. Who is it? Why, it is a boy that came to New York with a dollar in his pocket, and all his estate slung over his shoulder in a cotton handkerchief. All that silver on the dining-stand is petrified sweat-drops; that benutiful dress is the faded calleo over which God puts his hand of perfection, turning it to Turkish satin or Italian silk; those diamonds are the tears which suffering froze as they fell. Oh there is a river silk; those diamonds are the tears which suf-fering froze as they fell. Oh, there is a river of difficulty between us and every earthly achievement. You know that; you admit

THROUGH THE HARD KNOCKS OF LIFE

THROUGH THE HARD KNOCKS OF LIFE

YOU know this is so with regard to the nequisition of knowledge. The ancients used to say that Vulcan struck Jupiter on the head and the goddess of Wisdom jumped out, illustrating the truth that wisdom comes by hard knocks. There was a river of difficulty between Shakespeare, the boy holding the horses at the door of the London theatre, and the Shakespeare, the great dramatist, winning the applause of all andiences by his tragedies. There was a river between Benjamin Pranklin, with a loaf of bread under his arm, walking the streets of Philadelphia, and that same Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher, Just outside of Boston, flying a kite in the thunderstorm. An idler was cured of his bad habit by looking through his window, night after night, at a man who seemed sitting at his desk, turning off one sheet of writing after another, until almost the dawn of the morning. The man sitting there writing until morning was industrious Walter Scott; the man who looked at him through the window was Lockhart, his illustrious biographer afterward. Lord Mansfield, pursued by the press and by the populace, because of a certain line of duty, went on to discharge the duty; and while the mob were around him, denantaling the taking of his life, he shook his fast in the face of the mob and said, "Sirs, when one's last end comes, it cannot come too soon if he falls in defence of law and the liberty of his face of the mob and said, "Sirs, when one's last end comes, it cannot come too soon if he falls in defence of law and the liberty of his country." And so there is, my friends, a tug, a tussle, a trial, a push, an anxiety, through which every man must go before he comes to worldly success and worldly achievement. You admit it. Now be wise enough to apply it in religion. Eminent Christian character is only gained by the Jordanic pussage; no man just happened to get good. happened to get good.

WHEN SORROW BRUISES THE HEART

When Sorrow Brusses the Heart

By tup, tussle, pushing, and running in the
Christian life a man gets strong for God;
in a hundred Solferinos he learns how to fight;
in a hundred shipwrecks he learns how to
swim. Tears over sin, tears over Zion's desolation, tears over the impenitent, tears over
the graves made, are the Jordan which many a man and a woman must pass, stains the check, and fades the eye, stains the check, and fades the eye, and pale the brow, and singes the hand. There are mourning mourning garments, and there are wardrobes. and there are deaths in every family record. All around are the relics of the dead. Some All around are the relics of the dead. Some of your children have already gone up the other bank of the great river. You let them down on this side of the hank; they will be on the other bank to help you up with supernatural strength. The other morning, at my table, all my family present, I thought to myself how pleasant it would be if I could put all into a boat, and then go in with them, and we could pull across the river to the next world and be there all together. No family parting, no gloomy obsequies, it wouldn't take five minutes to go from bank to bank, and then in that better world to be together forever. Wouldn't it be pleasant for you to take all your family into that blessed country if you could all go together? I remember my if you could all go together? I remember my mother, in her dying hour, said to my father "Father, wouldn't it be pleasant if we could all go together?" But we cannot all go toall go together?" But we cannot all go together. We must ground by one, and we must be grateful if we get there at all. What a heaven it will be, if we have all our families there, to look around and see all the children are present! You would rather have them all there, and you go with hare brow forever, than that one should be missing, to complete the rather has of heaven for your coronal. garlands of heaven for your coronal.

AFTER THE TOILS OF LIFE

THOSE of us who were brought up in the THOSE of us who were brought up in the country remember, when the summer was coming on in our boyhood days, how we always longed for the day when we were to go barefooted, and after teasing our mothers in regard to it for a good while, and they consented, we remember the delicious sensation of the cool grass on that dusty road when we put our uncovered feet on it. And the time will come when these shoes we wear now, lest we be cut of the sharp places of this world, shall be taken off, and with unsandaled feet we will step into the bed of the river; with feet untrammeded, free from pain and fatigue, we will gain that last journey; when, with one foot in the bed of the river, and the other foot on the other bank, we struggle upward; foot on the other bank, we struggle upward; that will be heaven. Oh, ye army of de-parted kindred, we hail you from bank to bank. Wait for us when the Jordan of death shall part for us. Come down and meet us halfway between the willowed banks of earth and the palm groves of heaven.

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand And cost a wisiful eye, To Caman's his and bappy land, Where my possessions lie. Ob, the transporting, repturous scene. That rises on my eight! Sweet fields armayed in thying green, And rivers of delight!"

LUXURIANCE OF A SUMMER LAND

LUXURIANCE OF A SUMMER LAND

IF this world, blasted with sin and swept with storms, is still so beautiful, what must be the attraction of this sinless world toward which we travel? Last spring-time I had an opportunity of seeing almost all the phases of the spring as I went southward, from the opening bads of the northern orchards down to the blush of the gardens reaching across many states. But, my readers, the magnificence of mature, after all, is only the corpse of a dead paradise. It is only the charred hulk of a ginnt vessel which six thousand years ago foundered, and has ever since been beating on the rocks. It is only the ruins of a temple in which lambs of innocence were to be offered, but on whose altars swine and vultures of sin have been sacrificed. If this world, notwithstanding all the curse of If this world, notwithstanding all the curse of thousands of years, is so beautiful, what must be that land toward which we go—that land from which all sorrow, and sighing, and sin, and curse is banished, and even the sun and moon as too common, because the Lamb is

the light thereof.

I would not want to take the responsibility I would not want to take the responsibility of saying that in addition to the spiritual excellence of heaven there shall not be also a physical and material beauty. The Rose of Sharon, once trampled down by the horse-hoofs of crucifying soldiers, there blooms in heaven. The humble lily transplanted from the valleys of earth to the heights of Lebanon. The humble lily transplanted from the valleys of earth to the heights of Lebanon. The hawthorn, white and scarlet, reminding the beholder of his innocence, and the blood which made him so. The passion flower, blooming in this cold world a day, there in the more temperate zone blooming through the long years of God's life-time. A river flowing over beds of precious stones and riches, not such as go down with wrecked Argosies, but such as He nione could strew who hath sown the mountains with diamonds, and the sea with pearls. Birds with wing and the sea with pearls. Birds with wing never torn of sportsman or tempest, dipping the surface as you wander to its source and catch the crystal stream where it drips fresh from the everlasting rock. Such luxuriance shall kiss the pleased vision and fill the air with winged aroma, and the saints of God wandering among them may look up through the branches of the tree of life and listen, and find that "The time of the singing of birds is

How it ndds to our joy when we have friends with us while we are listening to some sweet sound, or gazing upon some beautiful object, and how our rapture will be enkindled as, with our hand in Christ's, we shall walk up and down amid the things which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard. The tameness of earth exchanged for the yellow of jasper, and the blue of supphire, and the green of emerald, and the fire of jucinth.

7. be with Talmage

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partment is conducted and edited by RUTH ASHMORE, who cheerfully invites questions by topic upon which her young women readers may desire help or information. letters to RUIH ASHMORE, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

HERE is no reason in the world why all the girls should not be as charming as the flowers of Mny; why they should not be as sweet and bright-looking as the maybells, the Quaker ladies, the snowdrops, the daisies, and all the pretty flowers that, dainty and coquettish, come up in the May time, and convince one that ey will be really girls, as they are nly girl-flowers. The girl-flower the herself about her complexion, I does, so I want to tell her in months what she must do. If heep her skin clear and white, bright, she goes to the flowers for seeks this kind of flower at the She buys five cents' worth of plur and then she mixes them any sweet—that is, the blackest can find—mixes them until they onsistency of custard, and every g during the month of May she conful of this decoction. In adwill squeeze the juice of two tumbler and drink it with her adds to her good health, which thy. About her bath. She should sath once a day, and once in a none, but if she can't get either, till give herself a sponge bath she wants to be beautiful she can. Perfect purity of the body purity of the soul, and in every usisted upon that certain abin-sary before any religious exerced in. Now, you see how you and book like the May Shares. sested upon that certain abili-sary before any religious exer-cel in. Now, you see how you self look like the May flowers, d bright, looking so well that lies will declare you stole from or your eyes, the lify will claim our skin, the rose insist that age to her, but all the while be made with a love that ex-you by a friendly nod as you you by a friendly nod as you

#### DURSELF IN HER PLACE

son a bright, pretty, healthy
"She is always sick, and it
so." I looked at her and
nder if you knew what you
you would erer repeat those
be taken for granted that to
always sick in a household
that it does cast a gloom
it does make the younger
amily feel that there is a conu them. But put yourself
the woman who is always
If in the place of the woman
's from one day to another If in the place of the woman's from one day to another dig to be happy in God Ale, or whether she is going dark room, with her heart re a cold sounding hell that le of life she had, and how Think of waking up in the ht with your head burning I your body perfectly cold, site still with the knowledge no help for you until mornowing that everybody else is I merry time, but that you it all, not because you are cause the doctor thinks you longh to risk it. Now this is rough to risk it. Now this is when it comes to a woman of the piensures of life, but a girl of nineteen. Don't secause of her very illness much more delicate that t she does not get seems ly is, while every sorrow intensified,

UK OF PATTENCE id strong, and you don't virtue of patience that consideration for the one In the first place do not ell her every time you see she is looking, but if she are in telling you of her ten to them with patience, ime you do your best to to one which is proper, really better for her. If e house with an invalid, you slam a door it makes you slam a door it makes oly quiver. Every time mises her mental teeth to every time you laugh in my, you make her sufferis if she limit really under-he way of blows. Take a of your life and give it ays sick. Do not allow ays sick. Do not allow it maybody finds plenourg is in ted, or chaining to heard cruel or thought-mere luxiness. Now, if ay there comes a chronic like the mad girl you like the good girl you r the virtue of petience, will come to you.

#### OUR LITTLE QUEERNESSES

You have them and I have them. It may be it is only a way of speaking, a way of looking, or some little mannerisms that offend. Of course, we don't realize the effect produced by what we call, "our way," but that doesn't excuse it. Think out how you look when you tell something disagreeable and which is unnecessary and uncalled for. Think out if you don't try the patience of even your most intimate friends with a continued history of your ways and weaknesses, and whether after awhile it does not really take the form of nagging. Ah, my dear girl, even from people we love, nagging is something very difficult to hear. A great sin is sooner forgotten than these continual little annoyances; and it is one of "your ways" that does not excuse it. It may not be "your way" to speak the kind word, or the tender word, or to do the considerate act. But do you think you are ex-OU have them and I have them. It may kind word, or the tender word, or to do the considerate act. But do you think you are excused because of the reason you give? Don't you think your ways and little queernesses are just as wrong as the greater sins of the people who have greater temptations? Yours seem as nothing to you, but when everything is put down in black and white, and is to be decided by the great Judge, the advantages that have been yours and those that have been your reighbor's will be thought of, and you will be judged, not according to what you might have done; not according to the sins you did not commit, but according to the ones that you have committed and the virtues which you have omitted.

#### A FEW LITTLE POINTS

A FEW LITTLE POINTS

A S a people, we Americans have been laughed at for eating too fast, and we are credited as being a nation of dyspeptics. Now, of course, this is generalizing, but you, the eldest daughter, have it in your power to make the bour at the dinner or tea-table one of real delight. It is an easy matter, you will find, to start some pleasant topic; to get your father and brother interested in the talk of the day, so that you all will eat your food more slowly, and you will achieve what the Frenchmen consider the great artyou will dine, not merely feed yourself. But there are a few little questions about the etiquette of the table that some girl wants to know, and these I am going to tell ber. She must hold ber knife by its handle, and hever let her fingers reach up to its blade. Whenever it is possible, a fork must be used in place of a spoon, and that same spoon, by the by, must never be left in a coffee or tea cup, but laid to rest politely and securely in the saucer. Glasses with handles are held by them. A goblet should be caught by the stem, the fingers not entwining the bowl part. Don't butter a large piece of bread and take bites from it; instead, break your bread in small pieces, one at a time, and butter it, that is, if you are eating butter, and convey it to your mouth by your fingers. Olives, celery, radishes, strawberries with stems, and asparagus are all eaten from the fingers. The old method of eating cheese with a knife has been given up, a fork being used in its place. The use of many small dishes for vegetables should not be served at one time.

ALLIBY, YOURSELF

#### ALL THY, YOURSELF

THERE come times when it is most blissful to be all by younelf; that is, if you
learn to appreciate just what that means. It
means having a quiet time to think over your
life, and whether what you are doing is right
or wrong. It means deciding with yourself,
as judge and jury, whether the words you
have spoken have been the right ones at the
right time. It means the thinking out of the
influence that your friends have upon you,
which one is good and which one is had. It
means the planning out in your own mind of
that which is good to be done, and the planthat which is good to be done, and the plan-ning it out so entirely and decidedly that you are tried on by an inward spirit of gines to do the deed which seems just. It does not mean the mere wasting away of time in idle thoughts or building castles in the air; castles that, having no foundation, tumble away when a word is spoken, though it may mean when a word is spoken, though it may mean closing your eyes and resting and having some day dream of future happiness; a dream that you may help in its realization; a dream that has some foundation; and one that, when it comes true, will seem to make another dream come to fill its place. This reaking good dreams realities is a possibility with you and me, and we can't have the dreams unless we have that little time alone, when we can st down read considerable. when we can sit down, read ourselves closely and clearly, think out how the heart can beat and clearly, think out how the heart can best for the right, how the brain can work well for it, how the hands can in their turn assist in its realization, and how every part of us may work in harmony to gain the perfection that we long for. It may be that it does not seem much to anybody else. It is just your dream and my dream, but it means a great deal to us, and each one has her right to it. My deer girl, I ask of you to make it a post dream, an unwelfah dream, one, if necessary that you would not be ashamed to have any-body either on earth or in heavent know about

body either on earth or in heaven know about,

### WHAT YOU WANT \* \* TO KNOW \* \* \*

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers—RUTH ASHMORE.

Makionix—As your friend's daughter answered your letter, write an answer to her and a separate letter to her mother.

H. W. AND OTHERS—We do not publish patierns, not have we for sale patterns of the fashions interreted in the Journal.

FANNIK II.—Acknowledge the cards and visits of conductore by your own visiting card scut by post, and having written upon it "With thanks for kind in-quiries."

A. R. AND OTHERS—Ordinary summer freekles may be removed by the use of lemon jairs, but I know of nothing that will take away what are known as cold freekles.

Scinscrings—It is very improper for a young woman to write to a married man outers on a matter of busi-ness; and certainty it is very wrong for her to ask him to meet her any place.

An Oab Syssessissis—Do not, my dear girl, be troubled at blushing or at timidity, when you are out in the world. A blush is the most charming decoration a young girl can have.

Commondation—When one's health is proposed, certainly one should drink to one's self. The exists I make of introduction is to say, "Miss Smith, may I have the densers of presenting Mr. Brown."

Enertt G.—Perfect cleanliness, regular exercise, care as to your diet, are to be recommended to keep your complexion in order, and nothing cise will make it so that and white, or keep your eyes so bright.

SUE—Very offen when one's digestion is in a bad condition the family will tend to get extremely red, so I would advise your oftending to your general health, and continuing the simple treatment that you are now giving it.

MINNESOTA GIRL-A girl of fluriese should have ber dresses reach to ber ankles. (2) To get git of pimples, I would suggest your taking a tempocerful of sulphur and molasses every other morning until your skin is quite clear.

FATTH L.—If some inhunderstanding has come between you and the girl whom you are so ford of, go to her and ask what it is you have done. There is no less of dignity in doing this, and friends, my dear girl, are much easier to less than to gain.

Sallie-When a man friend asks if he may escent you being the mere "Think you" is the hest answer, and when he notes permission to call tell him that you will be very glad to see him, and glad of the opportunity to introduce him to your mother.

IRENE-I cannot recommend anything that will affect the color of the bair, or anything that will remove superfucts bairs. Don't allougt to bleach the scar that is caused by a burn; let it alone and time will finds it out, unless it should be a very deep one.

A. AND A.—It is not customary nowndays to announce engagements by cards; instead, either a dinner or supper is given and the engagement is assounced there, or the fourse beide writes to her infilmate friends and helis them the news, and in this way it is disseminated.

Manua.—Even for a Lonp Year party I would not ad-vise going after the gentleman. The fittle familiarities that seem as nothing seen lead to greater ones, and for that reason I do not approve of the free and easy custom brought about by such parties as you describe. Tax Orritans—In presenting a young man to an old lady, he simply makes a how, and does not offer his hard unless she sets him the example. In the early evening it is not necessary to take a young man's arm, though if he should offer it, it would be nather rade to refuse.

J. C. L.—I think the fact of your asking me if you ought to allow the young man to kits you, proves that you have a doubt about it. No young man about kits you except the one you expect to marry, and even then it is utser to save the kitset so there will be enough for that happy time, the boneymoon.

SENCERE ADMIRES—A girl of fourteen should have ber hair braided, looped, and tied with a rithen. (2) The young man who take you not to bell your parents of your acquaintance with blin is a young man whom you should not wish to know. (3) There would be no lin-propriety in your corresponding with your second cousin, a young man, if your mother know about it.

A DATABLE.—The only way to emiertain your friends in to try and bring together the people who are congonial; got whereve is musical to give you a little music, and above all, don't affermpt to "entertain" too much. People like to enjoy themselves in their own way, and as a horses your only duty is to try and bring together those who will find the greatest pleasure in each other.

BEATRICE—One of the greatest doctors who ever fived said that the best handement for washing the face was the hand, as it is a washing with a soul in it, meaning by this that it bathed the face with judgment and did not hort it. However, from the description you give of the condition of your skin, I should think you needed treatment from your family physician for your general health.

ULARE-I cannot advise applying anything to the sycholes, as the eyes are agt to suffer, 27 W ridings leave the routher distribute, then on the third, then on the account is a very usual way and one that be say to read. (3) Both the methods of arranging your hoir that you show nie are pretty and I can suggest no better. (4) Thank you very much for your kind words of encouragement to me in my work.

JET-A genticenan offers his left arm to a hely when going down to dinner or at any in-door entertain-ment, but upon the etreet he must take the outside, even left necessitates the offer of his right arm. When lwo gentlemen are waking with one holy, it is quite correct for her so be in the center. (2) A very formal evening call usually lasts about half an hour, but where the aquindature is intimate the entire evening may be spent at one house.

Lil.—A daythue call should be made within a we for one has been at a dinner. It is gone proper e wile to call leaving one of her form earch and two of r hisband's. Formal calls are severancy after hunch-nos, but not after less or receptions. Two of your shand's can't should be left—one for the larty of the one and one for his hestand. One's recreix should written out. It is in very bull faste to said them on siding earth.

Bittan Rose.—It is perfectly proper to answer an ad-vertisement in regard to obtaining a position; you know what you can do und, therefore, should have including in selecting the ones to which you should nespent. (2) The question is very often asked use about how to treat gestionness when girls believe that they may very much for them, although nothing has been add. I shared ad-vise your being pleasant and pattic and never limiting by your basiner that you expect anything more than pleasant and points treatment from them.

personn and points invariant from them.

OLIVE.—A fills borax to the senter that you use for bathing your fore will be found desirable for removing the stars look. I do not think there is not wan to force the fact which look, if on not think there is not wan to force the fact was passible yellow present sent any strople enoughtent, applied as soon as possible will remove suinturn. For general was tepid water is best for the skin, but if you are giving it with retarness, then I would nerve your bathing it with extressive not water and then with that which is retarnesse; the water and then with that which is retreasely cold. All assumption will lend be made the skin very sensitive.

K. M.—It is consistent where a man friend is saying conditive to not him in come again, for in this way you show the appreciation of its visit. 2 do not advise the giving of pressess to your mon friends unless it is to me to whim you are summed to be married. Unless a nick wears a traveling dress, the should choose white, and as it may be gotten in interpretably the expense estimate as reason for objecting to it. In repeating to a trick and grown, you congrabilistic the ringer crosses and wish much impresses to be light. When a new acquaintiness expresses places or a tracking you, simply acknowledge by a planeaux word or into.

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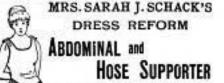
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MR. COATES cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which his young readers may desire help or information. Address all letters to FOSTER COATES, care of The Ladies' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



NE of my correspondents asks if the time given to pleasare is not wasted? Certainly not. A boy or man who thinks so is in a bad way. The boy or man who works without ceasing. who never plays, is leading a wretched existence. Work

makes pleasure exhilarating, and after a few hours of pleasure we return to work better fit-ted for labor, freshened, and with a new en-thusiasm stirring within us. I am as much an thosasm surring within us. I am as much an advocate of recreation as I am of work. I believe in plenty of out-door exercise. Because a boy goes to work is no reason why he should never kick a football, pull an oat, or run or skate. If all these out-door sports were given up. America would soon become a nation of puny pigmies. Our men would be botlow-eyed, yellow-skinned, and flat-chested, instead of rosy-cheeked and robust as they are now. Take nieuty of wulking exercise. Walk stend of rosy-cheeked and robust as they are now. Take plenty of walking exercise. Walk to and from school, to the office or shop, and in the evenings, twice or three times a week, go out to lectures, or social gatherings, or to see some good dramatic performance. Go to bed early. Do not get into the habit of staying up too late. Arise early and you will find then that the hours you give to work or study will be of incalculable benefit to you. When you work, devote every thought to what you have in hand. When you study, fasten your mind upon the subject before you. When you play, let no thought of business or study disturb you.

#### THE HANDY BOY ABOUT THE HOUSE

I LIKE the heady boy about the house, who knows how to hang a picture, drive a nail, and do the little necessary repairing that any mother wants done. It is easy enough to learn how to use a saw or chisel, and every boy should have a hox of tools, so that he can repair articles that may become damagesi. The boy who is handy about his mother's house will be of inestimable value to his wife when he shall marry. Boys who do not enre to go out at night may learn to make many pretty pieces of furniture, if they will only devote some time to studying how to use bods and paints. With a few lessons, the handy boy may make picture frames, or cabinets, odd cornices, or desks or other ar-ticles of usefulness and value. The boy who is handy about the house and a help to his mother is one who leaves how to make your mother is one who learns how to make purchases for the household, who can tell a good piece of meat at the batcher's, or pick out fresh vegetables at the market. Oh, no, do not say that marketing is woman's work. It is quite as much man's work, and besides, none of us can know so much in this world that we can offend to income green the decide. that we can afford to ignore even the details of marketing.

#### THE MOTHER'S BOY

HE is only a mother's boy," is a statement I have heard more than once. And then there was a curl of the lip which said plainer than words that a mother's boy is not

blainer than words that a mother's boy is not held in very high respect, Let me see: what is a mother's boy? I have one in mind as I write. He is about twelve years of age. He is strong of limb, and fair of face. He is a hard student, and an enthusiastic playfellow after school hours. He does not use vile language. He is con-siderate of others. He plays with a vim and siderate of others. He plays with a vim and dash born of enthusiasm and good health, but he is considerate of boys younger, weaker and smaller than himself. He is tender in his treatment of his sisters. He does not cause his father anxiety by doing things that would displease him. He does not go into his class-room without preparation for the studies of the day. He treats his teachers with the consideration that boys should treat their elders and superiors. He goes to bed early, and is up with the lark. He has a due record for his own personal appearance, and regard for his own personal appearance, and keeps his face and hands and clothing clean. reads good books to elevate the mind. is loving and gentle with his mother. He finds pleasure in her society. He is ever ready to save her weary footsteps by anticipating her wishes. He is saving of his pennies. He is generous to those who do not treat him fairly, In a sentence, he is a manly boy. There are many such mother's boys in the world. They many such mother's boys in the world. They are the hope of our future. Some of them will be our presidents and lawmakers. They will be the presidents of our colleges, banks, and railways. They are the men who will move the world. I wish all my boy readers were mother's boys. The lad who is called a "mother's boy" need never be ashamed of the appellation; many of the great men of this and other countries have been such and have been proud of it.

been proud of it.

Upon the day of Garfield's inauguration as President of the United States he turned after taking the oath of office and kissed his mother who was standing near him. In his hour of triumph, and amid the glittering growd, he did not forget the mother whose heroic strangle in bringing up her children in the powerly of frontier life forms one of the most fascinuting pages in our history. Surely he must have been a "mother's key."

TWO TYPES OF MODERN LADS

THE humble boy. He seems to be afraid
to let the world know he is alive. He is
shy and retiring in company, and his face
flushes when he enters a room filled with
people. He speaks in a low voice, and seems
to have no control over himself. He is afraid
to have no control over himself. He is afraid to express an opinion on any topic. He does not believe in himself. He says yes or no to everything. He does not know how to help himself. He does not know how to help himself. He does not dance, for he thinks he is ungraceful. He does not try to sing, because he is afraid of his own voice. He does not push himself forward in school

He does not push himself forward in school or business, because he is afraid people may laugh at him. He is not a happy boy, and the world is not very promising to him.

But if the boy who is too humble is a draw-back to himself, the boy "who knows it all" stands equally as much in his own light. He is generally loud of speech, pushes himself into places where he is not wanted, is thoughtless, dominaring in manner, rude to every less, domineering in manner, rude to every-body, and seems to care for no one but him-self. He will discuss any subject. He will talk in a vapid way on art, literature, science and religion. He sneers at his mother and sisters. He does not know how to control himself. He likes to crosh and bully the weak. He does not care to study. He derides the church. He cares only for himself. To the world at large he is a maisunce.

#### PETS OF OUR ROUSEMOLDS

MANY of my readers have written me about household pets. The article printed on this page in the April Journal has attracted much attention. It is for this reason that I return to the subject, and hope thereby to aid some of my readers by telling them of some wonderful monkeys, and how patience, kindness and perseverance will make them docile, and to an extent, if I may use the many households are they have high year. word, Jumanize them; also bow birds may be taught to sing.

#### CAN MONKEYS TALK?

THE man who will make a very great rep-utation or a considerable failure is a southern gentleman of the name of R. L. Garsouthern gentleman of the name of R. L. Gar-ner, of Roznoke, Virginia, who has given up many years of his life to study the ways of an animal that comes as near to being human as any beast can, and whose ability to require the worst vices of man is marvelous. Profes-sor Garner believes that monkeys can talk in a language of their own, and be will spend several months in equatorial Africa with the nutroses of fully testing his theory. He will purpose of fully testing his theory. He will live in a steel cage, will be provided with fire-arms, with automia bags to stiffe the mon-keys if they become too familiar, and in ad-dition will have a circuit of live electric wires about the cage and a phonograph that will re-cord anything that the monkeys about him may say. It is the opinion of Professor Garner that the sounds attered by the members of the monkey tribe that gather about the cage in which he may be can be analyzed in such a way that it is quite possible to make out the full meaning of them. But he does not intend to deal with ordinary mon-keys. His business is with the great gorillas of interior Africa, that come closer to being Darwin's missing link than any other animal, They walk upright upon two great feet, and stand some six feet in height in many cases. They rule their families by physical force, and regulate their domestic affairs with a degree of order that other beasts know nothing of. Their great size and strength, their courage and intelligence, are such that all other animals known to the jungles hold them in awe. They have a language that seems sufficient for their needs, and Stanley and other explorers say that they are extremely fluent and forcible when childing either their wives or children, if Professor Carner shall succeed in finding a key to this talk of the animal he will have opened up a field of speculation and research almost unparableled in importance.

#### THE LANGUAGE OF BIRDS

DISCUSSED this subject with another I learned Professor who has spent a life time in studying animals and their ways, and time in studying animals and their ways, and I must say that he rather startled me by what he said. "You may not use my name," he said, "for I fear that even my brother scientists would be inclined to hough at me. Yet I will say that in my opinion very many birds and animals not only have a language of their own, but that they have the power to learn our own tongue and to articulate ordinary marks with considerable decrease.

arry words with considerable clearness.
"It is said that a dog was once trained to speak thirty words in plain English, and when you consider that notwithstanding its great intelligence the dog is one of the most forgetful of telligency ine dog is one of the most lorgetial of animals. Those causary birds that come from the Harz Mountains in Germany, the best of their specie, learn to pipe full times without any difficulty. A bullanch will learn from three to five times if he ba of the right intelligence, and will be perfect in them. The night-ingule is of another sort entirely. He is a natural songster, but will sing no melodies save his own. But you may develop his powers until his music becomes almost within the realm of humanity."

#### A WONDERFUL BABOON

IT is not so long ago that my attention was called to a baboon in Cape Colony. His owner is a cripple who is a signal man on the Port Elizabeth railroad," said the gen-tieman who told me the story. "He had tieman who told me the story. "He had both his legs cut off in an accident. He now headles the telegraph instrument at his post, but this baboon that he trains does the rest of his work. He handles the levers that work the switches, and does all the things that his master cannot do. The passengers on the road at first objected to this urrangement. But one day when the signal man himself was absent, and the baboon was entirely without supervision, an unannounced special train came along the road. There was one switch open and that the wrong one, for there was a junction at the station. The baboon through habit, or through some almost superlumnan instinct, noted that the train should be switched on another track. So be locked the switch that was open and opened the switch tleman who told me the story. "He both his legs cut off in an accident. switch that was open and opened the switch that was locked, and thereby prevented a pos-sible disaster. Passengers on that railroad no longer objected to the baboon who, among other things, pushes his legless master in a sort of a handcart to and from the signal station that he has charge of every morning and night. Now we have no means of getting at the thought and opinious of that babeon, but in my opinion he is capable of thinking to a certain extent, and of holding opinious. If Professor Garner succeeds in so recording the sounds of these and kindred animals as to sounds of these and kindred animals as to render them intelligible, he will have per-formed a great service to humanity. As for myself, I think the time will come, although I may not see it, when we shall be able to un-derstand the language of birds and of animals in some degree. It is probable that the photo-graph, as it is developed, will assist us, and it is possible that we shall have to go deeper in-to the rules of music and the significance of is possible that we shall have to go desper into the rules of music and the significance of
phonetic sounds than we have yet gone. In
instance of this I may say that in my opinion
the songs of hirds can be so set to music of
our own kind that we can read the thoughts
of those fenthered pets of ours. Of course,
you could not set the course guitural of the
ape or the womanly cries of a monkey to
music. But I think that eventually we shall
be able to mulerstand them better than we do beable to understand them better than we do

The man who spoke in this way to me has a great reputation, honestly carned. I gather that he believes that animals and hirds can be taught to talk, not in the queer and anusing way of half-trained bipeds of the parrot race, but intelligently.

There is much in this. If any of my young readers would give their attention to this matter, and should be able to prove that the language of birds and naimals is such that it may be translated, he will make a reputation scarcely second to that of Professor Durwin himself.

#### WHAT PATIENCE WILL DO

NoW, I will again return to the financial side of this subject and repeat that any boy who has patience, and industry, and persistence can do well with animals. Good trainers of dogs or horses command their own price in the market now. The handlers of more savage animals are well paid, but their work is not so pleasant, and proficiency can only be attnined after many years of hard service. But I assume that among my young readers not many of them seek to take up the training of the more savage species. I farrey they are not so different from the boys of a score of years ago, and that they will in the main cling to those ever-popular pets, such as dogs, rubbits, pageons, colts or treasures of that sort for the pleasure that there is in it rather than the profit. Yet it would seem that there is both pleasure and gain in the handling of our animal friends. I know of a good many boys who carn not a little pocket money in raising and training carrier pigeons. This is rather an important work now. The pigeon is re-garded as a valuable adjunct to the military service. In European countries notably, thousands of these valuable birds are trained thousands of these valuable birds are trained and kept to act as army messengers in case of war. It is comparatively an easy matter to train song birds. Any boy who can whistle can do it, and these birds always command a fair price. Or if you have no wish to make money out of them, they are certainly pleasant companions. The same is true of dogs. Take a dog when he is young, and you can teach him how to perform any number of tricks and by the simplest methods.

#### ABOUT THE HANDLING OF ANDMALS

I HAD intended to furnish you with some of the rules by which your pets can be trained but upon investigation I find that a Journal, out agon investigation I from that a book as large as a copy of THE LABORS HOME Journal might be devoted to this alone, and no more be said than was told me by Superin-tendent Conklin and other experts in a few words. All animals they said, were much alike, and the rules for handling them were

few and very simple.
"You must be kind," they said, "and you must be firm with either a kitten or an ele-phant. You must not allow them to master you, and you must not carry your authority too far. We have seen many sorts of animals, and there is one rule that we all follow. First teach the animals to love you, which is not hard. After that you can teach them any-thing. This is true of every animal, domestic or savage. There is no other certain rule, for animals differ just as men do. They have their moods and weaknesses which must always be taken into consideration. Take them when young. Study their dispositions and the rest

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#### THE NATIVE HEATH OF AUTHORS

BY MRS. M. C. WILLIAMS



HE whole world claims E whole world claims some writers. Others are known and loved only in their own country. But for everyone there is somewhere a community which remembers the child, and is glad to be remembered by the author. The

by the author. The birthplaces of American writers are dotted all over our broad territory. The geographical limit of celebrity is a widely wavering line, and no one section can claim a monopoly of literary genius.

S is natural, however, the older parts of the A Sis natural, nowever, the control writers of national fame than have the newer, and among A. country have produced more writers of national fame than have the newer, and among the older states Massachusetts takes a prominent position. A specially favored community is Cambridge, which has given to fame not only Richard Henry Dana, but Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell and Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Its neighbor, Concord, claims Thoreau, and Salem has been levingly remembered by her son, Nathaniel Hawthorne. Anderse has produced Arthur Sherburne Hardy and Elizabeth Staart Phelps, Bryant was born at Cammington, Whittier at Haverhill, J. G. Holland at Belchertown, and George Bancroft at Worcester. Charles Dudley Warner and Mrs. Martha J. Lamb both come from Plainfield; Motley, the historian, and Charles Follen Adams, better known as "Yawoob Strauss," from Docchester. "Josh Billings" first saw the light at Lanesborough, and of two writers dear to the American boy, Horatio Alger and "Oliver Optic," one comes from Revere and the other from Medway. "Lucy Larcom" belongs to Beverly, Lydia Maria Child to Medford, Helen Hunt Jackson to Amherst, and Abigail Adams to Weymouth. When Mary Abigail Dodge wanted a penname she took the last syllable of her second name and added the name of her native place, and bas been known ever since as "Gail Hamilton."

Boston has produced a number of well-knows writers, Charles Francis Adams and Ralph Waldo Emerson, are both from "the modern Athens." So are Alice Wellington Bollias, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Benjamin Franklin and Edgar Allen Poe were also natives of Boston, though we are apt to associate them with cities farther south.

though we are apt to associate them with cities

ON the other hand, Longfellow, whom we usually associate with Massachusetis. was really born in Maine, at Portland. The "Pine Tree State" isn't so very far behind Massachusetts, either. She claims besides Longfellow, Elizabeth Akers Allen, author of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," who was born in Strong; "Artenus Ward" (Charles F. Roswan), who a water of Waterford: "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," who was born in Strong; "Artemus Ward" (Charles F. Browne), who was a native of Waterford; Sylvanus Cobb. Jr., who came from Waterville, and Nathandel P. Willis, from Portland. Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford was born in Calais, and Noah Brooks in Castine. Foxburgh claims Kate Putnam Osgood, and South Berwick Sarah Orne Jerrett, while humorous "Rill Nea" is a passing of Slutters.

"Bill Nye" is a native of Slattery.

The other New England states are proud of some very worthy sons and daughters. Con-necticut honors Jonathan Edwards, theologian necticut honors Jonathan Edwards, theologian and educator, whose birthplace was East Windsor. Edmund Charence Stedman was born in Hartford, and Rose Terry Cooks just across the river in West Hartford. Sally Pratt McLean is a native of Scabury; J. W. De Forest of Seymour, and Harriet Beecher Stowe of Litchfield. Donald G. Mitchell's native place is Norwich.

HENRY M. ALDEN, editor of "Harpers'
Magazine," was born at Mt. Tabor, in the
"Green Mountain State." New Hampshire has the mother claim on two other great editors, Horace Greeley, born at Amherst, and Charles A. Dana, of the New York "Sun," who comes from Hinsdale. Portsmouth may well be proud of Thomas Balley Aldrich, who has given us some delightful glimpses of the old town in his "Story of a Bad Boy," and clse-where. B. P. Shillaber, known to fame as "Mrs, Partington," was from Portsmouth. New Hampshire's greatest son. Duniel Webster, was born in Salisbury, now Franklin, and one of the most charming among modern writers, Constance Fenimore Woolson, comes from

Consumer Penning Vision State.

For a little state, Rhode Island has produced a very good-sized man in Hezekiah Butterworth, whose early life was spent in Warren, and Providence has no reason to be

Warren, and Providence has no reason to be ashamed of George William Curtis,
Maine claims James G. Blaine, but the author of "Twenty Years in Congress" was born in the little fown of West Brownsville, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Another county, Chester, gave the world two poets in Bayard Taylor and Thomas Buchanan Read. Philadelphia, which saw the first of American novelists, Charles Brockden Brown, produced some worthy sorcessors to him in Frank R. Stockton and his sister Louise, Anna Dickinson, Louisa May sister Louise, Anna Dickinson, Louisa May Alcott, the economist Henry C. Carey, the eminent Shakespearean scholar, Hurare Howand Furness, and the post and dramatist,

George H. Boker. Rebecca Harding Davis, and the humorist, Robert J. Burdette, are both natives of Pennsylvania, the former having been born in Washington and the latter in

Greensborough.

New Jersey has given birth to a famous novelist, James Fenimore Cooper, who comes from Burington, and an equally famous preacher and author, Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, who was born in Bound Brook.

MANHATTAN Island's earliest literary bocker, Washington Irving, but the city whose early history he chronicled has had many anbocker, "Washington Irving, but the city whose early history he chronicled has had many another celebrity since his time. Robert Henry Newell, "Orpheus C. Kerr," was born there, as were also Amanda M. Douglas; the norelist "Sidney Luska," whose real name is Henry Harland; Julis Ward Howe, and the well-known writer and editor, Mary Mapes Dodge. Another of New York City's editors, Mrs. Mangaret E. Sungster, was born in New Rochelle, New York. Mary Booth, her predecessor, was born in Millville, and Ethel Lynn Beers, author of "All Quiet Along the Potomae To-night," at Goshen. William Allen Butler, who celebrated in verse the woes of Miss Florn M'Flimsey, the young lady who had "nothing to wear," course from Albany. So do Bret Hafte and James W. Bally, the "Danbury News" funny man. New York may also claim two other noted "funny men" in "O. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B." (M. Thomsen), and "Petroleum V. Nasby" (David E. Locke), the former having been born at Riga, Monroe County, and the latter at Vestal, Broome County, E. P. Roe came from Orange County; Grace Greenwood, otherwise Mrs. Lippincott, was born in Pomfret; John Barroughs at Roxbury; Trowbridge at Ogden; Joel Benton at Amenia, in Dutchess County, and "the good, gray poet," Walt Whitman, at West Hills, on Long Island.

TAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, bornat Green-

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, born at Green-field, Indiana, is by no means the "Hoosier State's" only contribution to fame. Edward Eggleston was born at Nevny, and has again and again pictured life among his native corn-fields. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, author of "Cur-few Shall Not Ring To-night," comes from Mishawaka; Josquin Miller from the Wabash district: Maurice Thompson was born at Mishawaka; Josephin Miller from the Wabash district; Maurice Thompson was born at Pairfield, and John J. Piatt at Milton, Mrs. Sellie M. B. Piatt, though perfectly inturalized north of Mason and Dixon's line, is a native of Lexington, Kentucky, and Don Piatt, was born in Cincinnati. He does not head the bead-roll of Ohio's famous authors, howthe bead-roll of Ohio's famous authors, how-ever. That place, by common consent, is ac-corded to William Dean Howells, born at Martin's Ferry. The Cary Sisters, Alice and Phobe, were born near Cheinnati, "Susan Coolidge" at Clereland, and Edith M. Thotons, one of the purest poets we have seen during the last two decades, comes from near Geneva. Another of our recent poets and essayists, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, was born at Johnstown Centre, Wisconsin; Will Carleton claims Had-son, Michigan, as his birthplace; "Mark Twain" comes from Florida, Missouri, and Frances Courterary Baylor was born in Fay-etteville, Arkansos.

etteville, Arkonsus.

THE south has been well represented in American literature, especially in later years. Francis Scott Key, nutbor of the "Star-spangled Banner," was born in Frederick County, Maryland, and George W. Childs comes from Baltimore, in the same state, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth is a native of George-town, in the District of Columbia, where she town, in the District of Columbia, where she still resides. Virginia has given us Thomas Nelson Page, born at Oakland, and "Marion Harland," who comes from Amelia County; and lass also given to Kentucky her poet lau-rente, Henry T. Stanton, who was born at Alexandria, Virginia. "Charles Eghert Crad-dock" (Miss Marfree) and Miss Fanny Mar-free who hids fold to rivel her sites of collifree, who bids fair to rival her sister's earlier fame, were both born at the family seat, "Giantiands," near Murfressboro, Tennessee, James Wood Davidson hails from Newbury, South Carolina, and Paul H. Hayne and "Aunt Fanny" Barrow from Charleston in the same state. Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson was born at Columbus. Georgia, a state which has produced two other noteworthy writers in Joel Chandler Harris, born at Entonton, and Richard Malcolm Johnston, who comes from Hancock County,

THE man who claimed to be an Irishman, L but admitted that he "wasn't born in his native land" has his counterpart in many of the writers whom we are accustomed to reckon among our very own. George Parsons Lath-rop, for instance, was by some freak of cir-cumstance born in Honolulu. Highwar Hiorth Bovesen comes to us from Norway Robert Bonner from Londonderry, and John Boyle O'Reilly from County Meath, Ireland; Robert Collyer from Keighley, Yorkshire: Andrew Carnegie from Dunfermline, Scotland.

Andrew Carnegie from Dunfermline, Scotland.
England has given us also three noted women in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, who comes from Manchester; Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, from Ulverstone, and "Jenny June" (Mrs. Croly), who was born in Market Harborough, while Henry M. Stanley, though the world generally owns him an American, was really born in Denbigh, Wales. And those Audit of the highest of our favour. thus a study of the birthplaces of our famous authors is most interesting, especially as it tells so many strange truths.

### LITERARY QUERIES

Under this heading the EDITOR will en-deavor to answer any possible question con-cerning authorship and literary matters.

J. C. R.-John Esten Cooke, is the author of " Mohum." SUSSCRIBER-"The Rubskynt," of Omar Khayyam, is pronounced "The Rubia; of Omar Kayam.

An Old Subschiffer - Write to the Journal's Premium Department, and they will send you a list of very desirable books.

K. W.—"Owen Meredith" was the non-de plume of Robers, the son of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytins. He died in Paris three mouths ago.

P. S.—" A Golden Goodp," by Mrs. Whitney, can now be secored in book form from the Book. Department of the JOURNAL for \$1.30, possinge free.

C. S.—"The White Cow!" was written by James and Allen, and is one of the stories comprised in the clume emilied "Flutz and Vinita."

B. E. B., and Ottrons-Refer to "Literary Queries" in pravious basis of the Journals. You will find a list of the various syndicates already given.

Parsec-Both magazines as "St. Nicholas," "Har-pers' Young People," "Wide Awake," etc., would be apt to accept fairy stories if new and original.

E. I., Le-"St. Nicholas" is one of the best magnitude for children. (2) I would not advise your reprinting the book you mention. There would be no sale for it.

6. J. H.—You can get "The Girls' Own Pages," or any foreign magazines, from Brantano's, New York City, or through the International News Company, also of New York City.

A Boston cirat.—Write to Roberts Brothers, of Boston, who are the publishers of "The No Name Series," and they will doubtless send you the full list, together with the authors' names.

G. B. K.—Send your manuscript to The American Press Association, the same as you would to any pub-lishing concern. They accept bright, original matter, hungerous work pecturred.

A. W., AND OTHERS—For obvious reasons I cannot give the addresses of authors in this column. Any communication you desire to couch them will be forwarded it seas in cure of the Journal.

E. C.—The tooks you mention, or any other books, can be familyhed you by the Premium Department of This Lacrico Moore Journal, as a Premium for sub-scribers, or at the lowest cost price.

Prograwyres—It has often been said in this column, and in articles published on this page, that the only way in which to bring a manuscript to the attention of an effice is to send it to him, and enclose stamps for reply

CARLE HERRICK—Liberary syndicates accept manu-scripts for new-papers enty, failing in all the large and protoinent papers of the condry. They prefer popular material, which should not exceed faireen hundred

B. F.—The magazine you refer to b published in New York tily. Benders inter not ask use to give addresses of magazines in this column bereafter. You can pro-cluse a ropy of any magazine and ascertain the address for yourself.

A. R. McP.—Ekshard Henry Stoddard was here in Hingham, Massachusetta, in 1821. He has resided in New York sheel 1821, and has written and compled themy books. He is now the literary editor of the New York "Mail and Express."

V. R.—I cannot give you the masses of editors of magneties. It is uni-riy harmsterial for your purpose, send your articles impersonally addressed to the editors. The Journal's rates for advertising will be found printed each mouth on the editorial page.

E. L. A., AND J. M. G.—It is immederful whether you use ruled or simuled paper, provided you can write straight, and leave sofficiant space between the lines, Warke only on one side, of course. It is optional with you whether you lake an assumed name or not.

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Myna.—Dr. Officer Wendell Holmes was married in 180, to Miss Amelia Lee Jackson, daughter of Judge Charles Jackson, of the Septeme Lours of Massacha-setts. Mrs. Holmes died notice years ago, 45 The sister of Mr. Beccher you refer to its Mrs. Isshella Beccher Hooker.

C. M. Vax S.—Letters of travel altenys speak best for themselves; hence, when your first one is written on bour, send it to the cellate of the paper for which you think it is best intended. Unless wrater special circum-stances, it is different to obtain a commission from any periodical before starting.

ALICE—Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest novel, "The History of buyld (viewe," has not proved what is green, ally termed "a popular success." It is, however, an udstakably superior to "Botart Edittions" as a piece of Bertary revis, and will demonstrate at once to you the Expany power passessed by 8n million.

Young Evolusionan—Of the strictly literary papers. I would recommend to you. "The Critic," published weekly in New York City. I believe it to be imparituding to its criticions, fresh and necumie in its literary information, and in based with what is best and latest in the world of letters. It points the way to the whest reading for a man or woman of literary insies.

SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS—Literary buseaus are not in existence for the more pleasure of it. Their object is to make mouse, the most enterprises. They charge certain fees for certain work. Unless you century with their conditions you need not expect the attention you desire. Before entire managerips to them write for particulars, and be guided accordingly.

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MISS MAUDE HAYWOOD will be glad through this Department to answer any questions of an Art nature which her readers may send to her. She cannot, however, undertake to reply by mail; please, therefore, do not ask her to do so. Address all letters to Miss Maude Haywood, care of The Ladies' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### BACKGROUNDS IN TAPESTRY PAINTING



N order to produce really good imitations of woven tapestries, by means of painting on woolen con-vas with the French dyes, it is necessary to study carefully the manner of treating the landscapes so

constantly employed as backgrounds to the favorite pastoral subjects in the Watteau and Boucher styles. When once the method is thoroughly mistered, they can be executed with great facility, the char-acteristic effect being attained with remarka-bly little work. Those experienced in rapid sketching from nature in water colors will find no difficulty in the matter after they have grown sufficiently familiar with the use of the colors employed to know just what combinations will produce the various effects.

A FEW simple general rules may be given as to the mixing and applying the dyes; but beyond that, individual experience and practice will give the best possible instruction. The great advantage, and the charm of working in the Grénié dyes, lies in their fewness and simplicity, while at the same time they are so strong and pure that their proper mixture and dilution will give an infinite gradation of tones. The list comprises sanguine, cochineal, poncean rose, Indian yellow, emerald green, indigo and ultramarine, which latter is rarely used in landscapes; also brown, gray and gray-green, oll of which may be mixed from the first-named dyes; but it will be found extremely useful, if not indispensable for the beginner, to have them ready put up in right proportions.

up in right proportions.

Commence a landscape by painting in the Commence a landscape by painting in the sky. For this purpose use indigo, and never ultramarine. Mix the dye in a jar, with sufficient medium and water, according to the size of the piece to be covered, and have a second quantity of pure medium and water ready prepared. Use a large breast, and scrub the color well into the canvas, beginning at the top left-hand corner, leaving the spaces for cloud forms of the white ground untouched. Continue this wash for about two-thirds of the sky, and then take the clear medium and water for the rest of the way down to the horizon, blending off the blue and merely wetting the canvas without coloring it down to the horizon, blending off the blue and merely wetting the canvas without coloring it all over where the distant trees or mountains are to be. When a sunset effect is desired, work pure yellow and rose, very much diluted, and put on separately, into the lower portion of the sky, but not high enough to mingle with the blue above. While the sky is still slightly moist, the distance should be painted in in order that the close may blend softly in in order that the edges may blend softly. For this purpose mix indige and cochinest for the purplish tones furthest away, adding yellow to make a gray-green for the middle distance.

THE first wash of the foreground may include almost all the colors used, either separately or mixed as required, but kept clear and delicate. Experienced artists can almost finish their work in one painting, with the exception of a few finishing touches to be added when the picture is perfectly dry. The green for foreground foliage and trees is made of in-digo, yellow and sanguine in various propor-tions. Cochineal, mixed in with the colors, throws the objects back in the scene, while sanguine brings them forward, steaming up even stronger than it is painted, and there-fore must never be used where distant effects

Rocks or stones are painted much as in Rocks or stones are painted much as in water color drawing. First, the forces are made out with gray, and allowed to dry. Next, very light tints of pure Indian pellow, sanguine, emerald green, indigo and ponceau are laid on separately and brokenly, being blended one into the other. The whole is finally worked up with a pale shade of gray, which is dragged over the bright tones to subdue them sufficiently. Pure colors, kept however always very delicate, should be similarly introduced into the trunks of trees, or rustic seats. While avoiding gardshaess, tapestries should be full of color, however low in tone they are kept, where an old or faded effect is required. Trees are preferably silhouetied against the sky. It is seldom niviasable to attempt to show follage light against a dark ground, as it involves a very great deal more labor, and gives rarely a satisfactory result. A broad, simple treatment almost invariably proves the most effective, and subjects involving minute detail are to be avoided. High lights can be obtained by means of a penknife, which is particularly useful for this purpose in the rendering of grass and thick follage in the foreground. It should only be purpose in the rendering of grass and thick foliage in the foreground. It should only be used after the painting is perfectly dry, when superfluous color can be removed with a light, firm touch, forms being carefully drawn, as with penell or brush. The knife ought never to be used upon the sky, and is seldom neces-pary for the extreme or middle distance.

#### PAINTING IN WATER COLORS

PIPTH PAPER STUDIES FROM LIFE



HEN treating of painting from life we come to the highest branch of art; the most ambitious, the most absorbing and engrossing, and that which at the same time makes the greatest de-

mands upon one's faculties and energies, in proportion, however, only as one's aim is high and good. The mere fact of painting from a model is no guarantee for the quality of work accomplished, neither should the object in view be a more mechanical photo-graphic representation of the forms, but rather graphic representation of the sorms, our taster the expression of the effect which they have upon the mind of the artist; and this, of course, is an impossibility, unless the hand responds in some degree to the eye and head. The writer must first learn to make his letters and to speil his words, and the musician to read his notes, however great their genius or talent; so only by patient and untiring study can in art even the preliminary difficulties be overcome; and only by growing familiar with the handling of the materials, and thoroughly submitting to the limits and restrictions they impose, can the imagination find free expres-

I N the first place, no one can hope to succeed in pointing from his In the first place, no one can bope to succeed in painting from life without considerable previous practice in drawing, both in outline and light and shade, nor expect to cope with the numerous and complicated difficulties of form, tone and color, presented in one figure, unless each has been already studied separately. Therefore, let the student who is in carnest, and serious, take this advice to heart. Leave the paint-box unopened until many drawings of the human head and form have been made both of the whole and of the separate parts. Make elaborate studies, as well as slight sketches of hands and feet, in repose and in action; of attitudes and movement, and of the fishs and rexture of draperles. The sense of power over the subject gained by such conscientious work will be more than ample compensation for the time and labor expended. Having thus arrived at the point where color may be used with some chance of success, it is best to begin with single figure studies, without attempting anything like the making of a picture at first. Take some pains in the choice and posing of the sitter. Try to get characteristic subjects, and to give some meaning to their attitude, which should, however, above all, be easy, unstrained and natural. It will be found that men are exier to meaning to their attitude, which should, however, above all, be easy, unstrained and natural. It will be found that men are easier to represent than women, an old face than a young one, and well-marked strong features than those very soft and delicate. It is better not to begin by choosing the most difficult to portray. It is more interesting and more instructive, where possible, to work from a model in character costume, and a little incensity and energy will accomplish a great deal in this direction. Study old pictures, and copy and contrive the dresses as well as possible, especially avoiding incongruity, such as high-heeted slippers on a peasant's feet.

DO not alter the dowing every time the sitter moves slightly; but, nevertheless, always take prompt advantage of any change or passing effect which will really improve the picture; a good result, however, once as-cured, do not waste valuable time by frequent and nunecessary modifications. Pay particu-lar attention to the drawing of the head, and to the position and proportion of the features; for no amount of good work in the rest of the for no amount of good work in the rest of the study will compensate for the lack of it in the face itself: it should always be the center or interest, that which gives meaning and ex-pression to the whole. The general sketch of the figure, and a careful drawing of the head well obtained, proceed to block in the mark-ings of the features, the eyes and brows, the mastrils, month and ears. Spend all the time required over this in order to get them most accurate, gradging them no amount of con-scientions painstaking labor, however slight the method of treatment in the rest of the study. The deeper shadows may next be put into the face, but before washing in the local string. The deeper shadows may next be put into the face, but before washing in the local color of the flesh paint in as keynotes the brightest or richest tints near the head; other-wise, as the picture advances, it will be found that the appearance of the flesh is altogether too pale and weak, it being so very difficult to include the tone correctly on expense of white judge the tones correctly on expanse of white paper. It is usually best, also, at this point, to float in the broad wash of the background. It it is to be a plain one, take the board off the easel, and placing it flat on the table, with a easel, and placing if flat on the table, with a large brush lay the color on very wet and as smoothly as possible, going carefully around the details of the figure, where necessary, with a smaller brush; allow it to dry, and do not attempt to rectify any unevenness while it is in the least wet, but later it may be necessary to flatten it by stippling slightly.

SOMETIMES valuable properties may be picked up in a second-hand theatrical store, at quite a small expense. Many an ex-tensive and complete artist's wardrobe for tensive and complete artist's wardrobe for models has been acquired by a comparatively slight outlay of actual money with the exercise of judgment in selection, and taste and dexterity in adapting the things to various uses. Regard any of the actual clothes worn by great grandparents, and still preserved, which is the case in many families, as valuable, being not only often quaint and artistic, but also authentic; and, moreover, probably suiting the faces and figures of the present generation of their own race. For beware particularly of such mistakes as putting a model of essentially Saxon or Irish type into a Greek or Roman costume, a mistake one unhappily meets with among professional artists more frequently than would be supposed.

Dose the sitter with especial regard to the best effect of light and shade, and study to obtain the happiest turn of the head and body. Often an uninteresting full face may have a pretty profile, or the charm of the expression lie in large eyes turned full upon the speciator. It is the artist's part to see the best features quickly and intuitively, and to take the utmost advantage of them. Avoid, above all, stiffness; never have shoulders and head both turned straight in the same direction. Very much of the ultimate success depends on choice and placing of the model, and opportunity is given for the display of individual judgment and fancy, but the infinite variety of surrounding circumstances, requirements and possibilities in every separate study, make any special directions comparatively uscless. any special directions comparatively useless. Sketch the figure in lightly, with a finely-pointed piece of charcoal, with especial refer-ence to the general action, leaving out at first the details; as, for instance, any complicated arrangement of drapery, which of course is disturbed each time the model rests; and noticing particularly the direction and slope of the shoulders, the turn of the body and the position of knees and elbows, in order that a living, breathing greature may be suggested position of knees and chows, in order that a living, breathing creature may be suggested within the garments, and not a lay figure. Treat the modeling of the hands and arms, or feet, when they are bare, in the same man-ner as that of the face; and when putting in the general flesh tint be sure the colors are ab-solutely pure, and the brushes and water clean. Diete a models coloring is expecially to Dirty or muddy coloring is especially to be guarded against.

IT is a good plan only to work on the face when the sitter is fresh; and as soon as a tired or wearied expression comes to turn to some less important part of the picture. Use only such colors as raw unaber, cobalt, light red, yellow other, black, vermillion and rose madder in the flesh, and never indigo or crimenon lake. Aim for free, vigorous, crisp work, and for clear, harmonious coloring. Avoid anything like flatness, dollness or timidity. Paint in holdly the highlest and the decrees. Paint in boldly the brightest and the deepest tints, blending them, however, by infinite gradations and delicate half-tones. Do not try to cultivate any particular "style," but use the simplest and most direct method to obtain the effects desired. Avoid niggling and fusions over the painting work freely and fussing over the painting, work freely and broadly, and use always a full brush and clear colors. To obtain trunsparency, it is abso-lutely necessary to use plenty of water, and to make the tiuts wet.

#### SOME PLAIN WORDS OF ADVICE



HE foundation of all good art work Is a thorough knowledge of drawing. It is impossible to be an srist without it. The best preparation for a career in any branch is a course in a good training-school, under a competent teacher.

The quality of perservence is extremely

school, under a competent teacher.

The quality of perseverance is extremely necessary to success. There is a certain amount of drudgery to be gone through in the beginning of alreast any undertaking. The most gifted students are by no means invariably those who come out best in the end. Geniuses are few. The majority of those who achieve an ordinary success in practical work are workers who, with a taste for art, have simply conventrated average for art, have simply concentrated average qualities and expabilities in that special direction, without possessing any great talents or tastes. The principle of gaining power by concentration of effort needs to be more ap-preciated by students. From the foundation of a knowledge of the general principles of drawing, pass to the earnest study of some one branch which will prove much more profitbranch, which will prove much more profit-able in every sense than a less thorough knowledge of several kinds of work.

knowledge of several kinds of work.

Broadly speaking, there ought to be two periods of study, the first in order to gain knowledge, and the second to learn how to turn knowledge already acquired to practical use for some definite work. Whatever the ultimate aim, the preparatory leasons should be identical, namely, in the general principles of drawing, light, shade, tone and color.

It is the greatest mistake possible to look at act work solely from a peruniary point of view, although, of course, a sensible woman has to take ways and means into account. One of the questions that come most fre-

has to take ways and means into account. One of the questions that come most frequently to the art department is this; "In how short a time can I learn enough to become a teacher," designer, or illustrator, as the case may be. "I know nothing whatever about drawing or painting, but feel that I have a taste for it." The prospect of such correspondents ever attaining their ambition would be so much more hopeful if they wrote in a different spirit: "What is the best method of study in order to fit myself most thoroughly for an art career in this or that capacity? I know that time and hard work are necessary before I can achieve anything, but I think I before I can achieve anything, but I think I have patience and perseverance enough to carry me through, if only I prove to possess the necessary capabilities as well as the desire for the art work in question."

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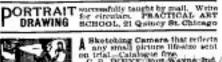
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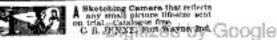
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#### CURE OF SPEECH IMPEDIMENTS

BY EDWARD ECK



#### DAINTY BASKET

N preparing for the baby. pretty basket to hold the juisites for its toilet is inspensable. In no other ngle item can taste and cill effect a greater saving f money than in this dainty djunct. They can be pur-aid decorated at prices varylars and a half to twenty dol-ingers can cover one at home e cost. Suitable baskets can om fifty cents to one dollar. A ng, shape should be chosen, ty-two luches long, and with a nam or four inches high. As is entirely hidden from sight, one for a foundation is all that chalf or four inches high.

rid be covered with muslin, or r some colored material. Silesia, c, or sateen may be used, and any that is preferred. The French is most appropriate for boys, and a. If any special color predominarsery, or in the basket to match, is effective, crimson books warm. is effective, crimson looks warm. and a delicate green cool in sumby the strips to fit, allowing for ning them neatly round the top, aing any extra fulness in tiny plaits rer part. Cut a piece of cardboard to it the bostom of the basket, cover it a cambric, and afterward with the and lay it in place when the trimming It will concest the finishing where and bottom join.

for the covering plain white Swiss muslin, dotted or figured muslin, point d'es-t, which is net covered with tine data, or the different kinds of piece lace. When s inexpensive basket is desired, try fine e.cl.-th, scrim, silkolene, or art muslin, a. India, or surah silk, in soft shades, es a very pretty covering, and does not se as quickly as muslin. Whatever the erial chosen, line the sides of the basket la strips gathered or plaited on. Make a p ffill for the outside, and fasten it around top, concealing the joining with a full che of the same.

CHESE frills may be ornamented in many different ways, according to the taste and agenuity of the maker and the material set. Muslin is pretty trimmed on the edge with valencieunes lace, or with rows of feather stitching in washing silk, or hemstitched. Net or lace may have rows of very narrow ribbon woven in and out through it. Silk can be daintily beaumed, or embruidered with a tine of dots along the bon. The ruche at the top may be of silk, fringed or pinked, or of ribbon, or a thick silk cord may be substituted for it. Two little pockets must be made of strips of cardboard about six inches long and three wide, overed with the silesia and full frills of the muslin or lace. Bend to a and three wide, covered with the silesia and full frills of the musiin or lace. Bend to a semicircular sloape, and sew them securely in opposite corners of the basket, or on opposite sides, if preferred. Tack them under the frills, or cover the stitches with bows of ribban. In the remaining corners put two pin-cushious, triumed in the same way, one for large and one for small safety pins.

A COVER of mustin, or whatever material is used for the basket, lined with sitesia, and ornamented to match the frills, is sometions provided to protect the contents when not in use. Although these daintily-trimmed haskets are very fascinating when they are new, they soon lose their freshores. It is really more sensible to have a pretty wicker basket, and decorate it with ribbons, which can be easily replaced when they are soiled at a small expenditure of time and trouble. The ribbon can be twisted through the openings in the wicker work, or tied in hows at the corners or on the sides. Porkets can be made of pretty figured silk to match, if desired. High standard baskets can be had for two delices, or two and a half, and these are very effective with a bow field where the three legs cross, and

bews on the handle.

Common wicker backets can be painted white, either with or without lines of gold, and carnished. In her first enthusiasm the young mother disregards trouble; but when the buly is three or fear months old, and she has to resew the muslin furbelows, she may wish that she had chosen something more autostantial. ELISABETH ROBINSON SCITTLE

Entropies Nore—Six "months" was mis-printed for six "weeks" in the article on feed-ing in the April number.

soon as the child afflicted with speech impediments is old enough

to enter school, and becomes con-scious of its defect, its life becomes unquestionably one of great suf-fering and constant mortification, fering and constant mortification,
The unfortunate habit of a stam-

The unfortunate habit of a stammering child will often cause faterruption during the instruction hours, and make the other pupils restless and cause incalculable harm. In many cases the teacher has not the ability, patience or disposition to lessen the timidity of the unfortunate child. Encouraged by the careless parent they excuse themselves by saying: "Let the child alone, the habit will some day decrease."

How wrong this is! From such neglect the future career of the child will undoubtedly suffer. Finding himself excluded from the most desirable careers, he will beforced to strike

most desirable careers, he will be forced to strike out for himself in some new path for which, perhaps, neither his talents nor inclinations fit him. What shall we do to prevent statterfit him. What shall we do to prevent stattering in early youth? Being a teacher for eleven
years of the cure of speech impediments, let
me say this: By careful observation, a mother
can in many cases perceive slight iminations
of it in the first attempt at speech made by
the child. Sometimes we meet three or fouryear-old children who already stutter. Purents
do not consider the matter of sufficient importance, and the bad habit becomes a lasting
defect.

When prevents

When parents perceive that their child has the habit of repeating syllables or letters, or pronouncing them incorrectly, they should with the greatest calmness, slowly and dis-tinctly utter in a correct manner the wrongly pronounced letter, syllable or word, and let the child repent it in like manner until it is able to pronounce it correctly. If they fail to understand the little one, then let it repeat to understand the little one, then let it repeat the words again, forcing it to pronounce the vowels in a long-drawn manner; for instance: "Good night," "sleep well." "Pear moma, please give the some cake." Avoid, by all neams, spenking too suddenly or abruptly to the child. Persons whose task it is to instruct such children must never become impatient or speak in an angry manner, for the future of the afflicted child is decided by the treat-ment it receives the first nine years of its life. If the child by the negligence of its parents is not cured when ten years old, then it will not cured when ten years old, then it will have to undergo the troublesome cure with a specialist, which requires often a long time. For the benefit of the renders of Tun Lanus' Home Journal I will give some main points in the methods to be used in remedying this

 Let the child stand passively erect, hands and arms banging loosely; let it inhale and ex-bale slowly and quietly, without raising its shoulders. The child should not catch the breath suddenly through the mouth while ex-ception. The interior ways to be also. through the nostrile, the expiration through the nostrile, the expiration through the mouth. Repeat this exercise fifteen to twenty times. If dizziness ensue, discontinue for a few minutes.

2. Let the child stand passively erect, the back perfectly straight, with hands upon its

back perfectly straight, with hands upon its hips, inhale slowly, filling the lungs; exhale through the mouth, and gradually with the

ound of ha, holding this as long as possible.
Then: ha, he,
ha, he, hi,
ha, he, hi, ho, ha, he, hi, ho, hoo.

Then: ab,

an, eh, ah, eh, ih, oh, eh, ih, oh, ooh,

The consonants must be repeated clearly and distinctly by their sound, not their name. Make combinations of the vowels with consonants, for instance: all, egg, ice, or, use, etc.,
after which you may proceed to more difficult
words and sentences. Never forget that the
yound is the carrier of the word.

#### HOME AND MOTHER INFLUENCE

BY MINNIE B. BELL

ONCE heard a learned mon-NCE heard a learned man remark: Many mothers have rained their boys by their fretful, oft-repeated dont's."
"Don't make so much noise, Johnnie"-

"Don't put your feet on the furniture, Charlie" -- "Don't leave the door open, Willie," etc. Suppose we endure a little more noise, if harmless noise is natural to Johanie. We pentile and clatter as the sweetest music of gone years. Let us put into our family living room, furniture for our comfort and use, upon which Charlies feet may rest. Has Charlie a "foot-rest"—one of those essentials to man's comfort? If not, give him one—with a mild suggestion as to its use. If careless Willie leaves the door open, suppose we close it; boys will forget sometimes. I would not make our wint torget sometimes. I would not make our boys selfish and extravgent — far from it! But if by patience, reasonable indulgence, and constant thought and watchful care we may threw round our boys a home influence, and give them a heart-felt love of home as the cosiest nook, the brightest, dearest spot in all the earth, is it not worth while? God bless are torset and God bless the mothers and size our boys, and God bless the mothers, and give them strength and wisdom to discharge their mission, "for there is no sanctuary of virtue like home."

In response to many inquiries, the editor of the "Mothers' Corner" has prepared a little book called "A Baby's Requirements," giving practical advice as to the first wardrobe, the necessary toilet articles, the preparations needed for the mother's comfort, the food and general care of a young haby. It can be ob-mined from the Curtis Publishing Company for twenty five cents.



#### FORMING THE CHARACTER

WHEN I am tired with the noise of the children, and the many little cares that fill the life of a basy wife and mother. I like to take up a book and forgot my small words in the great thoughts of some one else. One or two bits I have mer with lately have pleased are so much I have thought they edgin help some other tired mother, so ask you up of them in the "Mothers' Council." To form a character is the week of one personal life, and when once were the the inequalities of our outward dreumstances excee to be. If wealth, or fame, or knowledge, or length of days, were the fluid goal of homain coden yee, their indeed the difference between man and family would be an unequalities of our nature of an angle of homain coden yee. The indeed the difference between man and family would be an unequality and done in the humbest surroundings. S. N. H.

#### STARCHING SHIRT BOSOMS

STARCHING SHIRT BOSOMS

I THINK if C. W. W. will try my receipt for starching shirt bosoms she will have a satisfactory result. Of course, you starch these in hot warch first, so I will fell how to starch them the second time. To one shirt take a good half steapconful starch, and discover in as Entire cold water as possible. Then fill your dish if use a common bowl, in which you desolved the starch not quite half fill of cold water, and not one to aspondist of kerosere. Stir the kerosene well into the starch; then dip your shirt bosons several times, mixing the horizontally between your flagers. After this fold and roll the starch very tight, and let it remain so at isset three-quarters of an hour before brooking.

#### THOUGHTFUL MOMENTS

THOUGHTFUL MOMENTS

OUT-OF-DOORS a glocary day and pouring rain; independent willie case, there is also time for thoughful maments. The then we realize the bleeding of work, and all the bleedings we mothers enjoy in our home life, whose cares sometimes seem bekenne to the warry nerves. "Mother!" How much that previous word concept we realize when we took back to our own childhood. She whose province it is to keep the home in trian that the leving father provides, a cheerful satile and a content mind, a close table, with cition and affect shining, salt and pepper belies never empty, a web-filled laster, with plicity of good, sweet breach no bottoniess shirts or technical social. Oh; there are so many little things for methers to do; and ready, how much of our happlices does depend on the little things. It often takes but one cross word to make a whole family undappy. How this triaces does depend on the little things, in often takes but one cross word to make a whole family undappy. How this it have to please a child. A shury told at the twilight bour, or a pay mase invited in to cas are little things, but often make a child hoppy for days. A game or fault before bedtime, will page and mamma to jote it is bree into things that make a child layer to day. A game or fault before the distings that make a child hope to day. A game or fault perfectly before the form of the layer of the sent boundard brighten thoughts in after pera when the childhead hopes to but a nonnerory. Sometimes I think we do not rightly appreciate our home bloodings, the comfort of husband and children for whom to care. What bolier ambigion is there for woman than to make been an attractive place for her level ones? Sometimes we become almost discouraged, and think it amounts to little, this great expenditure of strength and nerve that no one realizes but ourselves. How three wegrew, and we think the same expenditure of sometime has not one the december of a could leave a brighter watery than no one realizes but ourselves. How three deeps what s

#### SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN

SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN

I RT usbe very watchfild over our little enes. They
I are precious giffs. In all their intacence and purity
they come to us; let our lightest aim be to keep them so,
our greatest ambitton to see them while still young giving their bearas to God. As we say some little task uping their bearas to God. As we say some little task upout them which it is our show as see indoor as well as little
hands can to it, let us show pleasure at their obsdience,
and at the same time required them that their heavenly
father is pleased with them too, for He has mid:

"Children, obey yiele parenas." Let us leach them also
tast He has said: "Little children come made me." A
leas un-sent message to the little mes, as invitation direct from the King. Oh! imay we, as wears true most supjustruct our dear little once that this is the most imporlast invitation they can ever receive, nod may we do all
we can to instre its acceptance.

An Elouse Readen.

#### BABY'S FLANHELS AND FILLOWS

MAY I come with my questions, for this is my first baby and I know as little? First-My haby's flances skirts are shranken from being improperly washed by serrant girls. Can any one tell me how! can get the "fulness" out, so they will resume their former dimensions? Second-I am told that feathers are too beating for the little head. Is this true, and if so, of what can I make a suitable pillow?

First-Nothing will restore them, Second-A feather pillow is not objectionable unless it is so soft that the head is buried in it. Curled hair is the best material for a firm pillow.

#### CARE OF CHILDREN'S HAIR

CARE OF CHILDREN'S HAIR

WILL be editor of the "Mothes' Corner" give
space to an inquire concerning children's bair? I
have a little girl whose bale is soft and files but left to
beef baras in unbecoming strings. I have curied it a
good deal, and combed it out in furfly locks that look
very presty. But it gets so tangled then that it is a task
to brush in, and I fear breaks the bair, so I notice a good
many spill ends. Does hair give from the rost or from
the study I would like some advice on the subject from
some experienced person, as I do not want to indure her
lair for the sake of her present appearance. I brush is
frequently, every day, and am exceld to keep the scale
clean and free from danderiff. It looks gively and well
kept, but still the spilt ends appear. Please don't reli
ms to clip the ends, for In my own experience I have
best all fulty in that.

Hair grows from the roots, so that clipping the ends does very little good. I should suggest cutting the child's hair-close, and keeping it so for a year or two, as there is an evident lack of vitality in the hair. Rub the head twice a week with compound campher liniment, and use occasionally a little clive oil.

#### A BABY'S FIRST WARDROBE

EXECUTE MADDIOUS.

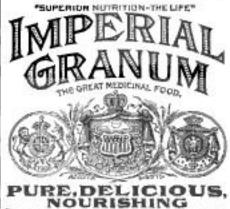
EVERY month I read carefully your "Mothers' Combrided spot. Now, I was to set you a Servaged into the ballowed spot. Now, I was to set you a Servaged in question, which I hope will not prove too troubscome to answer. Not long since the "Council" contained several suggestions as to "Baby's First Wardrobe" which, while doubt loss subsidicatory to one of Bore experience, were not specific council for me. Will you kindly answer the following questions. First—How many of week, and what articles do i need for a "But wardrobe?" Second—Of what materials are the drooses, gowing etc., made?

etc., made." Third—is it cheaper to buy the things ready made, or have them made?

#### THE YOUNG MOTHER

I HAVE taken much pleasure for years in reading your Journal, and expectally of late." Mothers' Crumsch." and I weather touck you a few questions which I hope you will answer as seem as you can possibly do so. Pieces give me an idea of what I shall couly need for halp's cardrobe, and also a first-class quality of tellet articles for the total.

These questions would have been answered by mail had addresses been sent. Full replies are given in the little book "A Baby's Re-quirements," referred to just at the left of this paragraph, and which the Journal will send for twenty five cents.;



THIS World Renowned is a solid extract Dietetic Preparation derived from most superior growths of wheat-nothing more.

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#### DESIGNS IN LINEN APPLIQUE

BY ASSA M. PORTER



SOME further designs for delites in the linen appliqué work, upon which an article was published in the January number of the Journal are berewith given, ac-cording to promise. Illustration No. 1 is

both pretty and ex-tremely simple in ar-

rangement. No new stitches are employed, but the wheel pattern, or the "Rosette point d'Angleterre," already described, is introduced in the four corners only of the mat; the re-

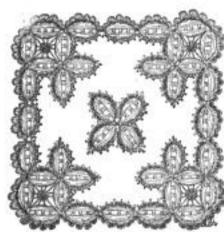


Illustration No. 1

mainder of the design is of the braid, finished with the edging of buttonhole stitch in white silk. This mut is very effective placed over a soft shade of china silk, and used as a cover for a pin-cushion.

A small and very dainty doily is shown in Illustration No. 2, and the pattern used, al-though not at all difficult to manage, needs

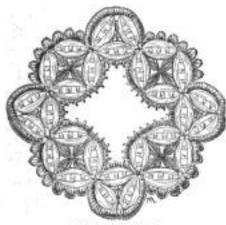


Illustration No. 2

careful execution. The manner of working is given in the small illustration at the begin-ning of the article. The central bars forming the foundation of the flower-like stitch are made first, and knotted in the middle, five threads going to each petal. These latter are worked solidly by an interlacing of the silk woven backward and forward from the center

The size of this doily, when finished, is nearly five inches, and, when finished, a dozen of them make a handeach come some and useful present to place beneath a set of tumbiers on the polished table. IllustrationNo.

3 is sufficiently large for a caraffe or plate doily; it is considerably more elaborate in detail, the braid itself even being enriched by a buttonhole stitch through the center of it. This addition may be omitted, if desired. The irregular edge formed by the design is

a pretty feature of both this and the small doily in Hustration No. 2.

Besides the stitch already shown in the il-

Besides the stitch already shown in the il-lustration at the beginning of the article, a solid interlacement of silk threads is intro-duced in each corner. It is formed by five strands of silk in each bar, and woven to rep-resent basket work, and is finished by an edg-ing of buttonhole stitch. The linen lawn, of which the foundation is made, is not cut away from beneath

from beneath this interlacement, because being worked solidly renders it unnec-

For a cushion top the white em-broidery silk produces the produces the dain tiest ef-fect, while for the tumbler doily, either blue, green, or shrimp pink will be effec-tion

In the execution of this style of work

fault to be particularly avoided is that of bung-ling, or clumsy sewing, in places where the buttonbole edging makes awkward turns, or junctions. Another necessary point is to pre-serve the silk absolutely unsoiled by handling,

#### HEAD-REST OR TABLE-SCARF BY ANNA T. ROBERTS

THE design is intended to be executed on bolting cloth, which is first delicately tinted in the required shades. Have a sheet of blotting-paper under the bolting cloth to absorb the superfluous turpentine used in diluting the oil colors, which must be washed on a lightly as possible signer.

in diluting the oil colors, which must be washed on as lightly as possible, giving the effect of the dye-colors. The water lilies will require little tinting except a thin wash of delicate gray put in behind each petal where it rests against another; the stamens of the flowers are painted with raw sienna, or burnt sienna. Tint some of the leaves bronze-green, making them lighter at the top; 'others again paint a reddish tint growing into a dark, rich marcon shade.

These, as well as the long, reddish 'stems, are washed in with Indian red, shading with madder lake, bone brown and raw umber. I forgot to say that it is well before tinting the design to stretch the bolting cloth on a board and fasten with thumb tacks, so that it will keep smooth in this way and not wrinkle after the tints are washed in. When thoroughly dry, outline the petals of the water lilies with heavy white silk, and the stamens are done in dull yellow. The heaves are worked and veined with bronze-green silk and the red stems and leaves in rich, copper-colored shades. The design, when outlined, is put over a sage-green head-rest, and finished all round with a narrow gold braid. The cushions are tied together with bows with long streamers the same shade as the silken head-rest, if can be put over yellow, salmon, or blue.

#### A TRAVELING SPONGE BAG

MATERIALS—Three-eighths of a yard M of rubber sheeting, one yard wide. Cut in halves this makes two bugs. Fold to-

Illustration No. 3

will have a bag thirteen and a halfinches long by nine inches wide, Saip the lower edge of the rubber into a fringe two inches deep. Next stitch the side seams and across the bottom above the

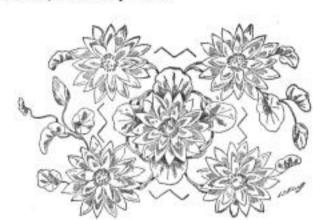
fringe, and make hem one inch deep at the top of the bag. A spray of forgetme-nots, blue-bells or golden rod may be painted on either side. A binding of narrow ribbon may edge the top and a drawing string through

#### A COMFORTABLE HAMMOCK PILLOW

BY LINA BEARD

POR solid comfort and hard wear the hammock pillow proves very satisfactory.

Make a cover of light weight bed-ticking,
which can be had for about twelve cents a
yard. Select a cheerful pattern of wide red
and white stripes, make a large pocket on the
under side of the cushion for holding the
handkerchief and favorite book. If a feather
pillow is not to be had, collect scraps of writing paper that are of no use, such as old
envelopes, letters and torn pieces. Cut them
into strips half an inch wide and from two to
three inches long; curl the strips up well with
a knife; next make a square bag of any
material (an old dress skirt lining, which has
been washed, will do nicely), fill the bag with
the curled papers mixed with some woolen
shreds, stuff very nearly full and sew up the
end, then you will have a pillow at little or
no cost. The expense of the cover need not
exceed thirty cents, and if stitched on the
machine, the hammook pillow may readily be
made in half an hour, but the curled papers
must be prepared beforehand and all ready
for use. FOR solid comfort and hard wear the ham-

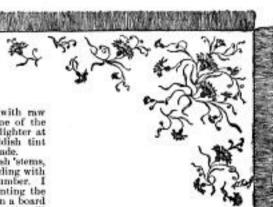


#### TWO DESIGNS FOR CORN CLOTHS

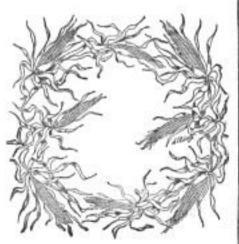
BY ANNA T. ROBERTS

THE corn cloth is useful for wrapping up ears of corn, keeping them hot while on the table. Here are two appropriate designs for their decoration. The usual size for a corn cloth is about three-quarters of a yard square, made of fine, white linen. They can be either fringed or hemstitched.

The corn flower forms the decoration for the cloth, of which one corner is given in the first illustration. The design is re-



pented for the three corners, and senttered sprays and single flowers are then powdered along the border, making a very pretty and appropriate design for the article it is intended to decorate. The corn flowers are worked in shades of light blue slik, with the stamens in the center done in purplish tones. The steme snaes of light once six, with the stanens in the center done in purplish tones. The stems and leaves are embroidered in shades of dull, sage-green, which will harmonize well with the blue. The green calyx of each flower is worked in the weaving stitch, giving the effect



peculiar to that part of the flower. The rest is simply embroidered in the usual way.

The design of corn, as in the second illustration, is so arranged that when the cloth is wrapped the decoration will show in the corners and border, displaying an ear of corn at intervals. Work the whole design in several shades of delicate silver-green, so often seen in young corn. This design is very pretty worked in white silk, but the light-green shades will be found very dainty against the white of the linen.

#### LINEN APPLIQUÉ WORK

Designs in this dainty and tasteful work, originated and designed by ANNA M. PORTER:



Tea cloths, center pieces, rose bowl dollys, plate, finger bowl, boubon and tumbler dellys, bureau covers, cushion tops, tables; pillows, and a variety of designs basted ready to embrodeer. Applique, Houtton and point braids by the yard or dozen. Best wash sliks, Sic. per dozen, 30c, half dozen. Three skelns, Be. Ladies can oeder commenced work where it is new to them.

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ATHY S DRESS MAKING BY EMMA M. HOOPER

MISS HOOPER invites, and will cheerfully answer any questions concerning home dressmak-ing which may be sent to her by the JOURNAL sisters. While she will answer by mail, if stamp is inclosed, she greatly prefers to be allowed to reply through the JOURNAL, in order that her answers may be generally helpful. Address all letters to MISS EMMA M. HOOPER, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### TING MATERIALS

E apparently wide range of new dress materials may be brought down to cropon, cheviot, serge and camel's lair effects. If on the lookont for a dressy gown, select the first-named, or a serge will answer for a general wear and good summer gown, the cheviot for "lack" and traveling, or the camel's hair for second best. Each hair for second best. Racin shown in many designs, but ided upon the fabric the theoming. No shade can tattl gray, and navy blue is Stripes are very fashion-or mixed effects. Combina-;lected in Paris.

#### SAT WILL BE WORK

smaker is advised to make 'her "bell" skirt just the de material if she wishes to g appearance the French hough shaped exactly alike, using need only join at the ceds but a narrow facing of the binding and an arrow facing of en binding, and an outside rial about three inches wide. : adds a pinked or bemmed shade of the goods on the tirt, putting it a trifle above iding. Five widths are put bis description, and three of goring the center back it. The bottom is now at border of wide jet passe-vet cut on the bias, fancy, noiré or satin ribbons, vel-anch width bordering silk s wide, a plain, gathered, or from three to five inches in ming should always extend eakirt. I regret to answer ats by saying that skirts are on the ground from three tough English tailors and or making a stand against hion as far as the regular a concerned. Many of the a tendency to break up the ook by a V-shaped front of risk or one outlined by risk, or one outlined by med down the front edge e or ribbon. Others have id goods, or a jabot of lace pentine bands of jet on the end "bell" went on some of ed "bell" seen on some of has the good and plaited t and sides neatly gathered. ire exceedingly scanty in

tals are often trimmed with The lower edge may be bottom, showing the plain. The fronts are elaborately a the form of a weap good ext forms a point nearly to e side strands of fringe are front short. Plain a the form of a deep girdle e garoitures may sum up

#### DICES TO MAKE

sple bodices there are coatat basques, the first named ping and traveling. This I or "habis" back, opened single or double-breasted councied off bluntly two set line. The coat basque th no longer ranked with ry have a pointed vest, rout, with the coat-length and opened up the center at vests are worn, and known until the many ups. Bells from the side to in front. Bertha telmh of face, chillon, silk and rowing fuller over the the broad appearance of ing like a graceful half sing like a graceful half out; as many end at the buck. Pointed and and flat, are also stylish solen, and cotton guwas, orn, and many of the new se left. A Frenchy trimalization or fiche of lare, saterial sewed under the order, deepening at the and resting full over fancy bodies include the Bassian bloose, and of Bussian blouse, and of son back, full belted plas-juare jacket fronts. "One where the center storn fullness at the waist line

area inches long, or reach-

#### SLEEVES AND COLLARS

I N cutting new steeves give as much breadth as possible and medium beight, accomplishing this by using an ordinary lining, a moderate degree of fullness at the top in soft gathers, and a cluster of downward plaits at the inside seam four inches below the arm size. Below the elbow the sleeve fits closely like a deep cuff. A puff, or short, upturned cuff is sometimes placed just at the bend of the elbow. regular draperies and deep cap pieces nearly to the eibow ornament the top. In fact, sleeves should appear as though cut amply full and caught in position while on the wearer accord-ing to the needs of her figure. The most fre-quently seen collar is the now familiar high, straight design, fitted low down on the dress, and of a comfortable width. The flare collars are worn with demi-constances, and collars are worn with demi-costumes, and odd, dressy waists. Collars are trimmed with rows of jet or silk gimp to correspond with the trimming on the bottom of the sleeves.

#### GIRDLES AND CORSELETS

THESE accessories are worn with round waists, deep Russian blouses and a bodice having a pointed or coat-tail back. Some extend entirely around the waist, formbodice having a pointed or coat-tail back, Some extend entirely around the waist, forming points, or a wide, straight edge at the back, and tapering to almost nothing at the sides, to end in a deep point in front. Others are merely a wide belt at the tack with a Swiss bodice front. Another design sews in the right side seam and books over on the left. The shape of the corselet varies with the wearer's form; as the long and short must wear them, so they are cut round, pointed and straight. These are made of velvet, silk, point de Genes lace, or wide ribbon. While worn on house and street dresses, such accessories are certainly more appropriate for the former. The pointed girdle, as well as the more elaborate corselet, is well boned with narrow, thin stays in front and on the sides; also at the back if it reaches there. The Directoire girdle, giving a somewhat "early empire" effect, is a sash of soft silk having fringed ends, which encircles the waist and these on the left of the front with a single knot and two ends, fifteen inches long, or may have and two ends, fifteen inches long, or may have two loops too short to hang down, and ends.

#### THE RUSSIAN BLOUSE

THE RUSSIAN BLOUSE

THE more Russian you can, apparently, become, the more stylish of late, consequently every wardrobe must have at least one waist of this name, though there are at least six or eight designs in vogue. There are three kinds of sleeves worn with the waists—a high, coat shape, one baving full uppers and deep, close-fitting cuffs, and the typical Russian sleeve, with a deep cap, or second sleeve extending to the close over the moderately high coat sleeve beneath. Both the cup and wrist are trimmed, also the collar, opening down the left side and lower edge if the wearer is slender. A close lining is worn, not for cotton dresses, however. The blouse is from twelve to twenty inches below the waist line, betted with a ribbon, passementerie, or leather beit, and either plain or shirred at the center, back and front by the collar. Side forms are used if the reason is subset with a ribbon of the collar. center, back and front by the collar. Side forms are used if the wearer is rather large, otherwise the garment resembles a deep sacque, having only side and shoulder seams. Every naving only side and shoulder seams. Every material is made up in this manner, and the trinamings are as numerous as the fabries. Pointed, round, and square yokes are also worn, and when of soft materials, like China-silk or crépon, the round yoke is shirred in three crosswise puffs, divided by jet or pearl passementeric. Handsome buttons fasten these garments, and they are usually worn with "bell" skirts.

#### HOW RIBBONS MAY TRIM

MOIRE, plain and in marré, or mother-of-peart shadings, double-faced satin, gauze, and fancy striped ribbons, are worn in widths from Nos. 1 to 40, and velvet ribbon in Nos. 5 to 16. In the latter class black pre-dominates. Short belts end under a large, close rosette, while longer once hang in ends and loops at the back, and ribbon is again and toops at the back, and rionen is again worm around the edge of basques and tied in this manner in the back. Ruffles of gauze ribbon edge skirts, and borders of one or several widths applied flatly are in good taste, as a tan metré No. 40 on a tan gown, with No. 5 velvet ribbon of a darker shade on each side. Short fly-bows are placed at intervals of half a yard at the head of ruffles, while others festoon deeper flources of thin materials. Knots of ribbon decorate shoulders and wrists, and are even worn in the hair. Velvet ribbons look esperially well with China silk and printed challie gowns. From three to five rows of ribbon are started from the belt close together, radiating as the rows reach the ruffle on the lower edge where each one ends under a fly-bow, and thus trim the front of the skirt. The very graceful Wattens bow and belt have been described before in these columns, and are still among the "successes of the season."

### \*DRESSMAKERS CORNER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any reasonable question on Home Dressmaking sent me by my readers.

EMNA M. HOOPER

EVELYN-I cannot give addresses in this column. Triumess.-Huy a striped or diagonal chevist in gray tones or a blue, navy, whipcord or serge.

ANNA W.-Your letter has been crowded out until new, when it is too late to think of a velvet dress.

Ans A.—Misses of twelve years most certainly do not coar "tea-gowns and demi-trains;" such an idea is bested.

Mass M. P., Brooke, v. - Letter sent you on January lith was recurred with the information that Jefferson Street did not possess such a number,

V. P.—Certainty have a lace dress, getting more conclude for the back and not to much for the waist ad absevus. (2) Trim with jet galloon.

W. J. W<sub>1</sub>-You will have to send your satin rhadness to a dyer to be redressed. (2) Combine it with a atin broade of several shades of brown.

MOTHER'S SPOILED CELLS—Send me your private address and I will recommend a system to you, as it is most decidedly the better plan to learn one.

THEA-I most assertedly can and do recommend ellk petitionsis. (2) I profer thank or glare taffets, and the latter only when more than one may be had.

EQUISTRIAN—Lie not line a cloth habit skirt, and fin-ish the bottom with a three-tack bem blind-slitched with the raw edge left to prevent a fulky look.

LUCUL-Your hair is ansurn. (2) Your complexion not hair, determines becoming colors. A void ruse pink, yellowish tan, bright yellow and brick reds.

M.s. E. S. A.—Please do not write to use in peacil; our letter was subject almost beyond reading. (2) c plain blue sating to use with the blue and white for wrapper,

From McFinesy.—Your cream material is a crepon, one of the first patterns that came out, and it would be faily to astempt matching it now. (3) The red can be dyed a deep may blue. A Young Mirrians—White woolen Bestford need with a gathered skirs, round walst, full eval sleaves and deep collar or cage to the walst line, (2) Line only the walst and sleaves, using settine.

Bussue... You are a dark bloads. (2) Wear reddish and char browns, piak bit gray, may blue, black, cresso, 'baby' blue, delease piak, uso and dark green; the only red would be a rich dark shade.

Mas. J. M. P.—White China silk would not answer the purpose, but black would entirely covered with Prench see and a full at the tock, the slik being too flinky to wear without covering it entirely.

M. J. K. - Stik socks are soldon to be found in the size you wish. (2) With short dollars put on either plats white or black lose. The latter are the more fashion-sits, but personally I prefer white on an infant.

1. A. C.-A personal arrowersest you on January let has been returned "owner not found." You probably have your dress by this time. (2) He not wear an even-ing dress on a train even going a short distance, unless it is easirely covered with a Jong closic.

DEFERMANCE.—A cultrasse-basque is one of a perfect by round shape extending about five inches before the waist line, and takes its mome from a cultrasse or coat of mail fitting closely and willow any break in the per-fectly pialo outline. (2) It has the usual darts.

CHEESE CLOTE.—The collon cropses at differencents can be made into very most evening gowns, having a full scier, restle, round, full bodies and high imped sleeves. Sailin ribbon bolt ending in long loops at the bock, asspenders of the same, also shoulder said wrist bows. Total outlay, lockeding the limitage, is \$4.

Parwe—Trim the gown with a corselet of slik benga-line a shade darker than the goods, finishing its edges, also the colour and cutts, with sarrew jet passementeries, (1) " Best" skirt, high shorves and a pointed or con-tail back, with a round front having a correlet sewed in one side seam and booked over to the other,

1. C. fl.—A reliable dyer would do the renovaring better than you could, but if done at home first brash the face, then sponge with a weak solution of becas and warin water, using an old black kin giver or a bit of silk. When mearly dry press on the wrong side with a moderntely warm fron, petting a cloth between it and the lace.

P. S. -Ges the peliow shade. (2) Have crops de chine, China silk in self-brocade, or silk-and-wood nulsed cropsu. (3) Pull -bell -skirt, ruffle of same or children on edge, pulled slever is having chiffon ruffle, here, round to decrewith ruffle around neck, ribbon belt, long how at back from between the shoulders and bows on the shoulders of satio ribbon.

Kartikan—Hold the curved back seam toward you, also bias seams, pinning or besting them to keep them from fulling. (a) The Chim silk should have a "bell" skirt, ruffle, round bodies and full topped-sleeves, with poles de Genes lace for a yoke and deep cuffs hid over the green silk bett of green suth rithon hanging in long loops and code at the back.

Miss Addits—Your veiling about have a modified "bell" skirt, as described to "Londow." Out the bodies short and round, leaving out any failness, and use the sach for the bew Directoire such passed around the wais and that on the hell able in two short loops and fringed ends of soft silk. Add yoke and deep cuffs of point de Genes lace, which, six luchus while, is from larry to seventy-the centers your.

Laurea — Make your French delains with a modified "bell" skirt which has the count back, and the front and show gathered a triffe to take away the excessively plain look. Lengthen is with a bias ruffle of the goods, and have cout steer es high and full at the top. Got the "buby" walk down to a low neck, and fill in this space with a Caina silk yoke, made full. West a ribbsm belt having long such and isope at the back, of a color similar to the yoke.

A MOTHER—Bon't put a color under the embroidered muslin. (2) Have a full skirt, high sleeves, round "baby" wake, low necked, with a gaining of inches mission and a reffle of embroidery around the low neck. (3) Line with white unbrook or laws, and trim with a Watteau bow of No. 8 (10bos, which is a bat-crossing in front, curried to the lack and factored at log of low neck at the back in two short loops, and two long ends to the edge of the skirt.

Manufacture 8.—This is not the department to write to concerning during-room decorations. C1: The lace dress make up over black settin or satin surah, with faul skirt and pointed backer. Plastered of a few secondary color of silk or satin covered with jetted net. Let passementerle on collar and writes and a lot girdle across the fraut, with its deep fringe reserve to the between of the skirt. No. It satin ribbon from the side seams failed along the lower edge of the basepot, to the back point where it fails in long loops and ends.

M.T. D.—The material for your evening dives may be one of the light woolen crypons at \$1.00, forty lectors wide, with a trimining of chaffor and stalln or motric rib-less, the latter assureing for bows so the steeres, around the top of the roffle, on the edge of the skirt and as a best folied around the edge of the todies and hang-ing in long lange and ends at the back. (2) Make with a "bell" skirt harding a roffle, pointed boffer, V-shaped rock and elbow steeres, flutching the neek and wrists with chiffien roffles caught with pibon bows.

with chiffion ruffles caught with ribton bows.

ZEA.—There are so many beautiful wool and silk-and-wool black materials in the market that you can easily select many costumes from them. The hase can be need with India silk or brothen, if you have the independence to use a late that has been deemed passe by hadron. (2) Twagown of yellow crepton or Chimasia, with jabots of later and, knots of thack retwer riston, (3) Street soil of the old warper all most black serge, and a calling dress of fine black retypes trimmed with sot galloot. (4) Full dress of shifts beingaline or white third over saith, and a dinner gown of black velves, peak sees or beingaline trimmed with gold and black passessementers and late. Thus you keep be your favorite black, yellow and white. (5) Navy blue wispecord or thin "storm" seeps makes a very serviceable traveling gown.

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#### DAINTY DRESSES FOR GRADUATES

By Isabel A. Mallon



T is perfectly natural that every girl should wish to look well on graduation day. That she should wish to look her prettiest, so that the memory of her as photographed on the minds of her friends and

minds of her friends and teachers will be a pleasant one. I say prettily an d daintily dressed, neither of which mean elaborately or extravagantly; nothing can be in worse taste than gowning a girl of screnten or eighteen, or even an older one, in brocades, silks and velvets in honor of this most important occasion. For the time comes only too soon when we need rich mate-rials to hide the fact that youth has gone away rials to hide the fact that youth has gone away from us, but as long as it remains do not make the mistake of attempting to conceal it under a weight of rich fabrics and belongings. The class ring or the class pin is very suitably worn, but the use of other jewelry is not advised, because there is always some girl who hasn't much jewelry, and I don't believe that any other girl would want to burt her feelings.

#### THE MATERIALS THAT ARE SUITABLE

THE MATERIALS THAT ARE SUITABLE
THE very general liking shown for muslins
has made the embroidered and printed
muslin a favorite for graduation gowns.
Those having pale pink or blue flowers
sprinkled upon them and decorated with ribbon in harmony are liked, because the dead
whiteness that used to be peculiar to a comneencement costome is no longer deemed
necessary, and these faint bits of color come
out most effectively in the goods. Fine nun's
veiling, cashmere and broadcloth are chosen
among the woolen stuffs, and if a silk should
be selected, one of surah or of China is permissible. I do not advise tulle, unless, indeed,
it is to be worn at some celebration afterward, it is to be worn at some celebration afterward, for, although it is extremely pretty it crushes very easily, and seems to tenrif anybody looks at it. Generally a white tending to cream



A BECOMING GIRLISH BODICE (Illus. No. 1)

will be found more becoming than the extremely dead white, which can only be worn effectively by girls with dark hair and eyes and pronouncedly warm complexion.

#### WHAT TO USE FOR DECORATIONS

WHAT TO USE FOR DECORATIONS

RIBBONS. First, foremost and always.

Wide and narrow. Watered, gros grain, or satin. But whatever kind is used, whatever width is chosen, there must always be a sufficient quantity, for a scanty-looking bow or a short strip of ribbon with no reason for its existence is decidedly worse than none at all. For skirt trimmings, flounces of chiffon looped with ribbon rosettes are liked, especially on wool gowns. Sleeves puffed to the elbows and finished with a deep frill of chiffon are fancied, and where the neck is cut in V or round shape the chiffon makes a pretty frill about it and is softening in its effect. Outlining with silk beads or fine cords is fancied where a jacket is cut out in turrets. Knots of ribbon on the shoulders are pretty and girlish, and the long ribbon streamers down the back are desirable when the girl wearing them is not too short and when her gown has a slight train. And, by the by, most of the commencement dresses have this "dip," as the dressmakers call it. makers call it.

#### A FASHIONABLE BODICE

LLUSTRATION No. 1. With a skirt of white nun's veiling trimmed with three tiny ruffles, each formed of three-inch gros grain ribbon very scantily gathered, is worn the bodice pictured. It is only another evi-dence of the great liking for ribbon decoration. The bodice is a round one, and has starting from the back straps of two-inch wide ribbon crossed in the back just as are men's suspendders and brought over the shoulders to come down straight in front and hide their ends undown straight in front and hide their ends under a four-inch ribbon belt that is arranged in
one long loop, one short end and one very
long end. The short end is cut in a regular
Vandyke style, while the long one is trimmed
off in bias fashion. The sleeves are mised on
the shoulders, shape into the arms, and have
as a wrist finish a strap of ribbon tied in a
knot just on top of the sleeve. The collar is
hidden under a white ribbon twisted, when
is ween low and a white ribbon twisted, show is worn low and a white ribbon twisted about it is tied on one side near the top. The gloves are white glace kid.

are white glace kid.

Developed in pale blue, gray, rose, or lavender creps or chiffen, this gown would be pretty where a class had decided to wear a color. Of course, they are usually in harmony, though the rainbow effect is liked.

#### THE WHITE CLOTH COSTUMES

THE WHITE CLOTH COSTUMES

The girl who chooses a white cloth costume will at least have one advantage attached to it beside its extreme beauty, that is, it will not crush, and it may be worn many times before it will soil. Then, too, a great deal of trimming is not required, as the smooth cloth looks most stylish when fitted with great care, and bringing out at its best the girlish lines of the figure. A typical cloth gown is illustrated at No. 2. The front part of the skirt is made with great plainness, and is decorated with a flounce of chiffon looped here and there with rosettes of white ribbon. This trimming does not extend about the short train which is quite plain, its graceful foldis being sufficiently artistic to form a trimming in themselves. The bodice is a round one drawn in front to fit the figure, and laced in the back in the usual way. The upper portion of it consists of a yoke of the cloth studded here and there with tiny pearl stars. The collar is high and has a ribbon fold as its finish. The hair is raised on the head, knotted and fastened with some ornamental hair-pins and having the favorite single curl inst

ened with some ornamental hair-pins and having the favorite single curl just in the middle of the forebend, the fash-ion which is traced to the Spanish

ion which is traced to the Spanish lady.

The sleeves have high puffs of the same cloth on each shoulder, and below that, reaching almost to the wrist, is a full frill of chiffon, the gloves coming up well under it so that the arm is not exposed. About the whist is a ribbon band arranged in a clover bow on one side, and having rather short ends falling toward the back. The slippers and stockings are white. By the by, I advise even the economical girl to buy white slippers in preference to any of the pale pinks or blues, because in the days to come the white ones will adapt themselves to almost any costume and will in addition stand many visits to the cleaner's; where a black satin slipper can be worn it, of course, has the preference, but with a white toilette or indeed any light one worn by a graduate the black satin slipper seems much out of place. The same law applies to gloves; for the white glove will stand no end of cleaning when the blue or the pink are likely to come out striped like the zebra. One's stockings must invariably match the shoes, and no matter who may cite it as a fashion, be very certain that to have stockings of one color and slippers of another is in very bad taste.

A DAINTY MUSLIM DRESS

#### A DAINTY MUSLIN DRESS

A DAINTY MUSLIN DRESS

I LUSTRATION No. 3. This costume is made of white muslin stamped in pink roses, the pink being a very pale shade. The skirt is plain and sufficiently full to be graceful, and has the regulation "dip" in the back. The bodice, slightly full in front, is draped over the lining, and is laced in the back; it comes to a short point just in front and has as an edge finish a frill of enabroidered chiffon. The neck is in a V shape and is finished to harmonize with the edge of the basque, the chiffon being caught just in the center of the front with a narrow pink

with a narrow pink ribbon rosette. The sieeves are of the muslin and come to a Valois point over the hand, a tiny frill of chiffon describing the resitive audine. of chiffon describing the positive outline. High puffs of the chiffon are on the shoulders, and give an air of elaboration to the steeves, and breadth to the wenter. The hair is worn low, plaited and looped and tied with a pink ribbon which is carried up on one side, forming a butterfly bow just be hind the bang. The gloves are of The gloves are of white undressed kid, stockings of white silk and the slippers of white satin. A white gauze fan, having pink roses upon it is carried. If the ribbon on the hair is not becoming, then one of the latest fads, small wrenth of very tiny roses, may

be worn. Pretty white muslin, either with dots, tiny stars, or cres-cents, is also liked for graduation toilets, and may, of course, be trimmed either with ribbon, chiffon, or lace. Very often three narrow flounces of the material edged with Valenciennes lace about half an inch

wide are noted as skirt trimming, and then an old-fash-ioned fichu of the First Empire of France is made of the muslin, trimmed with deep lace, and worn as bodice decoration. With such a gown simplicity must be the key-note, and nothing more elaborate than a ribbon bow must appear on the dainty slippers.

A DAINTY MUSLIN DRESS (Illus. No. 3)

#### VALUE OF THE COIFFURE

To know just how to arrange one's hair, not only decently but in good order and in the most becoming fashion, is an art. But with a slight exercise of common sense and good taste, it is not difficult to learn. Its accomplishment will do more to make one's costume look well than anything else, and I just want to say one word to the girl who likes to have her hair fixed as she has seen it in some picture. First of all, she must find out that the picture style will suit her face; a nose that turns up a little, but is coquettish looking, doesn't permit a Grecian arrangement of the sunsy locks. Instead, it wants the hair closely curled in front, and pinned



A WHITE CLOTH COSTUME (Illus. No. 2)

rather severely in the buck. The girl who has a straight nose, and whose face inclines to the oval, can part her hair in the center, after the fashion that pointers call "Madonna-wise on either side her head;" it can be drawn back softly, just caressing the top of her ears, but not low in the back, and fastened with a shell pin, or a silver or gold dagger. This looks as if it were going to fall any minute, and yet she must so thoroughly understand the art of the coffure, that concealed hair-pins hold it firmly in the position that seems so very doubtful.

#### THE FEW LAST WORDS

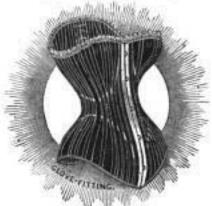
If for some personal reason white is not desirable, a costume of pale grey silk trimmed with grey chiffon will be in good taste. And, by the by, I want to say just these words to the girls who are going to graduate; Don't let your going out into the new world begin with an

exciting of envy, hatred, malice and uncharitableness. By which I mean, do not make the mistake of overdressing on commencement day. There is al-ways some girl whose purse is not quite as well filled as yours, and if you are the girl I think you are, you will not make her feel ashamed and mortiashamed and morti-fied because her dress is plain and possibly badly made. If I were you I would try and get all the girls of the class to dress alike, and I would let that dress be of some simple material. All over the world the children and young girls simplest are those whose parents are rich, not only in rich, not only in ducats but in good sense, and be very certain that you can never err on the side of simplicity while you have that ex-quisite flower, youth, to make your gown beautiful. Won't you just give a thought to my little sermon, rending be-tween the lines and seeing that the un-told text is the doing

told text is the doing unto others as you would be done by?
Would you have the heart to hurt another girl simply to gratify your desire to wear a very fine gown? I don't believe you would. I think the American girl is sufficiently unselfish to wear a simple gown, that she may not cause a heartnehe for her companion, who doesn't possess a more elaborate one. a more elaborate one,

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#### THE SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

By Isabel A. Mallon

MRS. MALLON will be glad to answer any question about woman's wear which may be sent to her by JOURNAL readers. She asks, however, that she be permitted to answer through this Department in the JOURNAL; though, if stamps are inclused, she will reply by mail. Address all letters to MRS. MALLON, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



N one respect every woman is like a rose; she should suggest, rather than make suggest, rafter than make you conscious of a delicate perfutue. Many times this is obtained by lining the entire chest of drawers with suchets well filled with one's favorite perfume. But even in performes there is a fashion, and as no

by a fastion, and as no gentlewoman would think of using mask, or patchoull, frangipanni, or white rose, because they are too heavy, so she is particular to select a perfume that, while it is dainty, makes one conscious of its existence, and combines the two virtues of being delicate and lasting. The violet, that suggests the sweet, purple flower of the woods, and the clear, clean odor of orris, are most charming, while the fragrance of the arbutas is liked. One's performe must seem to percade everything belonging to one, and so tell of a special personality. This, of course, will result when all one's belongings course, will result when all one's belongings are sprayed with the delicate odor, and when they rest in soft beds of cotton batting in which the powder that is so sweet has been thickly strewn. In this way, and this only, can one become thoroughly identified with a perfume, or rather have a perfume become part of one's individuality.

IT is said that sage green will be greatly in L vogue during the coming season. This is a stated that is remarkably trying, and all that I can commend it for is the good effect it produces in combination with black.

THE dress which, during the spring days, and, indeed, almost the entire summer, may be quoted as a good everyday one, has a skirt of blue and white, brown and white, black and white, or green and white check suiting, made in short bell fashion, that is, one escapping the ground all around, but still not awkwardly short. With this will be worn a percale, piqué, or lineu shirt and a cutaway jacket of light-weight cloth the color that is in the check. As this flares away from the front its lining is apt to be seen, and this should match the skirt. A black silk or a leather belt worn about the waist conceals the skirt binding. A natty costume like this deskirt binding. A natty costume like this de-mands that a list, rather than a bonnet, be worn with it.

HANCY belts of enameled leather, white, blue, scarles, or any color funcied, will be in vogue during the coming sensor. They are oftener laced down the front than backled, and they are the control of t and they may be as narrow or as wide as is

PLAIN broadcioths are always in fushion, and to them can be attached the adjec-tive that has been much abused, but which tells a great deal, i.e., they are ladylike.

THE woman who fancies the blue and black THE woman who fancies the blue and black combination for summer wear can have it by choosing a black foolard, upon which are oval figures of light blue. This should be trimmed with bands of pale blue overlaid with black guipure lace. Apropose of laces, in black, the beavy guipure is funcied when it is to be laid on as passementerie; when, however, the trimming is in full frills, or in jabot fashdon, then French lace, or point d'esprit is chosen. In white, Genoese point, Russian, or the imitation of point d'Alençon is in vogue.

MOIRE ribbon is noted on all the new hats, and seems to be generally liked on dresses; however, as ties on bonnets I do not recommend it, for it creases, soon becomes shabby-looking, and is not as becoming to the face as either the soft gros-grain, or the black

PRETTY arrangement in ties shows a stiff resette of the same material fastened on one tie, so that when the ends are crossed and drawn to the back the small resette is printly placed a little to one side of the face,

COSTUME that will be of use all during a skirt either of broadcloth. or black silk, while to be worn with it is a three-quarter coat of dark blue, brown, or mess-green velvet. With a bounct to match, gloves in harmony, one would be dressed for almost any time in such a toilette.

THE favorite boutonnière affected by the This tayone isomorphic above by the tailor-made girl is of pure white snow-drops, or, as there call them in England, "The Edr maids of February." With us, however, they bloom in April or May, so the quaint name loardly applies.

JEWE48 possessing a history, or to which some superstition is attached, are greedily sought for by the girl of to-day. How many of them would like to possess the necklace which is worn by Modaue Bernhardt when ship plays "Theodorat". It consists of square gold plates joined by gold chains; each one is inlaid with stones that represent a charm, or a virtue, or, best of all, bring good lock.

WHITE undressed kid gloves will be worn during the entire summer with cotton gowns; the verifiable mosquetaire, which slips right over the hand, and which should be hought a size larger than you are in the habit of buying, is the shape favored,

FOR general use a silk parasol of medium size, having a pretty handle of Dresden, or of natural wood, is not only the most desiror of natural wood, is not only the most desirable, but is counted best form. The very emborate parasols are really only fit for use when driving, at garden parties, or at the fashionable summer resorts. Among the bandles liked are those of the German cherry or weichel, carried by hand in all sorts of quaint devices. Miniature animals or birds are seen, and make one think that they must have been wrought out to some imbarrious boy during wrought out by some industrious boy during the long winter nights. Ivory handles have a gold inlaying and sometimes a minister is set in the top of it; however, that one should put one's sweetheart's face there is not advised, so the ropics of old pictures of famous bentities are still selected. They are found in the lids of our bonbon boxes, of our puff boxes, set in the back of our hand glasses, and now they appear in the latticles of our parasols.

THE beavy Russian net, that which is called Cronstadt, is not advised by a sudent of veils for small women, as it tends to so disguise their fixes that they have a headless look. A veil with a border will age the face. Al-though they are the most delicate, and can only be counted on for one wearing, still there only be counted on for one wearing, still there is nothing as absolutely becoming as folds of fine tulle. These, of course, can be chosen to match the bat, and give any shading desired to the face. A red or a pink one will throw a little color on the cheeks of the woman who is pale, while a gray, a pale-green one, or a light-brown one, as well as one of blue, will subdue the roses that are sometimes found too intense.

THE woman who finds the ordinary saller hat becoming will be wise to wear it in L hat becoming will be wise to wear it in its simplicity, although it is shown with soft "Tam" crowns of velvet or silk, square crowns like "mortar boards," and pointed ones that really take away entirely from its original character. Always a trying hat, a hat devoted to the sea is, nevertheless, when it is becoming, to be assumed in its greatest simplicity, that is, with nothing but a band of ribbon upon it.

HANE French nainsook is liked for night-dresses. Most of them have a full Wattenn back, sleeves raised high on the shoulders, shaping in and coming out in Valois points far over the wrists,

WOMEN who have broude dresses that have out-grown the feshions are wisely enough making them into petticosts trim-med either with fron-fron ruffles, or those of lace. These are counted elaborate enough to be worn in the morning with a breakfast jacket.

TWO shades of yellow, or yellow and black, or yellow and white, are combinations fancied in hats or bonnets by women who can wear this trying color.

H Egrand high Mogul of the esthetic world has decided that if a woman wears rings at all she must wear a great many, so that her fingers seem to glitter and glisten, and look, not like the hands of a lady, but like stalks of

A. GIRL who wishes to be very English, and who wears a straw but in winter and a felt one in summer, is now appearing, when she starts out to travel "strange countries for to see," in a brown felt sallor hat, made with a decidedly broad brim, and a low crown. The but itself is bound and finished exactly like the brown derby worn by a man. It will not bear cocking back on the bead as does the more coquettish straw sailor, but must be worn severely over the eyes, not the least sign of a bang being permitted. of a bang being permitted.

A MONG the very dainty bonnets are the square-crowned ones, made of black, gold, jet, steel or silver passementerie. The crown is square, and the brim rather wide, so that it may be bent in bonnet fashion and ties worn with it; or the brim may be permitted to stand out straight and give a but ofthe trimming is invariably a restla of roses, the small, trim-booking roses that conse in pale yellow, pale rose, deep trimson, or that very, very dark erimson which the florists call However, the woman with taste, that is, good tarte, will, by preference, choose either the pule pink, or the yellow ones,

THE lines shirt used to achieve what it de-The sines shift is-sit to achieve what if de-serves, that is, being called "smart." should have its collars and cuffs of pure white; it may be a pink, pale blue percale, striped, dotted, or indeed, any material that differs from linen; and, by the by, the higher you can wear these collars, and the broader the cuffs, the more certain you are of being dubbed as absolutely good form. But the linen shift is more or less what is called "ultra style," and it will never become a seneral sarment amore. it will never become a general garment among

O's the long mode, or white cloth coats, made with the loose sack back and dou-ble-bressled in front, enermously large pearl buttons are used, and to match them very large pearl buttous are also noted on the walking gloves; that is, those having the over-lapping scams, and which should be worn sufficiently loose to be assumed without any

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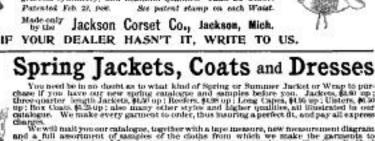
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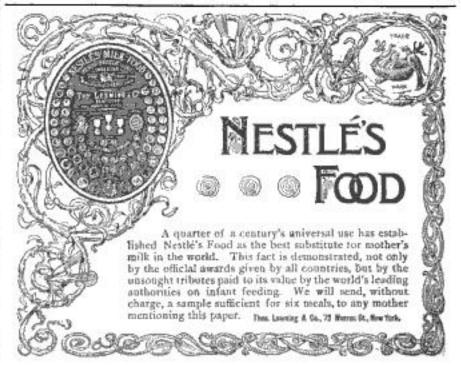
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#### PRETTY COTTON GOWNS FOR SUMMER

By Isabel A. Mallon



we called out that cot-ton was king, I do not think we would be very far from wrong. The availability of simpse cotton makes it suitable either for evening or morning, driving or

or morning, driving or walking, and it is the style rather than the material that adapts it to the hour of the day when it is worn. You may see the jaunty girl in the morning wearing a gingham gown that has a plain skirt, a coat bodies that flares away to show a striped shirt. Later on Mademoiselle will rest in a simple sateen frock made with a round waist softly confined by a ribbon sash. The afternoon sees her in a corded cotton, showing narrow stripes of blue and white, black and white, or any favorite color, the gown made exactly as if it were a cioth one and trimmed with velvet; while still later on, in the evening, she will wear a printed muslin elaborately trimmed with chiffon and velvet.

THE FAVORITE TRIMMINGS

#### THE FAVORITE TRIMMINGS

THE FAVORITE TRIMMINGS

I ACES that are rather coarse in effect, indeed, those that look almost like embroidery, are funcied on cotton gowns for shoulder capes, cutts, panels, and foot trimmings. The finer laces, those that so admirably make jabots and frills, are only liked for gowns that are counted somewhat elaborate, or are intended for evening wear. Rows of time soutache braid in white, scarlet, or dark blue are noted as in general use for forming a border on the edges of very simple dresses, the skirt itself being finished in this way, and all the parts of the costume harmonizing in decothe parts of the costume harmonizing in deco-ration. Ribbon is very generally in use, three scant ruffles of it being liked around the bottom of a skirt; then, of course, ribbon



A PRETTY EVENING BODICE (Illus. No. 3)

knots, ribbon sasbes, ribbon girdles, indeed, knots, ribbon sashes, ribbon girdles, indeed, almost any disposition of ribbons liked is in vogue. Except for yokes and cuffs, few embroideries are noticed. Velvet is used, not only as a trimming, but also as forming a special part of the gown. A pointed jacket, a special part of the gown. A pointed jacket, a girlle fitting high up on the bodice, a shoulder cape, and sometimes entire sleeres of the rich material are seen. When a very great deal of velvet is used upon a cotton gown, it at once stamps it as being a toilette sufficiently elaboveret is used upon a cotton gown, it at once stamps it as being a toilette sufficiently elabo-rate for visiting, or ordinary evening wear. Gilt sequins, girdles, nail-heads and bands for collars are proffered by the stores as specially pretty on cotton frocks, but personally I must confess I do not like the combination of cotton and gilt, It seems inharmonious and in-artistic.

#### SOME OF THE MATERIALS

THE newest among the materials is the heavily corded cotton, not unlike Mar-seilles; however, although this may be gotten in all the plain colors in vogue, it is considered more novel when the narrow cords contrast, for then a glacé effect is given. Scarlet and black, pink and black, mauve and white, pale blue and black, navy and black, moss and black, absinthe and white, scarlet and white and black and white are the corded cottons shown. The sateens, although they are on ex-hibition, are not considered as good form as the replier ginghams, which are shown in stripes, plaids, and the "cram" effects, that is, the color produced by the use of two parts of the bright shade and one either of white or black.

Printed muslins are in great favor for even-ing and house wear, but, of course, they are too light and airy for the street. The flowers of the field and of the hot-house bloom upon the pale blue, pale rose, lavender, gray, mode, or white ground, and make it possible for each maiden fair to trim her gown with "ribbon tags," as an old poet irreverently called them, such as are best suited to her. Embroidered mustins are also liked, and are usually node with great simplicity, the three narrow ruffles at the foot, a round bodies belted in by a ribbon sash and very full sleeves with cases of elaborate embroidery upon them usually being the design chosen. These fabrics are es-pecially liked for young women, and are in themselves so dainty that it is easy to under-stand why the Frenchman always writes of the young girl as "Mademoiselle Mousseline."

#### A CORDED COTTON COSTUME

THE possibility of the corded cotton is great.

It is soft enough to be arranged in almost any way you like, and yet has a sufficient amount of body to permit its development in designs that have usually been dedicated to cloth, and cloth alone. An illustration of this is given at Figure No. 1, which at first glance suggests the tailor-made girl. The material is a pule blue and white cotton cord. The skirt, which escayes the ground all ground, is made suggests the tailor-made girl. The material is a pale blue and white cotton cord. The skirt, which escapes the ground all around, is made with perfect plainness, smoothly fitted over the bips, and having its fullness laid in fan pleats at the back. The skirt is of white percale with tiny blue figures upon it, carefully closed down the front by three small gold buttons, and having about its flaring collar a pale blue china silk tie, which is knotted just in front. The belt is of white leather, with a dainty gold clasp holding it in place. The jacket is a close-fitting one, as illustrated, having a shawl collar and revers faced with pale blue bengaline. The sleeves are of the cotton, have deep cuffs of bengaline, while from under them show the blue and white cuffs that are attached to the shirt sleeves. The hat is a jaunty one of dark blue straw, worn well forward over the face and with nodding white blossoms seeming to bow their "bow-do-you-do" every time the wearer moves her head.

If one desired, a soft silk shirt could take the close of the lines one but it would not a sile was the close of the lines one but it would not an analysis of the lines one but it would not be the country to the straw of the lines one but it would not be the country to the straw of the lines one but it would not be the country to the straw of the lines one but it would not be the country to the straw of the lines one but it would not be the country to the straw of the lines one but it would not be the country to the straw of the lines one but it would not be the country to the straw of the lines one but it would not be the country to the straw of the lines one but it would not be the country to the straw of the lines of the lin

mores her head.

If one desired, a soft silk shirt could take
the place of the linen one, but it would not
have that positively trig air which is peculiar
to the cotton shirt. Of course, the wearer of this must realize that she must set an example to mankind in having her shirt, cuffs and collars perfectly immaculate.

#### THE DAINTIEST OF GOWNS

THE DAINTIEST OF GOWNS

A VERY effective dress, and one that is suited to visiting, or for general afternoon and evening wenr, is pictured at Illustration No. 2. The combination is an essentially French one. The gown proper is of cram rephyr of a faint pink tone, and the decorations are of moss green velvet, the ribbed variety being chosen. The skirt is quite plain, having for its finish the three scant ruffles so much liked, and which in this case are of pale pink gros-grain ribbon. The bodice has its upper portion formed of moss green velvet, and then coming out from each side are full soft folds of the cotton, that are draped over the bust and down to the waist line in surplice fashion. A broad waist band of the pink ribbon comes from the under arm seam at each side just at the waist line, and is looped in bows and ends slightly to one side near the front. The sleeves are very high, the fullness being caught in near the shoulder by a small ribbon bow, while lower down they come into deep, plain cuffs of the velvet. The bonnet is of moss-green straw, trimmed with moss-green velvet ribbon and having a cluster of pink heather standing up high just in front.

A gown of blue cram combined with green velvet, of pale lavender and dark blue, or of golden brown and olive green would be extremely pretty.

FOR EVENING WEAR

#### FOR EVENING WEAR

FOR EVENING WEAR

TO Be evening wear the cotton gowns are made almost as elaborate as those of silk, muslin, china silk, or any of the light stuffs dedicated especially to the bours when the sun has gone down. The printed muslins are especially pretty, and have, when properly made, a very dressy air. "Properly made" means having the skirt as plain as possible, and the greatest amount of decoration put upon the bodice. An artistic bodice is shown at Illustration No. 3. The material is of muslin with blue

is of muslin with blue forget-me-nots and forgei-me-nots and tiny wreaths printed upon it. The skirt has a simple hem finish, and though it is not fastened to its lining, which is of silk-finished silesia, it is caught here and there on the outside to hold it in position. The bodier is plain at the bock, where it is the back, where it is fitted to the figure, and terminates in a sharp point. In front it is draped over the lining in soft folds, and has from the neck down a froufrou of white chiffon that reaches to the waist line, and is hid-den under a folded belt of blue silk, from below which shows a folded, plaited frill of chiffon which ex-tends around the edge of the busque, terminating in the back on the point, at which an oddly-shaped bow of ribbon is placed. The collar is placed. The collar is a high one, overlaid by a stock of the ribin. The sleeves are very full ones of the

muslin, finished with cuffs of blue velvet a shade darker than the ribbon used, and which have as their finish frills of chiffon fidling far down over the hands. The chief decorations of the bodice are the pointed jacket fronts of blue velvet, which are fitted into the bodice just as were the Figuro fronts some time ago,

A CORDED COTTON COSTURE (Illus. No. 1)

#### ABOUT THE LININGS

W E are always being told what the wise man does, but as there are no end of wise women in the world, and as it is always supposed that you or I are acquainted with one, what they say or think is not so often told. The wise woman, when she comes to make her extra freely was through her her. make her cotton frocks, goes through her be-longings to find out if she has folded and carelongings to find out if she has folded and care-fully laid away a silk lining from last season. If she finds one that will answer, she has the pleasure of knowing that her costume is made just as the great French modistes make their cotton costumes, and she begins to understand why they dare charge so much. When a fig-



AN EFFECTIVE VISITING GOWN (Illus. No. 2)

ured cotton is used the silk lining is, of course, of a plain color, and it is only required that it should incline toward the most prominent shade in the gown fabric. Personally, I am an ardent advocate of a silk lining. It not only makes the cotton gown more elegant, because it will tend to keep it clean longer, and will, in addition, make it much daintier, and is much lighter to wear. Even if a new lining is to be bought, and as light-weight silks are not expensive, it will seem quite silks are not expensive, it will seem quite worth one's while to buy a lining to give to the cotton gown that air which makes it dis-

#### THE LAST FEW WORDS

You and I know that while the dresses il-lustrated are very smart, still we do like to have some that are a little plainer, those that are to be worn to breakfast, and which one will like to put on when a morning's sew

ing, reading, or work of any kind is to be done. Now take my ndvice about these, and while you make them as pretty as you like, have them sim-ple. Put three little ruffles on the skirt if you fancy them, have a round bodice, a belt to hold it in place and a ribbon knot at and a ribbon knot at your throat. Don't be induced for these simple gowns to go in for frills of lace in for fittle of face and decorations of velvet. It isn't in good taste, You want to make your frock to suit the time in which it will be worn, no matter what that may be, and though you must look like a flower, it must be rather like a field than a hot-house one. And here's another bit of advice—a bit of advice that I am al-ways giving—it is, do not have your gowns laundered any sooner than you can belp; they never look quite so nice, no matter how clever the laundress may be. And really, between you and 1, I don't think you are a very care-ful woman if, barring accidents, you cannot

wear a cotton gown

all summer without having to introduce it to the lady who presides over the sonp-side. I am speaking, my dear general woman, from experience, which, by the by, is the only thing that gives one woman the right to sermonize to a lot of others.

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HE usages of good society are often made the butt of ridicule with those who are fond of boasting that they do not belong to "society." Polite forms, and the rules of etiforms, and the rules of etiquette, are spoken of with a
sort of contempt. And it
must be confessed that many
of the customs of social life
seem absurd; but I believe
that a great deal of the
smeering comes from those
who are not willing to take the trouble to
habitante themselves to what they regard as
fetters; and very often what appears ridiculous

fetters; and very often what appears ridiculous will be found to have some foundation in common sense. Gentle manners add a charm to every fine quality of head and heart, and no one is the less a man or woman for being courteous.

The youth who does not care to make the effort necessary to train his awkward hands and feet, and to make his speech agreeable, finds it much easier to excuse himself, after the manner of the fox of old, who saw the grapes beyond his reach and called them sour. One need not say he has no time for sour. One need not say be has no time for such things; it is not a matter of time, it is a matter of purpose. I could take you to a farmhouse in the midst of finely cultivated fields, where hard work is done, and where everything from polatoes to horses is of the very best, as the result of the toil which goes on from morning to night in the most manly fashion, but where gentle manners make the home a joy, not only to those who compose the but to every one who comes within its rest-ful borders. One of the best bull players I have ever known, a sturdy athlete, is a wel-come visitor in a sick room, adds pleasure to every feast, and is the admiration of all the young girls for his tender and gracious be-havior. Gentle manliness and gratle woman-Gentle manliness and gentle womanliness are to be honored.

DEAR MISS. ABBOTT: These letters concerning the billed in domestic service, which you so kiledity guthered from the four winds and forwarded, were not answered premptly because I could not stop practicing long crough to preach. It was a weedling and the Joefs not was the first to biam. Yet see my daughter whilst read everything concerning the care of little children, though I hide her here would be time enough for that when she was engaged. As I had notifling for that when she was engaged. As I had notifling for her to gractice on but a len-year-old nephew, she proposed that we should take a ready-made taby (you know they come cheen). Accordingly a little bourder, in her second sommer, was admitted, and the theories worked beautifully. The faither, a young widewer and perfect stranger, was strictly charged to confide his altentions to his own daughter. You needn't hanch at me-I know batter, now. Well, when I finally gave my consent, there were only two weeks left for perparation, and, as if by surcery, hired help failed are on all sides; maybe I confide see to work, but I worked all the same. Made sheets and pillow cases, bemmed map kins, transferred feathers, went shopping for the belociest, helped on her wedding dress, troned her tarticitie flacers, packed all her canned fruit and Jelly, manipulated the small key, tended the baby and sat up with the young takes eight nighten week, to outwit Madaim Gruoding breakliest, set the house in sector, and was just going to "mach the windows," when the good-natured bridgeroum came to say relief. Finality I interviewed the reporter and the two difficialing clergymen, received my gassts, pulled wires with a relief corps in the kinden. Introduced the hady to he new manoms, and the for rest to the house where I was born. These simple pardon—I will keep them for my own use. C. B. A.

It strikes me that it is a little aggrataving to

It strikes me that it is a little aggravating to send such a fetter as this, and still decline to tell us your methods. To picture results in such a graphic way only stimulates our desire to know how you "do it." And what a beautiful chaperone you would make! A friend suggests that you might make your fortune going into that business. Blind chaperone! What a delightful idea for the young folks! We hope the future will abundantly justify the JOUNAL if it is responsible for the founding of this new home. May it be a center of truth and goodness, a light to all its neighborhood; and may we hope many more such happy homes result from the JOUNAL. After the needed rest has come to you, and the baby and the daughter are no longer requiring your It strikes me that it is a little aggravating to and the daughter are no longer requiring your attention, we hope you will give to your siste as graphica description of "how you did it," as you have given of the things done.

I CANNOT refrain from mentioning the aspalling purilibraries of a little three-year-old grand-daughter of
an Irish kerf, by its mother, which occurred in thely, and
of making an appeal to mothers to be merriful while
punishing their children. We are often more hasty and
severe than we realize. But while we are sure we
would never be guilty of such cruelty, still it is possible
for as to inflict too server a punishment. We ought to
pray to our heavenly Falber daily to restrain to from
olding say violence to those committed inhoust keeping,
and above all cise do not piace a little child in a dark
closed or room. I think this is the weakest and most
wicked form of punishment. A You've Morance.

Impatience and irritability cause great in-justice in the treatment of young people; and little children, weak and unable to defend themselves, suffer unmercifully at the bands of those who should be their tenderest guardians. An angry blow is, alas, not a rare thing for a An angry blow is, also, not a rare thing for a mother to visit on an innocent child; the anger quite as often caused by something wrong which the mother herself has done, as by any other cause, and the child made the victim merely because it is "in the way." The dark closet is toriare to a child of sensitive temperament, and too often there is in the child's mind a store of lying tales from which added hormer ancear in the solitary darkness. added horrors appear in the solitary darkness.

I AM sort of a universal genius, but I am beginning to get quite ancient, and as yet I haven't distinguished myself in any way, while there are dones of ways in which I unique. For instance, I can write charming stories which the — perumptly declines, but which the efflor of —— accepts and declines to pay for. I can write declinitist line verses on any subject without a moment's warning. If that were sail I would be all right; but it look. I can paint; I have a possilive ground for sketching bright little faces, and I can paint in water colors by the yard, without any effort whintever. As for designing and making thristmas presents I am a born saints Chais. I can make the most be different facings out of nothing, absolutely nothing. With a deliar and a quarier, and a rag long, I can make presents for eighty-seven relatives and have something left to begin with next year.

When I write for a week I am wild to paint; when I paint for a week I find myself compelled to drop pen and truston, and make theisimas presents (this frequently happens in August when notsely warns Christmas presents in his I can positive grains for amateur acting. Now what would you advise me to do? You way little I am conceived, but I am really an absurder shy a plain statement of facts, and I am really an absurder shy in think it is right, do you, for all this talent to go to wasta?

When I believe a believe we want to be seen and the side of the same presents of the same processed and would not publish a story, or exhibit a picture in we not well that a believe to be got to wasta?

My her all this talent to go to wasta?

What a blessing you must be to your neighborhood! How many poor girls who could not use their fingers in dainty ways you must have helped and instructed! How gladly your friends must welcome you as a visitor! Your dainty touches have undoubtedly left many a goest room prettier for your stay in it, and how eagerly your letters must be watched for by the lonely and sorrowing. Really I envy you the amount of joy and gladness you have been able to put into the world. world.

world.

And what would I advise you to do? I would advise you to keep on using all your talents for the "greatest good of the greatest number." But seriously, ought you not by this time to have made one thing a specialty, and have so trained yourself in that as to be an expert? Robert Burdette suys, in commenting on the large salary paid to a certain cook that it is given presentable because he cook, that it is given presumably because he could cook better than any other man in America; that if "Monsieur Sauseangravi could cook tolerably well, and shoot a little, and speak three languages tolerably well, and keep books fairly, and sing some, and under-stand gardening pretty well, and could preach a fair sort of a sermon, and know something about borses, and could telegraph a little, and could do light porter's work, and could read proof tolerably well, and could do plain house and sign painting, and could help on a thresh-ing machine, and knew erough law to prac-tice in the justices' court of Kickapoo town-s. 'n, and had once run for the legislature, and knew how to weigh hay, he wouldn't get ten thousand dollars a year for it. He gets that just because he knows how to cook; and it wouldn't make a cent's difference in his salary if he thought the world was flat, and that it went around its orbit on wheels. There is nothing like knowing your business clear through, whether you know anything else or

I should say that it would be a good plan for you to select one thing and make yourself perfect, as nearly as human limitations per-mit in that, while you enjoy and appreciate as much else as possible.

I HAVE been much impressed with some of the let-ters in this department. I would like to say to the women who are discontented with their let in life-that I have found it possible to be happy in the midst of great decorragements and failures. I feel the truth of the quotation:

the quotation:

"Stutborn reafities never can bind.

"But free-spreading wings of a Joyful mind."

When clouds have been darkest I have found it possible to be cheerful and even happy. To the young wissien who contemplate marrisony it may not be superfluids advice to give: Do not expect the much from the coming man, nor set your hopes too high, as you will then be spared very many bitter disappointments, and will be inach happier your whole life long.

Jassen.

It is a good plan not to expect too much of other people; and although there is sometimes danger of expecting too much of one's self, it is a danger not often met. I was struck a day or two ago with an incident. A committee was considering a variety of philanthropic and Christian work, and making preparations for the coming year. One man, of pessimistic turn, contributed principally dis-couraging remarks. This had not accomplished much in the last year; that had not fulfilled the hopes with which the early months started; these people were not so de-voted as they should be; and that effort had resulted in too little. Finally, one gentleman arose and said: "Gentlemen. I must leave; I have not grace enough to endure all this discountingement. I am saved by hope." Fortu-nately, the hopeful brother was persuaded to remain, and the hopeless brother was counseled to turn his eyes a little toward the sun, and the future of a great many good works was not periled by the breaking up of the committee. I am inclined to think that we should all do better for ourselves and for our friends to put our hopes high, and then to have grare enough to keep them high in spite of grace enough to seep them right in spite of occasional discommement. It is often said that children live up to the expectations of their parents. If the father expects his boys to be disobedient and careless, they are very sure to be. Perhaps husbands are subject to the same rule, they may not be worth much if there is not much expected of them.

I have being first like teiling you how happy we all are in the near completion of our new church; but we all, old and young, have been so tony with our enternalments and sociables that we have last so line to thank those who gave us the idea of how to raise money for our cherch, and, bester yet, how we could get the young people to take an active interest in a.

That we have storeded beyond our findest expectations we fact we are indebted to The Lancas' House for the fact, and expectably to the October number, in which we found leaven for our whole winter's leaf of good things, so we have literally lived on the fat of the land. But we mist not boast, for we know we come sheet of perfection. If we should rive to know we come sheet of perfection. If we should rive to the fat of the land, and one lengthy than enternalmen. But one things we will say with all candor. The Journal, ought to have a good many new subscribers in this commonly in recurs for what it has done for us, and will continue to do, we are sore. Our chared is ready for defication. I wish I could send you a pecture of E; it is to us like the food mother's first baby; because it is do den't to her she thinks it lovely to everybody, while to others it is easy as ordinary child, and God only knows what he little had of promise will prove to be. If our church is dedicated in a Christian applit to the Buller of the universe, though transitie it be, if will not be rejected. Our church will be descreted in a Christian applit to the Buller of the universe will be descrete to an all for the forancial struggle we have had. We have a Sabbath school, and a small library, which we hope to be able to enlarge soon. Bull its article the relief are the first and bessen to according to the teacher's belief or capacity for se doing. The Golden Rule is taught as the one great rule the rules all rules. Yet one backer any she has always taught her children to stay on the same and blessed? Is a limitation of the first to any to a strike the first blow, was it not wrong t

Thank you for your invitation to attend the dedication of your church. The card was very neatly gotten up. I am sorry I cannot reproduce it here. I thought of you at the time of the exercises, as I was kept at home that day by illness, and could easily send my thoughts in various directions. I trust the day was pleasant, and that all the services were a fitting culmination of your efforts to have a church building. Now, having a church, what will you do with it? That is a vital question. Will it be for the comfort and the pride of a few, or will you all take it as a blessed means for reaching the wayward and the lonely, and bringing them into the light and the joy which the church represents?

The question you ask it is not easy to answer Thank you for your invitation to attend the

and the joy which the church represents?

The question you ask it is not easy to answer briefly. It is very difficult to make people understand that mantiness is not increased by acts of revenge. In large things we do understand it, and the citizen who does not call upon the law for protection, but takes vengeance into his own hands, is acknowledged to be an unworthy citizen. The child can be taught that it does not lessen self-request to refrain that it does not lessen self-respect to refrain from avenging a wrong done to itself. It is necessary, I think, to make very clear the dis-tinction between violence exercised for the protection of a weaker person, and violence exercised in redress of one's own wrongs. And there is a duty of self-protection which cannot be quite overlooked. As soon as a child can be taught that there are better ways of selfprotection than by means of barbarous blows. the better for his manliness. A suenk and a coward are abominations, and bravery should be taught a child from his earliest days; but a quick blow, struck back in the heat of passion, is not an act of bravery.

VACATION will soon rome, and many mothers regret it since they cannot set rid of their children by sending them to school; so they send them off anywhere, to their noighbor's, to my one who is good natured enough toput up with them. Never mind if they are in the street, killing birds, throating stones, breaking wholens, annoying every one, so long as they are "out of the way." Indifferent has entanged are no help at home, since the parents do not take the treathed to leach them anything. They are, in fact, very designed children for other people to be annoyed with. If they are very beat, the mother mays they fearm evil things from those people who are kind enough to tolerate them. Piesse tell me is it a kindness to get up with such children' is it not better to send them home? A mother cannot teach her own children as also would if such neglected children are their companious. Very eiten the mother of these children calls so her neighbors, very early in the morning, to reinte the latest the ontidions of your home and many little family, affairs that one can did out by calling at untimely hours measurements.

mass consect,
There is a proper time for calling when a weman's
work is done; a proper place, at the front door, to be
received. It as so much better to visit in such a way than
to design in at the back door unexpected. However, the
women to be treated? What do you think of the neighber who always borrows a cop of sugar, a pinch of tea,
a sifteed butter—little things that a housekeeper ought
to have in the house at all times; and the person who
berrows so much never returns anything. It seems too
had that kind-hearted neighbors, very often poor, are
imposed upon in that way.

A.

Mothers may relieve themselves temporarily from annoying interruptions from their chil-dren by sending them either to school, or al-lowing them to run in the streets, or in neighbor's houses, but they cannot thus rid themselves of responsibility. It is as much a sin of self-indulgence to please one's self for entiones: what penalty must be paid in the future, as is that of the man who secures a brief exhibara-tion from the cup which brings to him degra-dation in the end. It is impossible to leave children to chance care, or none at all, during their early years, and not have hours of bitter

their early years, and the grief in consequence.

The borrowing habit comes of lack of fore-thought. Except in emergencies, when every neighbor should be glad to "lend a hand" in the shape of a needed article of food, or a kind service, the housekeeper should make him service of other she has in the house, baying the most of what she has in the house, baving seen to it that her store-room is well filled.

A.F. H. Abbott

Entruit' Note—At the request of the Faltor of the Journal, the was de plume of "Aunt Patience," Bard in contrection with this department, is discontinued with the current month, and Mrs. Abloit will becerfer similar over her own name. This rourse has section to be a wise one to adopt since indictinality is more closely encouraged and situation in this department of the Journal than in any other, and surely the editor should set the regardle. Many have written "If Antil Patience is Mrs. Lyman Abbott, who shouldn't we know in, and write to her as an individuality instead of as now in a myttowal being?" The answer is given in the present change.



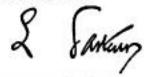
The old way of cleaning brass, steel, nickel, gold, silver and glass is to set apart a day, make a liquid mess in a sancer, rub the article with a rag wet with the liquid, and incidentally soil everything within reach. The new way is to use a "Stilboma," a carefully prepared chamols skin, which is nest and clean, burnishing polished surfaces without scratching them

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j

Dayton, Ohlo,

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MISS PARLOA will at all times be glad, so far as she can, to answer in this Department all general domestic questions sent by her readers. Address all letters to Miss Maria Parloa, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cooking receipts are not given in this Department, hence do not ask that they be printed, and do not send manuscripts of that nature to MISS PARLOA.



T is such a burden to get the bouse ready for closing during the summer, in case the family is to be away, that many a bousekeeper un-wisely postpones her house-cleaning until fall, reason-ing that as there will surely be an accumulation of dust bean accumulation of dust and a certain amount of cleaning must be done at the end of summer, it will be just as well to do all the work at once. Such women forget that cleanliness is a

great safeguard against
moths and other pests. Besides, it is much
easier to have the labor done properly while
actually living in the house, than just before
or aeftr the return of the family, unless it be
possible to engage some thoroughly trustworthy woman to take charge of it.

#### SPRING THE TIME FOR HOUSECLEANING

In the spring one is looking forward to months of rest, and therefore can afford to undergo some extra fatigue; but if the housecleaning be left undone till fall, and must then be done under one's own supervision, much of the benefit gained during the season of rest will be exhausted. For these season of rest will be exhausted. For these reasons it seems to me that the spring is by far the best time, a thorough sweeping and dusting being all that is necessary in the fall. In any case, the bouse must be well sweep and dusted before it is closed. All woolen and fur garments, hangings and rugs should be vigorously beaten and brushed, particular care being taken to reach every crevice and seam; and then the articles should be folded and put away, as directed in the October number of and then the articles should be looked and part away as directed in the October number of the JOURNAL; or, the draperies may be re-hung, if one wishes. If there be a closet lined with tar paper, or, better still, a cedar closet, all articles that are better for hanging can, of course, be placed there.

#### BEWARE OF MOTH MILLERS

If moth millers be found, kill them, and look enrefully for the eggs or worms. In every case where there is the slightest suspicion of the existence of either, steam the spot, if possible. If you cannot do that, use naplithal generously, and after a few days repent the set.

the generously, and after a few days repent the act.

In sweeping carpets use a small brush broom for the edges, and then pour maphtha all along and under the edges of the carpet, having the windows opened, and no light or fire in the room. Do this with any stuffed farniture which may have traces of moths about it. Nothing is cleaner or more effective than the naphtha, but great care must be used to have the windows opened, that the gas shall escape, and there should be neither a fire nor a light in the room for several hours. Oil paintings and other pictures with fine frames can be covered with pieces of cheap cotton cloth. Delicate pieces of stuffed farniture can be covered with sheets. The mattresses and pillows should be thoroughly beaten and aired. The bedsteads ought to be brushed and wiped free from dust, and every crevice saturated with naphtha; return the mattresses to the beds and cover with sheets. Send all silverware and other small valuables to a place of safety. Have the water turned off, to guard against any leak. When possible, leave some of the window shades up, that the sun may keep the house dry and sweet. leave some of the window shades up, that the sun may keep the house dry and sweet,

#### ON COMING HOME IN THE FALL

In the fall, when you return, your first thought should be, of course, to have all the windows opened, flooding the house with fresh air and smalight. The next important thing to do is to have the water turned on. and flush all the pipes thoroughly. If some one of the many good disinfectants be used in the pipes at this time it may prevent illness in the family. It is not surprising that so many people become sick on returning to their city homes when one realizes how these houses are boxed up for months; every ray of light and air being excluded, and not one housekeeper in ten realizing the necessity for the careful flushing and disinfecting of the plumbing.

#### TO PREVENT DUST FROM FLYING

SUBSCRIBER asks how to provent the dust from rising when sweeping carpets. There are several substances that can be used for this purpose, but I prefer salt, or Indian meal, to anything else I have tried. Sprinkle the earpet with common dairy salt, or with coarse Indian meal, having the ment slightly dampened, not really wet, and sweep with short strokes of the broom.

#### SOMETHING ABOUT STAINING FLOORS

A T any good paint store you can get for a dollar or a dollar and a quarter a galton of staining liquid, which will give you an imitation of almost any wood you want; or, you can prepare your own stain. The method which I shall give for using the home-made stain applies also to the prepared article.

After filling the cracks in the floor with putry; see that there are no paint spots on the boards. Should there be any, pour turpentine on them, and, after a while, scrape off the paint. Wipe all dust from the floor, them apply the stain with either a brush or a piece of cloth. I think, however, it gives a handsomer floor if you first rub in a little of the stain with a cloth. Color only a board or two at a time, moving the brush with the grain. When the floor is finished, close the room for twenty-four hours; four or five days with for twenty-four hours; four or five days will be better if you can spare the room. At the end of this time pin some pieces of carpet on the weighted brush and rub the floor, one or two boards at a time, until smooth and glossy. After all the floor has been treated in this manner, take the piece of carpet off the weighted brush and replace it with a clean piece. Now polish the floor with wax, as directed in the polish the floor with wax, as directed in the article on polishing floors in the April Journal. The floor may be varnished instead or waxed. In that case it will never require polishing. Get the prepared varnish at a paint shop, and put it on with a brush, being careful to draw the brush smoothly over the boards, and with the grain. Be careful to put the varnish on evenly, and to have only a thin coating. If you are to varnish the floor, and do not own a weighted brush, you can get down on your knees and do the rubbing with an old piece of carpet.

#### THE PREPARATION OF STAINS

THE foundation for nearly all kinds of wood stains is a combination of boiled oil, turpentine, burnt umber, burnt siema, lampblack and chrome yellow. The colors are all ground in oil. To make a light, hardwood stain mix together one pint each of boiled oil and turpentine, one tablespoonful or burnt umber, one tablespoonful of burnt si-euma and two tablespoonfuls of chrone yel-low. This gives a light stain, suitable for hard pine and other light woods. It can be made several shades darker by adding an extra tablespoonful each of burnt umber and burnt denue. To make a mod melant stain are two sienna. To make a good walnut stain use two tablespoonfuls of burnt umber, three tabletablespoonfuls of burnt number, three tablespoonfuls of burnt sienna, two tablespoonfuls of chrome yellow, half a tablespoonful of lampblack, one pint of turpentine and one pint of boiled oil. Mix together thoroughly. For an old oak stain use one pint of boiled oil, one pint of turpentine, two tablespoonfuls of burnt umber, one tablespoonful of burnt sienna and two tablespoonfuls of lampblack. Great care must be used in mixing this that the lampblack shall be wholly dissolved in the liquid.

#### TO GRADUATE THE STAIN

It often happens than one does not care to imitate a particular wood, but would like to get a soft, medium shade. This is easily accomplished by adding burnt umber, burnt seems and chrome yellow in small quantities to the light hardwood stain, and then testing on a piece of board until the required color is produced. I think this method gives the most satisfactory results. The colors the most satisfactory results. The colors used, ground in oil, cost from fifteen to twenty cents a pound, and can be purchased in pound boxes. Wood stains, to imitate any wood, can be purchased in paste form at about twenty-five cents a pound, and you can thin it your-self, using equal parts of boiled oil and tur-

#### THINGS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER

THE colors used should be ground in oil.

The longer a floor stands before it is rubbed as a preparatory step for applying the polish, the handsomer it will be. After the stain has been mixed it should be tried on a stain has been mixed it should be tried on a piece of planed board. The softer woods, such as soft white pine, will take a deeper color than hard woods; and if there be any sappy places in a board they will be darker than the smoother and harder parts. The strength in colors varies, and it may be that the propor-tions which are given will, with your colors, produce a lighter or darker effect. The polishing brash must be washed about once in four or six months; this depending of course, upon the number of floors on which it is used. Half fill a pail with tepid water, and add to it a gill of household ammonia. Soak the a gill of household ammonia. Soak the brush in this for half an hour; then rub the bristles well, and rinse in several waters. Dry

#### CLEANING LACE CURTAINS

LACE curtains will not bear rubbing. All the work must be done carefully and gently. For two pairs of curtains half fill a large tub with warm water, and add to it half large tub with warm water, and add to it hult a pound of soap, which has been shaved fine and dissolved in two quarts of boiling water; add, also, about a gill of household ammonia. Let the curtains soak in this over night. In the morning sop them well in the water, and squeeze it all out; but do not wring the curtains. Put them into another tub of water, prepared with soap and ammonia, as on the night before; sop them gently in this water, and then, after squeezing out the water, put them in a tub of clean warm water. Continue to rinse them in fresh tubs of water until there is no trace of soap; next, rinse them til there is no trace of soap; next, rinse them in water containing blueing. After pressing out all the water possible, spread the curtains over sheets on the grass; or, if you have no grass, put them on the clothes-line. When they are dry, dip them in hot, thick starch, and fasten them in the frame that comes for this purpose. If you have no frame, fasten a sheet on a mattress, and spread the curtains sheet on a mattress, and spread the curtains on this, pinning them in such a manner that they shall be perfectly smooth and have all the pattern of the border brought out. Place in the sun to dry. If it be desired to have the curtains a light ecru shade, rinse them in weak coffee; and if you want a dark shade, use strong coffee.

#### ART SQUARES AND OTHER RUGS

A SUBSCRIBER asks what the cost of art squares is, and what would be the expense of having a square rag made from Brussels or other carpeting. The term "art square" may be applied to a certain kind of carpet in one place, and to something entirely different in another locality. The common American art squares cost about a dollar a square yard, and come in sizes of from about 24 x 3 yards to 4 x 5 yards. Art squares of English manufacture, known as Woodstock, cost one dollar and a laif a square yard.

A rug of good quality of body Brussels would cost from ninety cents to a dollar and a quarter a square yard. Made of Wilton, the rug would cost from one dollar and eighty cents to two dollars and twenty-five cents a square yard. These squares, or rec-SUBSCRIBER asks what the cost of art

cents a square yard. These squares, or rec-tangular rugs, are used a great deal on floors that have a natural-wood, stained or painted border. It is best to fasten them to the floor at each corner and in the center of each side.

When having rugs made, avoid the use of carpeting with large and pronounced designs. Select instead such as has small and mixed figures and colors like those found in Oriental rigs. Moquette carpets have small figures, as well as the soft blending of colors so desirable, but they are not so closely woven as the body Brussels, and therefore do not wear so well.

#### WHERE THE SWEETBREADS ARE FOUND

A WOMAN who lives in the country where they butcher their own meat says she cannot find out, even from the butch-er, in what part of the beef the sweetbread is found.

Butchers know this organ as the throat and heart or stomach sweethreads. In physiology the organs are known as the pancreatic glands, the throat sweethread being the pancreas, and the heart sweetbread the thymus. The heart sweetbread is much better than the throat, besweetbread is much better than the thront, oc-ing of good shape, compact and tender, while the throat is long, loosely put together, and inclined to be tough. In the common books on physiology nothing is said in regard to the change that takes place in these organs as the animal matures. I find many butchers who animal matures. I find many butchers who know that there are no tender sweetbrends in the matured animal, but do not know the reason why. These organs are tender and delicate only while the animal is quite young. While the calf is still on a nulk diet the sweetbread will be white, plump and tender; but just as soon as the food is changed to grass the organ begins to grow tougher, loses its plump form, and grows darker, until in the full-grown beef it would not be recognized. What is true of beef is also true of mutton. The sweetbread in the lamb is delicate and deficious. One never finds it in this form in the matured sheep. matured sheep.

#### TO CLEAN OLD OIL PAINTINGS

HOW she shall clean an old oil painting that is covered with dirt and fly specks is what one render asks. Wipe all the dust from the painting with a soft silk cloth. Put a little lineed oil in a sancer, and, dipping a finger in the oil, rub the painting gently. It will require time and patience, but the effect will repay you. Artists say that in cleaning a painting nothing but the fingers, dipped in oil or water, should be used. or water, should be used.

#### THE SOAP QUESTION AGAIN

MANY letters have come to me in regard to the rule I gave for soop several months ago. Some correspondents have made the soap with great success, and want rules for toilet sonp; others who have made it want to know if there is not some mistake, because it is so hard. Several have written to know if the potash is not bested; and still another asks if fat in which fish was fried is fit to go into the some grease. into the sonp grease

Having never made a toilet soap, I could not give a rule for one. If my directions for the ordinary kind be followed the scap will be as hard as castile, and of about the same texture lard as castile, and of about the same texture.

If one prefer a softer soap, four times as much water could be used, and still the mixture would form into bars. No; the potash is not heated. Pour the cold water upon it, and the mixture will become very hot. You must wait for this to cool before using it. Fat in which lish has been fried can be used, provided it by strained. it be strained.

I want to say here that I never give a rule for anything until after thoroughly testing it. You are safe in adopting directions printed in this department. Remember, that following them in part, and using your own judg-ment for the rest, will not give the result at

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This Department is under the editorship of EBEN E. REXFORD, who will take pleasure in answering any question regarding flowers and floriculture which may be sent to him by the Journal readers. Mr. Rexroro asks that, as far as possible, correspondents will allow him to answer their questions through his JOURNAL Department. Where specially desired, however, he will answer them by mail if stamp is inclosed. Address all letters direct to

EBEN E. REXFORD, Shiocton, Wisconsin.

#### HINTS FOR THE MONTH



AREFULLY plan out your spring campaign before beginning work in the garden. Unless you know just what you want to do before work is begun, you will be likely to give yourself a great deal of unnecessary labor, be-cause, like all things done without plan or system, your garden will be lacking in per-fection of detail. It will be on the haphax-

will be on the haphaxard order, and although it may turn out halfway satisfactory, the chances are against it.
Decide, first of all, on what plants you are
going to use. Then decide where you will
have them. Locate them according to their
habits of growth and their seasons of bloom.
If you now seed without taking into consideration the character of the plants it will produce, very likely you will have a tall-growing
kind by the path and a low-growing kind
back of it, where its beauty will be hidden.
Or, you may get a late full bloomer in some
spot where you want brightness through the
summer, and the summer bloomer in some summer, and the summer bloomer in some corner where it will fail to attract attention. Study up the catalogues carefully, and learn the flowering season of plants, and the heights to which they grow, and then you will be able to group them intelligently.

PLANT low-growing kinds under the win-PLANT low-growing kinds under the windows, where you can look down upon them. The verbena is most effective when planted in this way. So is the portuinces; and have them in bests by themselves. They do not combine well with other plants. This is true of most flowers, you will find. In order to secure the best results from them they must be grown by themselves. The most artistic bouquets are those in which but one kind of flower is used, though very beautiful ones are often made containing more than one kind. In this case the kinds are chosen with referoften made containing more than one kind. In this case the kinds are chosen with reference to harmony and contrast. The same rule holds good when applied to garden work. It is safer to keep each kind by itself. If you combine, be very sure that there is perfect harmony of habit, as well as color, and aim at securing such a contrast as will bring out and heighten the peculiarities of each. In and heighten the peculiarities of each. In order to do this you must understand your plants perfectly. A bed of pink, or white phlox, or a bed of pink and white, is sure to johlox, or a bed of pink and white, is sure to attract admiring attention; but mix in a tew crimson, purple, or libro petunias, and some scarlet poppies, and you destroy its charm, which consists in perfect harmony of color and simplicity. Remember that there is always strength and dignity in simplicity. Perhaps women who have had but little experience in the flower garden will understand this better if they apply it to the rules which govern them in selecting their gowns. Here inharmonious colors are not put together, and no woman of taste allows many colors to appear in the same costume. The rule which applies to and governs the one, should be apapplies to and governs the one, should be ap-plied to and allowed to govern the other.

FOR tropical gardening the musa ensete, or The tropen gardening the mass easete, but has larger, more luxuriant foliage, and is of much larger and statelier growth. It is most effective when planted in groups. To succeed with it you must give it a very rich, mellow soil, and keen it outer wet at the roots. succeed with it you must give it a very rich, mellow soil, and keep it quite wet at the roots. Fine beds are made by planting three or four roots of this plant in the center and surrounding them with some of the dark-colored cannas. The contrast between the coppery foliage of the latter plant and the bright green of the banana, and especially between the flowers of the canna, which will appear during the latter part of summer, and the leaves of the latter part of summer, and the leaves of the banana, will be very pleasing and brill-iant. Cannas are excellent for massing in beds where a height of not more than three or four feet is desired. Until quite recently these plants were not considered worth much as bloomers; but the new French sorts produce bloomers; but the new French sorts produce flowers as large as those of the gladiolus, and quite as rich in color. In shape they bear considerable resemblance to that flower; and, at the same time, they suggest some of the richly-colored orchids. Give a deep, rich soil, with plenty of water. My readers are so in miliar with the effects which can be secured by the use of the colema achyranthus, alternanthera, and the variegated geraniums, that it is not necessary for me to do more than mention them in this connection. They supply color, which can be made very effective, when used to supplement the effects given by the plants having larger and more luxuriant. the plants having larger and more luxuriant growth of foliage.

POR producing rich effects on the lawn few P plants are more striking than the ricinus, or castor oil plant. It is easily grown from seed. It is of rapid development, and a plant in rich soil will be some feet high by midsumin rich soil will be some feet high by midsummer, with leaves from one to two and a half-feet across. In most varieties the foliage is palmate, and generally of a dark color, with bronzy, coppery or other metallic effects. By the end of August plants are often eight or ten feet high, much branched, and covering a large space. Indeed, I know of no single plant able to produce so striking and tropical an effect as the richus can and will, when well grown. It is often used with other plants, in large groups or beds, but I think it gives the best satisfaction when grown by itself,

Do not put your house-plants out before D really warm weather comes. A cold night may happen along and chill some of the tender growth of the more delicate kinds. If you have a veranda where you can keep them, they can be given the protection of a blanket if the night bids fair to be frosty, but if put out in the yard, no such protection can be provided easily, and the chances are that none will be given.

Do not let plants that have blossomed through the winter, and which you intend to use another season in the house, go on blossoming. See that they get at their summer's work as soon as possible. That work is to rest. Encourage them to do nothing but reconsents. Do not him which sail or leave recuperate. Do not give rich soil, or large amounts of water, for these encourage vigorous growth. You want the plants to remain as nearly dormant as is consistent with health, Out back well. Prune into something like Out back well. Prune into something like symmetrical form, and keep watch of them as growth is made. Pinch back whenever it seems necessary to do so to secure good form. Act on the principle that you are training the twig from which the tree is to develope. Training and development go on together. If you wait until a plant is developed it will be too late to train it.

A S soon as your sweet peas begin to run, provide some kind of a support for them. I find nothing suits them as well as

HAVE you an old root of salvia splendens that has been wintered in the house?

Don't throw it away thinking it is worthless.

Put it out in your "odds and ends" corner.

It will soon send up a healthy growth. From such a plant you can cut many a handful of brilliant flowers for use in large vases in the

B<sup>E</sup> sure to keep in mind the fact that a plant exposed to strong winds and warm air requires much more water than it would if in a sheltered place, like the greenhouse. Many persons complain that their cleanders, hydran-geas and crape myrtles, growing in tubs on the veranda during the summer, fail to do well. The flowers drop almost as soon as out, and often before. Nine times out of ten it will be found on examination that the soil in the bottom of the tub is dry as dust. Give enough water to wet the soil all through. A plant whose roots fill a tub holding a bushel or two of soil will require as much as a pailful of water daily.

DON'T let the weeds get the start of you.

But they will do so unless you are prompt with your warfare against them. If you are not aggressive, they will be, and it takes but a little time for them to get so fully established that you will find it hard work to get rid of them without doing injury to the plants among whose roots they seem to weave their roots as if it gave them a greater sense of safety, or, at any rate, a feeling that if they must be disturbed they will make others suffer with them. Begin to fight them early in the season, and fight to win. In the question of weeds, perseverance is an all-important element, and a winning one. A few moments, if given over each day to the extraction of weeds, are ample; then you will keep shreast of them, but let them get ahead of you and discouragement is inevitable.

EEP your plants in a cool and airy room K EFF your plants in a cool and airy room
if you want fine, large flowers. In
a hot room your plants will spindle up, and
very likely the buds will blast. Red spiders
will be pretty sure to attack them if the air is
dry. A temperature of sixty-six or seventy
degrees by day, and fifty five degrees by night,
is much better for them than a higher one. To guard against the spider use plenty of water on the plants; syrings them daily. When flower-like buds appear, give fertilizers about once in ten days. Keep the branches tied to stakes. Give plenty of sunshine, and all the air you can let into the room without chilling the plants.

#### NEW VARIETIES OF THE ASTER



you want the best of all the fall-blooming annuals be sure to include a package or two of aster seed in your spring order. This flower is quite as beautiful as the popular chrysanthemum, which it so closely resembles in form that white asters are often seld in full to those who are not as familiar

resembles in form that white asters are often sold in full to those who are not as familiar with flowers as they ought to be for choice varieties of chrysanthemums. It is so late in coming into bloom that it can be planted among earlier blooming plants, thus continuing the beauty of the beds up to severe frosts. There are several very desimble varieties. I give a list of the very best: The cocardean, or new crown, is two-colored. The center is white, generally "quilled," surrounded by several rows of large flat petals—blue, crimson, rose or purple. A new variety, bearing a son, rose or purple. A new variety, bearing a close resemblance to the Japanese chrysanthemum, is called the comet, and is in color rose, pale blue, lilse and white, and pink and white. A variety of very strong habit is the Goliath, bearing flowers of great size, and very perfect in form. The peony-flowered perfection is a flower of pale and dark blue, lilac crimson, rose and white, large and perfect in shape, and very freely produced. Each plant is a bouquet in itself. Asters are excellent for cut-ting, as the flowers last a long time. The best plan is to sow the seeds in the open

ground, after the weather and soil are in a condition favorable to the germination of plants. Later on transplant to the beds where you intend them to bloom. The young plants can be transplanted as safely as a cabbage. Plants "run to leaf" more than to flower. They are favorites for cutting for use in vases.

#### CARNATIONS ALL THE YEAR ROUND

AM asked by several subscribers to tell "how to have carnations the year round," and to give some general hints as to culture, etc. I find it very easy to have these flowers through the summer. Old plants that have bloomed in the house during the winter, will, if cut back sharply in May, and planted in the garden beds, in a good soil, soon make a vigorous new growth, and from this make a vigorous new growth, and from this plenty of flowers can be expected after June.

plenty of flowers can be expected after June.
Young plants can be grown for winter use
by layering; that is, taking a branch whose
wood is past the very brittle stage, half breaking it, and putting the broken part under the
soil, leaving the branch still connected with
the old plant. You get the idea, don't you?
Will it be any clearer if I tell you to bend a
branch in V shape, almost breaking at the
angle, and inserting this bend in the soil? A
callus will form at the partially broken part.
Circulation will be diverted from its normal
action to a certain extent, and roots will form. nction to a certain extent, and roots will form.
While this is being done the branch receives
nourishment from the old plant. It is rather
difficult for the amateur to root cuttings of the carnation in the way geranium cuttings are rooted, and I would always advise layer-

ing.

However, if I wanted strong plants for blooming in the house next winter, I would order young plants in spring, and plant them out in the beds to grow during summer. If a flowering stalk appears pinch it back at once, Neep the plant from blooming. By attention of this kind you can seeme a bushy, compact plant. Pot in September, using about six-inch pots. Use good garden loam, and some old manure, if you can find it. If not, depend on such fertilizers as Food for Flowers or bone mend; but do not use these until the plants meal; but do not use these until the plants show signs of blooming.

#### TWO OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS



EALLY, it seems as if all the "good old flowers" are becoming pop-ular again, for the poppy was grown very extensively last seagrown very extensively last sea-son, and this spring's entalogues are enthusiastic over the beauty and brilliancy of these long-neg-lected flowers. The chief fault to

find with them is that the texture of the petals of most varieties is so delicate that they are of most varieties is so delicate that they are easily injured; therefore they are not as useful for cut flowers as many others. But for making brilliant a bed or corner in the garden they are unexcelled by any other flower. Daneborg is a variety of intense shining scarlet, with a white mark on the lower portion of each petal, this mark on the four petals of which each flower is composed giving a cross, which resembles the Danish flag, which is a white cross on a scarlet ground. Peacock is a vivid scarlet, Danish flag, which is a white cross on a scarlet ground. Peacock is a vivid scarlet, with a black zone; fire dragon has flowers four inches across, of a deep, glowing scarlet, with a black spot, having a white margin at the base of each petal. The Shirley poppies are very fine, varying from pure white to dark scarlet. Many of them are veined, striped, or flaked with contrasting colors. Have a bed of poppies.

THE TIME-TESTED NASTURTIUMS

THIS good, old-fashioned annual has, of late, become extremely popular, because artists who are quick to see the pictorial possibilities of a plant have worked it into their bitnes of a plant have worked it into their pictures, and persons with a keen artistic sense of the beautiful have made use of it for cut work and personal adoratment. It de-serves all the popularity it enjoys, for it is a really magnificent flower. Its foliage is a pale pea-green, and above this are thrown its many flowers, varying in color from a pale creamy yellow to a most brilliant crimson, searlet and marroon. Some of the darker sorts are so in-tense in tone that they seem to have petals maroon. Some on the universe of the petals cut from velvet. The contrast between follows and flower is very pleasing. These plants are excellent for poor soils, and hot, some

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PARS'S ROSE BUDGET describes these Roses and sells just how to grow them. From to turcers; in others, 10 come. Order new, ICFTE set, will not appearaged, 1 600, W. PARK, Forent, Liberts, Pa. P.S .- Park's Floral Gulds, mixed seeds, etc., for two stumps.

H. S. H.—Perhaps the best "general purpose" clemn its is jackminil, with large, violet-blue flowers.

Miss B.—The scarlet-flowering bean in a very pretty plant to train up about the window. I would, however, prefer the morning glory.

P. G. M.—When the hydranges is coming into bloom give blood massize. When making its annual growth give pienty of water. Put out on a versaids in summer.

Mus. 1. The best rose I know of for cemetery use is Madaine Plantiler. It is not large, but its flowers are very deable and borne in classers. It is a profise bloomer, and quite hardy. You will be pleased with it.

Mess H. S.—The best variety, at bast the most popular, is doubtless rubra. Weltooleasts is one of my favorites. It has benetiful foliage, is a compact, bushy grower, and is for anothis covered with delicate, rescolored flowers. Try both.

H. S. P.—The herbaceous spiress are among the most beautiful of our hardy plants. S. ress has pink flowers: S. alba, white. The helividinal flowers are very small, but there are hundreds of them in each cluster, and they have a delicinic graceful effect, which makes these rescondide plant and while plumes.

Mas. W. B. E.—I would put the daphne out of doors during summer, along with sandon and other plants of a similar character. Keep them on a shady vennch, where they can get plenty of air. Water moderately, but be sure that at no time they suffer from inck of it. Great injury is done to such plants by letting them get very dry.

W. F.—Do not reseave the covering from roses and other plants which were laid down, until very cold, freezing nights are past. Nothing is gained by lifting too early, and a great desi may be lost. The bods with not start until the wenther becomes somewhat warm, and then, but not till then, should the winter covering be taken off.

T. W. W.—Balsams are very tender plants, and even a slight freet kills them. If seed he sown in the bed, he stree that warm wengher has conce before you sow it. In order to get the full effect of the rese-like blessoms, it will be necessary to clip off some of the leaves which grow so thickly along the branches that they half con-ceal the flowers.

Box writes—"I noticed your reply to T. B. C. in the December issue of the Jou sex at. . Box is perfectly hardy in the vicinity of Ricton, but it is of too slow a greath to make a good hedge. I have one on an old family estate which we know to be at least forty years old, and the plants of which it is composed are not three feet high, though its a condition of perfect health."

high, though is a consistion of perfect health."

M. T.—Among all the hybrid perpetinals I have ever grown, I know of none gathe equal in freedom and continuance of bloom to Perfection das Blanchas. This variety is seident without flowers from June to Getober. It does not bloom with the profusion of a ten rose after its first large crop of flowers, but it will always have several in it. If given proper treatment. It is a rose of milky winteness, slightly suffused at the heart with flesh, sometimes; very sweet, and of medium size. It blooms in clusters. It is among the perpetuals what Madame Plantier is among the summer-bloomers.

A correspondent who gives no name writes: "In all that has been said in the Jorneau shout begonize, I do not remember to have seen anything about B. mankait anera. I have a paut of this variety sisteen months old, which measures two feet each way, with many leaves deven inches across. If has been a constant source of pleasure, and is a very ornamental piant. The leaves are a dark green, marked with cream and white in irregular blobcless. It is of vary eacy sulture." The variety manual is one of the most desimble of the ornamental-based leone of the most res, therefore it is well adapted to ordinary room culture.

colling.

P. C. C.—This plant is not tuberous. It has thick, fissiny rocks. It can be increased by rost-cuttings, which should have a portion of the crows attached. Its flowering season is May or Jose, generally, though sometimes it blooms earlier. It sends up a flower stalk three feet high, crowsed with a cluster of small, lignificate flowers. There is a white and blue variety. The individual flowers are not large, but there are so many in each cluster that the effect is extremely fine. The plant is what may be called an evergreen, that is, it is one that can be kept growing the year round, though it can be wintered in the cellar. Large, old plants are very semamental.

L.—Do not scatter year roses about. Plant them by thereselves and group them. Never spoil the offset of a small laws by scattering shrubs all over it. Keep them near the edges, in groups, and the effect will be much more satisfactory. If you have shrubs here, there, and everywhere, it will be so difficult in work among them with the harm-never that you will not keep the grass cut close, and the consequence will be a ragged laws which will be in "syresore" to you. If I wanted many shrubs, and they must grow where the harm ought to be, I would not attempt to have a lawn, but would give the greend up which to the harm and allow so grass-to grow among them.

Mas. C. A. S.—There are doubtless many readers of

allow no grass-to grue among them.

Miss. C. A. S.—There are doubtless many readers of
the Jovanna who find it difficult to keep runtless by the
peoper condition as regards moisture. I wested actual
them to try this plans, which I have found uniformly
successful. Take an eight-inch pot. Stop up the bole
in the bottoms of it. Fut us enough clean unrel to gase
the top of a four-lack pot even with the top of the
larger pot. Fut the smaller pot into the larger one,
without stopping the hole in center, and fill is between
them with sand. Place in a warm and sumny position,
and poor water into the small pot. The sand will take
up the moiscare and discribate it evenly. Insert
cuttings between the riors of the two pols, and they will
seen root. In this way the sed can be kept just right as
to missure.

A. M.—If you write to any of the leading florids you can obtain catalogues of wire frames for making up "florent designs". But—don't get them. They are, without exception, almost, in bad taste. I saw sense flowers this morning which were being prepared for a florent, and no formal "design" could compare with them for simple boundy. On a base of ferm were hald pure white arabus, and one cluster of pluk observices. Solding more, They were their hypothese with a white "design," and you admired them because of their beauty, and that is always what a dower should be admired for. Never "arrange" flowers in such a manner that the peculiarity of arrangement will be more noticeable than the flowers themselves.

peculiarity of arrangement will be more noticeable than the flowers themserives.

C. C. Millem-Tals correspondent writes: "I enjoy your flow talk in This Lannor flower Journal, and am normal to sive you a little of my experience. It you think any of it would be useful you can give it in your trinks any of it would be useful you an give it in your readers. I prefer to get small plants from the growthome in spirite, rather than dermant plants, because I can get three or four times as mainy. A year later from entities of the trinks difference. If I had plenty of morely I would get dermant plants; they sold including north, well entities, hit is at due deeper than one space. In addition to the immures you mention, I fike result; manure, For the beader feel I make it into liquid manure and apply often. In wintering I have not the set success with leaves. The bears without top or bettern, we fearth set up parallel, and after factuage down tops, fell is will leaves for the very better yet wet. Although there are some beautiful Jone roses I do not care for them because I do not care for them because I want about two hundred remotions, and they will give me more messe in Junk than I can for. When the first baids are set, I pick off every last one of them, except live to there of the most advanced on each bath. This gives finer thosess, and allows the limber to give more of them laser in the season. For some reason I have rever succeeded in gretting a La Prance to zow to any ster. Amorfann Sennity and Her Majesty have been a disappointment in the open. Nearly all the other remoinability of mention I have trivel uned like. Try John Happer, Jend Roden well with him, built and out-deers. Story of bailt is added to my coses one year. I la ton parts greet strong. Killed shaps: bashes has Shows then use it very very weak, with soap-ends,"





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1 slon Plower Seed. Harry Climbing Vine, perfect beauty and the parasite of the lower seed. Harry Climbing Vine, perfect beauty also in Proceedings of the above will receive Falls. Oncodes and is world still, which were same the control and it would still hower the first year from seed and is world still, which were first year from seed and is world still, which were the first year from seed and is world still, which were the first year from seed and is world still, which were same the particle of the seed of the short year from seed and is world still, which were the first year from seed and is world still, which were the first year from seed and is world still, and the particle of the part

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ANNED clams, oysters and lobsters, provided they are fresh, can be put to a great many uses, and not a few most palatable dishes can be mode of a can of each.

As a few examples, we give the following, which have the endorsement of successful trial by experienced housewives;

#### CLAM SOUP

ONE can of clams drained from the liquor. ONE can of clams drained from the liquor.
Chop the clams very fine and set them
aside; strain the liquor to free from sediment. Fry half an onion in an ounce of butter; asid a little chopped celery, a blade of
mace, a salted anchovy, six whole peppers and
a pint of sonp stock. Let it boil slowly half
an hour, then strain into a sancepan, add the
clams and the liquor, and boil slowly about
affect minutes; add salt and cayenne. Buil
one-half pint of cream and add it to the sonp,
Mix a small teaspoonful of corn starch in a
little cold milk; add to the soup. Four into
a hot tureen and serve.

#### CLAM BROTH

DRAIN the liquor from a can of clams; to it add an equal quantity of stock, or hot water; boil, season with salt and cayenne, or what is better, two or three drops of tobasco stace. Add a piece of butter; pour into the tursen. Add a slice of toast, and serve. The clams may be chopped fine and added to the broth, but it is better without them.

#### CLAMS BAKED WITH BACON

TAKE one can of clams, from which drain the liquor, which can be used for broth. Cut three thin 'slices of bacon, and freshen by putting them in a pan of cold water, and allowing them to boil. Take from the fire and cut them into dice. Have a small baking dish in which lay a layer of clams, then one of the bacon dice; over this sprinkle a teaspoonful of minced celery; add a dash of pepper. Continue in this way until all the material is used; strew fine bread crumbs over the top, on which place a few pieces of butter; bake in the oven until brown.

#### FROTHED CLAMS

Deally the clams very dry. Take three eggs, separate the whites and yolks, and stir the clams into the yolks; add salt and pepper. Bent the whites to a very stiff froth. Take up a spoonful and place in it a clam; then drop in hot fat for a moment.

#### OYSTERS SAUTE

DRAIN the oysters in a can from the liquor, which heat in a flat pan. Toast several slices of bread, dip quickly in the hot liquor and lay on a hot platter. In a frying-pan melt a small piece of butter, and when very hot put in the oysters, turning them constantly with a knife. They will take about a minute to cook. Spread them on the toast, put a few pieces of butter on top and a drop or two of tobusco sauce. Serve.

#### LOBSTER SOUP

THE liquor from a can of lobeter, a pint of milk and a pint of I milk and a pint of stock. Heat to boil-ing in different vessels the milk and stock. Heat the lobster liquor, but do not boil. Pour the stock into the tureen, whisk in the milk, add the lobster liquor, salt, a speck of cay-enne and a grating of natureg. Whisk thoroughly and serve.

#### LOBSTER CURRY

OPEN a can of lobster and pour the contents into a bowl: break the meat into small pieces. Put a tablespoonful of butter over the fire, and when meited add an onion cut in fine pieces. When the onion is tender, add a tablespoonful of flour and half a pint of stock; season with a dash of cayenne, salt, a teaspoonful of curry powder and the juice of half a lemon. Cook a few minutes, add the lobster meat and liquor: cook five minutes.

#### STEWED LOBSTER

DRAIN the lobster from the liquor. Melt an ounce of butter in a frying-pan; add the lobster meat and let it simmer for a tew minutes, then add salt, pepper and a very scant half pint of stock, or hot water; cover, and let simmer three-quarters of an hour. Put is a supercap half an ounce of batter and half. and set summer three-quarters of an hour. Put in a suscepsu half an ounce of butter and half an onion, minced; fry brown, and add two sliced tomatoes, or half a cup of canned, three okra pods, sliced, salt and a drop or two of t-baseo sauce. Cook fifteen minutes, add the liquor from the can of lobster, and in about five minutes add it to the stewed lob-ster. Let all cook about five minutes. Add a little benom inice, and serve.

a little lemon juice, and serve.

Besides the above ways, clams and oysters may be fried, escaloped, panned and otherwise treated as when fresh. I have made delicious chowder from canned clams; but great care is needed to properly proportion the other ingre-dients to the claus.

#### WOMEN AS MARKET GARDENERS

S<sup>0</sup> many women who wish to earn their own living have some into the milliness had living have gone into the millinery business, that it has been suggested that some other field of labor might prove more profitable. Women as a general rule are good gardeners, and it is strange that some of them do not go in for fine market gardening. Years ago, before Mrs. Langtry went on the stage, she bes-itated which she should do, go in for growing lettnee, cauliflower and asparagus, or play "Pauline" and "Lady Clascarty." She was certain she would succeed in the first, and she felt sure that vegetables from her farm would have a good sale; however, she elected to go on the stage. But why does not some other roman follow her iden, and make the vegetables from Mrs. Brown-Jones' farm the most de-simble and the most sought after in the market?

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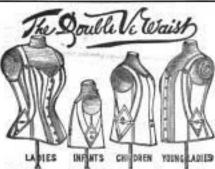
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#### THE STORY OF AN OLD SHOE

BY ANNE REESE ALDRICH



NLY a quaint little leather shoe. worn smooth and shiny, and almost as hard and solid as ninest as hard and solid as wood from a century's keep-ing lain away with other precious relics.

It is so stiff and unyielding, a mother of to-day would shudder to squeeze little, rosy toes and a dampled foot into-such a honey demonstance.

toes and a disspled foot intosuch a heavy, clumsy shoe.

One fancies the horror of the mother and
nurse of "Baby McKee," for instance, at the
mere thought of putting those little feet intoclose confinement in so solid and unornamental a specimen of foot-gear as this. Yet
it was no less a person than the great-grandmother of the darling of the White House,
Anna Harrison, the wife of the brave general,
whose little feet took their first steps in these
tiny sabots, one of which is pictured here.



They were evidently made to last. You can imagine half a dozen generations of bables learning to walk in the same pair, and even then the thick soles and the uncompromising brown "uppers" would hardly be the worse for wear. None of your dainty, modern knitted boots, or soft kid shoes, as pliable as a sasie glove, lest it should, perchance, press roughly on the tender flesh; no little socks of inited silk, or flerciest lamb's wool for American babies of an hundred years or more past. These sturdy children of a sturdler race than to-day, even among the rich and well-to-do, wore, as a rule, such coarse, home-spun fabrics, such rough shoes and stockings as the little denizens of our city tenement houses now would look at with supreme scorn, and would probably refuse as a gift.

now would look at with supreme scorn, and would probably refuse as a gift.

There is nothing that appenls more effect-unly to a tender, maternal fancy than a baby's worn shoes, the stubby toes, the heels run down, perhaps, at one side. The impression of the restless, shell-pink little feet that have learned to take their first cautious steps in it, or have trotted about all day long, bearing a very small relumn besty into such mischief it, or have trotted about all day long, bearing a very small, plump body into such mischief as it can find to do. When those little sloces are kicked off at night and lie with the socks by the side of the crib where the little wearer cudiles, warm and flushed in the gracious sleep of babyhood, how many a mother picks them up lovingly, with a sudden swelling of the heart and a warm impulse to wake the sleeper with a kiss. And ah, if those little feet should be destined never to tread the long, weary journey of life, if they are to stop while the path is only traveled a short, short way, while the sun has only just risen, and the dew is yet on every flower, ah, then, not even the little cradle, or the tiny, half-worn frocks, or the playthings that will half-worn frocks, or the playthings that will never be used again, are such beloved relics to the mother's broken heart as the shoes that keep so well the very shape of the feet that they once held.

they once held.

But these dear, clumsy little shocs belonged, as you know, to feet that did have the long journey to travel, and from letters, yellowed with age, in the writer's possession, we may know that the wearer lived a happy, simple life, rich in all womanly graces and virtues, conspicuous among which was the deep, wifely love and reverence they show for the brave, soldierly husband, who was, unhappily, scarcely to trend the floors of the White House as President ere death claimed him. House as President ere death claimed him, and to whose grandson we now give the honor due to a ruler and chief magistrate of our country.

A GAME FOR SUNDAY

By J. D. COWLES

CHILDREN from seven to twelve years of age soon tire of scaling, and become restless; and a game called perhaps "Books of the Bible in Syllables," could be made after the following plan, and would be appreciated by many who know how difficult it is to keep children interested on Sunday.

Let the names of the books of the Bible be

printed on slips of paper, one syllable on a slip. For instance, Genesis would require three slips, Genesis, using the capital letter for the slip containing the first syllable of the

when all these slips are thrown together in the box, the child could take a Bible and us-ing the index as a guide, construct the various

First, however, he should make as many as

First, however, he should make as many as he could without the help of the index.

After constructing all the names, he could close the Bible and see how many of them he could place in their proper order; then compare his work with the index, and correct it.

Such a game would be quite as interesting as any puzzle, and would be practically helpful in hater years.

ful in later years.

A game similar to authors could be played

with the cards when the children had become sufficiently familiar with the various names. Syllables, instead of titles, could be called for, and the one securing the greatest number of complete names would "beat."



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But write your questions plantally and briefly. Do not use any unnecessary words.

The right to answer we reject any question is reserved by the Editor.

Answers control by premiered for size special issue. They will be given as quickly after receipt as possible.

All correspondence should be accompanied by full issues and underes, and for publication, but for reference.

VENNOR-The United States has no national flower. SHELEY-The 27th of December, 1962, came upon a Suburday.

G. R. Y.-About 990 will be the best temperature for your buly's bath.

Bose-There is a Woman's Exchange in almost all the large cities.

Penntaxio-Chieroform will remove greate spots from site and poplin.

Points.and-The word "suite" is pronounced as though spelled "except," Supersuman-Brides revally take with them to their new bosses a full supply of house fines.

hissocuray - Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewast, widow of the New York millionaire, died on Oct. 23th, 1885. SUBSCRIERS—An article on the care of scalakin and other turs is published in this issue.

Rose - Abstitus is prenounced as though spelled A-bu ti-lon, with the accent to the three last syllables.

SALLIE-The widows of Presidents Grant and Gar-field are allowed to send their mail matter free of post-

LAUKA—Madam Blavnisky, founder of the Theo-sophical Society, died at London, England, on May 8th, 1689.

ALMINA.—The clissate of California varies according to elevation and tarneds. It is mild and pleasest on the

Entis—1; is entirely a matter of personal feeding as to now soon formal calls may be made after a death in the

OARLAND.—The belief has always prevaled that it is more beauthy to sleep with the head turned toward the north than toward the south. Naoart - The collect of the Protestast Episcopal Church for Assauctacion Day is a literal translation of the Latin prayer of the Angelia.

INQUESTIVE-Rubber gloves are a great help to women who have to do their own housework. They may be bought at any rubber store.

T. L. L.—We cannot answer any questions relative to the value of colos in this colosies. Prices for them vary according to the supply and demand.

FLORENE-The only summeried daughter of the house should have the family rame, preceded by the prefix "Miss," engraved upon her visiting cards.

Manast—Sarah Bernhardt was born in 1881. Her mosther was a Berlin Jewes, and at the time of Sarah's birth was a struggling milliner in the city of Paris. Brancourroux—Address the letter to Mrs. Mary Smith, M. D. (2) Physicians, as a rule, do not pay social calls, they are itentify too busy; we know of no other reason.

Inverse Park—For information enecessing the Art Schools of the Cooper Union in New York city, applica-tion must be made to the officers in change of the Insti-cution.

Lectuse—The word "inach" is usually applied to a alight and hurrled ment; the word "lunchesn" is the proper one to use in speaking of the formal midday repeat.

It. B.—The interior of a caraft, that may have become evated from hard water, may be cleaned by rising with excer to which a little mortalic acid has been dissolved.

KNOAGED-A white safin gown, with veit and orange bloscome, are quite in order for a murchay wedding. Announcement cards are usually send out about a week after the wedding.

COLLEKS BAWS—The Jobins'at cannot give any advice as to the investment of money, resident on its express any opinion as to the relative statisting of financial isotherious.

A. E. N.—To speak of a person as being a "goodgram-markan" is as attored as to speak of a gentleman as being a "perfect gentleman; " one expression is as incorrect as the other.

Hox.—To remove the stains from white linen, dis-serve a temposcalal of multicacid to a cup of lest water, rub the stained part well with the solution, and expose to the son senti quite dry.

Canvi.—A will may be drawn by any person who knows how to prepare it; no particular form of words is necessary. The number of witnesses required is different in the different square.

PERFLEXED HOUSEREEGER—It is said that if the wordwork in the kitchen is kept constantly acquired with water in which potech has been dissolved, that conclars and acts will specificy disappear.

Max.—Keep your face perfectly clean by washing it, two or three times a day with het water and song, rubbing it dry with a crosses towed. The friction may remove the trouble of which you complain.

J. M. V.—Helena, the capital of Montana, is pro-nounced as though applied Helesona, with the accept on the last syllable. There is no place to which old pastage stamps may be sent they are of no varie whatever. P. R. Q.—The crown of England descends to the nearest heir of the last weaver, he that heir make or female. The deachers of the Prince of Wales would inherit in their respective order should bring descend dewicely disconnection.

E. W. W. - We know of nothing which will remove the stain which has been caused by your skirt eleming in exchart with street mut. Try and avoid such treather in the forcine by having your street skirts made to clear the ground.

Burkesing-When cards of thanks are merived to

Miss El. - At a ladder' buncheso the bertess takes the head of the table and places the gived of honor at her right band. If place cands are not used, the hostess must direct such gives to her cent as quietly test with as little confiscion as possible.

C. C. G.—Philip Bourke Martins, the bited port, and the hero of Mrs, Craik's poem, "Philip, My King," was not have blind: where about three years of use he re-ceived in blow in one of his eyes, and inflammation set-ting in its institute sight of both.

HAM.—Anthosities differ as to whether the knote and fork should be retained or laid upon the plate when n is present for a second helping. For opinion is that it should be laid at one side of the plate. When coup is served in caps it is becally easen with a spects.

percent in Gaps it is meanly success while appears.

P. E. To become a Colonial Dame it is necessary to bave load an accessor in the films of the Revolution, or previous to that films, who had reinforced some impartation services to the colonials. It need not have been military services any public services would qualify.

Manie.—We think you ought to feet very thankful that the young weman who cam away with your lever was other than yourself. We would give you to report any presents that he may have given you and to treat him politely and coolly a henever you shall import to used him.

Lauras - Women have voted on the same terms with most in Wyoming since EGs. Mr. Hamilina Wileau, Chadrana of the New York Stage Executive Committee of the Women Staffings Party. New York US, will specify offerential the converting this matter. We cannot space for its decision.

Max. C. L. R.—A card should be left for each lady whose name appears upon the cards of invitation to an afternoon ios. 4:D if unable to be present at the after-soon tes send your end upon the day named; it will say to a nethrostotyment. (3) Party calls and din-ner calls are obligatory.

BETTY—Women of refined tastes do not use flancy note paper. (2) When writing a friendly note to a grutheman begin poor letter. "My done Nr......" (3) in addressing a letter to a married woman, use her lass-hard's middle. (4) A card left or sent to an afternoon ten discharges the obligation.

STELLA—The bride should stand at the left of the bridestroom during the materiage executions, (2) It seems rother hard to condense a man to culture for site that the ancestors may have committed; but may good man will besitate before offering a samplehed mane to the woman be loves.

T. C.—Generally speaking, the lady is placed at the left of the gentleman, so that his right hand and arm may be free to protect and serve for. 12. The halfy should precede the gentleman when entering a hole dinder-cosm. (3) The boot at a dinner party always re-mains standing until all the gueste are seated.

CADDIE—We know of nothing in the connecte line that will make your complexion beautiful; but we do know that plain, wholescule frod, regular correle and plenty of frush air will help to make a plain girl attract-tor, and will do more toward improving her looks than all the cosmettes that were ever manufactured.

Any—Any pretty street costume may be, were to an afternoon ten. (2) We think that the ladies should bear the expenses of the environment, (3) McKelpan is pronounced as though specied Mish-egan, with the accept on the last syllable. Massachusetts is pronounced as it is spelled. (4) It is very had form to address an envelope crosswise.

HELPFUL WIFE.-We think that your desire to help your husband is a very prabeaucity one; but we are glad for your sake that he is manify enough to wish to have care of you himself, and keep you within the shel-ter of your home. He content with the income which your hested caras, and keep his fore by being willing to be guided by his winker.

A numeric -University Extension has been defined as "the higher education from the college nucleus to the people, by the means of lectures, teachers, publications, the holding of examinations, etc." Instead of oblighing the student to come to the university, the university proposes, as addition in ms home work, to go out to the people. In moths is, "Help people to help them-seives."

F. R.—In 1891 Messars, Chiarles Scribner's Sons, of New York, sold out their interest in their magnature on the nagreement that the manne of the imagnatine and of the ownpuny should be altered, and the names were accordingly changed to the "Contray Magnaline," and the themory Company. Charles Scribner's Sons agreed also not to publish any magnatine for five years, but after the experiation of that item, in January, 1891, they began the publishation of a new monthly, the prosent "Scrib-ners' Magnaline."

Innonance—We think that your beates was to blastic; she should have signified to you in some way whose secont you were to be. At formal dinner parties the host beads the way to the dining-room with the most distinguished lady guest upon his arm, and seats her at his right land. The bostess enters had, upon the arm of the most distinguished gentleman guest, who ingiven the seas of the most distinguished gentleman guest, who ingiven the seas of honor, at her sight; the host remains standing until oil the guests are sented.

M. S.—In the Episcopal marriage service the brists's father stands directly belief the brick during the service. When the chargemen asks, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this mon?" the father stops forward a pare or two, saying, "I do," (2) When two rings are used the bride pays for the groom's ting and the groom for the bride pays for the groom's the ring on the groom's finger at the allar. (3) The bride's family should pay all the expenses of the weeking.

LITTLE BOPESS—Any light refreshments, such as tea, coffee, cheecolate, lee cream, and cake may be served at an overlar party. For the gentheness it might be well to have a dish of sandwickes. These may be made of chicken, logging, or ham. Filed invitingly man it along this inversed with a presty doily, they make quite an oldston to the supper table. The thing that always seems most source at parties at or water; see to it, therefore, that there is a supply on band at yours.

Max vire—their schoold not go out driving, now to the theater, with men who do not visit at their homes. We must advice all our girl correspondents very strongly on this point. If a gentleman is introduced to you conpart yourself be such a dignified manner that he shall not yourself be such a dignified manner that he shall not you premise on to call approxyourself and your parents permission to make year of ammenter; and your parents permission to make year on the order of ammenter; and even then you should not go unless accompanied by a chaperone in the person of some married lady friend. (2) It is given properly for a gentleman to neste a lady to going down stairs, and there would be no improprisely in his offering her bis arm when they shall have reached the bottom.

Croroan.—Within white powers bride should regionly wear white shores and stockings. (2) A wedding gover should be made as plainly as possible, with high needs and long observer; of coaters, it may be cut away a finite at the threat. If the gover is to be of beavy finaternal, have the skirt mode with a coset tests and no drapery wherever; if of thin material, have as much drapery as possible, in order to have a light, there as much drapery as possible, in order to have a light, there is the first her head to be feet. The west about the long enough to cover the bride from her head to be feet. The bride should not marry a fan, she centally carries a brougest, and sometimes a prayer book. Obtain may or may not be wern according to the bride's own desire in the finiter. Table is a question that each bride may devide for hercelf.

desire in the finiter. Table is a question that each bride may devide for beveal?

Diana - We think your fields beer too young to wear the subor out with long treateers. Boys of the ray are mostly devesed with kill skirts buttoned on shirt water. Treateers are not geterally wrom until after the fifth your. It's he wood engaging the flee is engaged or cut into a prepared block of box wood, special hook being used. In also engaged the line is engaged into a sivel plate. For etchings, a sheet of copper is prepared with a very thin depted called the "ground." Through the arts thin depted to the "ground." Through the acts of the copper is a sufficient depth wherever it lines between the copier to a sufficient depth wherever it lines have been demiced. In printing seed engaged has and etchings, the paper is present into the fact, ink having first been introduced. In printing wrood-engageraving, the lines that the engages has small appear while it the proof, the chick line being produced by the suffices of the wood left untompled by the surfaces been. This surface it is that the remaining the proof of the manufaction. "Graphic Artis" enters in three and Rindred subjects no more helpful or religibility work over the war und Emillar with, cause propelly we resided aware your questions cause rings greatly we confidence in the contraction of the religibility work over the war und Emillar with, cause peoply we resided account your questions cause rings the prices of causing is the colours.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1892

TEN CENTS A COPY

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#### ROSES OF JUNE

CLINTON SCOLLARD

TWINE not for me those crimson queens of bloom That make Damascus gardens a delight; Wreathe not the royal blossoms that perfume The star-bright spaces of Egyptian night,

Nor yet the Italian rose that garlanded

The brow of Petrarch's Laura, nor the flowers

That warred in merry England—white and red—

Till Joy's head drooped and Sorrow knelled the hours.

But plack from yonder hedge-row in the field— As pure as sweet, as delicate as fair— The dearest boon these days of Junetime yield, The pale wild-rose that Sylvia loves to wear.

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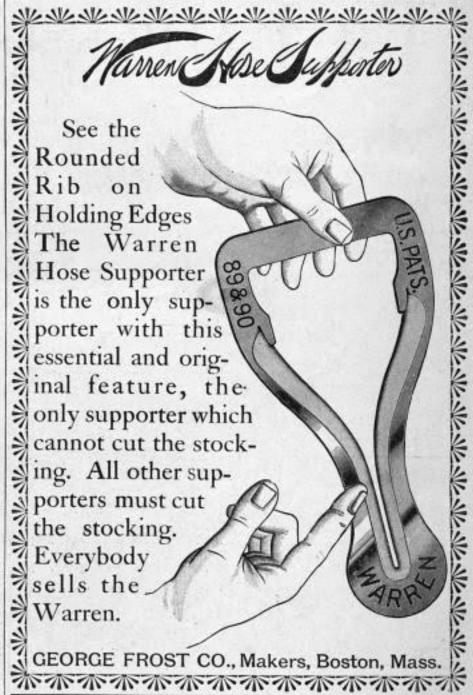
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# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Vol. IX, No. 7

#### PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1892

discomfort.

A BUCOLIC WEDDING FEE

Yearly Subscription, One Dollar Single Copies, Ten Cents



#### Mr. Beecher As 1 Knew Him

By Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher

EIGHTH PAPER

(All rights protected and reserved)



Y stories were printed during Mr. Beecher's lifetime regarding his original intention, in boy-hood, to become a sailor and spend his life on the sea, and perhaps I can do no better than to open this instalment with the correct version of that early

tendency on Mr. Beecher's part,

#### HIS DREAM OF A SAILOR'S LIFE

Without the slightest, hore that his

Without the slightest hope that his father would sanction his entering on such a life, and his desire for it becoming more and more intense, he began to make plans to run away, and go to sea at all hazard.

This coming to his father has

nake plans to run away, and go to sea st all bazard.

This, coming to his father's knowledge, he was too wise to oppose him. By kindness he gained his son's entire conlidence, and inquired:

"But, my son, instead of going to sea at once, as a common sailor, would you not choose to prepare yourself for something better and higher?

"Oh, yes, sir! If I could, I would like to work my way up to be a midshipman—and sometime become a commodore."

"To do that, Henry, you will be obliged to study hard for some years. A thorough knowledge of mathematics and navigation, and of all connected with such studies, will be absolutely necessary. Now, if you are really in earnest, and willing to devote some years to hard study in preparing for this work. I will send you to Mount Pleasant, in Amherst, Massachusetts, But remember, Henry, if you wish to stand high in this profession, there can be no idling; you will be obliged to work hard in the lines the teachers prescribe; and then, when you have acquired the needed education, if you still prefer that life to any other, I think I can secure you a position from which you can rise to the highest rank."

Never was a boy more overjoyed, or more grateful to his father, for so readily

which you can rise to the highest rank."

Never was a boy more overjoyed, or more grateful to his father, for so readily acceding to his wishes; and he was so much in earnest that he looked forward to study willingly.

This was just what his father desired; something that Henry would be so eager to secure that he would be ready to give attention to his studies more earnestly than he had ever done before. But the good father had no fear that his son would become a semman. So, when he sent the "young

come a seaman. So, when he sent the "young commodore" to Mount Pleasant, he said in his heart: "I shall see that boy in the ministry

TURNING FROM THE SEA TO THE PULPIT

HOW long after going to Mount Pleasant Mr. Beecher continued to look forward to the life of a sailor, I do not remember; but I think that during a senson of deep religious interest in the seminary the first year he was there, that idea was forever banished.

This sesson of excitement produced what he called "mushroom hopes," which departed whenever he alluded to it. He said: "It was to me a sort of day-dream in which I hoped I

had given myself to Christ,"
As another has said: "His religious experience at that time was, in many respects, unsatisfactory, yet powerful enough to change his whole 'ideal of life'"

Nothing more was said of being a sailor; and from that time he studied with the min-

istry in view.

If his early religious experiencer were, in a measure, unsatisfactory, he was steadfast in his determination to press forward—to scarch for clearer light and more perfect faith. But all that relates to this part of his experiences his hours of doubt and fear which came over him all through his life at Mount Pleasant, at Amberst, at Lone Seminary, and at in-tervals during his Western postorates, have been often discussed, and largely quoted. No repetition is therefore necessary here. I may only say, when he referred to such fears and doubts, it invariably filled me with surprise, not nomived with sains, to think that one not namixed with pain; to think that one who, in his most sacred home and private life seemed to me to walk so close to his Master, could have such fears, was what I could not understand.

HE VISITS HIS NAMESAKE No man ever loved his children more de-No man ever loved his children more devotedly than did Mr. Beecher, and grandchildren soon became loving rivals of their parents, and both were the joy of his heart. His pride in them, his delight in their every undertaking and his desire for their happiness were very strong. This was evinced in his letters and in innumerable ways; sometimes quietly expressed, at others in a very anusing manner, or in an openly acknowledged gratification. The following may convey a slight idea of these moods:

In 1883, Mr. Beecher engaged to lecture during his vacation through all the northwest, through Winnipeg, or Manitoha, out to Puget Sound, Oregon, California, Texas, the Southern States and home. I was to go with him, But the one great joy in this delightful journey was to see our youngest



discomfort.

The log-house was packed with the guests, and after the ceremony Mr. Beecher was arged to remain and partake with them of the remarkably inviting supper. But it was growing darker and raining very hard, and with the long ride before him he was obliged to decline. When his horse was brought the groom followed to the door, saying, "Wall, purson, what's the damage?"

"I trust, none," said Mr. Beecher, smiling. "Wall, but what do you ax?" "Wall, but what do you ax?"
"Oh, whatever you please."
The man took a roll of bills from his pocket and began looking them over, muttering to himself as he took up each bill: "One dollar;

country. It was a very stormy day, with no promise of any change at night. As the ride to the place would be by daylight, Mr. Beecher could reach the house without any very great

MRS. BEECHER IN HER STUDY AND SITTING BOOM

[Taken two months ago while engaged in writing this series of papers]

son, Herbert, and his family. His wife we had never seen, nor the little one, Henry Ward Beecher of "'Cific Coast" as he would always call himself. He was Mr. Beecher's namesake.

A friend had written pretending to ridicule

ome of Mr. Beecher's expressions of admiration for the country w and comparing it to California. I copy a part

of his reply:

"In taking this trip, Paget Sound was, of course, the very aim and center of our journer, for there our youngest son and his family were located. All our expectations and more were realized. His wife, his boy, and Herbert, himself, fully equaled our best hopes. bert, himself, fully equaled our best hopes. He has carned a solid reputation for energetic enterprise, for integrity, and good social qualities. His wife is an artist, and no mistake. I know of no castern woman who I think could equal her had she devoted her life to it. I told her she ought not to have married, but since she would do it I was thankful she had taken my son for her husband. She ought storaged to my wife, wife band. She quietly stepped to my wife's side, who was holding the little boy, and said as she laid her hand on his head, 'Is not this better than painting?' Good! The boy is a noble little fellow. He bears my name, and I um content to let it go down with him for the

In a letter written home at the same time, after speaking with great tenderness and satis-faction of our son and his wife, he adds; "But oh! The hoy! Only eight months old, and walking by chairs; with an eye that searches into everything, an ear that loves searches into everything, an ear that lores music and bears every sound, a countenance that changes every moment, full of smiles, love, fun, or sobriety, a noble body, and as good a specimen of cramps and crying—when he has to—as I ever heard. So get out of the way for Henry Ward Beecher of the Pacific count and these closers for his expeditables." coast, and three cheers for his grandfather,

three dollars; five dollars; no-but two dol-lars." Over this latter amount he paused a moment, then turning the bills back repeated the same, in a dreamy sort of a way, as if un-certain what he ought to do, but at last, leav-ing one dollar in his hand, he rolled up the others, and putting them in his pocket, handed Mr. Beecher one dollar, saying, "Will that du, Mr. Beecher one dollar, saying,

parson?"
"Oh, yes. Good night," said Mr. Beecher, and mounting his horse rode away.

After a miserable ride of over four hours, too dark to see his way, and obliged to depend on his horse for guidance, he renched home drenched through, paid the dollar for the use of the horse, and said merrily to me, "Well, I had the fun and a good wetting free."

#### A MAN OF MANY WIVES

M.R. BEECHER was once called quite a M distance from town to attend the func-ral of a furner's eighth wife! Why this man should have been so unfortunate in losing his wives, and so fortunate in easily filling the place of the departed, was a riddle none could

sorre,
His two or three first wives left him with large families. He could not, certainly, have had himself sufficient attractions for one to renture to take the care of such an household nuless his offer was made to those who, through great lack of personal charms, or advanced age, knew their chances of securing a home through marriage were small. The man had a good farm, was a good provider, and known to be kind to his family, and therefore, perhaps, found little difficulty after each loss securing another wife from among those

not likely to be offered a more desirable home.

About two months after Mr. Boecher officiant at the funeral of this eighth wife the funer came to our home, took a seat in the portor, and resting his arms on his knees,

stooped forward, clasped his hands together, MOST clergymen can doubtless recall many M OST clergymen can doubtless recall many amusing incidents connected with marriages they have been called upon to perform. While at the west Mr. Beecher was often sent for to marry persons living at a distance from the city, in the half-settled country, sometimes eight or ten miles distant. Among the farmers such weddings were usually in the evening, when the neighbors in all directions were invited to be present and partake of a most generous and elaborate supper, always expected after the ceremony.

On one occasion the wedding was to take place at an unusually long distance in the country. It was a very stormy day, with no

stooped forward, clasped his hands together, and twirling one thumb over the other rapidly, as if greatly embarrassed, said, hesitating between each word as he spoke:

"Parson, I thought—I thought—I'd come—come—and try—and see if I could—get you to ride out to 8 ——this afternoon?"

"Why? Is there to be a meeting there?" asked Mr. Beecher.

"No, but (still stooping forward, with arms on his knees, and twirling his thumbs) I thought I'd come—and try—try and see—see—if you'd come to my house?"

"For what? Any of your family sick?"

"No (still in the same position, but I thought I'd try—and see—if—if—if you'd come and marry me."

come and marry use."
"Why, man," Mr. Beecher said, springing to his feet, "I buried your last wife only eight

"Wall, I know-but, purson. I have a large family-and-I must have some one to take care of them."

And Mr. Beecher went with him and mar-ried him to his ninth wife. Some years after leaving the west we saw in a western paper the marriage of this same man to his tenth wife, and not many years later the husband also died.

#### WHEN ON THE ROAD

WHEN ON THE ROAD

POR several years after Mr. Beecher began to lecture, I kept the memorandum of his engagements, but during the last thirteen years of his life Major James B. Pond had the entire control of making all engagements, traveling with him, and taking all thought or care for the morrow off his mind. But for such faithful supervision Mr. Beecher could not have accomplished half that he did in that line. From the hour he left for a lecture trip until his return he was as free from thought or anxiety about his work as a child. It is customary to consider a woman an incumbrance when traveling, especially on business, but even when I accompanied him, Major Pond relieved my husband from anxiety for my welfare if there was ever any occasion for it.

As in all lecture tours, there was little time for sight-seeing, or pleasant excursions—often forced marches to reach the next appointment being more in order—but Mr. Beecher was always observant of everything of interest while on the road.

He was not absent minded while travel-

everything of interest while on the road. He was not absent-minded while travel-

everything of interest while on the road.

He was not absent-minded while traveling, as he often was at home when thinking about his work there, so there was no need to fear interrupting him. If he preferred not to talk, we could talk enough to counterhalance his taciturnity.

For years Mr. Beecher used no notes for his lectures, for the subjects were clearly fixed in his mind. He had certain titles to each lecture, and the subject which came under that title was carefully developed. But his lack of verbal memory served him well in these lectures, for although giving the subject promised, those who heard it one evening could, the next time that lecture was given, find scarcely a similar sentence or illustration. Each fecture was like separate divisions of the same subject. Without a scrap of paper to prompt him, he always perservered to the end without let or hindrance. It was because each lecture seemed so different from the one has given under that one title, that I wanted a separate name given to each division, this being due to pride on my part, doubtless, as I disliked people to think they were to hear "The Reign of the Common People," or any other lecture was in any sense a repetition of one they had ever heard.

#### HOW HIS VOICE WAS TRAINED

FROM his infancy, Mr. Beecher's enlarged tousils produced a thickness of speech, and this had been a source of anxiety to his father, fearing if it could not be remedied that he would never be able to preach. But no better place could have been selected to overcome that treeble and to worke him faithful in his that trouble, and to make him faithful in his studies, than Mount Pleasant. His tencher that troube, see studies, than Mount Pleasant. His tencher compelled perfection in all his recitations.

Through the effects of another tencher the thickness of speech was overcome. He would the compensation of the compensatio

drill the boy a whole hour on one word, make bim take a position on a line in the middle of the floor, and tone, pronunciation, emphasis and gesture were rigorously practiced. Every inflection of the voice, gesture and articula-tion, were repeated day after day, with such variations as his progress made necessary, until the pupil had himself, his voice and gestures

trained and subdued to the right expression.

It will havely appear credible to those who knew Mr. Beecher only after he became a public speaker, that such drilling could ever have been necessary. Surely, his father must have been almost inspired to have selected such a school for one with Mr. Bescher's culiar characteristics. The place itself, culiar characteristics. The place itself, the surroundings, his teachers and associates were wonderfully fitted to build him up for the work that came to him in more mature life.

Entron's Nore.—As Mrs. Beecher has preferred that her special article in answer to many questions shall precise the choing article of the series, that unper will be printed in the July Journal. the closing article in the August Journal.

#### FLOWERS AT JUNE WEDDINGS

By H. H. Battles



ONCE heard a man about to be married cornestly ask the advice of a friend as to the most suitable necktic for the bridgroom. The friend laughingly reptied: "My dear fellow, that is not of the slightest impor-

tance. You need give yourself no uneasiness.
Nobody will look at you. Of course, it is
necessary for you to be there, but I assure you
that the interest of the occasion centers in and
around the bride." The truth of this cannot around the bride." The truth of this cannot be questioned, and the little belongings necessary to a bride are, therefore, of importance,

FLOWERS FOR THE BRIDE'S BOUQUET

THE bride's bouquet should always be made of white flowers. In Engiand, excharis, gardenia, orange blossoms and stephanotis are frequently used; with us, very seldom. The most fashionable bouquet in America consists of white orchids, lity of the valley, or of white roses, following in the order named. Lily of the valley is frequently mixed with either orchids or roses, but orchids used to see any seldom used in the same bounder. They are rival queens that are happiest apart.
A pretty idea to arrange the bride's bouquet is
to have it composed of several sections, that, to have it composed of several sections, that, after the bride leaves the house the maid of honor may distribute to those friends whom the bride may wish to honor. The ribbon can remain on the section intended for the bride's mother. At times the bride has a favorite flower, or there is a bit of romance or sentiment attached to some colored flower, such as a violet, or a Jacqueminot rose, and she wishes this included in her bouquet. When they are used let it be a small bunch, partly concealed. After the reception, it may be taken from the bouquet and worn on the traveling dress. The ribbon for the bouquet should be either three yards of three-inch ribbon to match the gown in tone and texture, or twenty or thirty yards tone and texture, or twenty or thirty yards of very narrow ribbon, with long bows, the ends extending down at different lengths, with delicate flowers attached to a number of these ends. Sometimes a large bow of ribbon is tied and arranged as though it were coming from the center of the bouquet. The ribbon thus used has no meaning, and is very apt to become soiled by the moisture on the flowers.

#### THE BRIDAL PRAYER-BOOK

SOME brides desire to carry a prayer-book in order to have a lasting souvenir. That there may be some personal association with flowers on that day, a few can be held in the prayer-book, and to prevent the stems and foliage from soiling the book the stems can be protected by silver foil or waxed paper,

#### THE MAID OF HONOR'S BOUQUET

THE bouquet carried by the maid of honor The bouquet carried by the maid of honor depends entirely on the complexion. If she is a decided brimette, there is nothing better than a big bunch of Jacqueminot, or Urich Brunner roses. If a blonde, let it be the delicate pink Catherine Mermets, or Mrs. John Laing roses. The arrangement of her bouquet should in some way differ from those carried by the bridesmaids.

#### FLOWERS FOR THE BRIDESMAIDS

THERE are a number of pretty and effec-tive ways that flowers can be arranged 1. Tive ways that howers can be arranged for bridesmaids. The conventional way is to make a round bouquet, arranged carelessly, using the foliage of the flowers of which the bouquet is composed. As the bride's bouquet is always white, those carried by the bridesmaids should, as a contrast, have some color. If the bride is observed because here If the bride, in choosing her attendants, has been fortunate in securing decided blondes and brunettes, strong and beautiful color contrasts can be obtained in both gowns and flowers. The flat cluster, or "rustic bunch," is often used. In arranging such a cluster it is wise to have it arranged carelessly, or rather not to interfere too much with nature. The effect should be as if the hand that carried the flowers was the hand that gathered them, with no thought of arrangement. The flowers should have long stems, and be allowed to fall as they will.

Baskets of various shapes filled with flowers are often used. Leghorn bats, drawn together in the shape of a basket, are among the pretriest arrangements. Draw the ribbon around the center, and tie a loop and bow on top. This can be carried either with the arm through the loop, or as a basket in front. The flowers in this case should be arranged very loosely, not only giving the impression that the hat is full, but flowers tumbling out.

The most picturesque arrangement for bridesunids to carry is the "Directoire stick." These sticks are about five feet long, made of wood, either polished or covered with silk or celluloid, with a knob on top and a large bunch of flowers fastened with a bow of on about a foot from the knob. A moon westling in the country is the most appropriate at which to use these. Old-fashioned and picturesque gowns and Leghorn hats add very much to the effect.

#### PAGES AND THEIR DUTIES

NO fashionable bridal party is complete without little children acting as pages.

Many little duttes can be assigned to them.

If ribbon is used across the aisles, they can be stationed there to lift it as the cabers pass.

One of the pages can build the bride's bouquet.

while the ceremony is being performed, another can carry a plush case for the prayer-book, if the bride wishes to use one, and, finally, they can gather up the ribbon, if it has been drawn the whole length of the aisle. As to the flowers these little folks should year, much describe mean the size and conwear, much depends upon the size and cos-tumes. If very little fellows dressed in white, get as large a rose as possible, a Bafoness Bathschild, or an Ulrich Brunner. Let the stems be fully eighteen inches long, and pinned diagonally on the breast with all of its beautiful foliage. If hads of between twelve and fifteen, bet them wear large buttonhole bouquets of some strikingly contrasting color to their custome. If little girls are to do the honor as pages, or maids of honor, let them carry very large or very small buskets; the carry very large or very small baskets; the smaller the child the larger the basket.

#### THE GROOM, BEST MAN AND USHERS

THE groom should wear a bittorhole.

The bouquet, not very large, made of the same kind of flowers as the bride's bouquet—possibly one rose and two or three sprays of lily of the valley. One white orchid, if this he very small, and several sprays of lily of the valley are very effective. Gardenias are much sought after, and have been the favorite flower in London for wedding boutonnieres for a number of years. Six surays of lily of the valley

ber of years. Six sprays of lily of the valley also make a very pretty bouquet.

The best man should wear a larger bouquet than that worn by the groom, made of the same kind of flowers as the maid of honor carries. The ushers should wear very large, white bouquets—four carnations is more too large, often as many as six are used. Either twelve sprays of lily of the valley, or six sprays of Roman hyacinth, arranged compactly, make

pretty bonquet. The mother of the bride can either wear or The mother of the bride can either wear or carry a cluster of flowers that will harmonize with the gown that she wears. If it be a formal wedding, to carry the cluster is preferable; it should be a little smaller than the bouquets carried by the bridesmaids. If the bride has sisters, and should they not be of the bridal party, let their bouquets be decidedly different from those carried by the bridal party. The father of the bride should wear a boutonniere bouquet much similar to that worn by the bouquet much similar to that worn by the

#### DECORATIONS AT THE RECEPTION

SEVERAL tall paints placed at the entrance These, with their graceful foliage, are combined so as to form an arch eight or ten feet high. It is then necessary to decide what is the most conspicuous point in the hall which the eye rests upon; make some effective grouping of palms here, mussive if the space permits. The newel post is a feature which should be carenewer post is a feature which should be care-fully considered, and made as effective as possible. Never put greens on the banister rail, as they interfere with its use in going up and down stairs. Unless the stairway is very wide, the outside is the most effective place. A line of laurel wreathing under the rail, with festoons of smilax caught up with several car-nations, is very pretty. If you use wire in fastening the greens, see that no ends stick out that may endanger the gowns of the guests. All the mirrors and chandeliers should have All the narrors and chandelers should have attention. Pretty effects can be had with fes-toons over doors and arches. A few of the very choice flowers on the dressing case in the ladies' room is in good taste. In the reception room is where the most beautiful effects should be studied. The end of the room in which the be studied. The end of the room in which the bridal party receive should be literally made a bower of flowers. A large canopy of white flowers is generally arranged over the place where the bride and groom receive. This can be made a work of art in the handling of delicate flowers. On either side of this, and extending from the ceiling to the floor, should be large curtains of asparagus or smilax, caught back with a bond of flowers. The mirror over the mantel can be framed with nax, caught ouck with a onno of nowers. The nairror over the mantel can be framed with flowers. Two heautiful vases on the mantel can be filled, one with exquisite orchids, the other with long-stemmed hybrid roses. The floral decorations in the room where the re-freshments are served depends entirely upon the size of the apartment. Often in country homes the porch is enclosed with canvas or bounds; these are covered on the inside with everyreen trees, laurel branches, or what large and effective greens can be had. The most valuable and inexpensive green called wild smilax has recently made its appearance from Vitta it you can which would be impossible to obtain with any other greens that are now on the market. It comes in long, beautiful sprays; all that is necessary for you to do is to hang it up; nature has arranged it for you. The porch thus en-closed and decorated, small tables placed there in addition to those in the dining-room, a few flowers, possibly wild ones, arranged in dainty receptacles on each table are touches that are always appreciated. In city houses, where the dining-room only is used, the table is simply used for refreshments. On this table some high arrangement of flowers should be placed. It is not practicable for anybody to it at it, consequently the escorts and waiters reg the ladies in different parts of the house very schoolie fashion at formal noon wed dings is to have a separate room where the briefal party may breakfast. In addition to the bridal party, if there be distinguished guests, from a great distance, they can be in cluded in this party. Nothing but green and white should be used in this room. The table decorations should be most delicate and dainty. Low effects only should be used, as there should be nothing to obstruct the view at the

table as the bridal party are sented.

#### CHURCH ORNAMENTATIONS

THE interiors of churches differ so much 1 that it is difficult to by down rules that will apply to all. If the interior of the church is constructed of natural wood, and the churcel is constructed of natural wood, and the chartes decorated with dark colors, laured wreathing is best, and the broad-lenved latania berbonics is the most suitable palm. If the interior is more delicate in form and color, the finer and more graceful palms, such as areens latescens and occos weddellians are desirable, while for garlands smilax or cultivated asparagus plumosus are the most appropriate. In placing the plants the idea to have a background for the lighter colored costumes should be borne in mind. Care should be taken not to borne in mind. Care should be taken not to
obstruct the view, and an unobstructed passage
from the vestry-room must of course be left.
The font should be filled with large, white
flowers; a few palms can be used with good
effect on both sides of the aisles. Tall ones
are placed so that they may form an arch, and
they do not obstruct the view of the guests
too much. A pretty way to designate the
front seals, reserved for the families of the contractine tearties and enests of homer, is to tie tracting parties and guests of honor, is to tie large clusters of flowers on the ends of the pews thus reserved. Another and more com-mon way is to have broad ribbon, with balls inon way is to have broad ribbon, with balls or baskets of flowers on each end; this is drawn across the aisle with the ends thrown over the pews. Another pretty and useful way to use ribbon is, after the guests have been seated, to have the usbers or little pages draw the ribbon the whole length of the aisle, resting on the top of each pew. This serves as a gentle reminder, as well, that it is the wish of the bride that the guests remain seated until the bridal party murch out.

If you live at a distance from the city, and do not want to see to the expense of employ-

If you live at a distance from the city, and do not want to go to the expense of employing a florist to do the work, you can give some of your friends the pleasure of helping to decorate; often you can get the advice of a practical florist, which will be more valuable if he can see the house and know the material you have at hand. Many benutiful things can be found in the woods, and with time and willing hands the church and home can be decorated nicely. If there is a chancel milling two strips of wood about seven feet long, placing them perpendicular at each side of the entrance to the chancel. At the bottom fasten them to the rail, and on top fasten a heavy piece of wire or a barrel hoop, thus forming an arch; cover all with greens, including the rail, and you have a very pretty effect. If wild flowers can be had, use them effect. If wild flowers can be had, use them in large clusters tied here and there with white ribbons. If there is no chancel rail one can be made, with an arch in the center, at a very little cost. If it is practicable, get a lew palms; place them in the foreground, after making a background of evergreen trees. At an evening wedding, where lamps are used for illumination, you will add much to the effect by substituting many candles for a few lamps. Candelabra around the chancel are most ef-

#### THE FIRST YEAR OF MARRIED LIFE

BY CHRISTINE TERRUNE HERRICK

of the false ideas with which some



we does drive by we'll-meaning story writers; hence, when the first novelty of the new relation has worn off, and the whilom bride and groom settle down into the routine of every-day life, there is almost always some little feeling of disappoint of the control pointment, lamlly even self-acknowledged, that creeps into the heart of one or both.

that creeps into the heart of one or both.

Of the two, the wife is more likely to feel the slight shadow, or chill. Her life has usually been so much less practical and bustling than her husband's that it has allowed her space for day-dreams, and she has an idealized conception of married life. Her occupations in her new home keep her hands busy and allow her thoughts free play; and unless she is exceptionally sunny in disposition she is prone to fall into the habit of contrasting ber anticipations of her married life with what she now finds it to be.

she now finds it to be.

It is not to be denied that there are trials incident to the new position. Take any two people who have led comparatively free and independent lives, and throw them constantly into each others' society, and one of the first things with which they will be impressed will be the points upon which their tastes, their independs, and their wills clash, and their judgments, and their wills clash; and to this enforced companionship the fact that they are bound together by a tie neither can break, and it will readily be seen that all the strong love, which should be the only basis of marriage, will be required to aid them

in enduring patiently the tests of temper which will come to both.

The man will probably think he has the greater share of these annoyances; the woman will know that her worries are the harder to bear. He will, man fashion, shrug his should-ers and say nothing when things go wrong. She will possibly cry, and bemone herself to berself. To neither of them will the truism that this, too, will pass away, give much com-fort. If one has a toothache to-day, he derives little consulation from the thought that next week the pain will be a thing of the

The old, old principle of mutual forbranese The old, old principle of multim forwarance is the only one that offers any real help in the erises constantly arising in the first year of married life. And if but one will yield, that one should be the wife.

I know it is the fashion, in these days, to snear at this Grischla-like doctrine. All the same, in its bellef and practice lies one of the

secrets of happy married life. A woman

must know when to yield. By undue per-sistency in having her own way in trifles she so weakens her influence with her husband that if an occasion arises when she should stand firm upon some really important question of principle or expediency, her protest

tion of principle or expediency, her protest carries no weight.

Many of a man's peculiarities are intensely trying to a woman. A man has a prejudice in favor of sowing his belongings broadcast over the house, of leaving his newspapers on the parlor sofa, his hat on the pinno, his overshoes in a prominent position in the front hall. His bureau dramers are generally in a condi-tion to furnish fresh ideas for a study upon chaos. Then, too, he will read his paper at the breakfast table while his wife is forced to sit silently behind the coffee urn. He lets his chop get cold, his muffin heavy and his coffee set seemly bearing the cone urn. He lets us chop get cold, his muffin heavy and his coffee lukewarm while he notes the state of the markets, or reads the reports of business or political events.

Now, all these things are very trying to the average woman. She may have observed the same pleusant little truits in her own father and brothers, but in her serret soul she had revolved that her husband should never be guilty of similar conduct. If she is a weak woman she nags—it is the only word which covers the ground—she nags her husband continually, makes him extremely uncomfortshie, and possibly succeeds in breaking him of a few of the objectionable habits, but at the some time she shatters a certain sweet, gentle ideal be had always cherished of what his home and his wife would be.

I do not nearn to say that a woman should submit anonyadistively to execution. Let

I do not mean to say that a woman should submit uncomplainingly to exercibing. Let her after her protest, if she will. Insieed, in many cases, it is her duty to exert her influence to check some trick or mannerism in act or speech that she sees is a disadvantage to her husband. But she should do this gently and tactfully, choosing some time when he is neither hurried nor flurried. If he takes her admonition in ill part, she should not give him the sharp or sarcastic retort that cuts and stings at the moment, and leaves a throbbing scar behind. Sarcasm is the most dangerous weapon that can be employed if one wishes to retain the love of another. Its use is a satisfaction at the time to the angry man or woman, but its wound is hard to forget or

or woman, but its wound is hard to forget or

Nothing better has yet been found for checking an incipient quarrel than the tradi-tional soft answer. It puts one's adversary so thoroughly in the wrong that I wonder it is not oftener used as an instrument of mild vengennee. Even the most intolerant hus-band is seldom proof against the retort gentle, and will often be moved by it to forgive his wife for his own display of temper, and magnanimously restore her to favor. The young wife should guard against ready

and frequent indulgence in tears when she is wounded by some hasty speech from her husband. Crying subdues some men, while it only irritates others. In either case, it soon loses any efficiety it may ever have possessed as a means for touching the softer side of a number pattern and he is stirred to contenue. mun's nature, and he is stirred to contempt for the tears that flow upon so slight provocation.

cation.

A woman should not take offence too easily. Often, indeed, the words or manner she resents were not ill-meant by her husband. Some men have a lasty, brutal-sounding fashion of speaking that tries and burts a woman cruelly, and she should endeavor, by all gentle means in her power, to break him of the habit, by representing to him, in his calmer moments, the pain he inflicts upon her. The man who loves his wife will usually try to break himself of any peculiarity that is distasteful to her; but she may rest assured she will not better him by continual harping upon the sore subject.

she will not better him by continual harping upon the sore subject.

To harmless and inoffensive idiocynerasies the wife should shut her eyes. At the begin-ning of her married life let her make up her mind to one fact: that she cannot force her husband to resemble her in every particular of thought and feeling. He will have his preferences and his distastes, and she need not every to control or preparate him into not expect to coerce or persuade him into conforming them to hers; after all, he has a right to his own individuality, and she has no business to interfere with them. There will always be enough points of common sympa-thy to form a meeting ground, and upon not-ters of divergent opinion let them agree to

A potent aid to a wife's charity for her bus-A potent and to a wise's charity for her hus-band will be the reflection that, in all proba-bility, her faults are quite as trying to her hus-band as his can be to her. If he takes his share in the endeavor to preserve unity of feeling, there is little doubt that in time the fermentation will work clearness. Never should the fatal step be taken of asking the advice or sympathy of an outsider, no matter discords between husband and wife are comparatively uninportant while they are kept sacredly secret. Only when a stranger inter-meddles is the permanent peace and happi-ness of the home endangered.

#### FOR A GIRL'S SUMMER VACATION

Circles who love music will perhaps never That's who love music will perhaps hereo.

Thave a better opportunity offered them of gratifying their desire for a musical education than through the offers made by Tur. Lamis' Home Journal. Nearly forty girls are now at the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston, being musically or vocally educated at the Journal's expense, and as the Boston "Journal" recently said; "These Beston "Journal" recently said; "These girls are receiving the very best the Conserva-tory affords, the most desirable rooms in the tory affords the most describe rooms in the building are theirs, and they have all their wants carefully looked after by a wealthy periodical." Every girl has here a splendist chance to improve her summer vacation and make it profitable to herself. She can learn all about these offers by simply writing to Targ Ladius' Hone Journal, Philadelphia

#### LIFE'S LESSON

#### BY GRACE PEARL MACOMBER

L IFE is a lesson. Count all joy, all pain, No more than part of what the soul must learn

In this great school, the workl. Though

you should yearn For one brief, blessed gause; though you would

Forego the tales of war and bloodshed vain, Remember-you were born to teach! Discern

Strange secrets with unshrinking eye, nor

spurn One principle which makes the lesson plain; esson, so your training be complete. Herein lies life's deep truth, then hold it fast :

Failure and loss are better than they seem; No heart so brave as that which bears defeat! He acts the hero's part who wins at last In life-long battle with his vanquished dream.



#### \*XVIII.-MADAME VICTORIEN SARDOU

BY LUCY H. HOOPER



HE family of the celebrated dramatist, Victorien Sardon, the author of "Theodorn," "Fedora," "La Tosca," and other plays all more or less famous and successful, is a singularly interesting one. His aged father still survives, and though the elder Sardon lebrated his ninetieth birthday

has recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday he preserves his faculties unimpaired, and is never so happy as when he can enjoy the society of the children of his world-renowned son, and of that gentleman and his wife as



MADAME SARDOU

well. The elder M. Sardon lives at the town

well. The elder M. Sardon lives at the town of Cannet, near Cannes, in one of the most beantiful sites of the Riviera, and he is the owner of the house in which the great tragic actress, Rachel, breathed her last, in 1858, after a long illness from which she had vainly sought relief in that delicious climate.

The marriage of M. Victorien Sardon was as charming a love episode as may be found in any of his plays. He was approaching middle age, and was considered as being wholly absorbed in his literary labors to the exclusion of any other passion, when the Parislan world was amazed by the announcement of his engagement to M'lle Anne Soulié, daughter of M. Eudore S-ullé, chief director of the galleries and the palace of Versailles, and also of the royal library and the national archives contained therein. M. Soulié became fomous in the literary circles of France by his discovery, in the last-named department, of a covery, in the last-named department, of a mass of documents relating to Moliere, which had remained unknown up to that moment, and which included the inventory of his possessions drawn up after his death. The crudite librarian was thoroughly versed moreover on every topic connected with Versailles and the age of Louis XIV. He published several works, comprising among others the memoirs of Herard, the physician of Henri IV, and of the Duke de Luynes and the Marquis de Dan-

In this series of pen-portraits of "Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men," commenced in the January, 1984, Jornand, the following, each accompanied with portrait, have been printed:

MISS. THOMAS A. EDDSON
MISS. P. T. HAENIDS.
MISS. W. E. GLADSTONE.
MISS. T. DE WIFF TALMADE
MISS. CHARNOCKY M. DEPEW
LADY MACRONALD
MISS. JOHN CHANDLEN HAURIS
LADY TENNYSON March April May June July August July
July
August
September =
Celeber =
November =
Licember =
Licember =
March =
Anell
May
18 MISS, JOHL CHANDLER HADRIS
LARDY TWINN YESS
MISS, WILL CARLSTON
MISS, MAX O'RELL
THE PRINCIPS HOWALKEY
MISS, JOHN WANABARER
MISS, LELAND STANDORD
MISS, COLOR OF STANDORD
MISS, ECHNENIS FIELD
MISS, ECHNENIS FIELD
ANY of these back numbers can be each by writing to the JOURNAL.

gean as well. He was one of the intimate friends of the Princess Mathilde, the first cousin of Napoleon III, and was a frequent guest at the brilliant soirces which that lady was accustomed to give during the palmy days of the Second Empire, and at which figured all the literary and artistic celebrities of the day. But the home of M. Soulié was at Versailles. There, in the old palace city, there grew up around him three charming daughters and two sons, and his house was noted for its

sailes. There, in the old palace city, there grew up around him three charming daughters and two sons, and his house was noted for its simple but delightful hospitality.

The favorite residence of M. Victorien Sardou has always been his country seat at Morly, distant one hour by rail from Paris and within easy reach of Versailles. He was planning a grand historical drama, the scene of which was to be laid in the early years of the reign of Louis XIV during the troubled period of La Fronde. He afterward entirely changed the subject of his play, laying the scene in Italy and transforming it into his drama of "La Haine" (Hatred), which he rates very high among his own works, though it has never, when acted, achieved any success. But while working out his original plan he got into the habit of making frequent visits to Versailles for the purpose of consulting the erudite director of the palace on the different personages and events of the reign of Louis XIV. M. Soulié, on more than one occasion, took his celebrated guest home to lunch or to dim with him and presented him to his

erudite director of the palace on the different personages and events of the reign of Louis XIV. M. Soulié, on more than one occasion, took his celebrated guest home to lunch or to dine with him, and presented him to his daughters, who were delighted to make the acquaintance of the famous author of "A Scrap of Paper" and of "Patrie."

The second daughter, M'lle Anne, was then in the first bloom of youth, and was a remarkably beautiful as well as a most intelligent girl. She had profited fully by the tenchings and the example of her learned father, and was well fitted to comprehend and to appreciate the brilliant talents of their guest. She was at that time a dazzling blonde, tall and striking looking, and remarkably graceful. Very soon the visits of M. Sardon to the home of the erudite director increased and multiplied in an astonishing ratio, and it specifilly became evident that the fair daughter, and not the learned father, was the magnet that drew him so often from Morly to Versailles. In fact, his historical studies were almost wholly laid aside in favor of the fascinating story that he read in the blue eyes of Madensoiselle Anne. And so it came to pass that one fine day, in the historic precincts of the chapel of the palace at Versailles, the lovely blonde and the famous dramatist were united in holy matrimony. The great drama of the reign of Louis XIV never has been written, but was replaced for the bridegroom and the bride by that episode in real life that is known as conjugal felicity.

The marriage took place in 1872. M. and Mms. Sardon have seen grow up around them four children—three sons and a daughter. The eldest, Pierre, is eighteen, and has passed his examination as Bachelor of Letters. He is now preparing for that of Bachelor of Science. The second child, and only daughter, M'lle Genevieve, is not quite seventeen. She promises to inherit much of her mother's benuty. Jean, aged fifteen, and André, who is just twelve, complete the family.

At present the health of Madame Sardou gives rise to a go

been attacked, more or less severely, with the influenza. The last to succumb to the reign-ing epidemic was M. Sardou himself, and his devoted wife would yield to no one else the

right of watching over him.

The Parisian residence of the Sardou family is a private hotel, situated in the fashionable Malesherbes quarter of the city, and is on the Rue de General Foy. In summer they take possession of the beautiful villa at Morly, where the great dramatist does most of his possession of the beautiful villa at Morfy, where the great dramatist does most of his literary work, preferring the calm and quiet of the country to the noise and distractions of Paris. He is very fond of Nice, and for some years past a spacious and sumptimous villa, which, after the custom of the place, he intends to call the "Villa Fedora" after his own favorite among all his works, has been in process of construction for him from designs furnished by himself. The delicate health of Madame Sardon has caused him to hurry the completion of this villa, which bids fair to be one of the most elegant on the Riviera.

Some five years after her marriage Madame Sardon lost her distinguished and tenderly beloved father. Of her two sisters, the eldest married Baron Schmitz, brother of the general of the same name, who died a short time ago, The younger one has remained single. Hereldest brother, Henry, became a surgeon in the French army, and died in Tunis. The second, Emilien, is a captain in the 11th regiment of Infanter, and is at present in Abiers Asiers.

Emilien, is a captain in the 111th regiment of Infantry, and is at present in Algiers devot-ing himself to topographical researches. He inherits his father's taste for study, and is a great favorite with Madame Sardon.

The training and example of M. Soulié in the early years of Madame Sardon's life have made of her a thorough connoisseur in historic art, furniture, brie-a-brac and especially in that of the eighteenth century. She takes great delight in her husband's unique collection of historical continues and of restreas tion of historical costumes, and of pictures representing the scenes and the festivals of past epochs. Her taste and her education in such matters were of great assistance to him in regulating the dresses and the accessories

in regulating the dresses and the accessories of his later historical plays. In a word, she has always filled the position not only of wife and mother and lady of the house, but of his sympathetic and appreciative comrade in the literary labors of his brilliant cureer.

The portrait affixed to this sketch is a reproduction of a likeness in pastel, executed when Madame Sardon was in the bloom of youth and in the full radiance of her remarkable beauty. It is a fine work of art as well as an admirable likeness, and is at present one of the chief ermanents in the boundoir of the of the clule orniments in the boudoir of the original at Paris.

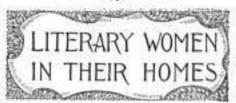
#### THE MUSIC OF SILENCE

BY HARRY ROMAINE

WHEN you leave the city and flee away, VV To rest in some country solitude.
It is not to hear the low brook play, Or the woodbird's musical interlude. It is not to hear the fantastic strains Of the symphony played by the wind on the trees, The hum of insects, the patter of rains,

For there is a music more soft than these.

stand on the crest of a lonely hill When the landscape lies in a sunset hush; When man is absent, and nature still, And the west is bathed in a tender flush; Let the notes of silence arise and meet, And fill your soul with their ecstacy, With a silent music, soft and sweet, With a grand and moving melody.



#### I.—MRS. AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON

BY T. C. DE LEON



ERHAPS from traditions— possibly from location and climate—Mobile's ways are climate—Mobile's ways are quiet ones; and her material progress makes less echo than that of her sisters north or west. As with her business, so the old Gulf City does with that culture now forcing its quiet way to recognition, notably in the works of several widely read authors.

of several widely-read authors.

Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson—standing easily foremost among southern writers—has kept her personality more hidden than would seem possible. In her quiet, English-looking



MRS. WILSON

home near Mobile she leads a life as placid and happy as inborn domesticity, supplied in its every detail, can make it. "Ashland" is a quaint, high-gabled dwelling, with the spacious rooms and broad halls and galleries of southern taste and climatic need. It sits three miles westward of the city, on the Spring Hill dommy road, and facing the Convent of the Visitation to the north. Immediately around the bouse are hot-house

Immediately around the bouse are hot-house dotted gardens, where flourish camellias, peroniums, begonias and ferns, which the loving care of their mistress make famous, even in this land of flowers. For on her simple Saturday receptions Mrs. Wilson's parlors, galleries and grounds show ferns of high caste, with germium and begonia blooms that divide, even with their gentle, unaffected mistress, the interest of stranger pilgrims to her shrine. And, to the sururise of same this noted authorses is to the surprise of some, this noted authoress is as simple in her tastes, and in her talk, as as simple in her tastes, and in her talk, as though classics and history had not been conned since school days. The topics of the hour, the little troubles and interests of her friends, the projects and pleasures of young people, ever welcomed about her, move this true woman as genuinely as do weightier affairs of state, of

political economy or of literature, broached by more noted visitors.

If Mrs. Wilson's books sour above the comprehen-sion of the average reader ome of her critics insist, I can vouch that her conversation

\*The first of a series of interesting glimpses of famous silterary women, which will appear in the Journal Properties to time. The series will present those thesary women whose home life has recaped a x casely a pertuing.

never overtops her listener. Naturalness and cordiality are her salient characteristics, and brief contact puts the most timorous visitor

In her intimate circle, Mrs. Wilson is univer-In her intimate circle, Mrs. Wilson is universally beloved, the result of her frank, honest acceptance of worth, and of her unfailing desire to be helpful at need. In her home life she is literally adored, and to her radiates its every detail, whether of love, sympathy, or counsel. For she is a notable housekeeper, and in her hands the bunch of keys is, perhaps, for daily purpose, mightier than the pen. To lavored intimates she talks frankly of her ventures in chickens, or her manigations in a new vest-

thirmates she talks frankly of her ventures in chickens, or her aspirations in a new yeast; and special ones taste buttermilk, fresh from her churning, with flaky bisenits, Generous beyond the wont of connoisseurs, Mrs. Wilson's chief delight is to share her floral triumphs with her friends, leading them about the grounds for personal intro-duction to an especially rich bower of Cherokee roses; to her womberful trees of analysis, that roses; to her wonderful trees of axaleas, that carpet rods of earth with vari-hued leaves, and to her favorite, the odorous camellia tree. In her green-houses she comes as near to gush as her quiet nature may over potted plants of as her quiet nature may over potted plants of rare lineage and rarer perfection, each an in-dividual with a name and a personality for her. Breaking a leaf here, a spray there, now a bloom, again a frond, she fairly buries her friends with flowers. I have seen her so carnest in this pleasure giving, when appre-ciated, that her reception dress and delicate hands were alike forpotten, as the latter probled into the mellow earth after some clusive root.

chards were alike forgotten, as the latter probed into the mellow earth after some clusive root. Yet social, genial and hospitable as she is under her own roof, or that of chosen friend, Mrs. Wilson is in no sense a woman of society. Her own receptions, lunches and dinners are her delight, but she cares nothing for bulls, parties, or public entertainments. The death of her husband last year has, of course, thrown her even more in seclusion. Where the public of her home city knows Mrs. Wilson best is in the fair field of charitable deeds, wherein she is as tireless as she is an intelligent reaper. To the orphans and the needy of her own and other denominations she is an erer practicul and patient almoner.

But "Miss Augusta," as near friends still call the placid matron, in their odd southern fashion, is a methodical business woman withal. Those who picture her stalking with upturned chin and eyes fixed on space, and careless of pebble and bog, would stare openmouthed at the calm, unwrinkled face peering beneath the light lace cap that crowns soft, natural waving hair into the resolutions.

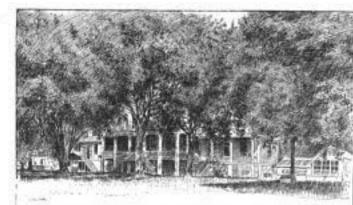
beneath the light lace cap that crowns soft, natural waving hair, into the reculcitant churn, or the unduly delayed nest of careless Sister Partlet.

churn, or the unduly delayed nest of careless Sister Partlet.

It is a thoughtful face, too, seen in any light; and at rest wears a cust of sudness that tells the gentle nature has been touched by trud. But this is evantescent, and quick erased by the smile of pseuliarly winning sincerity and the gleam of kindly, color-shifting eyes. The figure is of average beight and slight model, but no-wise spare; the hunds and feet of peculiar delicncy and symmetry; and the walk of quiet, easy dignity that has much of decision and energy in it. So the active mind in the healthy body carries her through varied avocations without jar or chafe, each baving its alloted time, and each going straight to completion under methodical babit.

Mrs. Wilson is singularly systematic in the distribution of her time. Each day she first attends to her housekeeping duties, arranging the various donestic details, and then comes the care of her plants. Returning to the house the mail is examined, and then comes study or writing until the dinner hour. The afternoon is generally spent going over the garden and farm fields, and inspecting the cartle and poultry. Once each week, on Saturday, the house is thrown open to visitors from ten until four o'clock, and the constant stream of visitors upon these occasions attests the popularity of the hostess.

Mrs. Wilson is not a rapid literary worker. In the writing of a novel she never begins the manuscript until the entire plot and characters stand out clearly before her. So clearly photographed is the story upon Mrs. Wilson's mind that she could as easily begin by writing the closing chapters of a book as the opening portion. In the case of her novel "Vashti," for example, the description of Mrs. Gerome's death was written before a word of the first chapter was penned. Mrs. Wilson's cure of details is shown in the fact that for several years before her last book, "At the Mercy of Tiberius," was published, she investigated electrical phenomena, especially freaks of lightning and collected eight well-a ticated accounts of electric photography. Among these were four remarkable instances of human faces photographed by lightning on window-panes. On this basis of fact Mrs. Wilson built her novel. In view of these facts, now printed for the first time, the ridi-cule of the literary reviewers touching the lightning photograph on the window-pane at "Elm Bluff" as "impossible, absurd and sensational," must have sounded rather strange and amusing to Mrs. Wilson.



" Ashland," the home of Mrs. Wilson, near Mobile

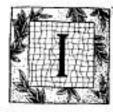
#### COMPENSATION

BY ABRAM S. ISAACS

WHEN Eve her paradise forsook, VV She cast a swift despairing look.
At Eden in its loveliness; Then, conscious of her sad distress, From heaven she stole a bit of sky To beam forever in her eye. A star that circled in a dance She seired to radiate her glance: A tiny rose that blossomed there She plucked to make her cheeks as fair, And snatched a trembling drop of dew To purify her heart anew And so, amid all hopes and fears, A bit of fiden woman bears.

#### THE WIFE OF YOUR MINISTER

By A. J. PARRY



I may be safely affirmed that while many of the earlier exactions of service from pastors' wives by their parishes have had their day and ceased to be, it remains true that clurches still expect their pastor's wife to act as their as-

sistant pastor. This is true of country, and largely of city churches. It is as true to-day as it ever was,
It is the purpose of this article to inquire

it is the purpose of this article to inquire whether this is a reasonable expectation.

There are undoubtedly women of exceptional physical strength and endurance whose bushands are in the ministry. When such women feel called to the duties of assistant paster, and can discharge them without detriment to the interests of their families, pasters and according to their families, pasters.

mout to the interests of their families, pastors and people alike should be profoundly grateful. But how many times have we all learn the remark from Tryphena and Tryphosa (by which names we will represent certain lay visiters): "What is the reason that ministers wives are always sick? I hardly ever knew one who was well!"

The truth of this remark must be admitted, and it is a fact for which I have lone sought

and it is a fact for which I have long sought an explanation. Whether the clerical mind prefers the fragile and deliente organization in women, which in the wear and tear of mature life ineritably leads to ill health; whether religious women are apt to be unlealthy, or realizably women are not to be religious; or unlicality women are apt to be inhacting, or unlicality women are apt to be religious; or whether the ministers themselves are tiresome persons to live with, or the churches, with all their real kindness and sympathy, a little ex-hausting in their demands, I am as yet unable

their real kindness and synapathy, a little exhausting in their demands, I am as yet unable
to determine.

But when this remark of Tryphena and
Tryphesa reaches the pastor's wife, who stands
self-convicted of her own particular and especial "attacks," the thumb-arrews of which
are perhaps at the very moment being tightened, you may be sure she winces under it,
theing a quick-witted and somewhat sensitive
woman it means to her: "Oh, dear, what a
failure our pastor's wife is! Always sick when
sine is especially needed! I have headaches
mayed but I have learned not to give up."

Thus does the minister's wife interpret Try
phena and Tryphosa. What does she do in
consequence? What does the worn-out horse
do under the spar that draws blood? He
rallies his failing energies for one last quivering effort to do what is expected of him and
then collapses, and, finally, if you inquire what
has become of him, you will learn that he is
dead, or turned out in a vacant lot to spend
the remaining years of his uselessness. If you
inquire concerning the pastor's wife who has
attempted to respond to the spur of the congregation's criticism, you will find her also
dead, or in a sanitarium.

However, the spur of the congregation's

gregation's criticism, you will find her also dead, or in a sanitarium.

However, the spur of the congregation's criticism is not the only spur which urges on the pactor's wife. She knows that she is experted to act as assistant pastor; the thought of being a disappointment to her lusband and his people is intolerable to her. She cannot fall below the ideal set before her. Furthermore, her whole heart is in her husband's work. She sees the opportunities for doing grand, for comforting sorrowful hearts, and winning immountal souls, and a woo, she feels. winning fromortal souls, and a woe, she feels, is on her if she fails to do her part. She loves the people among whom she works, and gladly gives herself for them. None the less, for this reason, the demonds of life upon her inevitably

become two complex.

Let me give you, for the sake of definiteness, a little sketch of one of my own friends, Mrs.

Dr. Dorner, and I will promise that the details of her life are facts, not fancies. Regarding her mans, I cannot, perhaps, take so strong ground. I choose Mrs. Dorner as a fair illus-tration of the conscientions pastor's wife of

the day, neither below nor above the average.
The Rev. Dr. Dormer is a man of mineral energy and capacity for work. He is paster of a charch of eight hundred and fifty normbers, in a city of moderate size. He minires Mrs. Documer profoundly, and considers her capable of doing everything superlatively well. Like meet men, he overwhelms his wife one day with his solicitude for her, and the next day stimulates her in every liber of her being to averwork by his evidently "great expecta-tions." Mrs. Dormer has posel mental en-parity, is physically very frail, religiously fercent in spirit, with an especial interest in former anisotone. funcign missions.

furcine missions.

Mr. Pormer's salary is thirty-five hundred deliars, out of which he pays seven hundred for house rent, provides for his wife and four children, gives "the Lord's tenth" in charities, and stochases the plainty essential life insurance. It will be readily appreciated that Mrs. Domest can have very little sewing done under the thomasial conditions. A view of the domestic situation, then, shows as a large house to be kept in order—and in company order, lee, for there are frequent visitors at the log-

mers'-chiefly ministerial-with the help of only one servant; the table to be furnished with appetizing but economical food; and three little girls, one boy, and one man to be sewed for, and mended for by one woman's hands, besides the aforesaid woman's own dressmaking to be "personally conducted." Please bear in mind the fact that Mrs. Dormer has the sich headsober and invested personal has the sick headaches and impaired nervous system of most American women of thirty-five, and that the little Dormers all have weak stomachs (the ministerial inheritance) and then tell me, dear sisters, has she not already enough to tax her vital energy to the utmost?

But now remember the social side of Mrs. Dormer's life. She receives on an average four calls a day, social or professional; she enter-tains her own and her husband's Bible classes once or twice a year; also the choir, and the denous, and the brother ministers of the city, and the Pastors' Club, and the visiting brethren who drop down all the way along. She must attend teas and receptions, and read papers on literary themes occasionally, and in every way seek to do her hydraud credit recially.

literary themes occasionally, and in every way seek to do her husband credit socially.

This brings us to her church life. Let me tell you what she described to me the other day, not stall in a complaining fashion, but as a summary of an average week's claurch work. On Sunday she attended morning service and taught a large class of young men; the afternoon was devoted to her children's moral and spiritual nature, which she feels is motions a little whaller, in the general and to the stall the stall the second stall the second service and the stall the second service and the second service are serviced as a service which she feels is serviced as a little whaller, in the general service as a service when the second service are serviced as a service when the service services are serviced as a service when the service services are serviced as a service when the service services are serviced as a service service service as a service service service and service services are serviced as a service service service service services are serviced as a service service service service services are serviced as a service service service service services are serviced as a service service service service services are serviced as a service service service service services are serviced as a service service service service services are serviced as a service service service service services as a service service service service services are serviced as a service service service service services as a service service service service services are serviced as a service service service service service service services are serviced as a service service service service services are serviced as a service service service service service service services services are serviced services as a service service service service service service service service services are serviced services as a service service service service services getting a little shabby; in the evening she at-tended a prayer meeting and a preaching ser-vice. Monday morning's mail brought a request that she attend a large missionary request that she attend a large missionary meeting on Wednesday at the other side of the city, and speak for fifteen minutes on a given theme. Two days already crowded with work in which to prepare for the ordeal, the thought of which made her tremble, and the faithment of which would be sure to make her ill, for Mrs. Dormer is a timid woman. In the same ustil came a letter from a lady in a former parish, five hundred noiles distant, asking her to send suggestions for the work and reading of her missionary society. Mrs. Dormer has a large correspondence of this character. Monday afternoon was devoted to calling on sick day afternoon was devoted to calling on sick persons whose cases had been mentioned to

her on Sunday.

Thesday afternoon came an Aid Society meeting; Thesday evening a Pink Ten, Mrs.

Pormer's presence at both absolutely im-

Wednesday was free from church duties ex-cept a committee meeting of the King's Daugh-ters, and the calls to be made, which are always weighing heavily on Mrs. Dormer's spirit. There are three hundred names on her calling list, besides numerous sick and wounded but on the list and Traphena and Traphena for

list, besides numerous sick and wounded but on the list, and Tryphena and Tryphosa fre-quently deplore that they "see so little of their pastor's wife in their homes."

Thursday was the afternoon of the mission-ary meeting, with a gathering of the Y. P. S. C. E. in the evening of which organization Mrs. Dorner is an active member. "But," you will say, "she is thirty-five." Yes, but she is young enough for Christian each aver, although add enough to precise over the methers in young enough for Christian endeavor, although old enough to preside over the mothers in Israel when they gather for missionary meetings. After the Y. P. S. C. E., occurred the weekly church prayer-meeting, which Mrs. Dormer must always attend.

Friday afternoon was the afternoon for the Mothers' Meeting, which Mrs. Dormer led, inwardly conscious while she talked with sweet serveix of training the little ones, that her

serenity of training the little ones, that her own little ones were making a general training day at home, and quite possibly scandalizing Tryphosa, who lives next door. Saturday was left blank for a sick head-

Now, if you will consider that wherever Mrs. Dormer goes she is beset with requests for various services which I have not even suggested; that she is appenled to constantly for direction and nuterial by programme con-mittees; that she is sought after by benevolent societies outside of the church; that she must societies outside of the church; that she must write on an average ten letters a week; that she must read every missionary publication which comes into the house, you will, I think, begin to wonder how long before the grave or the sanitarium will claim its own.

And Mrs. Dormer is not one of the notable ministers' wives. She is only an ordinary, quiet little woman, trying " to do her best,"

What is to be done for Mrs. Dormer before it is enerlastingly too late?

I would mayself suggest a merciful economy in the use of the spar, and to this end I will tell you certain things not to do:

Do not say, "Mrs. Dormer has not been in my house in fourteen months."

Do not say is the does not come in fourteen years.

ber if she does not come in fourteen years.

Do not remind her every time you see her

of her failure to attend this meeting, or that.

Do not allude more than is needful in her presence to the devotion and activity of your former pastor's wife, or of the wife of some

other pastor in town. Do not make her president of all your socie-ties, or chairman of all your committees, Do not forget that she is a woman, and a

wife, and a mother, before she is an assistant

Do not forget that her time is not paid for. Do not begrudge her the intimate friendship of a few kindred spirits. You have your own especial friends. Why should she, of all women, he called upon to forego this privilege?

And finally, if she is wise enough and brave enough to say, "I will not destroy the life which Got has given me by slow suicide. I will not break up my home and leave my husband and children desidate by overtaking myself in work which God does not exact, or he would have supplied the strength where with to meet it. I will content myself with the in-fluence I can exert as a good and happy Christian woman in my home, and will do in the church only that which I can do without the sacrifice of life and strongth." If the time comes when Mrs. Dormer has the courage to take this position, go to her, Tryphena and Tryphosa, and tell her she is doing right, and that you gbory in her independence.

#### WOMANHOOD

BY ELLA S. ELLIOTT

LIGHTLY slept she on the threshold of her five and twentieth year,

She had yet the world before her—maught of

past to dread or fear. she looked with happy longing, as the years before her stood

Richer, brighter, better, broader-heritage of womanhood.

Past the wavering, girlish fancies, past the future's fearful gloam,

For her heart had found its double-settled now no more to roam.

So she dreamed of happy home-life in tomorrow's fancy day-Home where she could sit in silence, sit and

love her life away:

Where the joy of loving deeply brings no thought save that of bliss,

Where the sorrows born of living flee at touch

of husband's kiss,

Where the strong arm is protector, and the weak heart strong alway, Where the cynic's snarl is vanquished by the

sunburst of love's day.

Blessed thought of home-life, sweeter than ever thought beside could be

where two shall build their heaven, loving ever perfectly. Would the home-life be kept empty, raught

beside e'er enter there?

Are they fearful lest the heart-wealth scanty prove with three to share? Blessed thoughts of baby fingers, patter soft of

baby feet. there's room for child and husbandwomen's hearts are wide and deep.

#### WHY OUR WOMEN FADE

BY FELICIA HOLT



ERE I a physician I should speak of heredity as a cause, but as Ibsen and other great teachers are so ably ex-pounding the evils thus transmitted to us, there is little reason for me to touch

little reason for me to touch upon it, save to beg every thinking man and woman not to turn away in affected disgust from the plain consideration of an unwelcome truth, but to examine it carefully and earnessly, that they may learn and profit by the great morals these teachers bring before us.

Let us be willing to know ourselves, that the truth may make us free and able to guard our offspring from the dangers which the sins of our farefathers and their equally culpable ignorance of hydroic laws have entailed upon

ignorance of bygienic laws have entailed upon this enfechled generation,

ignorance of hygienic laws have entailed upon this enfechied generation.

I am requested to speak of my own country-women in this paper, and I must crave their pardon for instituting a comparison between them and their English sisters in the matter of complexion. Notwithstanding her beauty and charming grace, the young American is apt to be sallow-lened beside the young English girl, whose delicate and rusente coloring bespeaks both health and vitality.

Of course, climate has a large influence in this regard, but then one must have the proper exposure to climate and not exclude every particle of air, as is too often the case in our American nurseries; so I instance a want of proper ventilation, both by day and night, as a potent factor in bringing about the decay of youth and beauty. Some people I know gamed on the fresh air hobby, but I believe in neither extreme. Physicians and oculists would have less practice, the lungs would be better able to do the work their Creator intended, and youthful eyes could see the world and its heaviles without the aid of sucretaken. ed, and youthful eyes could see the world and its beauties without the aid of spectacles, which seem so out of place mounted upon the nose of childhood. We all contribute to the "Fresh Air Fund" for the children of the destitute; let us not forget the necessities of our own little ones, and remember that fur-nace-dried air and double windows sometimes do reviews damage. More light note of for do serious damage. More light, more air for the girls and boxs? All growing plants require them; why not these precious specimens who often droop and fade in the bot-houses of a too effete civilization?

Many grievous reasons confront me as to 
"why our women fade," but I shall touch 
use only a few of the strongest, I look at 
the many women of my acquaintance; I see 
lines on brows which can only be brought 
there by worry, and "worry" I take to be one 
of the greatest fees to a woman's youth. 
There are dolls to be sure who never think There are dolls to be sure, who never think, work or act; I do not here discuss such creatures, but woman in her vocation as a sentient being. In this country, as in no other, do women have to struggle in the effort to keep up an appearance of great wealth they do not possess. It is an age of monopolics, and great possess. It is an age of monopones, and great fortunes are being absorbed by the shrewd financiers: hence, many for more cultivated and refined people must retire, "forgetting the world, be by the world forgot." or undertake a struggle which ends only in the grave. It would seem at the first an unworthy strife, and so it is, not only unworthy but herribly and so it is, not only unworthy but herribly degrading if entered into with the purpose of vying with the more fortunate for the mere possession of money; but alas, it represents to the fastidious and well-born woman all that to which by nature she is justly entitled: works of art, music, literature and the outcome of the ages. Can she see all these de-lights absorbed by the ignorant parvenu ngits attested by the apportant parvenus mitheut at least an effort to chilm some for her own? "Yes," you reply, "if she is a saint," So, but if she have children, what then? She cannot let them layer into unworthy parents, and he dragged by circumstances to a level with her inferiors. No?

every impulse of motherhood forbids; and so she enters the arena where all are against her, She has love and a woman's wit to pit against her foes, and the spectators are equally ready to applicate if she be victorious, or smile con-temptrously and forget her if she be van-quished.

The incomes of American men are more or

less fluctuating; one year they may be ample, next year very mengre. The business man may make a fortune in '91 and lose it in '92; behind him are his wife and children, who must bear as best they can these changes of fortune. The wife rurely has the full confidence of her husband rarely has the full confidence of her husband as to his mercantile transactions and their re-sult, but is always expected to manage equally well on a small or a large income; and living under these conditions she grows old before her time. From early youth she has stood patiently by his side, she has been, let us sup-pose, a thoroughly good woman and has borne with him the burden and heat of the lay; he has neade mistakes which she with borne with him the burden and heat of the day; he has neade mistakes which she, with her keener insight, would never have been guilty of; but for better or worse they have taken each other, and she has been faithful to her contract. But it has aged her, the gentle charms of woman—her tender femininity—fade before these corroding cures.

What then is the remedy? Where shall it be found? I reply: Let woman enlarge her horizon. In the narrow sphere herefolore allotted to women their aims have been low, because there was seemingly little encouragement from

there was seemingly little encouragement from their fellow men to be more than the creature of man's lighter moods. I do not mean to en-courage women to take up the study of law or medicine. Portia was a delightful study with Shakespeare's masterly hand to do the artistic touches, but we have little need of her now. The professions are already overcrowded, and The professions are airendy overcrowded, and unless we reverse the situation and educate our sons for housewives, there will be no vacancies for women. Do not cry me down and declare me an enemy to woman's progress; for be it from me. But I want progress in a woman's fashion. Let woman grow, read, enlarge her mind, study both literature and science that she may not only help her fellow mun but be his guide and inspiration. What greater spur for the masculine mind than the companionship of a cultivated woman? Her trenchant wit, her delicate perception, her clear intuition, are great aids to his slower and more judicial brain. He carries steadfastness which she has not yet demonstrated; it may come in time, but as yet she cannot bay

fastness which she has not yet demonstrated; it may come in time, but as yet she cannot lay claim to the poise of his more logical mind.

The female, I hold, is the better partison, the male the more just judge, but the man and the woman make, as God intended, a splendid whole. So I would have woman work to this end—that of a perfect counterpart of the Creator's noblest work—a man, "after His own image." It is her beautiful mission to fill out and round as a whole that which he, with his less deft perception, can which he, with his less deft perception, can never grasp. He can build prisons for the criminal, but she can touch the criminal's heart and awaken his repentance is a way unknown to man.

He can erect hospitals, but she may be the ministering angel to the patients. With her pen, if she has ability, she can send her influence fur and wide. Everyone has one talent;

there are it for the good of others.

That rather subtle question which is embodied in the planes "woman's enfranchisement" is sure to intrude itself whenever we came to discuss the relations which women as wives and mothers hold toward society. But it ought to be possible to consider what is best for the happiness of both men and women without reference to matters of purely political significance. al significance.

The existing order of things may infringe certain abstract rights of woman, and yet it may remain true that the existing order of things is the best for the present moment, and under present conditions. Even reforms may come too soon, and we may rest assured that all changes which tend to a better and higher civilization will come when the time is ripe

What I especially wish to enforce is that it is better to do what is manifestly desimble in our present circumstances, rather than to go tilting at windmills which we have not yet reached.

If a woman is a mother she can make home an earthly paradise for her family; and if am-bilious, train citizens for the State. But in all cases I would have her begin at home; don't set out on a foreign mission whilst you don't set out on a foreign mission whilst you have a father and a mother who are old; or do not let your husband find some more agreeable companion to converse with; or do not let your children find their pleasure abroad because you are too much wrapped up in your-self to attend to their claims.

Why you should fide is a mystery to me when there is so much work for you to do. Keep abrenst of the times, spend yourself freely; your hair may, it is true, grow gray, but your heart cannot if you keep it filled with goodness and virtue.

but your heart cusmot if you keep it filled with goodness and virtue.
You will find your mentality grow with your years, if you give it proper food. Unless you are afflicted with some disease, you can keep up your long walks and put the young people to shame. Enter into other people's pleasures and you will have your own cup filled with joy; sympathize fully with their sorrows and your own will heal. Keep your lamp trimmed and burning, your mind clear of all that is narrow and roan, and people will call you a narrow and noran, and people will call you a young woman and prefer you in your matured brilliancy and gravious charm to the breadand butter miss who may, in netual years, be young enough to be your grand-daughter,

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"She was curiously light-hearted that day. Was it the fragrance of the spring air and the blossoming trees?"

PART FIRST



JUNE, 1892

ARY Fleming walked slowly along the street toward her home one hot aftermoon late in the month of May. Summer had come suddenly, as it always does in northern

New England, The small town itself had a northern look and, although the dooryards and the whole country were fast growing green, as you looked out past the village you eneght sight of stony hills, of dark woodland, and sterile soil.

Mary Fleming wore a thick winter dress, and the discomfort of it added to her discouragement of heart. It was one of the days when she felt like making herself as miserable as possible. Usually as you met and greeted her you were sure to notice a brightness in her face and something uncommonly pleasant, though she often had a puzzled look, a kind of sharpness and assumed authority such as of sharpness and assumed authority such as young teachers sometimes wear who think more of the self-importance than of the op-portunities of their position. Mary Fleming was charming to look at in her fresh girlish-ness when she felt satisfied and happy, but of late she had been so dissatisfied and thinking of herself and her troubles so much, that her very looks were changing. Sometimes her natural and investment and effectivateness force. very looks were changing. Sometimes her natural good temper and affectionateness drove these clouds away; she was far too young to be always dispirited. The very year of her life lent hope and she only feared disappoint-ment; there had been no time yet to prove that disappointment was inevitable. Our heroine opened the sagging side gate of a plain, small wooden house that stood close to the street and went along a weedy path

to the street, and went along a weedy path through the side yard toward the kitchen door. through the side yard toward the attener abor.

In the yard there were two pear trees in whitest blossom and a good bit of open garden ground, but nobody had taken any care of it that spring, so that whatever had been thrown out or blown in littered the further side against the next house. There were even some old tin cans lying about, most hopeless of refuse, and Mary looked at them with dismay and disapproval, and wondered why her father and disapproval, and wondered why her father had not picked them up. She had noticed a neighbor's flower garden as she came up the street, where some daffolils were in Isloom by the path, and the empty flower bods were all put in order, with their brown for-laly-dug earth heaped smooth and high. She remem-bered with a feeling of impatience how neat and clean and promising it all looked. She stood looking about with a very disapproxing expression; then turned and went slowly up two or three wooden stens and opened the side two or three wooden steps and opened the side door of the house and went into the kitchen, door of the house and went into the kitchen, which was just like a great many other hitchens. The grained woodwork did not book like oak, but only like the worst of initations, and it gave a solled-booking, dincy color to the room, though the whole little place was really so clean and orderly. The paper was ugly too, and had been hung so badly that it looked the worse. Neither Mary nor her mother knew exactly why they disliked their poor little kitchen so much whore they spent so much of their time. People do not know how much good harmonious and pleasant colors can do them in their every-day life; there is something akin to a moral influouce in the uglinoss or the beauty width surround us in our houses. We may help to make us, roundings, but they also belp to make us.

Mary always looked eagerly for her mother's pleasant face at the sitting-room window, where she usually sat in the afternoon, but to-day Mrs. Fleming was not there. In the kitchen, however, was an unexpected but familiar figure; a thin little old woman in an odd, light-colored dress with a sprigged shawl over her shoulders, gay with a bright border. She wore on her head a flaring old-fashloned Shaker bonnet with a long cape and brown band over the top; from under this bonnet shoice a pair of piercing kindly brown eyes and a thin lock or two of white hair. She was a neat, knowing, delightful old visitor, and Mary's face lighted up like a child's with the pleasure of finding her.

"Why, where's mother?" she asked, "Do take off your things, Aunt Haumah; you've

why, where's mother? she asked, "Do take off your things, Aunt Hannah; you've come to make us a visit, haven't you?" "Yes, dear," said Aunt Hannah, "I waked up this morning feeling I had got to come, so

up this morning feeling I had got to come, so here I be. You know that's my way; I have had the beautifulest walk from over in Round Hill neighborhood. Twas protty far, but I rested me often, and Mis' Prescott put me up some bread an' butter an' a nice piece o' cake for luncheon, though I calculated to get here by dimertime. I can't walk as once I could; but there, I have to keep stopping to see things by the way. I believe I got me a drink o' water from every brook."

The old woman looked tired, but her face was so radiant with nleasure that Mary was

The old woman looked tired, but her face was so radiant with pleasure that Mary was pleased too. She put down her books and little basket, and looked at the stove, and then put two or three pine sticks into the inside and the ten-kettle with a little fresh water on the outside, before she sat down. "I'm going the nake you a next of ten Apret Hanto make you a good cup of ten. Aunt Han-nah," she said. "That il rest you, and per-haps mother'll like one, too, when she comes in. She said something this morning about going over the river to see old Miss Dunn who goes to our church. She's been very sick and nobody likes her very well; 'twas just like

mother."

"Thank ye, durlin', about the tea," soid Aunt Hannah. "I know Ellen Dunn, I knew her mother, an' I just remember her grandmother. No, they aint likeable folks: they're too pleased with themselves an' always rushin without fear or wit to other folks' affairs, There was this Ellen that was some smarter than the others an' learned the tailoress trade an' then there was snother sister that stayed to home an' dried up—she looked as if she was a thousand years old when she got here. So Ellen's sick, is she? Well. I daresny 'twill do her good; she'll find how kind folks is an' be drawed to some she's been too ready to find findt with. Perhaps I'll go over an' see her myself some day. I may know of some-thing that'll be good for her ails; they're folks

Fre always known."

Mary Flenning sat by the open window, sometimes looking out into the buddling grape vine and sometimes watching her old friend's face as she ramided on with her opinions and nice as she ramified on with her opinions and reminiscences. The fire was crackling in the stove and the tea kettle began to sing; present-ly she made the tea and pamed a capful for Aunt Hannah, which was received with grati-rade. The color same back to the pale old face and it was presently acknowledged that the walk had been over long for one of those first warm days. first warm days.

"Tis as good a cup o' tea as your ma could have mode, bless her heart!" said Aunt Hau-nub. "I expect you'll turn out as nice a cock an' as good a woman. Seens's to me you look kind of unpleased about smoothing, though, I thought so the minute I see you,"

"You always know everything; you're a witch?" Mary laughed, but the kindness of this old friend's tone touched her, and she could not say any more for a minute, but looked away out of the window,
"There!" exclaimed

"There!" exclaimed Aunt Hannah. "I've got no business to pry and question, but I hate to see young folks look down-hearted. Young folks often hasto make up some kind o' worry for them-selves if only to serve till the real case, come. the real ones come. I know most all the kinds of real trouble that there is, and there's bardly any

but what there's help for."

Mary did not like this at least she may have liked it but did not wish to say so. Old people have such a preaching way and think they know all about everything, and this assumption young people

always resent.

The ten seemed to have refreshed the old woman wonderfully. She took off the Shaker bonnet and folded her shawl carefully, and Mary took them from her and carried them

Mary took them from her and carried them into the next room.

"I expect you be most done going to school?" The question was put in a most business-like and friendly tone.

"Yes, I shall be done this summer; school ends the twentieth of June," said Mary fretfally, "I'm glad of it, I'm sure,"

"You'll be precious glad of every day you've been before you come to my age," responded Aunt Hannah. "What be you going to do afterward, dear?"

"Oh I don't know, it worries me to death!" said Mary in a plaintive tone. "I must do

said Mary in a plaintive tone. "I must do something, but I don't know what. Mother's always hoped I should be a teacher, and she's disappointed because I know and she knows

disappointed because I know and she knows
that I never had the least gift for it. I can do
sums and things myself, but I can't explain
them to people. I don't believe I'm good for
anything in the world."

"Yes you be, darlin'," said the old friend,
calraly. "The end o' the world aint come yet
for you; it's only the beginning; you don't
know what you be good for yet, but you'll
quick find out. I'm sick of everybody trying
to keep school; 'tis one o' the scarcest gifts
there is, but to get the chance seems to make
the sigh candlestick for the worst of tallow-dips.
It aint what you do but how you do it that

a nigh cancing the for the worst of tailow-dips.
It aint what you do but how you do it that builds folks a reputation."

"I can't do anything but what everybody else cun do," said the girl sailly. "I always wished I could sing beautifully or be good for something particular."

"You want to get talked about an' set up for land and set up.

I nint goin' to preach a word more. I aint goin' to preach a word more. You do the first thing you see to do, and don't you go an' be 'shamed cause it's that thing 'stead o' some other. Be open, an' have pride about it. My grandma'am used to tell a story about a woman that had come down in the world an' went to sellin' fish, an' they beard her goin' along the street a squeakin' out 'Sprats' sprats! I hope to mercy nobody'li bear me." bear me.

Mary laughed aloud with great delight.

Aunt Hannah's stories were the joy of all who
knew her, and her homely wisdom and sympathy had stood many a discouraged friend in

knew her, and her homely wisdom and sympathy had stood many a discouraged friend in good stead.

"I do love to keep house," said Mary at last after a season of deep reflection. "I suppose that's mother's giff and mine. I do like to do things about the house,"

"Have ambition then, an' make your gift serve you and other folks," said Aunt Hannah engerly. "There's lack enough of good house-keepin' in this world. Now, I'm beat out darlin', I've got to rest me awhile."

"You sit here and rest—no, go into the other room where the big rocking chair is and the lounge; mother'll soon be at home," said the girl. "I'm going to pick up some o' those things out round the yard. I've been scalding because father didn't do it, but I can clear up a little myself; be doesn't get home till most dark any of these nights. They've been cutting down his pay, too."

"That's real hard," said the guest, "hard for your mother, too; the worst always coners on the women. How's your father now?"

"He's pretty well most days," answered Mary, stopping to think with a little flush of impatience. "No, I guess he isn't, either, he's always talking about his back and his stomach, and thinking everything hurts him that nother makes."

"He's wore out," said the old woman compassionately. "He don't come of a strong race

"He's wore out," said the old woman com-passionately. "He don't come of a strong race and he's been a hard-working man. It upset him his signing for that first shoe firm an' losing most everything. You young folks don't know how hard them things be. He used to be the pleasantest boy, always a whist-lin' an' singin'."

in an' singin'."

Mary looked up in surprise. She never had had the least sentiment about her unlucky father; her mother had a certain dignity and lady-likeness which she admired, but as for her father he was a plain and rough-looking man, who was always gloomy and disapproving except at the rarest intervals, when the visit of some old acquaintance or an occasional holiday jaunt out into the country made him appear more cheerful. He was always very friendly with Aunt Hannah, as was everybody who knew her.

"Some nice brisk wornwood tea'll set him right up," soid the good old son!. "I had you all on my mind when I first waked up this mornin' as the birds were singin'."

mornin' as the birds were singin'."



"Neither of the two spoke until the silence became embarrassing a

" I'm glad you did, mother'll be so glad to see you. Now, I'm going out in the yard," said Mary, "and I'll have it looking better as quick as ever I can." She could not have told why she felt so light-

She could not have told why she felt so light-bearied and energetic at that moment. All the shadows had blown away. Annt Hannah, who really felt tired, went into the sitting-room to take a nap, and Mary only stopped to spread something over her and then with solden impulse stooped down and kissed the soft old cheek. "Dear heart, I thank ye!" stid Aunt Hannah gently. She was half asteep already with the comfortable case and habit of her many years. Then Mary pur on an old dress and went out to the shed and found a rake and a basket and began her work under the pear trees. She was curiously lighthearted. Was it the fragrance of the spring air send the blooming trees, was it the escape from the close and dulling air of school, was it the kind, wise talk of Aunt Hannah that had brought her to this better level of things? Nobody could tell. Mary herself did not try to think, but she had not enjoyed anything in a long time as she enjoyed picking up the neighbor's cans that had fallen through the broken partition fence, and the pieces of refuse, and raking their little garden clean and sweeping the path to the gate. She was just tying up the grape vine with a bit of string, an hour later, when her mother came bome looking tired and harried.

"Why, how nice everything looks," she tired and hurried.

"Why, how nice ererything looks," she said gratefully. "Did you do it yourself, Mary? I have been wishing our yard looked nice. I noticed everybody's else as I went along and thought they all were neat but ours. Your father has so little time." She besitated to say any more; she was always trying to ex-plain things to Mary about her father, but Mary was always bard and resentful. Macy suited now, and said that he would have a surprise when he came home, for once. "Aunt Hannow, and said that he would have a surprise when he came home, for once. "Annt Hannah has come," she added, looking in her mother's face and still smiling. "She was tired, and I made her acup of tea and then she went to sleep. There she is now!"

Aunt Hannah appeared at the window, and Mrs. Fleming hastened in. Somebody spoke to Mary from the sidewalk.

"Don't you want some help," said a person

"Bon't you want some help," said a person who might have been called either-a very young man, or a very old boy, just as the ob-

server had closen.

"Yes, I do, John," said Mary, engerly.

"Why, where did you come from?"

John Abbott was already in the yard. "My,

don't your pear trees look pretty!" he said.
"It's ever so much more like summer in town
than it is up to our place." They stood near
together, but they did not offer to shake hands,

together, but they did not offer to shake hands, though their young faces were full of pleasure at seeing each other.

"I came down to spend the night at Aunt Esther's," explained John. "I had to get me some new clothes, an' our folks wanted some farming tools and so on, an' Mr. Haynes thinks o' raising a good deal o' poultry this year, so he's going to stay, too, an' see about that, an' we're going back early to-morrow. It's awfully busy on the farm now. We didn't see first how we could get away. We brought slown a yoke o' oxen he'd sold, and other things, so 'twas necessary for two of us to come."

John looked very sunburnt and important as if the spring winds and son and rain had weather-beaten him particularly—but his eyes were clear and bright, and he had an air of vast importance. Mary and he had always been neighbors and friends. It was known by all their acquaintances that John Abbott and Mary Floming "weat together," in school-mate fashion. They had really missed each other since he had left school the year before and gone up country to take a place on a large

"What were you doing?" demanded the lad, as if it were amusing flat she should be doing anything at all, and she showed him the graperine, and they stood talking while be pruned that and tinkered the trallis. It be printed that and tinkered the trellis. It was almost ten line when Mary's father staddenly appeared, and they both turned at the sound of his voice, a little shamefaced. He looked very pole, but he spoke very kindly to John—everybody liked John—and he had come from a part of the country where Mr. Fleming used to live himself. "Come in and stay to supper," he said with unwonted eagerness, but John said shyly that he must go back to his annu's, she would be sare to expect him. "I don't know's I ought to eat two meals in the same place, though," he added, "It's likely to frighten folks."

"You've mude the lot look as next as any-

"You've made the lot look as next as any-body's," said Mr. Fleming, standing on the

steps and looking about.
"I haven't done mything except about the vine," said John, "Mary's been trying her bond at femalias."

vine," said John.
hand at farming."

"Mary?" asked her father with a puzzled

"Mary?" asked her father with a puzzled

"Mary?" asked her father with a puzzled "Mary?" asked her lather was a book, "Why, that's something new. I afraid she and her mother were out

Mary would naturally have looked surly at this, but, somehow, she did not feel surly for a wonder-perhaps because John was stand-ing by; perhaps because she pitied her father a little for almost the first time. She said that she had felt like working out of doors, it was so pleasant. Size even looked her father straight in the face with a smile, instead of evading him with a frown. They had not been on very good terms lately. It was one of Aunt Hannah's old proverts that it takes two to make a quarrel, but only one to end it, and Mary throught of this as her father went into the house. Something pleasant was at work with het; she felt differently roward recrybody. She was glad, beside, to see John. He would not stay to supper, so they said good bye, and she went in to help her mother. It was time to set the table, and her mother, it was time to set the table, and her mother would need her. They had one boarier, a quiet man, who was an old sequaintance of Mr. Fleming's. People said that he had a good deal of money, but nobody really knew; he was a cierk in the counting-room of a lam-

ber firm. Mr. Davis came in as John Abbett went out, and Mary noticed as she set the table that he stood still in the path booking up at the old pear trees with the sun in their tops, and even bent down a blossoming branch and held it to his face. Aunt Hannah and her father were talking together cheerfully. her father were talking tegether cheerfully.

Mr. Fleming looked up again and again at
Mary as she stepped about the room. She
never had looked so pretty or so womanly
before. He was sorry that he had left it for
her to tidy up the yard. He remembered that
he had seen some patted plants for sale down
the street, and said to himself that he would get up early next morning and dig the borders for Mary and his wife, and buy them some-

When supper was over and cleared away, Annt Hannah got her knitting work out of the big handkerchief bundle which she always carried, and Mrs. Fleming brought some mend-ing and sat down by the window to eatch the last of the daylight. The bourder and Mr. Fleming got out the old checker-board, which always was a sure sign of their friendliness and good spirits. Mary heard footsteps along the side path. "There's John Abbott coming back again," she said, laughing. John came in, looking manly and a little about

"I thought perhaps you'd go and take a walk before dark," he said, and Mary rose with alaerity.

"We can get some of the rest of the girls to go," she suggested, but John said nothing by way of eager encouragement. Annt Hannah watched bim shrewdly as he stood in the doorwatched him shrewdly as he stood in the doorway. She had a wise old head on her shoulders, and she loved young people. She nodded her head two or three times as they departed, but the men were busy again with their game, and Mrs. Fleming was thrending her needle with intentness. "Tis real pleasant to see you. Annt Hamash!" she exclaimed, "I've been wishing you'd happen along."

"I waked up this morning just as the birds were singin'," repeated the old woman, "an' I felt that 'twas my opportunity to come."

The two young people were walking slowly along the road, not toward the center of the village, but out toward the quiet fields and

"Aunt Hannah's a lovely old woman," and Mary, with enthusiasm. "She always makes use feel so pleasant. She isn't a bit like anybody else. I've beard mother say ever so many times that she always had the gift of coming just when people wanted her. She surt of this slown out of the zir."

"Sie used to come to our house when my mother and father were alive," said the young man. "I didn't think much about her then, except that she was pleu-out, as you say, and she always used to be telling over her funny sid John, not without sentinger. "I don't

said John, not without sentiment. "I don't know that anybody has missel me," "I did, a good deal," said Mary, frankly, "but of course I've got used now to not seeing you about. There are a good many that have left school this year. Sometimes I wish that I had. I think I ought to go to work and

help father."
"He looks sick, doesn't he?" said John.

"He's too young to get so used up."

"He's over fifty," said Mary, from the short perspective of her eighteen years, "He solder

than mother." than mother."

"He ought to be right in his prime," said the young man, soberly. "Perhaps it is bad for him to work in the shop. He stoops over more than he did, and coughs a good deal. I thought be looked all gone when I first saw him to-night. I'm thankful I didn't go into the shop hast fall; you know I thought of it?

Well I'm as stoop and now have a thought of it? the sloop fast fall; you know I thought of it? Well, I'm as strong a man now as there is in this county. A good, hard day's work just lines me enough to make me sleepy when night comes. I wish your father'd move up our way. I mean to talk to him. You'd like it, too, and your mother."

"Oh, I don't know?" exclaimed the girl, doubtfully, with a village-born person's uncertainty about the resources and charms of the open country. "Look at that cherry tree all in bloom!"

all in bloom!

You ought to see the trees up at our

"You ought to see the trees up at our place!" insisted her companion.

Mary stopped at that moment on a little bridge over a brook that plastied noisily down a slope through the pasture. The flowering cherry tree was just behind them on the opposite side of the road, and some fresh, young, willow twigs on an old, cropped stump pointed their fragrance to the cherry blossoms. They leaned over the milling and looked down at the head. Notified of the vocume results and to the brook. Neither of the young people spoke until the silence became embarrassing. Then Mary said gravely, "I ought to go to work just as soon as I can. I never thought about it so much as I have to-day. I've got to help mother and I've got to help father. But I won't go into the shop if I can help it, and I never should make a good teacher, and I can't

think of anything else. Why won't you go into the shop?" asked John. His heart was beating so that he was afraid Mary would hear it. He could not remember the time that she had not been dear to him, and different from anybody else, longest to be a little older and to have the right to tell Mary all about it. He was sure —no, he was not sure that she remembered -no, he was not sure man and when they things he had said to her years ago, when they things he had said to grow up. Perhaps she were beginning to grow up. thought he had forgotten them.

Why not go into the shep! "It's better for girls than for men. There are nice girls there, and you could make pretty good pay right on, you are so quick to learn things."

"I suppose I might," said Mary, slowly, "but if you knew law I hate to be shut up all day.

"It shan't be for a great while if I can belo "It was all that John Abbott's honest and it." It was all that John Abbot's horest and loving heart could muster courage to say, and Mary did not make any ansaer. Presently she turned toward him quickly. "John!" she said, "I feel as if I were grown up to-day. I don't know why. Aunt Haumah said some things to me that made me think, and so have you. I'm only an every-day girt, and I never

you. I'm only an every-fay girt, and I never thought much about anything, and I needed a good talking to. Aunt Hannah says it isn't what we do, but how we do it that makes anybody worth anything. It makes me feel presty ambitious." 'So it does me," said John. Their young hearts were solered by a great vision of personal duty and responsibility. It surely meant something that they should have been brought together on such a day in Mary Fleming's life.

(Continued in next JOURNAL)

#### THE ART OF FINDING FAULT

By LILIAN FREEMAN CLARKS



T may seem superfluous to i may seem supermous to begin by saying, "Don't find fault at all when you can possibly avoid it." Nev-ertheless, this is a very im-portant first rule; for in order to make necessary fault-finding count, and be of any real use to yourself, to the delinquent individual, or to both, all needless, su-

to the delinquent individual, or to both, all needless, superfluous and almies fault-finding must be avoided. Three times out of four fault-finding is merely an expression of impatience, and the only good it does is to relieve the irritable feeling cassed by the carelessness, stapidity or other defects of those with whom we have daily intercourse. To begin with, on every occasion where there is no reasonable hope of doing good by fault-finding, seal your lips as with a bar of iron.

lips as with a bar of iron.

Next, almost always postpone fault-finding until there has been time for consideration. It not speak at the moment the fault has just been committed. However deserved, and even mild, the reproof may be the culprit's mind is not in a state to resolve and axion. mind is not in a state to receive and assimi-late it. When Bridget has just broken your hate it. When Bridget has just broken your best India china soup-tureen, she is so dis-turbed by the accident that she hears you say, "Bridget, do you not remember I have often told you not to carry that tureen on a tray with other dishes, but always to lift it with both bands," etc., with a vague sense that you are "scolding" her, and it is very disagreeable; you are fortunate if she does not reply with some fretful self-justification. When the mind is off its balance, and the When the mind is off its balance, and the nerves agitated, it is not the moment to irri-tate still further. The more childish, unde-yeloped and ill-regulated the character the less

is the hope of doing good by such a method.

To simplify the case I will surpose that you

are dealing with domestics only. To trent the question of finding fault with children would involve too many side issues.

Here, then, I offer two very simple rules. I do not pretend that they cover the whole ground, but they will be of great practical assistance. sistance.

First—Never go into the kitchen to find fault with Bridget. She is there on her own ground; and if she is fretted into impertinence by what you say you have no resource but an undignified retreat, which leaves her mistress of the field. Send for her to come to you, taking care not to choose a time when her work or other occupations will be interrupted

work or other occupations will be interrupted by so doing. Leave her a margin as to time. Second—Begin by saying something kind, which will put Bridget in a good humor. It is easy to do this. Say a word of commendation of her breakfast caltes; or of her neat kitchen. She is now disposed to listen to you. Then go on something like this. "I like your work, on the whole, very much; you are (neat or a good cook, or very good tempered, as the case may be.) But there is one thing that troubles use. You stay out late at night. Now, if you were an elderly woman, perhaps it would not not real responsible. But for a young girl of your age it is not safe. I should not date to allow it. Your mother is not near you now to advise you; and a mother could not help being very anxious about you. could not help being very anxious about you under these circumstances. You know I told you when you came that my rule is to have my domestics at home by (such an hour.) You may not understand the importance of this, but any older person, who has had ex-perience, will tell you the same thing."

I have been obliged to suppose a case, but

principle is of varied and

d-natured, kindly feult-finding, administered when the mind is free to receive it, may do some good. Irritable expressions of displeasure, never; and moderate and just re-proof, if tactless and ill-applied, is almost as

There should be, however, a constant, gentle preparation of the soil, by judicious commendation. Judicious; not flattery, nor constant praise. Recognize all that is good; show that you perceive an attempt at improvement. With most people the tendency is the other Bridget borns her beend in the baking and her mistress says, "Bridget, your bread was not good to-day," Bridget knows that: alse knows, also, that she has made good bread ten times, and no notice was taken of it. The eleventh time she burned it, and that time she

was blamed. Let me close with a true anecdate. A kindhearted old lady of my acquaintance em-ployed a young colored man to do Johs about her promises. One day Henry, in receiving orders from her, forgot to remove his hat. My friend's old-fashioned breeding could not put up with this. This was the form of her reproof: "Henry, if you were my son, I should say,' My son, where is your hat?"

#### THE WOMAN WHO IS NERVOUS

BY KATE UPON CLARK



MONG the character-istics of the time is a istics of the time is a strong benacity of youth smong the women of fifty or sixty and upward. By this remark is not meant the affectation of youthfulness in dress and appearance. The Mrs. Skewtons are less in favor now than ever before. But

than ever before. there is now a striking prevalence of youthful vigor and activity among women at an age when they were, not so many years ago, thought to be past all active participation in the main affairs of life. If you are inclined to doubt this statement, count the gray-baired women, with freely been and observe whom you

this statement, count the gray-haired women, with fresh faces and clastic step, whom you meet during a single day's walk on any favorite avenue. You will find that they bear a large proportion to the whole number. One reason why the faces of these elderly women are so rosy, unwrinkled and full of the zest of life, is that they have not allowed their nerves to go to pieces with every slight shock which they have experienced. The importance of this matter to both the outer and toner woman may be readily perceived by a simple illustration.

timer woman may be readily perceived by a simple illustration.

The other day a pale, weary-looking creature, in other words an exceptional woman among the throngs of strong and locality shoppers upon the street, was possing an engine, when it suddenly began to let off steam.

"Oh, mercy!" cried this poor woman to her companion. "Ea't that terrible! Oh, my!"

Oh, my!"

Her face was very much drawn as she said this, and she could not have shivered more miserably if she had seen a ghost.

Another woman who travels hundreds, if not thousands of miles in the course of every year, is never weary of descanting upon the "tire-conceness" of a journey. It is no wonder that she finds a ride in the curs "tire-cone."

She is never ill from the mostlert but she state.

"tireconceness" of a journey. It is no wonder that she finds a ride in the curs "tirecone." She is never ill from the motion, but she steps on board a train always with a settled determination to be wretched until she alights from it. She sits bolt upright nearly all the way, shudders at the creakings and the squeakings of the wheels, and here no opportunity for "ohing" and "ahing" during the whole course of the trip. It is not strange that she reaches her journey's end utterly worn out, and that she has grown old at the rate of six months at hour ever since she left hone.

A very simple way in which to avoid such a strain as this is to make up one's mind before leaving beone that one will take matters just as casily as possible. A deliberate attitude of mind should be assumed before setting forth on a day's journey, that one will waste no more of one's vital energy in worry by that way than is absolutely necessary. That wrinkle in your face, dear madam, which was visible when you heard a whistle blow just now, is fast making a permanent place for itself upon your constenance. Worse still, it is imprinting a corresponding mark upon your inner self. Why not follow the old Irishman's itself upon your countenance. Worse still, it is imprinting a corresponding mark upon your inner self. Why not follow theold Irishman's injunction about "taking things aisy," and smile at the whistles and jolts? Smiles, you know, are becoming, if not too pronounced and frequent, and they preserve youth and vitality. This fact, the fresh-faced ladies who have been alluded to, discovered long ago, or else they would not have that lovely color in their checks to-day.

Heir cheeks to day.

And why not lean back as comfortably as you may during your long, dusty ride in the cars? Chloroform your nerves with a good dose of will-power, direct your thoughts to the most agreeable subject that you can find, and take your trip as a providential rest from the amoving cares of your usual routine. There is a good deal of oft-forgatten truth in the trite lines which tell us of life, that it,

"However good, however had, depends on how you take it."

One of Henry Ward Beecher's most striking sermons was on happiness. Every man, he insisted, has a right to it, and should allow nobody to interfere with this right. We were made for happiness, and without our own collusion it cannot be stolen away from us, Losses, treason, illness, let them come, but let no neers external treable cheat us of our no more external trouble cheat us of our rights. With a clear conscience within us, even when the clouds are all about us, happi-ness may be still secure.

This wholesome counsel has been eagerly

absorbed by woman. She no longer lan-guishes under the pangs of "disappointed love." She does not run shricking away from a harmless mouse. She does not fly into a dashes up the street. She knows oh, wise one—that she is only using herself up in such nonsense. She remains tronquil and un-troubled under all ordinary provocations. She has too much serious work on hand to spend her strength in useless spasses over nothing. In short, though there are still butterfiles, and drones, and foolish virgins among our women, the great mass of them are shaking off the abourd traditions of ages. They are determined to be confortable happy, and to keep off the wrinkles and infirmities of age as long as they can. Single or married, honsely or brautiful, clever or dull, women are surely acquiring the grace of adap-tation, and the joy and charm of a becoming acceptation of their environment.

Mrs. Kate Urose Clark, late associate editor of THE LADGE HONE JOYESAL, has become the editor of "Romanes," a monthly magazine publishing 15 to 20 complete stories in each issue. A sample copy will be sent for len cents by Romance Publishing Co., Clinion Hall, Astor Place, New York.

FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT, BUY GRIFFITH LOTS Griffith is the coming great factory suburb of Chi-cage, for an other has two oil pipes and four rail-roods. See impose our back cover and investigate, a

#### A PRIVILEGED PERSON

By Caroline Alwaler Mason

Author of "A Daughter of the Dune," "Mrs. Rossiter Lamar," "A Christmas Gerl," etc.

CHAPTER IV

STRENGTH IN TEMPTATION



HE fight which Kath-arine Math-er fought, beginning on that bit-February morning, was one wholly be-yond the ken of any human be-

ing save herself. Outwardly, there was nothing to alter. Martin Jameson had never sought her presence, nor she his. They worked, it is true, occasionally in the same room, but they did not work together. There existed between them absolutely no tangible relation. It was not explain and blood relation. It was not against flesh and blood that Katharine wrestled, it was against the inner, unguessed domination of her nature by

his.

Her religious life had always been marked by simplicity and plain Puritanic reserve. Now she suddenly became a seeker of ritualistic devotion, craving the discipline of long prayer, fasting, and even secret spiritual penance, hoping ardently by these means, unknown to all but herself, to win back her peace of mind. all but herself, to win back her peace of mind. But it did not come. How could it come, when, no matter to what stern resolution of denial she had set herself, the sound of one step on the stairs, a word, however cusual or commonplace, a touch of the hand, a look, could have power to set her pulses in commotion, to quicken her breath, to fill her with a joy as insane as it was unconquerable?

There were days when, all her scruples thrown away. Katharine gave herself up to this influence, when she let herself po, and made herself as charming as she might. Martin Jomeson could not have been the man he was had he been insensible to the subtle witchery of the girl in hours like these. A change in his voice, in his way toward her, so slight that it could not have been described in words, responded.

in words, responded.

Thus it came about that while poor Kutharine, in her higher moods, was mortifying flesh and spirit to uproot the very thought of this man from her heart, he was all the while, by reason of her hours of weakness, coming more deeply into her life, and assuming fresh control of its very assigns.

more deeply into her life, and assuming fresh control of its very springs.

She awoke to this fact, with a strange mingling of exultation and terror, on a certain evening in early April, and yet it was the smallest, slightest thing which happened.

Mr. Jameson had remained to dinner. Katharine, leaving the three over their dessert, had stepped out upon the veranda, and on down one of the garden paths among the shrubbery, where the buds were bursting their shexilis. sheating.

shouths.

The sun had set, leaving a clear, primrose sky, with a crescent moon hanging low, and the evening star just above it like a great drop of light. The air was full of the exquisite suggestions of early spring—faint, evanescent fragrance, soft notes of birds, light pulsations coming, who knows from where?

Soon she saw Martin Jameson coming down the main walk from the house. He had taken leave of the corrects and was on his way house.

leave of her purents and was on his way home. Seeing her at a little distance, he crossed the turf to where she stood. This, from him, was an unusual attention. A brief how was all that Kathurine had looked for as he passed.

"Dues this seem to you the most wonderful

"Does this seem to you the most wonderful spring youever knew?" he asked, as be joined

her.
"Perhaps; yes, in a way," sold Katharine,
faltering a little.

There was no self-consciousness or hesitation in him.

tion in him.

"To me, of late, a night-like this is something divine in its revelation. It never touched me so before—this strange incommunicable sense of the life of nature. I believe it means more than I have ever dreamed."

"You have been reading Wordsworth!"

"No," he said, half smiling; "you are wrong. I know nothing of poetry, except the things I have beard you rend."

In the dark, damp mould of the carden hed.

things I have beard you rend."

In the dark, damp mould of the garden bed by which they stood a group of narcissus had come into blossom.

Moved by some indefinable impulse, Katha-

Moved by some innermant the flowers, pure rine bent and picked one of the flowers, pure its long slender stem. She and white, on its long slender stem. held it for an instant, and then, with a shyness which she had never known until she knew this man, said:

knew this man, said:

"This is a poem, this flower. I will give you this to take with you."

For an instant hand and flower were held in his strong grasp. Then, suddenly dropping them he said, almost coldly;

"Thank you; I do not wear flowers. I should not know what to do with it."

The hand which held the rejected blossom fell to Katharine's side: but even as it did so.

fell to Katharine's side; but even as it did so, she laughed on irrepressible, girlish laugh. "In all my life," she said, "I never saw a man like you!"

He looked at her earnestly, the smile which had sprung to meet her rippling laughter pass

ing quickly from his face.
"And I never saw"— he began, stopped himself, was silent for an instant, his face growing stern, then merely adding "Good-night," turned and left her

hight," turned and left her Katharine walked alone in the garden until dusk gave place to darkness. She had more food for thought than she wanted. Well she knew what he had started to say, and how

much it meant from him. And there was hand Ensign! Only yesterday, in the study, he had spoken of the girl as if her re-lation to himself was perfectly understood, "This is playing with fire," thought Katha-

"Kate, my dear, can you drive a little way out of your way to do an errand for me?" asked Mr. Mather.

His daughter was about entering the coupé which stood on the broad grave! walk before the house door. He had followed her out more the store.

upon the steps.

"Why, to be sure I will. In what direction is your errand?" was Katharine's response.

"It is in a part of the city you do not know very we'l—Orchard Street, No. 63. It is

very we'l-Orchard Street, No. 65. It is rather on the outskirts."

"Oh, yes," returned Kate, "it is Mr. Jameson's. I know the house."

"So much the better. I want you to see him, if possible. He has not been here in a week; has been out of town, they tell me, at his office, but he is expected home about six

there, too, "Ensign, James, Book keeper," was the concise statement of the directory. A little more than this she knew of the Eusigns, through Mrs. Fisher, who always responded readily to her half-indifferent questions. Amy was the eldest of five children; she had been educated for a teacher, but a failure in health had turned her aside from teaching, and sew-

had turned her aside from teaching, and sew-ing had been resorted to as a less exacting oc-cupation. They were "a lovely family," so said Mrs. Fisher.

Katharine Mather stood on the small porch of No. 63, and rung the bell, which had a very tiny tinkle; a light green paper, studded with gilt stars, lined the narrow windows on cither side of the door. These salient points were impressed on her percenwindows on either side of the door. These salient points were impressed on her percep-tions as she waited for a moment, and then the door was opened by Mrs. Jameson. Katharine knew at once that it was she. There was not a strong resemblance in her to her son, for she was a handsome woman with iron-gray hair, and fine, dark eyes, but some-thing in her form and presence assured Katha-rine of the relationship.

thing in her form and presence assured Katharine of the relationship.

"Is Mr. Martin Jameson at home?" The question came a little timidly.

"He is out of town, but I expect him in on the train which is due almost at this moment."

Mrs. Jameson had a clear-cut manner of speech, made attractive by a slight old country corons.

With her frank smile. Katharine explained who she was, and why she had come.



"For an instant hand and flower were held in his strong grasp."

this afternoon. It is very important that I should hear to-night whether he can go to Boston with me to-more w to see Morring. Will you see him, and ask him that? He knows all about the plan for going; we talked it over these he was hore her.

knows all about the plan for going; we talked it over when he was here last."

Having agreed to carry out her father's wish, Katharine entered the carriage and drove off, a little pale, more than a little troubled. She knew quite as well as her father that Martin Jameson had not come to the house for a week. A week ago that night it was that they had had their little conversa-tion in the garden. An emphasis, stronger than she liked, seemed put upon that inter-view by his unusual absence. And now she must seem to follow him, to seek him out in his own home! It did not sait her maidenly reserve to do this, and yet it would have been reserve to do this, and yet it would have been absurd to decline to do the small favor for her father, impossible to have let him guess that there was anything of self-consciousness or complexity in her feeling toward his good

She made her round of calls, and just before six drove into the dull, semi-suburban street where the Jamesons lived.

No. 63 was a tidy, well-painted habitation of comfortable aspect, as unpretentions and unadorned as its master, thought Katharine, as she viewed it from the carriage window, Next beyond it was a small, old-fashioned white house. Katharine knew who lived

"Come right in! come right in, my dear young lady," said Mrs. Jameson, with warm cordiality. "Martin will be most pleased to see you," and she led the way through a nar-row hall into a pleasant parlor. This room opened into a second, with a wide double doorway. A large stove stood between the two, with glowing mice windows. This stove especially struck Katharine's eye; she could bardly remember when she had seen one before, it seemed to mark a wholly different condition of living to that with which she was

In the center of the back parlor a round table, covered with shining linen, was set for an ble, covered with shining linen, was set for an evening meal, and upon it stood a student lamp, shedding a softened brilliancy upon gluss and silver. There was welcome in the warmth and brightness; a sense of cheer and confort in the atmosphere, "homely" as it

It is to this that Martin Jameson belongs. said Katharine to herself, "not to my world. While she was thinking this, and saying

something very different some one knocked on a door in the back parior leading into the garden; and directly, without waiting, the door was pushed open. Katharine sat where she could see without being seen. A young lady, in a trim, dark dress and white apron, stepped lightly into the room, and this young

oly she saw at once was Amy Eusign. She was carrying a plate with something on

it, covered with a white markin. Katharine saw ber face distinctly. She had noticed its happiness before, but to-night it was fairly radiant in its expression, and bright with delicate color.

Mrs. Jameson hastened into the other room.

Amy stepped to the tea table, and set the plate she carried down upon it, saying, as she did so, in a voice like a bird's note: "Martin is not here yet, is he? I did bake him a cake for his supper! See; isn't it a nice one?"

one?"
"Very," replied the older lady, "and what a good child you were to do it, for I have been

too busy for cake making. And then Martin likes your cakes better than mine."
"Does he? Perhaps, just a little," laughed the girl, removing her hat. Evidently she was to remain for tea.

Mrs. Jameson, in a low voice, now men-tioned the presence of a caller in the parlor, whereupon Anoy, with heightened color, and a little startled air, withdrew into a part of the room invisible to Katharine. At this moment the house door was opened with a lately key and Martin Language parts in

homent the house door was opened with a latch key, and Martin Jameson came in.

Katharine rose and advanced to the center of the room that he might not fail of seeing her. She did not care to be a spectator any longer. He held out his hand and greeted her cordially, but gravely. She saw that he looked worn and more soler even than usual. In a few words her errand was given, and her "Good-evening" to mother and son said. The latter accompanied her to the carriage, and as-sisted her to enter it, but he did not speak as he did so. Katharine drove away with a great throbbing pain and possion in her heart, and with tears of which she was anconscious fall-

Such a pretty picture it had been; the sweet bright "homeyness" of it all, the vigor-ous, clear-eyed mother, and that girl with her happy face and pretty ways, and the name Martin on her lips!

Martin on her lipe!

Was it in her power to blight it all? And could she use such power? Never. God keep her from such a thought!

That night Katharine marked in a little book she read these words:

"Yes, this sin which has sent me weary-hearted to bed, and desperate in heart to morning work; that has male my plans miscarry until I am a coward, that cuts me off from prayer.

this can be conguered. from prayer . . . this can be conquered. I do not say annihilated, but better than that, r do not say annuments, but better than that, conquered, captured and transfigured into a friend; so that I at last shall say: My temptation has become my strength! for to the very fight with it I owe my force,"

#### CHAPTER V

#### A PARABLE IN THE FIRE

YES, Miss Mather, you have probably often heard before a bridge is not stronger than the strength of its weakest place." "As you say, I have heard that before, but I

entirely object to the application of that principle in morals. I don't believe in it."
"But you must believe in it," returned Martin Jameson, quickly.
"Why must 1?"

"Because it is true, and it is childish to re-fuse to accept truth."

A vivid color came to Katharine's checks.

"Assertion is not proof," she cried. "You believe that a mun is no stronger than the weakest point in his character. I would not bear to believe that."

"But you must see that no matter how strong he may be in all other ways, the testing must come where he is weak."

"The weakert place must stead the string."

"The weakest place must stand the strain," put in Mr. Mather from his desk. The three

were together in the study.

"Then all force and beauty and nobleness of character are less than nothing," said Katharine impetuously, "if in one point the man is weak and fails,"

"How is it with the beauty.

"How is it with the bridge?" asked Martin Jameson. "If it falls, all of the strength and beauty upon it merely adds to the greatness of its fall, so much more 'rubbish to the void."

weakness worse."
"Oh, what a horrible doctrine! Why should "Oh, what a horrible doctrine! Why should we try for goodness at all, then? For we all must fail in some one point. No one can be equally strong everywhere. Who is invulnera-ble? Perhaps you are, I am not."

"The doctrine may be horrible, as you say, but I believe we need to have it emphasized. It is too much the fashion for us to be indul-cent to our weaknesses, to live with them in a

Everything that adds to its strength makes its

gent to our weaknesses, to live with them in a

gent to our weaknesses, to live with them in a good degree of harmony, in fact."

"Then you would say," pursued Katharine,
"that if I, for instance, am upright, truthful, courageous, generous—I am not you know, we are supposing a case—and all other time things, but have a bad temper, I am no better morally than my temper? That is, to set the standard, is the basis on which I am to be estimated?"

"I should say of you" returned Mr. Lange.

"I should say of you," returned Mr. Jame-son, smiling, "that your character, otherwise of a high order, was weakened by your very bad temper

Fun and fire flashed from Katharine's eyes, My temper, please understand, is not very bad. It is really particularly good. Isn't it, father?"

"Ob, in spots, 'Human warious," return-ed Mr. Mather, who was more occupied with

his papers than with their conversation,
"Please, denr papa, don't open your mouth
in dark sayings any more," cried Katharine;
"you are so disappointing. Mr. Jameson, say
that my temper is good!" and she gave a little
imperious stamp of her foot.
"I don't know about that Didn't I heav

I don't know about that. Didn't I bear you say last week that you were completely out of putience with some one who stepped on your gown and tore it?"
"Why, yes; but then I had reason to be

"But I did not suppose you would lose your temper without provocation. That would argue your intelligence defective."

"Which it isn't," retorted Kate, replied deliberately, "you are quick, "Thank you, sir."

"Thank you, sir,"

"But you ought to have more application."

"What do I need of application, when I can reach the result I want without it? I don't believe in work for the sake of work! I suppose for you, digging is its own reward," she added, audachously, but glancing up into his face, bull affaid of her own temerity.

He smiled. "I am not likely to do much of it." he remarked, "as long as you are in the room. I am afraid you are like other women after all—interested, really, only in personalities. See where this conversation be-

personalities. See where this conversation be-gan, and where it is ending!"

Katharine hung her head a little like a childlen child.

childen child.

"Perhaps you would rather I would go down stairs, and leave you a better chance to work?" shemided, meekly for her.

"I would, indeed."

"That's right, Jameson," exclaimed Mr. Mather. "I wish you would send her away. I can't do anything while she is here."

But Katharine was already out of the room, having included them both in one parting glance made up of anger and fun, humility and pride.

A mouth lad passed since her visit to Orchard Street, a mouth which had seen what Katharine almost thought, at times, was final compaest and self-mastery on her part. She had held herself firmly in band; every thought was challenged, and if the countersign "remoneintion" was unknown to it, it was held guilty of treason.

Sheatomaticum russeed that Martin Januarou's

held guilty of treason.

Shesometimes gue-sed that Martin Jameson's experience during those weeks was much the color of her own. He made no sign. The only difference in their bearing to one another from the cartier time was that their eyes sought not to meet, and that they spoke to each other only when it because necessary.

But the deal county when it because necessary.

Such other only when it became necessary.

But to-day, brought about by some unseen influence, a strong reaction was upon them both. In the conversation in the study each was moved by suppressed excitement; they did more than they dared, lifted out of themselves they knew not how. Perhaps with Katharine this impulse came from a sense that nothing barmful could happen now. It was too late for danger. Mrs. Fisher had shown her, in a visit she had paid to her rooms the day before, a bit of silk, "a piece of Anay Kusigu's weda bit of silk, 'n piece of Amy Kusign's wed-ding gown. It won't be needed just yet, but I have couxed her to let memake it for her—for love, you know—she has been with me so long." So she had said.

long." So she had said.

Katharine came down stairs to the library, which she found empty. A smouldering fire was on the hearth, the room was much darker than the study. Two half-barned logs, on fire to the core, but glowing, not biazing, had failen apart over the antirons. Katharine found the tongs and lifted these logs, placing them in close contact. Then she drew m ensychair up before the hearth and putting her feet on the fender, sat fully watching the study in black and red. She liked the dull, suppressed fire in those logs; she liked the stillness of the black and red. She liked the dull, suppressed fire in those logs; she liked the stillness of the room. She wanted a chance to think, to grow calm. Why did Martin Jameson book at her in just that steady, controlling way? Why did he speak in the tone which thrilled and stirred her so? If he were only like other men? They had always become thresome to her after a time. Soreer one had troubled her with after-thoughts like these. If he would only do or say something trivial, commonplace; if he would show her his weak side; if she could feel herself superior to him somewhere. Then, she thought, it would be easy to crowd him out of her heart, to become indifferent. im out of her heart, to become imlifferent. How strongly be laid spoken this afternoon! Was be thinking of a possible weakness in hinself, in her? Oh no-that could not be

and yet— Just then, with a little burst of sound, a great flame sprang out from the glowing wood before her and enveloped both, the logs which had been smouldering apart.

It startled Katharine.

"There is a parable in the fire," she said softly, but about, a half smile on her tips. Beware!

With sudden restlessness she rose and walked about the room; then going into an alcove at its farther end, she seated herself at the piano, and began playing a song of Schubert's

sofily.

While she played, some one entered the library and shoot before the fire. Katharine's fingers trembled on the keys. A slight shiver passed over her. She knew who was in the room as well as if she had seen him. No other person could move her after this sort. Martin Jameson showly crossed to the plans, and stood beside it. Katharine played on, not looking up, trying to stearly herself. She knew that the hour of crisis had come for them; the very air of the room seemed vibrating with it. What would come afterward? she ing with it. What would come afterward? she ing with it. What would come afterward? she wondered, in an odd, impersonal attitude toward berself. Was this to be an interpretation of the fire which had been a parable? Still she played, dizzy with dread of what might come if she paused, and yet longing wildly to look up into the face of the man begins of the start begins. side her. He was very patient; she knew that he would wait.

Then at last the music was still.
" Are you angry with me?" he asked, after

a nature of inter silegue.

"No," she said, very low, not looking up.

"To talk of weakness in you?" he exclaimed bothy; "it was brutal! I could not leave it so. hotly; "it was brutal! I could not leave a se.
All I said of weakness was of my-elf-not of
any other man, never of you. If I were as
Mong as you?"—and he stopped.
Then she looked up, and meeting his eyes
as in them samething which was more than

saw in them something which was more than she had ever fearest, more than she had ever hoped. Each know then what had mastered them for what it was: "a mortal love," as the love of Launcelot and Guinevere has been Words could not have told it-that would have been treachery two obvious—but it was told. The hearts had been on fire too long, the flames had burst forth. Katharine rose from the piane, holding her chapped hands out as one who implores. There was a little rustle of silk in the room beyond them then, and they heard Mrs.

Mather's voice saying:
"Is that you, Kate? Why do you have so

much fire in this room? It is more than we need on a night like this."

"I believe it is, -more than I meant to have," muranared Kate, coming forward.

#### CHAPTER VI

#### A DOWER OF INWARD HAPPINESS

THE night was far advanced, but Katharine Mather had not thought of sleep. Pully dressed, size walked the room or sat in her wide window-seat looking out into the silent garden, and the sky "throbbing with stars."

At times her mood was gentle and her fare meek; then the force of clear, close thinking would set its stamp upon brow and eyes, but assain a swift change would not over her, her

again a swift change would pass over her, her head would be held firm and creet, her eyes would flash with dangerous light, while all the will and pride winds her usserted them-

selves.

"Renounce?" she asked herself, "Why should I—why should we?" and her color despensel. "For us—we belong to each other. We have a right to our life and our love. Shall the eagles surrender their freedom for the sake of a little homebred pigeon? What does that poor sewring girl, Amy Easign, know of love like this? How can she understand a man like Martin Jameson? But I understand him. I glory in his power! What he calls his weakness has mouther name. Oh, my love!" weakness has mouther name. Oh, my love!" and Katharine stretched out her hands as she

Ind done that other hour.

Even with the gesture and the thought came a burst of pussionate tears.

"He is not mine, and be can never be," she

"He is not mine, and be can never be," she told berself in the swift transition of her thought, "Nothing less happened, What was it but a look? and one can mistake a look. It shall be ignored by all our future. No harm has been done. We shall never yield to this strange influence again. We shall neet and speak as we used, and I can still know the rapture of his look, his smile, his thoughts of me, but no sign need tell it. There shall be no trouble, no heart break."

no trouble, no heart brenk,"
For Katharine had gone back in the thought to that evening when she had seen the bright interior of Martin Jameson's home; when she had seen the girl to whom his faith was pledged, in her innocent, trustful happiness, and her heart smote her. And now her better sense told her of the impossibility of life under the conditions she had just imagined. Tennyson's line

" And faith, sudaithful, kept him faisely true' haunted her memory. She scorned hep-elf for the weakness which had admitted such a

thought.
"No," she thought, her intellect regaining its balance, and her clear perception of things asserting itself, "that way lies death. It is for one of us, that girl who thinks she loves him, or for me, to be struck out of the problem—to renounce love, if it costs life itself. Then

the question is simply; Shall it be Amy Ensign who will do this? or Katharine Mather? Which is better able to make the sacrifice?" Bringing all her quick imagination to bear upon the situation Katharine locked upon herself in contrast with Amy as if she had

herself in contrast with Amy as if she had been another woman.

"I have had every privilege, every enjoy-ment that Gol gives to a human life," she told herself; "health, power, success, religion, moral and intellectual training and develop-ment, the wide life of art and poetry and music; travel; love beyond words to tell here at home, and much outside; all of grace and beauty that a human soul taught of God and love of its fellowmen can know. Every con-ceivable good influence has been brought to ceivable good influence has been brought to bear upon me for twenty-four years. What is the product? What am I? Great enough to do this thing?

"What is Amy Ensign? A poor book-keeper's daughter, struggling even for a com-mon school education under hard conditions.

mon school education under land conditions. Defeated by ill health, earning her living by sewing through long weary days upon the cistles that I and other women of my class wear. A life of weariness and painfulness, of much sacrifice and little outward beauty. But after all, what a happy face she has, as if a fountain of joy was always springing up in her heart. What does that mean? What, indeed, but Martin Jameson's love, and why shoold she not be happy, having that? And I, I with my overflowing fullness of life, and to take this from her? Her heart would break, of course, she is of that sort, but I hardly think she would die. The poor man of the parable lived after his ewe lumb was taken? She might even care for somebody eise. I never can," and with the hardness she bad tried to resume swept away in a torrent of sobs tried to assume swept away in a torrent of sobs Katharine threw herself upon her kness. knowing well that only God could save her in this hour.

The westling lasted until sourise, and then Katharine rose from her knees with her white face testifying of the hard fight she had fought. But her restless, fitful engerness was gone, Without he-station or nervoqueses she pro-ceeded to draw out from her closet a small trunk, and filled it, with clothing, which she carefully selected and folded. Then for an hour she rested, and at six rang for a cup of coffic to be brought to her room, and ordered the carriage to take her to the milway station at seven. At times there was a half smile upat seven. At times there was a half smile up-on her face; a prescure more than human seemed to be with her, and there were words of David's old song upon her lips:

"Our sent is escaped as a bird out of the strare of the footbeen."

The stars is broken and we are escaped, thir telp is in the name of the Lord, Walch made heaven and earth."

For in Katharine's heart at last had riven the perception that of all her privileges, the greatest, though the most terrible, was the privilege of renunciations

Just before seven she went to her mother's dressing room, calling her softly. Mrs. Mather threw a dressing gown about bersell, and came to see what Katharine wanted.

"Mamma, dear," she suid, "I have had a sudden impulse to go down to New York and see Consin Margaret before she sails. Don't you think it is a good idea?"

"Why yes, perhaps so. She will be glad enough to have you."
"Yes, and it seems too had to let her go without seeing her once more. I got to thinking of it in the night. You know Margaret does want me to go with her."

"She is to be in Switzerland through the summer,"

"Yes, she plans to spend most of August in the Engadine, I think. It begins to look very enticing, manna. Do you think you could space use if Margaret should be very persua-

"We might go over in July, you know." Mrs. Mather had succeeded in opening her

eves by this time.
"So you neight. Well, if I should conclude
to sail on the Britannic on Saturday, you
will put the things I want in my rosset trunk,

won't you? and you and papa will come down and see me off. Good-bye." Katharine sailed on the Britannic. She sent no word or message to Martin Jameson. He needed none. They understood each other, and he accepted the line she had last out for him. She was at interluken when a letter from him reached her in July, telling her of his tourrings, and of his removal to a distant city. There was nothing of great significance in his letter, but as it was the only one beever wrote her, Kathurine may be forgiven for keeping it as something sacred and precious. Only this scatence in it would have been hard for any one but herself to understand: "I thank or for all that your mobleness has made pos-de. By the grace of God 1 shall not full now, although sometimes the battle bas gone against me.

Years have passed. Martin Jameson, according to Mr. Mather's prophecy, has become a great man in his profession. Wealth and honor have come to him; he is a man of power and influence. The social world declares his wife influence. The social world declares his wife "a sweet little woman, and so charming in her own home.

Katharine Mather is unmarried. Her mother has even crossed to deplore this fact at least, finding "a daily beauty" in her daughter's life, which she would be ill able to forego.

Katharine's friends perceive that time or some other factor in human life has greatly changed her from her imperious girlhood. She is not less spirited now, or less enthusins tic in taking her part in the many-sided work which comes to Christian women in our day. It is a spiritual change which has passed upon her, almost indefinable. She is not occupied with herself as she used to be; she exacts less of the world and receives, in a high sense, far more than of old; she is at once stronger and gentler as a woman than as a girl, and upon her maidenhood there has fallen "a dower of inward happiness."

#### POT-POURRI OF ROSES

BY LAURA WHITTEN



ATHER the rose petals ATHER the rose petals in the early morning, and place them in a cool, slandy place for an hour to dry. Toss them lightly, and then put them in layers, with salt sprinkled freely between, in a large covered glass in a large covered glass dish. You may add every morning. When

fresh petals to this every morning. When you have a sufficient quantity, let the whole stand ten days, shaking thoroughly every morning. Now, in the bottom of a glass fruit jur place two ounces of whole allspice, crushed, and two ounces of stick cinnamon, broken coursely. Fill the jar with the rose petals and salt. This must now stand six weeks, or even longer, when it may be prepared for the per-manent jar. During these six weeks the jar should be perfectly air tight.

Mix together one onnee each of ground

alix together one ounce each of ground cloves, allspice, cinnamonand mace; one ounce of orris root, shredded and bruised; two ounces of lavender flowers. These are the proportions to be used to one quart of the rose petals. Place this mixture in alternate layers with the contents of the glass fruit jar, in the noise organizated for that is to be travel. in the more ornamental far that is to be used permanearly. If you choose you may add a few drops of the oil of your favorite flower, rose, gerations or violet, and pour over the whole one-quarter of a pint of good cologne. This put-pourri will hat for years. From time to time you may add a little lavender water or any nice perfuse. The fragrant odor from a rose jar filled with leaves and fragrant spices is very penetrating, and is particularly pleasant in large drawing rooms and halls. The odor is not only refreshing but delightful as well. A rose jar filled with a good stock should never be allowed to remain constantly open; if the covers are removed for an faour at a time twice a day, your rooms will become permeated with a sweet, reviving orbor, that will be a delight to all who enter

Now, one word. When you select your rose jur, the best are those with double covers without perforations in either cover. You will find them with a single cover; with a double cover, the inner one perforated and with a double cover, the outer one performed; and the best of all is the one which I have mentioned. My jar is of imported Japanese ware with such a cover, and the Japanese peo-ple may be said to be composeers in all things that delight the olfactories. In conclusion, let me say, if you own a rose bush, by all negets have a rose jar. It is not only a delightful thing to prepare, but once prepared, you will find it

"A thing of beauty, and a joy forever,"

#### AS IT IS TOLD IN OUR FACES

By G. S. LEE



F1 could not have both 1 had

F I could not have both I had rather have an attractive face at fifty than at twenty-five might marry me, but the one at fifty would show that I was worth marrying. With a homely face at twenty-five the fair ones might vote me into single blessedness, but the fine face at tifty would show them what a mistake they had made. My face at twenty-five is the one God has given me. My face at fifty is the one that I have furnished myself. The old man's face is a history; the young The old man's face is a history; the young man's face is a prophecy—a kind of conditional prophecy. The old man's face is a fact about himself; the young man's is a theory—a dream in feature, one of nature's vague guesses

drenm in feature, one of nature's vague guesses of what he can do with himself.

I love old faces; they are always true. The old man's face is his autobiography; it is his life in miniature. A face is the scenery of the soil, the camera of our thoughts; although we have not really seen a face until our hearts have followed the whole repersoire of its expressions, yet each man's habitual face, as a fair general expression of himself, is as if a composite had been taken, and the soul had had a thousand sittings, each negative differcomposite had been taken, and the soul had a thousand sittings, each negative differing in its way, but all combined resulting in this one. Why should a man be salamed of his wrinkles? It is being aslamed not of what he seems, but of what he is. Wrinkles in a nam's face are a kind of orthography, nature's handwriting, the shorthand of features, in which the nam ideas of a man's life are set down without his knowing it, and in anits of himself, and in the very midst of his spite of himself, and in the very midst of his denials. It is a language without a grammar, denins. It is a iniginge without a grammar, and only the vaguest sort of a lexicon, but every man can read it. It is German to the German, and Indian to the Indian; the universal language of the globe, the instinctive Volapuk of mankind! These faces of ours, or rather these histories of ours, bound into our

rather these histories of ours, bound into our being, and printed on our very presence for public circulation.

There is a story in every face. The spirit keeps a diary in our faces, a kind of journal for hindy reference among the sons of men; but as she writes on the same page every day she does some crising, and she has so much to put in so little that though all the details are considered, only the point rather are not considered, only the main points are put down; and, inasmuch as one point will often exactly contradict another, they are paired off

down; and, inasmenth as one point will often exactly contradict another, they are paired off like members of Congress, and the vote of either cancels the other; and so this microcesm of eyes and nose and mouth and wrinkled meanings, that the old man calls his face, is the sum total of what he has been thinking all these years.

What is sadder in all the world than the old age that has lived for itself, and the face with love left out of it? Such a face is full of deaths to me, of thoughts and impulses that were born and lived a little and then were stifled; a face full of the spirit's graves, of noble possibilities, that died in her infancy, and have all been sacrificed, like the babes of Indian mothers, to the Juggernaut of selfishness. I had rather die to-day myself than to live to be an old man accusing myself with such a face as this! A face like a gate to a cemetery, saying, "All within here are dead; this man hable lived for himself."

What, on the other band, is more joyous than the face of a grand old man? It's a kind

than the face of a grand old man? It's a kind of God's approval, heaven's benediction of a true life, the unconscious eulogy of the years! Let the faces of the old men prophesy in hopes and feurs to us younger ones. God never rubs anything out!

I care not for my face at twenty-five. It is as if faces were walled about among the souls as a paces were wanted about among the sounds of men like seeds in the unreasoning winds. Seeds of thistle and seeds of flowers seeking for their homes; and because, perchance, the thistle-down clung to me, and the flowers sped on to alight in the lives of others, I grave not. It is only a wind that knows no better—the large measures of its wanterings—and the luzy guesswork of its wanderings—and there it ends; but when I amold, and the face that has happened to me has been my own for seventy years, wedded by a thourand thoughts, and the loves and hates of every heart-beat, to what I am, then may God grant that it be a face that draws the love of bearts, a face with face that draws the love of bearts, a face with poems and trugedies, purities and victories dramatized within it! and, as for beauty, I only ask that the beauty God may grant within may steal softly o'er the plainness without, now and then, as though the spirit, wandering in its sleep like a drawn of light, had lost its way in the features, and woke up to find itself on the outside of the plain old face that ever brought in their gifts, and the last one comes to offer eternity in the gray-baired waiting time, God grant me the beauty then that takes presession of a homely face in the name of its immortal soul, and stamps it with the ma-jesty of God's thoughts! The beauty of youth is a spring sonnet, and the song of it fills the world with promise, but the beauty of old age is a life epic, and the promise thereof belongs to another world!

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### THE QUEENS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY

By Miss E. T. Bradley

DAUGHTER OF THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER

IN THREE PAPERS-CONCLUDING PAPER



PON the death of Edward IV, his widow with all herchildren took sanctuary in the Abbey. The old sanctuary door, perhaps the same to which those royal suppliants clung is still in the Deanery. A guard was set round the Abbey by Richard's orders, and even after the princes had been induced

to leave by their uncle's trencherous promises the widowed queen and her daughters remained there under the care of Abbot Esteney.

#### THE FAIR ROSE OF YORK

A Tlast, March, 1484, after ten months' indies to trust him, giving a written promise to make suitable provision for them all, and to marry the young princeses to "gentlemen born." Now it was that Princese Elizabeth was treated with such marked favor at Court that rumors arose of Richard's desire, should his ailing wife die, to marry her. But she had been expressly commended by her dying father to the care of the Earl of Derby, and now that she was living in his household under the wing of Henry Tudor's mother, there is, little doubt that she spurned Richard's proposals and secretly looked on Henry as her betrothed husband. In character Elizabeth was gentle and yielding and entirely governed by her strong-minded, energetic mother-in-law. Her marriage with Henry was deferred till five mouths after Bosworth Field, and finally took place before the expected dispensation from the Pope, on the 18th of January, 1486. "Which day of the marriage," says Lord Bacon, "was celebrated with greater triumph and demonstrations, especially on the people's part, than the days either of his entry or coronation, which the King rather noted than liked. And it is true that . . . he showed himself no very includent husband toward her though she was beautiful, gentle and fruitfal." The Queen's coronation did not take place for two years after the King's and was a more splendid ceremony, since his had been celebrated in haste in order to consolidate his then precarious title. On the 23d of November, 1487, Elizabeth, accompanied by the civic authorities, in grand barges. One, called the "Bachelors' barge," had a rod dragon spouting fire, a delicate compliment to the Tudors' claimed descent from Arthur Pendragon. At the Tower the King received his wife, and the next day, after dinner, she went in great state to the litter in which she was borne to Westminster Abbey for the magnificent ceremony of her coronation.

Sixteen years later this last queen of the House of York was borne again to the Abbey, but no longer in a gaily caparisoned litter, attended by the shouts of her subjects. She died February 11th, 1503, having given birth to a daughter on the 2t, who did not survive her mother. The death of her eldest son, Arthur, the year before, had given a shock to Elizabeth's system from which she never recovered, and she had been ill ever since. Now that his gentle, uncomplaining young queen was dead, Henry appreciated her worth, and she was carried to her grave with all the pomp



OUSEN MARY, WIFE OF WILLIAM HI

and parade of a royal burial. She died in the Tower, and her body was conveyed through the streets, not by water, to Westminster Abbey, followed by a long procession bended by eight ladies on white palfreys. The hearse was covered with black velvet fringed with pobl and ornamented with a cross of gold. An efflay of the Queen in royal robes, with hair disheveled, was placed upon it, a crown upon its head, a scepter in its hand and rings on its fingers.

White banners dedicated to the Virgin, signifying that she died in childbed, waved above the hearse. So through the torch-lit streets was she again carried to Westminster. At Charing Cross, as at Eleanor of Castille's fameral, the procession was met by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, also by the Abbot of Bermondsey, and in the Abbey itself another samptitions hearse was prepared. The foundation stone of Henry's new chapel had only been laid a month before, and Elizabeth's coffin was therefore temporarily placed in one of the side chapels till the beautiful tomb was ready, which her husband left minute directions in his will should be prepared for himself and his wife. This tomb was not finished till Henry VIII had been king nine years (1518), and it was fortunate indeed that at that time the Monastery still flourished, for had it been later very likely the repacious Henry would have confiscated the money left for his parents' monument to his own pocket. The effigies recumbent on the tomb are by the hand of Pietro Torrigiano, that trascible Italian artist, who, the story goes, once broke Michael Angelo's nose in a fit of jenlousy. He also undertook the beautiful effly of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, in the south aisle of the same chapel. The old Countess had the grief of losing her beloved son, Henry VII, but fortunately for her peace of mind she died herself (June 29th, 1509) before her grandson had had time to touch her beloved monasteries. Rumors, however, of approaching changes had not been wanting, and her con-

and her confessor, Bishop
Fisher, afterwardsexecuted
by Henry VIII,
had advised
her to found
coffeges at
Cambridge,
and to have
their property
securely tied
up, rather than
to leave all
her money to
Westminster.
At Westminster
At Westminster
at Gant Stiff
sarvives under
the name of
the Dean's Gift,
a weekly dole
of bread and
meat to twelve
old women of
the neighborhood. Margaret lived the
last years of
her life, separated from her
husband, as a
cloistered nun,
though not
immured in
a convent.
Rather she felt
her mission to

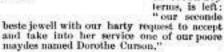
be in the affairs of the
kingdom. Her son rarely took an important
step without her counsel, and had she lived she
might have controlled her unruly grandson.
"Everyone that knew her," said Fisher in his
funeral sermon, "loved her, and everything
she said and did became her." She loved
Westminster, and by her own wish and with
money left for the purpose her tomb was
placed in her son's new chapel. The inscription around it is by Ernsmus, the second professor who filled her divinity chair at Cambridge. In the careworn but still beautiful
features of the offigy, the wasted hands joined
in prayer, the nun-like dress, the character of
one who lived in the world but not of the
world may surely be traced. She rests in
pence, hers being one of the few tombs spared
by the ruthless hand of after ages.

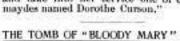
#### THE REPUDIATED ANNE OF CLEVES

The only one of Henry VIII's six wives who was boried in the Abbey is the repudlated bride, Anne of Cleves. Fortunate indeed, was it for her that she never wore the queenly crown, since there is little doubt that had not the king been allowed to free himself, he would have had no scruple in treating her as he did Anne Boleyn and Katherine Howard. Henry afterwards justified his conduct to the foreign princess by affirming that he had been trapped into a marriage with her, having been shown a beautiful portrait of her, and heard much praise of her appearance. It was a comic rather than a tragic situation, the only element of comedy in connection with any of King Hal's unfortunate wives. One is irresistibly reminded also of the plain Flemish Philippa, and the very different welcome she received from Edward III. We are told of Anne that she was neither handsome, nor had any of the ordinary accomplishments experted from hulies of her mak; she could not play or sing or work needlework, nor was she learned, but she had an anniable character, and was much beloved by all her friends and dependents. She had an anniable character, and was much beloved by all her friends and dependents. She had an anniable character, and was much beloved by all her friends and dependents. She had an anniable character, and was much beloved by all her friends and dependents. She handed at Drai, December 27th, 1539, and had a private interview at Rochester with the King, to whom she was married with great pomp and ceremony at Grouwich a few days later. Henry soon

openly showed his discontent with his new bride, and in June, on the pretext that it was more for her bealth to have "open ayre and pleasure," sent her off to Richmond. Meantime he got his servile parliament to granthim a divorce on the plea that the marriage was not lawful, nor had ever been consummated. Anne was allowed some of the estates forfeited by the attainder of Cromwell, through whose advice Henry had wedded her, and on condition that she should not retire beyond the seas was permitted to live wherever she liked. Sixten years she spent in quiet and honorable retirement, emerging occasionally to take part in some ceremonial, as at Mary Tudor's coronation, when she drove in the same chariot as Elizabeth, and dined at the great dinner afterwards in Westminster Hall. She died on July 16th, 1557, at Chelsen, and, as though to atone for Henry's neglect for so estimable a lady, she was by Mary's orders buried in Westminster Abbey, where the remains of her tomb may be seen on the right of the high siltar, facing the ambulatory. There is an elaborate account of her funeral printed in the "Excerpta Historica," from a MS, in the college at Arms; also a copy of her will. Between the altar and choir "a sumptuous hearse" was set up, and the coffin was brought to the Abbey in an open chariot drawn by four horses, escorted by (an eyewitness, Henry Machyn, has recorded) the twelve bedesmen of the Abbey, all dressed in new black gowns for the occasion, Anne's household, the children of Westminster, i. e., probably of the monastery school, all carrying torches. The Abbet Feckenham and all the monks went in procession to fetch the corpse, and all along the route as they returned to Westminster they were met by other priests bearing crosses and lights. Bonner, bishop of London, and the Abbot rode together. At the west door of, the Abbot rode together. At the west door of, the Abbot rode together. At the west door of, the Abbot rode together. At the west door of, the Abbot rode together. At the west door of, the Abbot rode







QUEEN ELIZABETH

THE next funeral in the Abbey was to be that of Qoeen Mary herself. The Monastery was much indebted to her, and she seems to have always had a special love and veneration for the Abbey. She restored the monks, who had been dispersed by her father, and appointed a good and boly man. Feckenham, as abbot, the last to hold that office. She gave all the jeweis and gold, which she could afford to buy, to adorn the plundered shrine of Edward the Confessor, and did all she could to restore the Abbey to some of its former splendor. At her coronation (October 10th, 1553) she refused to sit in the ancient chair, since she feared the touch of her Protestant brother Edward had polluted the holy sent, and she therefore had one sent from Rome and blessed by the Pope, which is now shown at Winchester Cathedral. Both the Archbishop and the Bishop of London were in the Tower, so that the ceremony was conducted by the Bishop of Winchester, who afterwards married Mary to her Spanish husband in his own Cathedral. We are all familiar with the years of blood and fire which elapsed before the unfortunate queen was borne to her tomb in the chapel of Henry VII, the first person buried in the north nide. By Elizabeth's special orders ber funeral was conducted with all the usual magnificence, her body was brought in a chariot in great state from St. James' to the Abbey on December 13th, 1538. Four bishops and the Abbot met the procession at the west door, and the body and wax effigy, were horne up to the choir. On the following day Bishop White, or according to an old MS., Abbot Feckenham, preached a touching funeral sermon, conscious, as he extolled the virtues of the dead queen, that the hearts of more than three-quariers of her subjects were bursting with the joy of Elizabeth's accession. Before the coremony was over the people tore down the black cloths with which the church was dripped, and as soon as the queen was in her grave the clergy and monraces went to a collation with the Abbot.

THE TOMB OF "THE MAIDEN QUEEN"

GREAT was the rejoicing in the city at the coronation of Elizabeth, which took place January 15th, 1559, a day fixed by her astrologer as one of good luck, and which Dean Stanley says was long observed as a soleman anniversary in the Abbey. This day for the last time the Abbot of Westminster, so soon to be deposed for a dean, took part in the service. The litany was read in English, and as a protest against Elizabeth's right to the suc-



QUEEN MARY ("BLOODY MARY")

cession and Protestant principles, only one out of the whole bench of bishops attended. The Bishop of Carlisle, since Canterbury was vacant and London in prison, officiated, having to borrow his brother of London's robes. Thus in spite of pageants, in spite of pomp and ceremony, there were usury signs to warn the new queen of the difficulties she had to face. That she faced them and conquered we know, and whatever her faults, as a queen and ruler she won the love of her subjects. It is enough to turn to the numerous accounts of her funeral to see her popularity. When the last dreary days of lingering death had dragged away, when the great queen lay in the calm of death, no longer distraught by bodily weakness and forebodings for the future, then the universal sorrow, pent up while the nation watched their sovereign's last hours, broke out tunnultuously. She died March 24th, 1603, but the funeral did not take place till April 28th. The body had been brought by water from Richmond, where the queen died, to Whitehall, where it lay in state, and Westminster was the scene of more vehement popular mourning than it had ever witnessed. So numerous and detailed are the accounts of it that time and space would fail were one-third of them#10 be quoted. The chronicler Stowe's quaint description must suffice us. On the funeral day be says, "the citie of Westminster was surcharged with multitudes of all sorts of people in their streets, houses, windows, leads and gutters, that came to see the obsequic, and when they beheld her statue or picture lying upon the coffin set forth in royal robes, having a crowne upon the head thereof and a ball and scopter in either hand, there was such a generall sighing, gronning and weeping as the like hath not been seene or knowne in the memory of man, neyther doth anie historic mention any people, time, or state to make like lamentation for the death of their sovereign." The charioupon which the body and its "counterfeited" image lay, was drawn by four "great horses," followed by 1600 mourne



QUEEN ANNE

ter among the Cecil papers it seems that Nicholas Hillyarde, the famous miniature painter, either had, or desired to have had, a hand in it. The monument was practically finished by 1905, while that of Mary, Queen of Scots, upon which James naturally lavished more cost and trouble, was not completed for several years more. On April 19th, 1907, payment is made to Cornelius Cure, master mason, of 1825,10.0 and all other sums as shall be due for the marble, etc., while as late as 1611 there is an unsigned note that: "the pattern for the tomb of the queen of Scots I have ready finished the which you and I will show the king, the charge thereof is estimated at £2000." This must have referred to the cost of the convented of the convented to the cost of the completed touch, since it certainly was entirely finished by 1611. We have spoken of Elizabeth's waxen figure above; unfortunately this fell to pieces in the Eighteenth Century and the one shown at present, in the Islip Chapel, is only a copy of the old one. The coronation robes had long fallen to pieces, and, realistic as the present tigure is, it must not be taken for the original one.

#### QUEEN ANNE OF DENMARK

FOR his own wife James I did not attempt to erect any memorial, and Elimbeth is the last of the English sovereigns who has a monument in the Abbey. The later kings and three lie beneath the pavement in the chapel of Henry VII, their names recorded on the pavement by the care of Denn Stanley.

Anne of Denmark was buried in a little side chapel on the north of the tomb of Henry VII is whose wall her bushand James I's

side chapel on the north of the tomb of Henry VII. in whose vnult her husband James I's body was discovered by Dean Stanley, who sought for it with uncessing care till be found it. Queen Anne was ill for some time before her death, which took place at Hampton Court March 2d, 1618. Her husband was laid up with the gout at Newmarket and unable to be with her at the last. Prince Charles was there, and also the Bishop of Loudon. She died, it is said, declaring herself to be "free from Popery." Her end was very peaceful, "she gave five or six little moans and had the happlest going out of the world that anyone ever had." The body was embalmed and lay in state at Somerset House till May 13th, when teappeat going out of the world that anyone ever ind." The body was embalmed and lay in state at Somerset House till May 13th, when the funeral, deferred for want of money, at length took place. An eye-witness says it was "a drawling, tetions sight, and though the number of locks and ladies was very great, yet they made but a poor show, being all apparelled alike in black, and they ususe lagging, fired with the length of the way and the weight of their mounting, every private lady having their mourning, every private lady having twelve yards of broadcloth about her and the tweive yards of broadcloth about her and the countesses had sixteen yards of the same, a great weight to carry at a walking foneral in May." Another spectator describes it: " as better than that of Prince Hal's," but it fell short of Elfanbeth's; " the chariot and six horses, in which her efflagy was drawn, was most remarkable." The queen's palfrey was led behind the hearse by her master of the horse, and before it went the chief mouraer, Prince Charles, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who preached the Archbishop of Canterbury, who preached the funeral sermon. The king was too ill to funeral sermon. The king was too ill to come. Two fatal actidents took place among the spectators—a gentleman standing on a scaffold erected under Northumberland House was killed by a huge letter from an inscrip-tion above falling on his head, and a scriven-er's wife died from the heat and excitement on her return home. The hearse stood over Anne's grave for many years, and was finally destroyed during the Commonwealth.

#### ELIZABETH, THE "QUEEN OF HEARTS"

ELIZABETH, daughter of James I and Anne, and wife of the "Winter King" of Bohemin, Frederick, Elector Palatine, lies of Bohemin, Frederick, Elector Palatine, hes in the vault of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the south aisle of the same chapel. She died at Leicester House, London, February 13th, 1662, having found peace at last "after all her sor-rows and afflictions," for the poor "Queen of Hearts," as she was called, had no other king-dom but in the hearts of her many friends, first and chief of all, Lond Craven. The burial took place at midnight, Primes Rusert, Elizatook place at midnight, Prince Ropert, Eliza-beth's favorite son, following as chief mourn-er. But we must not limor even over the fascinating "queen of bearts."

#### LATER QUEENS IN THE ABBEY

WE must pass on to the last queens buried W in the Abbey, contenting ourselves with but cursory nations of each, since the early coronations and funerals have taken so much space.

#### ANNE, DAUGHTER OF LORD CLARENDON

THE first wife of James II, Anne Hyde, daughter of the great historism, Lord Clarendon, who did not live to be a queen, lies with Marr, Queen of Scots, her coffin, as Dean Stanley points ont, beneath that of Elizabeth's, whose line was to supplant her own, father, James Γs house in the times to

#### THE TWO LAST STUART QUEENS

THE two last Stuart queens, the sisters Mary and Anne, lie in the same vault at the east end of this southern aisle of Henry Vil's chapel. Mary and her husband, William III, were the first joint sovereigns of Eng-land, and for Mary the other coronation chair, now to be seen side by side with the ancient one, was made. Their wax efficies, William one, was made. Their wax effiges, William propped on a stool to bring him nearer to his wife's height, belp one to realize how strange the short king and tall queen must have looked as they walked, with the sword of state between them, up the Abbey. Mary died December 28th, 1694, at the early age of thirty-three, to the inconsolable grief of her husband. Her funeral is chiefly remarkable because both House of Parliament, "with their maces the luris much in souther and expanse. came toth riouse of Farinament, "with their naces, the lords robed in scarlet and graphe, the commons in long black mantels," attend-ed her to her grave. Till now no parliament had ever assembled at a royal funeral, for "till then the parliament lead always expired with the sovereign. The pall was borne by the chiefs of the libestrious houses of Howard. Seymour, Grey, and Stanley." For a full and striking account of the ceremony we must re fer our readers to Macaulay's history, for no

pen can attempt to vie with his in a description of such an imposing ceremony. The heurse, as usual remained some time in the Abbey. Tradition speaks of a robin reducesst which was often seen perched upon it, and was cherished for the sake of the dead queen, who had won the hearts of all her subjects who had won the hearts of all her subjects. Her good-natured sister, whose huge and smiling effigy is also among the wax figures, was crowned only ten days (April 23d, 1702) after the death of her brother-in-law, William III. Her gons was 30 bud that she had to be carried from the Tower to the Abbey. This time there was no joint coronation, but Anne's husband, George of Denmark, lad to perform homage to her, like one of the English nobles. In the Abbey lie buried their eighteen children, all of whom, except William of Gloucester, died in infancy; with William's death (July 30th, 1700) the last hopes of the Stuart dynasty were extinguished. Overcome with thready were extinguished. Overcome with political troubles and with physical misery, Anne's last days were pain and heaviness. "I believe" her chief physician wrate of her, "that sleep was never more welcome to a weary traveller than death to her." Though death had long been approaching, yet the queen left her will unsigned, and a contemporary writes of her "poor servants like so many poor orphans exposed in the streets." Her funeral took place August 24th, 1714, but nothing of special interest is recorded of this, the burial of the last Smart queen.

#### WALTER SCOTT'S QUEEN CAROLINE

WALTER SCOTT'S QUEEN CAROLINE

OF one more given we must speak before we close. Queen Caroline of Anspuch, wife of George II, is a familiar figure to the renders of the "Heart of Midlothian." The wise counsellor of her husband, the friend of that great minister, Sir Robert Walpole, the patroness of learning and philosophy, was worthy of the famous anthem; "When the car heard her then it blessed her," which Handel composed for his patroness's funeral. While the minute gins outside were booming, and the words "How are the mighty fallen," echoing through the Abbey, her coffin was lowered into the vault prepared for it in the center of Henry VII's chapel. As if it were in remorse for his shortcomings toward his faithful and long-suffering wife, George II onleved that when he died his dust should be mingled with hers. The sides of both coffins were therefore taken out, when his body was placed beside hers and their scepters crossed.

I HAVE thus attempted to give some idea to the readers of The Ladies' Home Journal of a few of those mighty pagesists formerly so frequent within the Abbey Church. Of the queens of our own century I have not spoken, though within the memory of some now living, the Abbey was the scene of a coronation which vied in splendor with those in past days. There are many others, too, to whom the jubiles service is a living memory. But I must leave the recent ceremonies to pens more graphic than mine, and conclude these necessarily brief records of past greatness in the words of the dramatist Beaumont, himself buried in Poets' Corner:

Mortality behold and fear:
What a change of flesh is here!
Think how many coyal boxes
Steep within this heap of stones.
Here they lie, but realms and lands
Who now was streagth to sit their hands.
Here are sands, iznoble things
Foug from the buried side of Kings.
Here's a world of pump and state.
Buried in dust, ongo dead, by face.

#### A TRUE IDEA OF REVERENCE

BY CORA LANN DANIELS

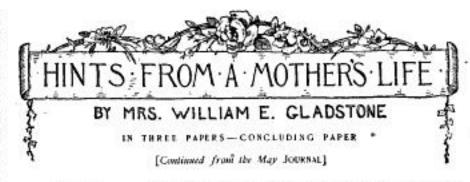


HENEVER I have attended the Catholic or other ceremonthe Catholic or other ceremonial church I have always tried
to take part as intelligently
as possible in the service,
bowing kneeling crossing myself, etc., as the others did, and
paying strict attention to the
ritual. So many people have criticized this
action that I can but express my conviction
that to do atherwise were boorish and un-

action that I can but express my conviction that to do otherwise were boorish and unministry. If one were to attend the service of a Russian princess at Moscow, and she offered you a cigarette I doubt that any lady would be so awkward and insulting as to refuse. In Russia ladies smoke, and to refuse a cigar or cigarette is to cast contempt upon the custom of the country. When you are in Rome do as the Romans do. When a funeral procession passes along the street in Paris, every gentleman removes his hat until the cortege has passed. One would hardly care to be so conspicuous as to keep the hat on just because in America we are not so recemental because in America we are not so reverential as are the Parisians!

What is such an action as that but reverwhat is such an assion as tout rever-ence? What is politeness at all but reverence? Reverence for the desires, opinions, customs, education, projudices, weaknesses, misfor-tunes, sorrows and aspirations of others is the root, sarm and blossom of courtesy!

So, in visiting any church, the least one can do is to enter into the feelings and opinions of the worshipers for the time being, and humbly putting aside your own ideas assume the position of one who can worship the Heavenly Father anywhere, in any way, at any time, and with more or less ceremony, so long as the adoration is in our hearts, reverential and sincere. To sit like a post in the midst of an audience who are praising God in their own peculiar way is to show in that way an implied contempt. If you do not like it what are you there for? Curiosity? One does not go to church as one goes to the theater, simply to be smused. We do not buy a ticket; we are given a free sent. Then the only return we can show a free sent. Then the only certain a cansing for this toleration of us as outsiders is to join, as far as possible, in the decont exercises we are allowed to witness. In any case, God is being weeshiped. It can hurt no one to kneel before Him, or to bow the head appropriately. reverently.





MISS. GLAPPTONE

WHEN we the subject of the clothes of infants, the most importborne in mind is to have the cloth-ing light, soft, and warm, very-ing with the seaing with the sea-sons—so adapted that it may be put on and taken off easily. This latter point should always be borne in mind when either

porchasing or making an infant's clothing, so that the child may be saved as much discom-fact as possible while its clothing is being

#### THE DRESSING OF AN INFANT

EVERY mather should see that the dress of an infant will admit of expansion of chest and stomach, with perfect freedom for timbs and joints. Much irritation, as Dr. Squire says, "is produced by keeping dampelothes close to the skin, and more when caustic sods has been used in washing, and is left from careless rinsing and drying. All impervious wraps are to be avoided; there must be frequent changes of linen." The supply of animal heat in a buby being small, the dress should be chosen with a view to warmth, but while taking every care to maintain a comfortable and equable warmth, do not loading it with too many clothes, and of covercoddle or overheat the child; bewere or loading it with too many clothes, and of cover-ing the neck with warm shawls or tippets within doors. All that is wanted is to keep the upper part of the dress sufficiently high to protect the chest and arms, for over-heat-ing is bad and relaxing.

Exceptional circumstances, of course, de-mand exceptional care; for instance, in a case of premature birth the preservation of vital heat is the one thing to be attended to; it is safest to wrap the beby is flannel, or, as has been done with good effect, to imbed it in a bas-ket of cotton wood, and not to except it to air

been done with good effect, to limbed it in a basket of cotton wood, and not to expose it to air at all—at all events not till the doctor comes.

Never overlook the tendency in young children at the period of teething to nervous excitement. Keep the head cool. Avoid oversoft pillows, close wrapping up of the head, and heavy bonness or hats. How often, from affection and pride, a velvet hat is chosen, laden with feathers or trimmings, which oppresses the poor little head. Such things are objectionable both in winter and summer. I would also warn mothers against the tarned-up hat; it is almost sickening to see the poor children in perambulators, with the sun's full glare beating upon the susceptible head and eyes. head and eyes.

#### ON THE USE OF PERAMBULATORS

HERE I must allow myself a short digres-I sion upon the misuse of perambulators. Very valuable in themselves, when used Very valuable in themselves, when used with proper attention and common sense, it is difficult to speak with any patience of the cruel fully so often seen in the use of them. There are the sudden jerks, the rushes at dangerous crossings, the poor babies left to sleep in every variety of unwholesome posture; these and other beedlessnesses expose children to the risk of chills, with all their train of cell consequences, sunstrukes and even sainal evil consequences, sunstrokes and even spinal

Nurses should exercise common sense, both out-doors and at bonne, to guard against the opposite dangers of heating and chilling chil-dren. How often does the former practice lead to the latter result?

Short contact with quite cold air or water, truly remarks the wise Dr. Squire, is injurious to infants; and prolonged exposure to the low temperature of a cold house or chamber still more so; most so when the air and not prolonged but down to be a cold to the cold and the distribution. chamber still more so; most so when the air is not only cold but damp. In bouses other-wise benithy, the coset of acute disease in children, of inward congestions, glandular swelling, tubercle, dropsy, has started from the occurrence of unusually low temperature in their rooms during exceptionally cold weather, when the means of obtaining suffi-cient warrath have here, undeed or audied cient warmth have been neglected or applied with difficulty. Children are also to be guard-ed against sudden changes of temperature. After some days in a well-warmed room the first promenade should be short. A chile A child four or five years old cannot bear a long walk in cold weather, but soon tires, and is then still more liable to suffer from cold. Out of doors, children passing from a sheltered to an exposed position, the turn of a street, the draught in a passage, may get a chill: or returning indoors hot and excited from running or play, the wraps are removed, though the room to which they have returned is only half warned, pechaps has become too far coded from open windows or neglected fire, they catch cold more on coming indoors than on

Enroya's Nove-Mrs. Gladstone's series, concluded with this article, was commenced in the April Joya NAL, and togles of that and the May bester can be held for 20 cease such by sending to the Joy KNAL office.

going out. An infant in arms is often chilled in this way; closely muffled at starting out, carried near the nurse's body under warm coverings, or shut in a carriage with closed windows, it is brought home but and perspir-ing, and haid down asterp (its loud of clothes removed) on a rold, cot in the chill quiet of the bedroom, while the other children prepare for dinner; no wonder the youngest suffers first. Not only should the woolen clothes and coverings not be removed at once, but the chamber thermometer should be consulted. Prevention of illness is better than cure, and for both objects a thermometer in the chilfor both objects a thermometer in the children's room is indispensable.

#### HABITS OF ORDER AND MORAL TRAINING

I WILL now dwell shortly upon the importance of training the children themselves by means of good order and rule, and quiet, gentle discipline.

Children imitate before they can reason, hence the importance of setting them a good example from the first. How will it be, if instead of this they get used to seeing articles left about, drawers open, untaliness in little daily matters?

On the other hand, what a picture of bright-

On the other hand, what a picture of bright-ness and happiness is the well-ordered nursery? "A place for everything, and everything in its place"—cheerful faces, freshness, innocent mirth. In these little ways the training for the future, both of mind and body, is begrowth. A notion seems sometimes to pre-vail that attention to trifling matters such as these should be set aside for the sake of more important considerations, but strely "these ought ye to do, and not to leave the others undone." undone.

Our first notions of home start from the nursery. Here, where all the wants of early life are met, healthy development soon leads to conscious comfort. The youngest child has this happy knowledge. Rooted in the nursery, it grows and gains upon us there. Children come to feel that food, rest, quiet and pleasant ease belong to the place to which they are always brought back after all the changes that excite or tire, where some one shows them care and love, and the greeting of another self is sure. This kindly attention, with all around orderly, clean and cheerful, not only makes childhood happy, but lends to strongth, good nature, trust, courage and virtue.

virtue.
Such elements of comfort and completeness in a house are always serviceable; no better accommodations could be offered to friends or visitors than what is designed for the most cherished members of a family. If happily peopled by children, this part of home be-comes to them the desirest spot on earth. It may afterward be the delight of children's children, the rallying point or center of a fam-ily, that shall attract its many members and hold them together, knitting the generations each to each.

each to each.

It is the wise and loving discipline of nur-sery days which lays the foundation of all that is pure, and good, and lovely, and strong, in the character of man or woman. Upon the foundation given to a house much dethe foundation given to a house much de-pends, almost everything in fact, and the same is true of a human being.

#### A FEW CLOSING WORDS

A FEW CLOSING WORDS

A ND thus we are led, before closing these that most serious and vitally important subject, the moral influence of the nursery. Total ignorance upon this aspect of our little children's lives is only too common; and mothers, who anxiously "get up" all needful facts about the matters referred to above—ventilation, drainage, warmth, wholesome food, and clothing—never think of the watchful care necessary from the first, to train aright the natural instincts, and what may be called the moral germs of the little being whose immortal soul is unfolding in the midst, alas! of a world of sin and evil. Unutterable is the mischief that may be brought about by wicked, mischief that may be brought about by wicked, coarse-minded, or grossly ignormat nurses and nursery-girls. This is not the place to go in-to details upon so painful a subject; let it suf-fice to draw the attention of mothers to this matter, and carnestly appeal to them, as t love their little ones, to be on their guard.

In conclusion, we could scarcely do better than to carry away with us the wise words of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell;

The youth who has grown up from childhood under the guardianship of really wise parents, in a true home, with all its ennobling influences, and has been strengthened by enlightened religious instruction, has gradually grown toward the natural human type." And again, and I am content that these shall be the clusing words to this brief series of articles

the closing words to this brief series of articles for American mothers:

"The mother's eye, fall of tenderness,
must always watch over her children. Self-respect cannot be too early inculcated.

Every thoughtless breach of delicity should be checked with a gentle gravity, which will not repel or abash, but impress the child.

In work or in play, in infancy or youth, the parent should be the first natural friend."

Instead of shrinking

in disgrace, Each one will want the highest place."

A fourth exclaimed: "There's fame, no doubt,

#### THE BROWNIES THROUGH THE YEAR

A NEW SERIES OF 12 ADVENTURES OF THE FUNNIEST LITTLE MEN IN THE WORLD

By Palmer Cox

Or glances on the flood to throw That lay so dark and far below.

Said one: "I've heard

Have come upon this bridge, and when

them stand,

To interfere with

schemes on hand.

They reached the

center beam,

or rail,

And jumped, and

lived to tell the tale."

No officer did near

it said that men

NUMBER NINE

#### THE BROWNIES

IN JUNE

0 0 night in June, when skies were clear The Brownies sought a city near. Right well their plans

had all been laid To reach the town at evening shade, And spend the night in sporting there Upon a bridge so high in air That ships from every country ran In safety underneath its span. They reached it when

the lamps' bright glare ... Revealed its bowed proportions fair, With ends well anchored either side In cities spreading far and wide.

From roofs of buildings

standing nigh, The Brownies got a chance to eye The structure stretched with graceful sweep Across the river, dark and deep.

Said one- "We here can sport and play Upon this bridge till break of day, Of seeing wonders never tire, Nor lack a chance to climb a wire; In fact, each member here can find

A rope to suit his hand or mind, On which to climb, or swing at ease Like monkeys on Brazilian trees." Now here and there the Brownies went, On seeing all the bridge intent; Some had the nerve and strength to craw! At once upon the towers tall, And right and left their glances threw, Of distant points to gain a view, Or gaze upon the sea of light That through a city spreads at night.

Then on the foot-path, long and wide, For half an hour their speed was tried;

Sometimes in squads of eight or nine

They took their stations in a line, And back and forth between the piers From those who climbed on cables high

To watch them as they scampered by. At times, while climbing ropes of wire, The topmost Brownie's And slipping back, his weight would bring No small distress to all the string That clung below with might and main To hold their own

against the strain. Then down they'd sit to rest, or chat In Brownie style, of this or that,

To not be turned away in air. But strike the water plumb and fair," A third remarked: "You argue well And show your sense, for truth to tell

We may, if we but manage right, Immortalize ourselves to-night. One man may jump d still Without a hurt of any shape, Yet he is only one in all The millions on this turning ball,

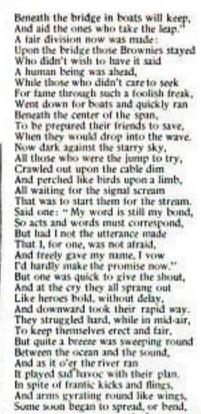
But where was ever seen a crowd Like us with fortitude endowed. That makes us in a body go Through greatest dangers one can know.

We've gone through many startling woes. And trying scenes as history shows. If people doubt, let them but read And learn how we take little heed Of dangers that go hand in hand With all the doings of the band, And even now you'll find that we Are valunt in

a high degree.

In such a jump, if well worked out, But I, for one, here let me say, Won't look for fame in such a way Let those who want to feed the fish, Jump from the structure, if they wish. But be assured the lowest plate, Or wire, on this bridge so great, Will high enough from water seem Before you souse into the stream. Now those with me who do not show A crazy wish to famous grow,

Another said: "We cannot let A human being ever get The start of us in any way Through daring deeds, let come what may. Now to the selfsame place we'll go, And take our places in a row, And at a given signal, spring Like birds when taking to the wing, And keep feet downward, if we can, According to the jumper's plan



And some were turned nigh end for end, While more, through luck, or extra skill, Kept going down feet foremost still. Few words were passed between them there, for little breath they had to spare; But judging by the look they wore, if they were on the bridge once more They'd hardly take that daring spring For all the fame the world can bring While striving for a balance good. where they could, And once that nervous grip was gained, Through fear or friendship it remained, And thus uniting firm and fast, As rapidly they downward passed, A chain was formed, while one could wink, Composed of many a twisted link, That lengthened as the flood they neared And still unbroken

disappeared. Brownies in the boats below Had twenty eyes apiece, I know They hardly could keep track of game As through the air. they whirling came;



They splashing fell on every side, All disappearing in the tide, Those who had spread their very best Going quickly under with the rest. But first to

rise again And signal boatmen left and right. Some stayed so long beneath the wave Friends feared the river was their grave. But in a while a distant yell Told they were up and swimming well. They went so deep that when they rose Some pounds of mud came with their toes, And to the surface quite a few Brought shedder crabs and lobsters, 100,

Which clearly proved to friends around That they the river's bed had found. Though Brownies may mishaps sustain That cause some fear, if not some pain, They seldom fail to carry through The work laid out for them to do; And though a few were somewhat sore, And vowed they'd take that leap no more,



Still not a broken bone was there, Or garment torn beyond repair. Each was in trim to quickly crawl. In waiting boats that took them all



Away as fast as oars could guide The party to the nearest side. And then the band had barely time To quit the place ere morning prime.





#### HOME JOURNAL

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lphia, June, 1892

### WITH THE EDITOR

E were talking together the other evening—a friend from across the ocean and myself. She had been spending nearly a year in our country, and her social advantages lind given her opportunities to see the four American domestic life. our American domestic life,
a chatting, this foreign gentle.

'There was but one unpleasant
in my visits into your homes,
a suggestion in the children of
ving that fine sense of respect
their parents that we are accusurone. It meaned to see curope. It seemed to me as if independence born in every and boy was in danger of en-rit of carelessness of talk and i parents. In other words, your to me to rule the parents, in-0

o me, as this woman was speak-had beard other visitors to our this same criticism. I remen-ummer a foreigner of excellent observation remarking: "Why, , that American children are sitively rude to their parents, way of what you call, I think, to their elders that is almost or homes across the water. I k to her mother which sounded ons in its impertinence to other is would decidedly jar upon me father or mother. In France, aught that the word of father or In Russian families, children t in domestic conversation un-outgrown their childhood and the age of discretion, which is, of that country, decreed as be-In Holland and in England so strictly drawn, perhaps, but shy, bless you, the daughter of as large a part in the table talk her or mother. This particular ith you may be conducive to out I have noticed in some cases of t have noticed in some cases in the reverse; it gives the ce is her own opinion as against lers which is perfectly sublings in its sense of the ridiculous se. It is all well enough to tain amount of liberty to chilprestion that has occurred to me rica, is whether you are not givmuch rein." inic to time I have beard from

ther foreigners practically the ats which I have quoted above.

THERE is just enough truth in all this criticism to give it color—as any one will concede who has been privileged to visit into a sufficient number of our American homes to accurately judge. We have all, at times, been jarred at some remark made by a young daughter to her mother, or a son to his father, which left an unpleasant impression with us. It is true that regret invariably follows such a remark upon the part of the girl or boy who makes it, but the error was made, and many a false impression has been carried away from such a domestic circle. For it is an unfortunate truth that these little "breaks" are almost invariably made in the presence of others. The poorest impressions are very often made when we are most anxious the best ones should be effected. The little "slip" which never occurs when the family is alone is some to be a presence of contract to be the contract of the presence of the part of the presence of the pr which never occurs when the family is alone is sure to happen when "company" is pres-ent. And then it has such a perfectly tantalizing manner of occurring just at a moment when it stands out with a perfect robust dis-tinctness that simply defies any effort to cover it up. Then the dear sensitive mother won-ders "what Mr.——will think," and she conjectures and supposes as to the impression left upon his mind as to ber ability to train a child. And after Mr.—— has gone, there is a dark closet conference over which it is charitable to draw the curtain.

THERE is no member of the human body so difficult to control as the tongue. This is as true of the full-grown man or woman as it is of the child, but the child has no mind with which to direct its unruly member. Later with which to direct its unruly member. Later
in life we are supposed to acquire a discretion
which is intended to act as a guard upon the
tongue, although—well, but that is another
story, as Rudyard Kipling would say. It is
undoubtedly unwise for any parent to allow
too much freedom of speech in a child, and if
mothers would concentrate more of the earlier
training of their children upon that one point,
I think it would be better for the future happiness of both teacher and scholar. Because
a child is presceious, a retort, however pert, is piness of both teacher and scholar. Because a child is presceious, a retort, however pert, is mone the less out of place. With a child it is particularly true that "give it an inch, and it will take a yard." The slightest encouragement of what a parent knows is not a good tendency in a child undoes menths of training. The saucy answer of a child, no matter how "cutely!" said, may be laughed at by the guest because politeness allows him no alternative but we are often convenient to cut ward. intro, but we are often compelled to outwardity appear other than we are prompted by our
inner feelings. Much as I dislike the corporal
punishment of children, I would rather see a
child soundly whipped at the table than to
see it encouraged in the unfortunate habit of
heims as much heard as seen. Early habits being as much heard as seen. Early habits are very hard to shake off, and the precedious child, apt at retort, is simply the budding of the sarcastic young woman. And of what type of girlhood can we more honestly say: "Good Lord, deliver us!"

THE American girl is by her very nature sancy. She believes that spice not only gives variety to life, but that it lends piquancy to conversation. And it does. No girl can talk so well as can the American girl. Without half trying she can hold three men in conversation at the same time, and direct the course of her talk and her pretty glances so as to include them all. If the English girl is an expert whip, the American girl is a perfect to include them all. If the English girl is an expert whip, the American girl is a perfect master of the art of conversation. She knows just where a dash of pepper will fit best, and no creature on the globe can in a drawing-room serve such a palatable conversational salud of rinegar and cress. I have often stood in perfect admiration of some bright, fresh American girl holding the interest and attention of a whole knot of clever men with a perfect stream of explosive eigenfations which perfect stream of explosive ejaculations which were simply delicious in the fact of their meaning apparently so much in action, and yet conveying so little in substance. Those of us who are more sedate may sucer and make us who are more sedate may sneer and make little of what is known as "society small talk," but the correct handling of it is an art which very few acquire. To say a good deal and mean very little is not an easy thing to do, and at this the American girl is an expert. I do not mean to infer by this that the American girl is superficial. She is not. As a rule, she can handle a brainy, ethical topic with almost the same dexterity as she can a passing morsel of society gossip. But she has the art of adaptation. What has given the American woman a reputation of being the best-dressed woman in the world is that she always knows the exact gown that will fit the occasion she the exact gown that will fit the occasion she is going to ornament. And the American girl possesses this same tact in conversation.

OUR young men and young women are un-doubtedly given a greater degree of license in family conversation than is extended in any country on the globe. And the license is a good one-conducive to the acquirement of knowledge and of easy converse. But the practice can become harmful to good disci-pline. Youth is impetuous and all-knowing, especially in these times. Now-a-days young people know far more than do their elders that is, they think they do. Perhaps it has always been so, but it seems that knowledge comes quicker to the young in this rapid century. The young woman of to day—and I use the feminine gender because it naturally applies more directly to my audience, although these references can be applied with equal force to the modern young man-grows very fast. She is taught that progress is the order of the day. She must know more at twenty to-day than did her mother at twenty. Now, progress is a good thing, a very healthy and necessary quality in the life of the girl of the nineteenth century, but there is such a thing as progressing too fast. One trouble with pro-gression is that it never turns backward, and chasing it too fast is as dangerous as it is to follow it too slowly.

WHEN progress can be hurtful to the young woman of to-day is when she thinks that she knows more than does her things that she knows more than does her father or mother. It is no indication of prog-ress on the part of a girl when she loses that respectful deference to the safer counsel or wiser judgment of her elders which is always the most heautiful trait of girlhood. However much she may think she knows, she must never overlook the fact that there are some who knows a listle mass than the safer. never overlook the fact that there are some who know a little more than she does, and it is just as likely as not that those superior minds should belong to her parents. She may sometimes grow impatient at the caution of her mother, she may get nettled and say to herself "Papa is so old-fashioned," but she is wise when she ever bears in mind the fact that caution is a very safe guide, and that to be old-fashioned in some of our modern tendencies is exceedingly prudent. We young people are apt to turn up our noses at old-fashioned things, and declare them "out of date," but there are one or two sterling principles of the things, and declare them "out of date," but there are one or two sterling principles of the by-gone times which are worth clinging to. Upon those "old-fashioned" ideas were modeled the fathers and mothers of the present day, and I think the majority of girls will agree with me that they are pretty good pro-ducts, even though the soil was a trifle old.

T is a difficult thing for youth to under-stand that mature age is its best protector. Young people are so apt to "know it all." The girl with spirit dislikes restraint. She The girl with sparst distikes restraint. Site tunnot see any possible harm in something size would like to do, yet which her parents prefer she should not do. "Why, it is perfectly correct, namma," is her defense, and it is, so far as she can see. But, as the homely old saying has it, "Youth looks only as far as its nose." A girl of sixteen cannot be expected to know as much as the woman of forty, but what she can do is to listen to the advice of the latter. can do is to listen to the advice of the latter.

It is always well for a daughter to remember that her mother acts only for her own best interests—and this truth holds good first, last, and all the time. At the time when she is counseled not to do this, or to go there, or to have a certain girl as an associate, she may not have a certain girl as an associate, she may not be a certain the content of methods are defined the have a certain girl as an associate, she may not understand the parent's motive or define the reason, but after awhile, as she gets a little further along, she will be able to look back and see that her mother was not so wrong after all. Because a mother does not always give a reason for a certain action gives no license to the daughter to conclude that none exists. A mother's instinct, when it concerns the welfare mother's instinct, when it concerns the welfare of a son or daughter, is pretay certain to be right, and a young man or young woman will never go scriously astray in relying upon that maternal intuition. What may seem very misty to young eyes is very clear when seem through experienced eyes. A thorough confidence in the advice of a good father or mother on the part of a child is never misplaced, no matter whether that child is ten or twenty years of age, and even at thirty the advice of sixty has often proven itself of distinct value and superiority. A son or daughter never grows too old to learn from its pareot.

THE accusation that American girls are given to the habit of "talking back," to their clders is one which applies only to a certain type of young woman—a type which calls more for sympathy for the few, than it does for lamentations as regards its number. No true American girl, born and brought up in a refined home, can ever forget her self-re-spect to that extent. She may seem petulant at a correction, she may chafe under a rebuke, but the real American girl yields to no one in but the real American girl yields to no one in her inner respect and devotion to her parents. Instances are without number where that quality has been demonstrated. And even where the trait of retort in a young girl's character develops itself, she cannot be held solely to blame. Such a trait as a child's disrespect to parents implied either in speech or action, is one which rests in the hands of the parents for-correction. Except in rare in-stances, where an adverse character develops despite careful training, a disrespectful atti-tude of a son or daughter toward a parent re-flects far more discredit upon the parent than flects far more discredit upon the parent than it possibly can upon the child. You cannot always bend the twig in the way you would like to have it grow, but with some of us the trouble lies in the bending.

NOR is it true, I think, that American children rule their parents. If it were so, this would indeed be no unlappy land of ours. The only approach to a semblance of truth to this assertion, lies in the spoiled children we occasionally meet. I always feel sorry for a spoiled child, for, as a rule, she is a greater hunden, to be self-than also is to these stars. meets. A house with a spoiled child in it is a place I always like to avoid. To have to listen to the whimsical prattle of a boy or girl who has been accustomed from its birth to have his or her own way is a maddening process to me. Those children undoubtedly rule their parents—and they find it out very much to their discomfort. Next to an ungrateful child. their discomfort. Next to an ungrateful cities, give me one of those spoiled darlings (?) to make miserable the life of a same man or a good woman. A spoiled child is never satis-fied. It has a thirst for things it shouldn't have compared to which the unsutiable thirs of a fever-racked potient is positively mild and not worth mentioning. No house is large enough for it; no purse deep enough to satisfy its wants. Not that it actually needs so much room, or that it really wants one-tenth of the things it asks for; satisfaction comes in the more "having" and not in the enjoying. Such a child rules not only the parents, but absolutely controls a house, and the souls of the other occupants are not their own. There is no surer way of wrecking the life of a human being than to spoil it as a child. Pampered children never amount to anything, except when their ways can be made the ways of others, and that is not always easy in this

TAKE our American bome-life as a whole, bowever, and the foreigner will find in it no greater or sweeter charm than the beauti-ful love and devotion existing in the Ameri-can son and daughter for the parent. It is characteristic of the American mother that she makes a companion of her daughter, and by this method the mind of the girl is more speedily and more safely developed than if her relation was that simply of a child. The interests of the American father and son are interests of the American father and son are more often closely allied than one can find in any other nation. While in other nations generation succeeds generation, in America the son's interests are identical with those of the father during lifetime, and two genera-tions stand shoulder to shoulder. The most successful business houses in America to day are those which are comented by filial interests, and where a family unite in perfect lear-mony in business or in society there is pre-sented a strength that few things can successfully combat,

THE American man is typical of all that signifies devotion to her who gave him life and being. He believes that God gave him a wife to love but a mother to revere. His most manly quality is his homage to his mother. I remember an instance where in a house occupied by two families a point of dis-

agreement came up.
"Is it not pessible that your mother may
have been wrong?" asked one of the dispu-

have been wrong?" asked one of the disputants of the other.
"My mother, sir," was the rejoinder, "Is incapable of doing wrong in anything."
What room was there for further argument with such an answer? Going to the extreme, you say. Perhaps; but it was beautiful, nevertheless. It was the answer of a typical American can man.

can man.

My own family is foreign born and bred, and I remember that one of my father's first observations in this country was the devotion of American men for their mothers. Not that it is an unknown quality among European men, by any norans, but if there is one word that seems to mean more to an American man than any other it is: mother. Let him marry, let him have family cares without number, but he never finds that his duty to his mother is done until her life has run its end, and then she becomes even more to him as a frathen she becomes even more to him as a fra-grant memory than she was as a sweet reality

THERE is no greater or deeper satisfac-tion to a good man than to be able to have his mother live to see him fairly launched on a successful career of usefulness. H his father dies before he has made his mark in the world he does not seem to feel it so keenly. But somellow he always wants his mother to live long enough to see for herself that she did not give him life for naught, and that the world is a little better off for the being which she gave unto it. There wells up within a man's nature a peculiar sense of pride when some day his mother comes quietly to him, and cutting her arms around his neck says. some day his mother comes quietly to him, and putting her arms around his neck, says, with all the tenderness of a mother's love: "You have done well, my boy. Now, I am content to go," No matter how hard a man may have worked, such approval comes to him as his sweetest and richest reward. The applaanse of the world is little compared with much a motherly beneficiar. such a motherly benediction, and more pre-cious to him is the remembrance of that little sentence in after years than all the honors which can be showered upon him or the riches that may be his. It has been my privilege to hear this sacred thought from the lips of more than one of the most famous of American men—men who are to-day leaders in their professions: others who have gone to their graves crowned with the ripest honors and fullest laurels of the world.

W E men are, after all, but grown-up boys.
The fond stroke of a mother's hand
is as welcome to us at forty as at fourteen.
The world never looks so bright to a man as
when be sits at his mother's side with her
arms around him. Women never seem so
gentle to him as when she fondly strokes the
recreant lock from his brow, after a trying
day, and says in that voice, so familiar but
eversweet: "You are tired, are you not, dear?"
Ab, these mothers who come into a room ever-sweet: "You are tired, are you not, dear?"
Ah, those mothers who come into a room
when a man is almost worn out, and bring
new life, new hope and new spirits with them.
Those field-inspired women who say so much
in a smile, who speak so lovingly to us in a
look, who send a thrill of confidence through
a man in a tender pressure of the hand. They
know us so well. They knew us when we
were children, but how much better they
know us when we are men! We try to convince them that we are no longer only a quiet little smile and a fond little pet-ting shows us the fallacy of our own words. They stroke our cheeks, and somehow the mind seems more restful, and the brain coases to throb. The things we try to hide from them are the very things we tell them all about. They know with a single look just what is troubling us, and although they never ask us we pour out to them our worries just as we did when we were children. The quarrels of the play-ground have only become the worries of business life. Oh, those mothers who will never learn to speak of us by our more mature names, who niterly refuse to recognize that mock dignity that we so like to assume. That sweet and tender little woman, in whose creation God used such a rare piece of exquisite texture, who will never speak of her "boy" but as "my Eddie!" She will know him by no other name. All efforts at dignity are lost upon her; the baby of the cradle has simply become the baby of her heart. It is getting to be an old baby now, but time alters not the object of that mother's eye.

She knows how foud he is of her careses, How like a great, hig boy is he; The lab has great hos small for him to rest in But, oh; how well his head rests on her breast!"



"Perbaps it may turn out a song. Perhaps turn out a sermon.



HIS month the bride is abroad in the land—on the water; down by the restless sen, out on the boundless sen, out on the boundless ocean; skinming across limit-less prairies; climbing the mountain paths; huanting the hotel piazzas; nestling in Pullman cars; in the ball-room; on the promenade; where tennis spreads its nets for wary men as yet un-smared; in the cabin; on deck; en, pilot houser—here, there.

for wary men as yet unsmared; in the cabin; on deck;
in the forbidden pilot-house—here, there,
everywhere. When she isn't in sight you
can hear her cooing. When you can neither
hear her nor see her this blessed, happy,
heavenly mouth, you may know then that
you will never see nor hear anything again
in all your life. It is her innings; she is
creating a part; nobody is on this scene
except her fascinating, all-sufficient, lovely
seif. Oh, there is a young man with her; the
most insignificant man in the world—and he
looks it—but nobody has eyes or ears for him,
Once in a while the men honor him enough to
wonder "what on earth ever possessed her to
marry that chump?" But that is all the notice he gets. Well is he called the groom; nobody looks at him or knows that he is; it is
the filly whose groom he is that rends the
throats of the grand stand with prolonged
vivas of admiration.

AGE CANNOT WITHER HER

#### AGE CANNOT WITHER HER

A BRIDE of sixty sweet summers would a still be a bride. She declares herself by bur disguises. When she would shun the soft dove-like "bridey" effects in colors, and wears a truveling dress designed by the loftiest flight of womanly gentus to declare the wearer an "Old Married Woman," she might as well have embroidered across the shoulders thereof, in latter of claring contrast four inches long. have embroidered across the shoulders thereof, in letters of glaring contrast, four inches long, "Bride." Because every button on that sait a month shouting in trumpet tones to every glancing eye: Bride! Bride! Bride! The baggageman looks up as he receives their trunks, which are unlike any other baggage on the train; he grins at the abject man who is waiting for the checks, and says to his assistant as he turns away: "Third lot this morning, Bill." The brakeman assumes an expression of supernatural respect, and bows low as he touches her elbow with his flugers, by which light and airy gesture, it is a pleasant fiction of the brakeman, a female passenger is at once lifted bodily from the platform and deposited inside the car. The porter knows her on sight, albeit he aever saw her before, and his fice shines like the Naulahka as he bovers about the pair, brushing invisible dust from dastless things, for he knows in his beart that the young man for he knows in his beart that the young man is good for a dollar or nothing, and he is going to play a strong game for the dollar. The con-ductor, with the anxious frown of grave responsibility deepening on his face with the hurry of the first collection, feels his face re-lax into smiles that break through all the clouds of his care as he reaches for their tickets. He ignores—as does everybody else—the rooms num—and bends down to the bride with a fatherity air that is most becoming to litm, as he gives reasouring and confident answers to her amazing questions about unheard-of connections at utterly impossible junctions a thousand miles beyond the end of his run.

The passengers buy no books that day. They study the bride. And she is well worth read-ing, although a poet who knew Moore about her than I do, sings

"My only books Were woman's looks, And folly's all they've taught me."

THERE'S LANGUAGE IN HER EYE NAY, her foot speaks." When she remem-bers that she is a bride and doesn't cure who knows it, she is irresistible to everybody except a few dusty-hearted old bachelors or some other people who hever were brides, When she remembers where she is, straightens, up and assumes the look of a matron to whom weslding journeys were novelties perhaps when her second daughter was married, nechug themselves with delight, and grand-mammas smile till their dear old faces are sweeter than the bride's. The porter vanishes into the smoking room lest if he remain in sight a minute longer he will lose that muchsight a minute longer he will lose that much-coveted dollar. I said a moment ago nobody noticed him. Nobody? Everbody. For she does, and to him there is no omeelse on board this planet. When, ofter an elaborate re-ad-justment of his necktic, she glances quietly around and enteles you staring at her, you look and feel as guilty as though she had caught you picking a pocket. And when at the dining station an impetuous baggageman calls him "Sonny," how the beautiful anger of the goldess transforms her face. "Sonny!" He, her own and only; he, radiant and nervous He, her own and only; he, radiant and nercous in the awful glory of the new, high, glossy, shiny, slick slik hat, which is his sole distinction; which at times be awkwardly rules the wrong way, and every time it gets a bump, which is every time be puts it on, his heart breaks with a bollow groon. Away with him; what have we to do with the man in the moon when we can look upon the queen of the con-stellations herself?

AGE IS NOT ALL DECAY

SOME seven thousand or twenty millions SOME seven thousand or twenty millions of years ago, I have forgotten which, this world was made for just these two. And if ever they go out of it, it will close the shop, put up the shutters, take down the sign, and go out of business. Why, just now there came into the car a woman forty years old if a day and she said: "Oh, Orlando, dear Orlando, I will never be old and wrinkled and gray like that woman, will I?" And Orlando marmors endearing consolations, and assures her, with many protestations, that make the recording angel think seriously of hiring a stenographer if this month lasts much longer, that she will grow younger and fairer the longer she lives. Some women do grow old so gracefully and sweetly. Now, his mother—she will grow like her. Silence that speaks, but says it in a language strange to Orlando. Unhappy man. She once sawa photograph of his mother. She had 2 neck like Annie Laurie's, and, however benutiful and graceful a neck twenty-eight inches long may be on a swan it is contributed. and, however beautiful and graceful a neck twenty-eight inches long may be on a swan it is out of proportion on a woman well stricken in years, with a countenance like a wooden nut-cracker. Pity, oh ever youthful Hebe! She will grow to be like Orlando's mother, then? Has she no mother of her own to grow-like? She has, as Orlando will learn one of these long days, when he has nothing else to do.

COME LIKE SHADOWS, SO DEPART EVERYBODY sees at once the little cloud that hides the warm sunlight that all day long has made her face a day of perfect June. And the last man in the car to see it is

June. And the last man in the car to see it is Octando. Then he wants to know with sin-cere anxiety and concern, "What is the matter, darling?" "Oh, nothing." Now then, Or-lando, gird up the loins of your mind and be patient and strong. You have a piece of work cut out for you that would make a man who has been married four times roll up his sleeves and draw a long breath before grappling with the problem. It is had enough when she has a headache which was not there ten seconds

has been married four times roll up his sleeves and draw a long breath before grappling with the problem. It is had enough when she has a headache which was not there ten seconds ago. But when there is "Nothing" the matter; just absolutely "Nothing," als, then weak man, prepare for defeat.

By and by the attack of "Nothing" passes away as suddenly and mysteriously as it came. As she endured it like a martyr, so she comes out of it like an angel. He doesn't understand the grand transformation at the close of the fifth act any better than he did the development of the plot in the acts preceding. Only this he knows—she makes him feel it most deeply—that it was all his fault, and that she forgives him. What for he doesn't know, but heaven knows, and that is enough for him. She loves him still, and so she "hugs the offender and forgives the offense; sex to the last." You can see that Orlando is perplexed. Oh, much puzzled young husband, gray and thin will be the locks which will cluster above the thoughtful brow whereon old Time will write his annual nutographs with many wrinkles, before you get through the study of this feminine enigma. In occasional moments of acute dementia you will think that you understand her at last. These will be pleasant, although transentillusions for you. Orlando. Worse than that; sometimes you will try to puzzle ber, even as she has perplexed you. Employ your time in something which possibly you can do, but don't try to puzzle your wife. Your skull, when she looks at you, is of fine French plate glass, through which she calmly contemplates the action of your brain and silently reads your thoughts. What she closu't know about you, God bless her laughing penetration, you will never find out.

As IT is in THE BEGINNENG

#### AS IT IS IN THE BEGINNING

In your summer loiterings at some quiet place by the sex-although there is no such place now anywhere in the world-how many times have you observed, when two people will take a little sail on a quiet day, that all their troubles occur at the start. There is no breeze down under the great piles of the wharf. The amosteur sailors are awkward, the boat is obstinate, the laxy breeze fitful and perverse. The boat noses around every way except the right one; it taugles itself up with other eraft; its unhappy crew is bombarded with sarcastic advice and scofling bombarded with sarcastic advice and scoffing encouragement from the battery of loungers on the wharf. The sallors jibe, and luff, and stand by, and fall off, and do all the other nantical things they can think of, but there they stay, floundering about under the fire of the battery, which grows more impid as the crew loses first its patience and then its temper. But by and by they get out where light-winged zephyrs can kiss the swelling sail, the little craft responds to the sense of life in wave and wind, there is a joyous life in wave and wind, there is a joyous naumair about the how as though the sea were laughing with the crew, and graceful as a dream and real as life the tiny back careens just enough to look most charming, and sails away in a faint cloud of pursuing cheers. Where the crew wish to go they bend their course. Clouds will come across the skies, waves there will be to buffet, winds to meet, tides and currents to oppose and overcome, but there will be life, action, the joy of doing something, and the exhibitation of going somewhere all the rest of the voyage. just enough to look most charming, and sails

BEST LAID SCHEMES GANG AFT A-GLEY
IT is always harder work getting out of the
slip than the young folks are apt to
imagine. Happy, indeed, the crew of the good
ship "Housekeeper," if the paternal tug is
willing to tow them out into mid-stream, set
them in the channel, and give them a maternal
pilot until they make a good offing. But
when they must get out the sweeps and make
their own way as best they enn until they
"raise the wind" they may look out for many
surface perplexities. The welding journey
costs more than they estimated. The only
actual expense that didn't vary from their
estimates was the milway fare, which should
never be counted in among the liabilities of a
railway journey. There is very little difference
in expense between traveling on a free pass
and paying full fare. But everything else
astonishes the youngsters. The baggage, the
carriages, the humble bus, the plebean street
car, the parter, the waiter, the useless things
they luy, not because they want them but because the vendors appeal to them so earnestly
they can't help it. And they are so happy on
their wedding journey they can't bear to be
repellant to any human creature.

PLEASANT SUPPRISES ALL ROUND BEST LAID SCHEMES GANG AFT A-GLEY

PLEASANT SURPRISES ALL ROUND

SOME surprises, not down on the bills, wait for both of them as the pluy goes on. He learns that as a builder of plain, substantial pie, whereof the upper crust is callous and the lower strata impervious to the action of heat, she is original both in design and execution. She is surprised to learn that he isn't so good a manager as also flourable and more learn to the strategy of She is surprised to learn that he isn't so good a manager as she thought, and wonders how he managed to get his salary mised every year by the house, forgetting that all this is a new business to him. He discovers that the sweetest tempered little woman in the world carries a concealed temper on her person, not noticing how sorely and in how many new ways she is daily under trial. She is surprised to note that she is, little by little, becoming the waiter of the establishment, and not the head waiter, either. She remembers how he used to waiter of the distancements and not be head waiter, either. She remembers how he used to spring to pick up a glove, weighing less than a kies, and now she raises his overcout, weigh-ing eight pounds, from whateverchair he may cast it upon and hangs it up for him. Once or twice he catches her with her halo off, and she is inclined to think that the one he used

or twice he catches her with her halo off, and she is inclined to think that the one he used to wear when she saw him three times a week, was a borrowed one. All there is of all this, is, they are learning that each of them married, not an angel, as they supposed, but a human being of the opposite sex. That's all.

And they will be far happier with each other than either could be with an angel. That would be a mesalliance, indeed. I never knew a man in my life who was fit to marry an angel, or who could live happily with one on this earth. And a sweet time the angel would have of it, trying to live even with the worst of us. Angels have been cast into the pit for their wickedness, but none of them were ever so bad that they were sentenced to marry human beings. Why, you know what kind of a man your brother Ben is? Well, Orlando is just about that sort of a man. Orlando isn't quite so considerate as Ben, but you can train him. He's as good as other men, and that gives you a foundation upon which to build the best man in the world.

GOOD MATCHES OF IMPERFECT PEOPLE

GOOD MATCHES OF IMPERFECT PEOPLE

WHAT a picture of wemanly grace and queenly beauty is the figure of Rebeksh, as she comes down to us in the soft light of a true love story, nearly four thousand years old, and yet as sweet, as tender and as new as the sonset last evening. The good God arranged that wedding and blessed it. Aren't you satisfied to be as fair a bride, as good a wife, as devoted a mother as was the beautiful daughter of Nahor? And yet, I wot that Isaac found his helpmate a "lee-tle" trying at times. She fooled him, and she fibbed to him, and she made no end of counity between her own children, did Rebekah. And nevertheless, my daughter, I hope that your memory will be as fragrant, and as sweet in the bearts of men four thousand yearn hence as is that of this bride of Mesopotamia.

And your husband; I hope he is as good a man as that other lover in a true love story, nearly as old as the race of man, who wrought at hard labor fourteen years for the girl he loved, and to whom his second term of seven years of servitude "seeneed but a few GOOD MATCHES OF IMPERFECT PEOPLE

wrought at hard labor fourteen years for the girl he loved, and to whom his second term of seven years of servitude "seemed but a few days, for the love he had for her." You can't expect to find a man much more devoted than that. And nevertheless Jucob had occasion to scold Rachel right sharply after they were married, and she got him into a scrap with his father-in-law, and I fancy that Jacob was pro-bably not a very easy man at all times to her bably not a very easy man at all times to live with in a small tent. Yet how he loved her. How tenderly, with what pathos of fidelity does his mind go bask, when he is old, and blind, and bed-ridden, to the time in their blind, and bed-ridden, to the fine in their journeying, "when Rachel died by me in the land of Cansan in the way, when yet there was but a little way to come unto Ephrath." You don't expect to be happier than these people, do you? You don't want a better husband than that? You won't get a better one.

MAN IS MAN, AND WHO IS MORE?

You understand, then, that you have mar-ried a man? If it pleases you to think that he is "a combination and a form, indeed, that he is "a combination and a form, indeed, where every god doth acem to set his sent, to give the world assurance of a man," why, all right. We gladly grant you that privilege, and in your presence we will agree to agree with you. But you must not complain if, taking advantage of the blessed secrecy of the Australian hallot system, we quietly "nong-wump" on the ticket and vote for the candidate whom we esteem so highly; we dare not proclaim him openly? Your bushand, we admit, is just about as near perfection as a man can be. How near that may be is, as Kipling can be. How near that may be is, as Kipling says, another story; and a long one.

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#### HEART TO HEART TALKS



UNE! The month of "more abundant life" —the month when the flowers are given away, the month when the June roses are so abun-

June roses are so abundant that you can even ask your neighbors to give you a few. O, for more natures with such abundant life! Such generosity! Such sympathy that you can even go and ask them for the flowers—the perfume you sorely need. Now, if the outward will only suggest to us the inward. Many years ago I committed to memory a few lines that come to use so often when I see people who have so much of outer life, and yet are not rich in thought and feeling:

Man's bliss comes never to him from without, The rich man buys his pleasures all for maight: The lefthest off stands bullow as the poer; Laves this the soul, and keeps it full of belp For others; sweet refreshment to itself. The good man has life's fountain in himself."

I hope the young Daughters will commit these lines to memory. Oh, how many times have I said, in the years gone down into the past:

" Man's bliss comes never to him from without," "Man's bits comes never to him from without,"
and I have said to myself, for I have a way of
talking to myself, "There is no use in your
thinking if your circumstances were different
you would be different! If you cannot be
happy now, you would not be happy then.
You carry the machinery of happiness or unhappiness in yourself." Of course, she wanted to talk back, but I would not listen to her, I simply kept repeating:

"Man's bliss comes never to him from without."

#### THE BODY AND THE SPIRIT

THE BODY AND THE SPIRIT

I NEVER go to a new place, or see things that are new to me, but I get some lessons, and then I want to give them to my circle. Since we last came together I have been at a Sanitarium for rest, and so much interested me there in the way of illustrations. I shall never forget the first morning I went into the room where I was to avail myself of "the movement cure." The hum of machinery was all over the room; a machine for each part of the body. All that was necessary was adjustment; for if the adjustment was not properly seen to you might get hurt. In that moment I seemed to see all the machinery of life, all the domestic machinery that we have to get adjusted in order to get the benefit from life. I suppose if we could only see that all that is painful in our life is for our benefit, and we have but to put ourselves in right relations to it, we might be constantly enriched. I have a dear friend who felt at one time in her life that the grant need with low were and we have but to put duresves in right relations to it, we might be constantly enriched. I have a dear friend who felt at one time in her life that the great need with her was patience. She was a remarkably quick woman. She executed her thoughts rapidly. At the time she felt she needed patience she had a nurse for her children who was painfully slow. One day it suddenly flashed over her that this girl was providentially sent to teach her patience. She needed that piece of machinery. As she afterward said: "I made a cluriot of her and rode into patience!" Perhaps the "incompatibility" we hear so much of nowadays might be used for the perfection of the hasband and wife if we read character deep enough. I heard of a wife in answer to a question, "I don't see how you can love a man so cruel as your husband is to you," replying, "I see not what he is, but what he will be some day." Maybe there is something for us still to learn in that wonderful 13th Chapter of 1st Corinthians! and the ful 13th Chapter of 1st Corinthians! and the lesson it teaches us in its "hopeth all things!"

#### THE LESSON I LEARNED

BUT I started to tell of lessons the Smita-rium taught me. We all took exercises in physical culture, and our teacher said: "There are very few women who know how to walk currectly." Then she added: "Don't think you have an easy task before you; you will be so apt to fall back into your old ways," and I was startled when she said: "If you intend to have how to stand straight and walk correctly. was startled when she said: "If you meend to learn how to stand straight and walk correctly, you need to think of it every hour of the day, and dream of it at night." In that moment I seemed to see what purpose was necessary in life to stand upright, and, in the deepest sense, to walk correctly. For the moment I forgot all about physical culture in the thought of what was required in accircula culture. all about physical culture in the thought of what was required in spiritual culture, and yet health of body and health of mind go together. "I beseech you" said St. Paul, "present your bodies." The body is the vehicle for the spirit. It never seemed more desirable than now to have good healthy bodies for healthy spirits to live in. Take any light that comes to you and act on it for the perfection of the house you live in—your own body.

#### THOROUGHLY DISCOURAGED

NE writes me after coming home from her meeting with her circle where, apparently, nothing had been accomplished: "I am thoroughly discouraged. I think how much of life has been so unsatisfactory, so unsatisfying, one's best effort seems lost; friends so disappointing, circumstances so different from what one would choose; so much of loss; so little gain." Now, this is by no means an unusual meditation. Only we must not indulge in it. As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he. Stop thinking sad thoughts. You can if you put your will into it. I shall always be indebted to the friend who told me that all disdebted to the friend who told me that all dis-couragement was from the devil, and we must couragement was from the devil, and we must fight the devil. I think each one has a partic-ular devil to fight. With some it is the devil of discouragement. Resist, and he will flee; always and forever choose the bright side. If my sister had said to berself: "Well, I must be patient, I think it will be better next time," and then had turned to some fresh duty, she would have saved herself, and saving self is no little thing. no little thing.

#### I WILL DO RIGHT

I WILL DO RIGHT

I WISH those that put on the cross would wear it to help them in the fight with whatever devil is especially theirs. I have not so many people of late that have told me of sins they were indulging in and to which they had become slaves, though their nearest friends did not suspect them, and I have said to them: "Nothing less than very heroic treatment will do in your case; you will have to make a trensendous fight to get your freedom. You will have to say "I will be free if it costs me my life." I like a tremendous "I will" and "I will not." It is not in the power of Satan to make me sin if I will not do it. I have the power of choice in my own hand, and God will respect it. If he had made us machines, of course he would make us run on the right track. Now, dear Daughters, I speak to you earnestly, as a mother to her children, do heed my advice. "Use your will on the side of right. Say, "I will obey God; I will do the thing I know is right."

I know lovely girls, lovely to look at, who have had all the advantages that wealth and education could give them, yet with wills so weak that in the presence of temptation they yield. You must not; you must have a will that says "No, I will never do wrong." And now is the time to form the habit. I have been so sick at heart of latg in finding wrong habits formed, and they have become like iron, so that when I said: "Promise me that you will not do the thing your conscience tells you is wrong," the sad answer has come: "I can promise, but I know I shall break it." It really seems to me we have yet to wake up, at least many have, to the fearful power, or glorious power, of liabit. Sowing and resping—ah, what shall the harvest he? Let your little cross mean victory over every wrong habit! No quarter to the enemy! And do not forget the little foxes that spoil the vines. John Wesley need to say in the morning when the disposition was to turn over and have another nap: "You can stay there if your little cross mean victory over every wrong habit! No quarter to t to obey you. There are few words so grand as obedience. Obedience to God makes you mas-ter of yourself.

#### THE STORY OF AN OLD UMBRELLA

WAS reading a story the other day that I made quite an impression on my mind. It is well known that the Queen of England It is well known that the Queen of England loves to go about in simple guise among the cottages of the poor. One day the Queen was caught in a shower and she entered the dwelling of an old woman; the old dame's sight must have been dim for she did not recognize her sovereign. "Will you lend me an umbrella?" said the roval lady, who did not happen to have one with her. The old woman granted the request gradgingly. "I hae two umbrellas; said the dame, "ane is a good one, t'other verra old. Ye may take this; I guess I will never see it again." And she proffered a ragged concert whose whale-hone ribs neight be seen here and there through the coarse form cover. England's Queen quietly took the umbrella, which was better than nothing, and went forth into the rain, not by one word betraying her rank. The next day one of Her Majesty's servants brought back the wretched umbrella, and then the cottager knew to whom she had lent it. "Ay, ay, had I but keenned who it was that asked for the loan, she wad hae been welcome to my lest, to a' that I hae i' the world." exclaimed the mortified old woman, shocked and grieved at having missed such an opportunity of winthe mortified old woman, shocked and grieved at having missed such an opportunity of winning a smile from the Queen

#### GIVE OF YOUR BEST

A RE we not in the greatest danger of not recognizing our King from day to day? We are apt to think of Him as above us in the Heavens, seated on a throne. The teaching of the New Testament is that He is in our poor humanity, and inasmuch as we do kind deeds to the least one off these, He said, "ye havedone it unto nae." Now, if we give but little, only little will return to us. I think if the old woman had given her best, not only would the best umbrella have been returned but some token of appreciation that she had given her best; but she gave her old umbrella, and her old umbrella came back. He that soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly. I remember being at a camp neering once when a collection was taken up, and after the collection a quaint old sister prayed for those who had given five cents might receive a five cent blessing; and for those who had given a dollar did side of the sear and ollars, give them a ten dollar blessing; "and oh, Lord," she said, "if anyone has given ten dollars, give them a ten dollar blessing; "As the years go by, the one passage of Scripture my mother repeated oftener than any other, has a deeper meaning to me because I see it fulfilled—" Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Give your best and you get the best; give your poorest and it comes back to you, not always in the same coin, but you get paid. I remember hearing my father chidded for giving so much to the church, and he was reminded that much richer men than he was gave less. My father would answer: "I have nothing to do with them, I give what I think is right." Ah, after a lapse of thirty years, his nobility, his generosity is a priceless gift to us who remember laim; no money could make up for the loss of such a memory. If you live long enough you get where you see how things come out. The reasing time comes here. I do not think erosity is a priceless gift to us who remember him; no money could make up for the loss of such a memory. If you live long enough you get where you see how things come out. The resping time comes here. I do not think that old woman ever got over the mortification of lending that old umbrella to her Queen. Would it not be well for us to really face the fact that we are giving or withholding from our King? Do you know I think that in many minds at this time, when the Sermon on the Mount seems at last to be coming to the front, there are grave doubts whether we have been Christians after all? And so I am glad that in our Order we continually emphasize doing all the little things that make up our life "In His Name," as muto Him. And yet we have, it seems, to me, hardly touched the outer edge of the glorious truth that we can do all things as if we did them for the Lord Jesus. O what a revelation will take place in this world when the Sermon on the Mount is lived out, and the forward movement is simply taking that road. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." The words of the King will have to go burning down into all our hearts during these coming days when nothwill have to go burning down into all our hearts during these coming days when noth-ing less than the Christ spirit will at all avail for bringing this world back to God.

#### FROM MANY HEARTS

S I read the package of letters this month As I read the package of letters this month
some made me smile, and some made
me cry. I smiled when one letter said: "I
have joined the Order and the Margaret
Bottome Circle, and now I want to join your
Shut-In Circle." My first thought was all
who join my circle become Shut-Ins, that
is, I shut them in my heart and have a good
time with them there. But maybe this dear
child meant she wanted to be numbered with
the Shut-Ins to whom I write in the JOHNAL. child meant she wanted to be numbered with the Shut-Ins to whom I write in the Journal. I had not thought of you in any distinct way, there are so many Shut-Ins in my circle. A letter from one is before me now, in which she says she has known God as her Father for thirty-five years, but adds that God and Heaven have been more real to her since she joined our sisterbood. For nearly thirty years abe has been a Shut-In, and the day she wrote me was the anniversary of her marriage. She had been married forty years, and they had been such happy years that she gave as her testimony that in her case marriage had been no failure. The letter concluded with, "All's well, whichever side the grave the morning light may break." Life is no failure, dear daughters, with those who know the many letters received this month was one from a little son of our King who lives in North many letters received this month was one from a little son of our King who lives in North Dakota, and, of course, he asked me questions, and among them this, "Do you live in New York? You do not tell me in our Journal where you live." I thought till then that I had told you. "Have you any little boys in your house?" Ah, me, I once had, and I miss them; and yet I ought to be very thank-ful, for they have all grown into men. Now your house?" Ah, me, I once had, and I miss them; and yet I ought to be very thankful, for they have all grown into men. Now I suppose some little daughter is saying, "Have you any little girls?" My sweet little Mambe does not live with me here. She is with Jesus, where so many little darlings have gone to live. I thank my little five year old friend for asking me questious, and all the little daughters and sons I shall be glad to have write to use. I only wish you could all see the beautiful type letter that my little friend in North Pakota wrote me. It was the nicest letter I ever received from a little boy; and let me tell my young friends, he is a real son of the King, for he helps his mother, and loves and amuses his little sister, and he has a missionary box in which he puts some of his pennies that he earns for the heathen, and he sends his love to all the little King's Sons in our order (and there are many) and a hig love to me. All the girls and boys will sone he women and men, so be loving and unselfish now, and you will be splendid men and women by and by. women by and by.

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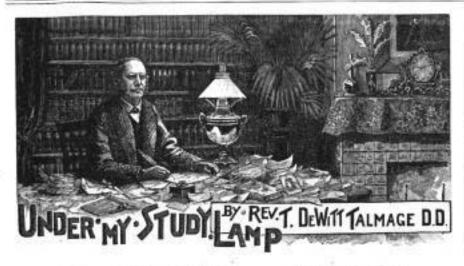
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DO not wonder that poets have imbued the fragrance of the tields of May, and the carols of the the carols of the June woods into their verses. With me the spring and early summer are among the most beautiful times of the year, a time when every leaf is fresh and clean, when every flower is brighter than the dew on its petals! The earth awakens. Winter has fallen dead at the feet of spring, and every tree branch at this moment is telegraphing the news ahead, writing on the air "Spring has come, and the summer is nigh." Everything in nature points to the truth that "the time of the singing of birds

truth that "the time of the singing of birds has come!"

#### LISTENING TO NATURE'S ORATORIO

Do you ever realize, my reader, the mercy of the Lord in the dominant color of the springtime? He might have covered the earth with a dull brown, depressing all nations into metancholy; or He might have covered the earth with a crimson, wearying the eye with its strong blaze. But no; He touches the eye with the color most appropriate for a long while—the color halfway between the long while—the color halfway between the blue and the red, the green, in which is so kindly and lovingly mingled the mercy, the goodness of our God.

As sea monsters, struck by harpoon, shove quickly away at sea, so the winter storm-cloud, struck by lances of light, swims off the quickly nway at sea, so the winter storm-cloud, struck by lances of light, swims off the sky. The trees, at this moment, are pulling on their sleeves of foliage, and their roots their boots of sod; buds burst like harmless bombshells, scattering arosna on the fields. Joy of fishes in the water, joy of insects in the nir, joy of cattle in the fields, joy of wings in the sky. Gracious and blessed God, all the sunshine Thou hast shaken from Thy robe, all the werdure is only the track of Thy feet; all the music is struck from Thy harp. At early sunrise nature goes to morning prayers, read-ing the one hundred and forty-eighth Psalm: "Praise the Lord, mountains and all hills! ing the one hundred and forty-eighth Psalm:
"Praise the Lord, mountains and all hills! fruitful trees and all colars!" Fowl in the yard: flocks on the hill: insects drinking dew from cups of hyacinth; jasmine climbing over the stone wall; martins come back to build their nest in the rafters of the harn, or becoming harmless cavesdroppers at our roof. All the natural world accordant, and filled with the praises of God! Have you praised Him? The winds thank Him, humming amid the tree branches; the birds thank Him, and for the drop they dip from the brook fill all the sky with roundeday; the honey-suckles praise Him, burning incense of fragrance before the throne; the occans praise Him with open dispasson of tempest. Is our voice silent? Is this the snapped harpstring? In the human heart the only broken instrument in the orchestration of earth and sky and sen!

#### THE SEASON OF BIRD ANTHEM

POOR children, barefooted, and with no mother with her needle to earn them shoes, have longed for the springtime. Farmers, the crits empty, and the cattle looking up mountingly to the bay lying thin on the poles of the mow, have longed for fresh pastures, and the plowboy's song and the rattle of clevises over the sod turned by glistening coul-ters. Invalids, with their forelends pressed against the window-pane, have for months been looking out and seeing the storms shak-ing down their cold blossoms on the ground, and the plowboy or have wrapped around them tighter the shawl as they beard the winds beating a dead march among the hills, and have longed for the sweet serenade of May and June, that they unight sit at hoisted window, or on the porch on a sunny afternoon, or walk among the violets after the dew had gone up from the gross. Gladness on all sides that spring has come and

summer is nigh. Certainly, "the time of the singing of bink is come."

Again and again has the season been defeated. Marching up the mountain side, ever and anon hurled back and driven down the and anon hurled back and driven down the rocks, but climbing up again, until it will plant its green standards on the topmost cliff, led on by bands of music in the tree tops. Now let the plowmen sharpen their coult-ers, and charge on the tough glebe, and the harrows with iron teeth chew up the clods, and the waters clap their hands with glastness, and the trees put bridal blossoms in their hair, and the pomis with multitudinous life make the bogs quake, for "the time of the singing of birds is come." THE GOD OF NATURE

THE GOD OF NATURE

DR. PALEY, the Christian philosopher, wrote a very brilliant chapter about the wonders of a bird's wing. Musicians have listened in the woods, and they have written down in their portfolio, in musical score, the song of the birds—the libretto of the forests. Oh, the wisdom of God in the structure of a bird's wing! Oh, the wisdom of God in the structure of a bird's wing! Oh, the wisdom of God in the structure of a bird's voice! Could all the artists and artisans and philosophers of the earth make one dandelion! In one cup of china aster enough wine of wisdom for all nations to drink? Where is the architect who could plan the pillar of one pond hily? Break off the branch of a tree, and see in the flowing sap the divine chemistry of the alum, the sugar, the tamain, the pointsh, the carbonate of lime. Let scientists try to explain the wonders of an artichoke or radish. Let them look at a vegetable and tell the story how it has lungs, and how it has feet, and how it has an ancestry as old as the ages, and how it will have descendants as long as time. Galileo in prison for his advanced notions of things was asked why be persisted in believing in God, and he pointed down to a broken strue on the floor of his dangeon, and said: "Sirs, if I had no other reason to believe the wisdom and the goodness of God, I would argue them from that straw on the floor of this dangeon." Behold the wisdom of God in the construction of the seeds from which all the growths of the springtime come forth—seeds so wonderfully constructed that they keep their vitality for hundreds and thousands of years ago, planted now come up as luxuriantly and easily of corn, sound in the ecrements of the Egypt-ian nummics, buried thousands of years ago, planted now come up as luxuriantly and ensity as grains of corn that grew last year planted this springtime. After the fire in London in 1606, the Sisimbrium iris, seeds of which must have been planted bundreds and hundreds of years before that, grew all over the ruins of the fire. Could the universities of the earth the fre. Could the universities of the earth explain the mysteries of one ruta-baga seed? Could they girdle the mysteries of one grain of corn? Oh, the shining firmament in one drop of dew! Oh, the untraveled continents of mystery in a crystal of snow! Oh, the gorgeous upholstery in one tuft of mountain moss! Oh, the triumphal arch in one tree bessels! Oh the God is no stern! branch! Oh, the God in an atom!

#### SINGING WITH NATURE'S STRAIN

Singing with Nature's Strain

In a little while there will be no pause in
the melody of the woods. Whether it be
a warble, or a chant, or a carol, or a chirp, or
a croak, God will be praised by it as the songsters of the forest clutching a leaf as though
the notes were on it send forth their joy, answered by a score of applauding echoes. Shall
not we, more intelligent appreciators, sing? I
tell you it is as much our duty to sing as it is
to pray. Let parents educate their children in
this art, this holy science; let Sabbath-schools
resound with it; let the churches of Jesus
Christ be faithful in this department of worship, and let the word of Christ dwell in you carrist be faithful in this department of wor-ship, and let the word of Christ dwell in you richly, in all wisdom, teaching and admonish-ing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your heart unto the Lord. When we have so much to sing about, how can we be silent?

PRAISING THE LORD IN SONG I HAVE noticed that sailors going out of port have a sadness in their song; I have noticed that sailors in mid-Atlantic have a weariness in their song, but I have noticed that when sailors are coming into port they have an eestacy in their song. So many of ing nearer to the haven of everlasting rest, shall we not be jubilant in our nusic? Oh, the importance of this exercise! If this part of the service in church be dall, everything runs down to the same temperature, songs and dull sermons are twin brothers this part of the services, do not act as though you were mumbling a mass. Take the min-strelsy of the woods, and sing out. All the young, whose puises bound with health, let the house of God be filled with your pmise; all business men, let them drown their care and the chink of dollars, in a song of praise all worried housewives, let them drown their worries in a melody to God; ye aged ones, so near the song of Moses and the Lamb, ready for the music. "Oh!" says some one, "there is no music in my ear, there is no music in my is to music in my car, there is no music in my voice, and therefore I am silent." Did you ever hear a quail, putting its head under its wing, say: "I can't sing, because I am not a lark, and I am not a nightingase; at the best I can only whistle?" Ah, my friend, the world may laugh at you, but God will not large, and I am not a regular to the second of the second laugh at you; and the most tremulous tone of the humblest Christian will be more musical as it reaches heaven than the most artistic display of elaborated organ.

THE SEASON OF THE SPARROW

W HERE is the loom in which God wove the curtains of the morning? Where is the vat of beauty out of which he dipped the crimson and the gold and the saftron and the blue and the green and the red? Where are the montas in which He ran out the Alps and the Pyrenees? Where is the harp that gave the warble to the lark and the sweet call to the robin, and the carol to the casary, and to the robin, and the carol to the canary, and the chirp to the grasshopper? It is the same God who has all your affairs, and mine, under His care and guidance; the same God who pairs the birds in this springtime gave us our companions; the same God who shows the chaffinch how to take cure of her brood will protect our children; the same God who shows the sparrow in the springtime bow to shows the sparrow in the springtime how to build its nest will give us a habitation; the same God who gathers the down for the pheasant's breast will give us apparel; the same God who this day feeds the squirrels in the wood will feed us; the same God who swung a bridge of gossamer for the insect to walk over has marked out all our pathway. Praise His name! None of us so insignificant as to miss His care. Oh, ye who are worried about your health, and worried about your reputation, and worried about your children, and worried about your property, and worried reputation, and worried about your children, and worried about your property, and worried about everything, in these springtime days, go out and listen to the song of the English sparrow! Are ye not of more value than many sparrows? Behold the fowls of the sir; they gather not into barns, yet your heavenly Father feedeth them, oh, ye of little faith!

#### BUILDING THE HOME NEST

THIS season always suggests to me the wis I dom of right building of the home nest. I have noticed that birds build always with reference to safety; safety against the ele-ments, safety against intruders. But the trou-ble with us is that we are not so wise, and some of us build too high, and some of us build too low. God anys in Obadiah: "Though thou exalt thyself as the engle, and "Though thou exait thyself as the edge, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord." The edge constructs its nest at an inaccessible height, from rough materials and large sticks, by strong claws gathered from great distances. The eider-duck takes its own feathers to belp make up the nest; the magpic surrounds its nest with briars to keep off invaders; the blackbird covers its nest with loam. I have, hour after hour, studied the structure of a blackbird covers its nest with loam. I have, hour after hour, studied the structure of a bird's nest; a structure baving more than mathematical accuracy, and more than human ingenuity. Sometimes built in trees, sometimes built in rocks, sometimes built in the caves of dwellings, but always in reference to safety; safety for themselves and safety for their young, safety from the elements and safety from intruders. Wiser than some of us, for we are apt to build too high, or build too low. He who tries to find his satisfactions in the pleasures of this world, the appliance of this world, the emoluments of this world, will come to disturbance, and will come to dethis world, the emoluments of this world, will come to disturbance, and will come to destruction. Applause is pleasant to our ears, but it does not satisfy the soul. That only God's approval can do. There are weasles, there are foxes, there are hawks of temptation ever hunting for prey; and the only safe place in which to build a nest is the tree of the cross, and the only safe rock on which to build a nest is the Rock of Ages.

#### THE CHORUS OF A NATION

OME now, each one for herself (the two reaches each month) and each one for all, one beart and one voice, let our songs on the Sabbath day be like an acclamation of victory. Our songs on earth are only Saturday night rehearsals for the songs of the Sabbath morning which shall dawn on the hills and the crystals of heaven. And mark you, if the song here is so sweet, what will be the anthem of heaven when all the redeemed break forth into music? In this world it is sometimes very difficult to sing; the voice is muffled with the cold, or the heart is depressed with some fresh sorrow, and it is hard to sing; but when we are all free, what an anthem? Oh, what a doxology! Every hand on a harp, every foot on a throne; every voice taking the key of rapture. Songs soft as sumbers, but loud as storm. Chorus of elders! Chorus of saints! Chorus of martyrs! Chorus of chernblm! Chorus of seraphim! Chorus of morning stars! reaches each month) and each one for all, one

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has not been such a very long time ago, a year or two, since she was married, and yet you are asking in your beart whether, fond of her as you are, you shall give her your confidence. The young mar-

ried woman is very apt to rget that she has no right to tell her husband rget that she has no right to tell her husband e secrets of others. And so she goes with the ery of your grief or joy, whispers it to him, it as he does not look at it as she does, he is bit apt to longh, and, it is just possible, peat it to some one clae. Now, this may thappen, but experience has taught me at it is very apt to. And yes, I cannot say: wer go to the married woman with your ses and grievances, because sometimes she ty help you, indeed, may prove the best of ends. That seems contradictory, don't it? rst I say do not, and then I say do. But in dity what I mean is, I would rather you and take an older married woman to whom a can tell your great secrets; and I like a can tell your great secrets; and I like ter for that older married woman to be ar mother. Because a girl is married you ink she does not lose her interest in her girl ink she does not lose her interest in her girl ends; but she does to a certain extent, that if she is a good wife. Then, too, I am not re that young mairons are always good aders; they cannot put themselves in a girl's see again, and so they cannot look at a girl's hirs with an unprejudiced eye. What Charsays and thinks is bound to overshadow it what one little woman would conclude, dies you are not petting the opinion that d so you are not getting the opinion that u think you are. Now, I wonder how my of you will do as I advise; do not need confidante at all; let your life be open d clear enough for the secretive feeling never come into it; and if it should be necessary consult somebody who is near and dear to u, let it be your mother or your older sister.

#### WHAT THEY CALL FRIENDSHIP

OU are just eighteen years old; you think OU are just eighteen years old; you think you have found in another girl who is at eighteen the woman friend of your life; at are not imppy unless you are with her or saving from her; you neglect your own people r her, you rend what she reads, admire hat she admires, get your gowns and hats here she gets hers, and write her notes in hich "adore," "love," "lifetime adoration" id "everlasting devotion" permeate every se like a perfume. But it is not a pleasant ritume. It is a bit like musk, it is in bad ste and is heavy.

ste and is heavy.
Some day the friend of your heart spends thour with another girl friend; this gives to an opportunity to weep for three. Anher day she takes another girl with her to some her bonnet, and you walk around oking as if all the good things in life had owing as it all the good things in the man it you were a feminine Ham-t moralizing. Now, my dear child, it seems and to throw a bucket of cold water on you, if you and the other girl know as much rout friendship as you do about Sanserit. Friendship does not spring up in a night like word; friendship does not used word words.

Friendship does not spring up in a night like weed; friendship does not need sweet words of centinual demands upon it to keep it ive, and friendship, unlike love, seldom appears at first sight. The way to get a friend to wait; that is, to gradually discovernous your circle of acquaintances who is at who is not congenial, who is and who is a loyal, and who does and who does not ake you the better for being with herricodships have been formed in the most acceptal ways, friendships that lasted all rough life, but they seldom express themtees in the exaberant fashion which I have en describing. Do not waste yourselves on en describing. Do not waste yourselves on only sentimentalities that have no meaning, id which only tend to make you jealous and aspicious. Be as charming and as pleasant you can to everybody, and when the life-og friend comes along she is sure to find you it, or else you will discover her by that mugic and tipped with the great gift, intuition.

#### THE SNOW-BALL OF SCANDAL

T began at the top of the hill in a very small way. Somebody said: "I think," rolled along, collecting bits as it went, until mebody said: "I believe." It went further of further, until somebody said, "I know." and then it rolled and rolled, until it was a cast his hell that his straight at somebody. out hig hall that hit straight at somebody's out because somebody clas said, "I saw." and though the snowhall looked fair and hile, though there seemed nothing wrong yout it, it was a great, harrible lie. It began Ith bills goodp; it grew with silly chatter util it reached its full size, fed by scandal. here is only one way to fight a snow-hall, gain I say, Wait. Wait and live out your to honestly and truly, and the sunshine a good shods will place down upon the snowall of scandal mutil it melts away, and even sexistence is forgotten. It is true it is hard tire things down sometimes, but it is workor two ways, as by your goodness you are fix-ing down the wrong-doing of others, so by the one positions you are living up to that high-s life which ends in the g-l-len world where annialmongers can never enter.

#### WHEN HE IS AWAY

SHE is a girl after my own heart; she is loving and loyal. Sometime next antumn she is going to be married, but in the meantime she is in one city, and the dearest fellow in the world is in another, and she is a little bit perplexed. She says: "Because my betrothed is away, am I to refuse the merely polite attentions of every other man? Am I, by my actions, to say that my sweetheart is by my actions, to say that my sweetheart is afraid to trust me? What shall I do?" Well, first I would think it over a bit. If the so-called attentions mean calling on you, taking called attentions mean calling on you, taking you to a place of annaement when other people are along, sending you a new book, or a few flowers, I think they might be accepted, provided you tell the dearest fellow in the world. I do not think, if I were you, that I would go alone to places of amusement, that is, just with one man, and I certainty would not go out driving with him; but no matter what I did, the dearest fellow should know it right away, and there should not be a posysent me, a book about which my approval was asked, that I would not have him share. "But he is away," you say. Very well, put a recebud in the letter, and after you have read the book and marked it, send it to him, so that he may see exactly wherein you and he differ. Won't you be careful about something eise? that is, about what you write. I do not differ. Won't you be careful about something else? that is, about what you write. I do not mean that you must not write him pleasant mean that you must not write him pleasant things; I mean that you must not write him those which leave him in doubt. Black and white is cruel and hard, and the hit of coquetry permissible by the lips, which the eyes deny, looks bitter when it stands out in the colors of the magpie. And do not let anybody tell you that you need not be so careful, because you can be pretty sure the dearest fellow is doing what he pleases. People who say such things are rude and vulgar, and are simply trying to teach you to be as coarse and low-minded as they are themselves. Believe the dearest fellow to be loyal and true; let loyalty and truth govern all your actions, and even when he is away you will be the happiest little woman in the world.

#### YOUR TRIPS ABROAD

No matter where they may be, on the boat down to see the great ocean coming in and bringing news from the mermuids, or out in the country to look at those gossipor out in the country to look at those gossiping creatures, the buttercups stare at you so pertly, and tell the latest story about the love of the rose and lily—no matter where you may go, whenever you take your walks abroad, just notice how many people there are who are absolutely poor in fact. Notice them, decide whether you lack this great virtue, and having seen the bad example, reform. Look at the woman who, determined to get on the shady side of the boat, has moved around and around until every place is crowded, and she is exactly where the man who ought to know has told her she would be, that is, in the broiling sanishine. Look at the woman who will push her way through a crowd to be first at the gate at the station; and after she has been rude, and had herself forn and tattered, arrives there only to berself forn and tattered, arrives there only to discover that the gate will not be open for ten minutes because the train is not ready. Look at the woman who, from the beginning of her journey, wants something; first, a drink of water, then to take her controlf, then to pat it on again, then to buy a book, then to inform the world at large that the book is stupid, until she becomes a perfect hore to everybody around her. Look out for this woman, and don't imitate her. Remember that an your trips abroad you want to be the embodiment of tact, which means do not larry, but allow yourself plenty of time; which means the not talking loud, or pushing, which is vulgar, and which also means berself torn and tattered, arrives there only to ing, which is vulgar, and which also means the conducting of yourself in such a way that every memoer of your own party will consider you the real, only and original joy

#### THE MASCULINE FAVORITE

If you ask a man, "What is his favorite
If flower," it is more than likely that he will
tell you it is the violet. And if you ask him
why, he will say, "It is because it is sweet of
perfone, benefiful to look at, and it never
seeks to be gathered. It does not stare one in
the face and claim recognition like the gamby
tulion it these not notk up its benefined look tulip; it does not perk up its bend and look impedent like the daisy; it does not demand your adoration like the rose, nor is it as cold looking as the Hly. It seems to me like a sweet, modest, young girl worthy to be sought

Now, that is what a man says, and if you want to get a good opinion about what girls ought and ought not to do, noise is so sincere and honest as that of a man who stops to think. A beautiful face is a great joy, but an offsetionate, lowing pature, and a quick perception, will make the most ordinary face broatiful. Think over this little story of why a man likes a violet, and them make yourself the violet among women, so that you may be worthy of the honor of a good man's love—the best thing in all this world that can come to a

# WHAT YOU WANT \* \* TO KNOW \* \* \*

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers-RUTH ASHMORE.

S. 1.—A dark blue flanned wrapper is the most desir-able garment to wear in a steeping car during a long ride.

A. A. A.—A bride would have her trouvens nurked with her maiden same. She does not use that or her has bard well she tas a legal right to it.

M. E. G. and OTHERS—The kid reliers for the hoir can be gotten at almost any store where a specialty is made of the little belongings of the tellet.

BEATER: E-The only method of introducing yourself to some others is to say: "I believe I have the pleasure of speaking to Mrs. Brown—I am Miss Jones."

Two Onvicass—It is always improper to first, and girls of fine feelings would not think of putting them-selves in the positions that may result from this bable.

M. T. H.—I should advise your asking your physician. for comething that will done your blood, for that is un-doubtedly the cause of the breaking out which you describe.

LOUISE K, W.--I know nothing whatever about in-struments for shaping the test, but I do know that lengthing it very much will tend to make it smell and grow larger.

Motorra.-Common usage has made "gliber" escreed. It is pronounced alther, with the assent about even. The address should be in the law or left-hand corner of the visiting eard.

M. B.—In evening dress, a very large bouquet fastened on the corsage is not considered in good taste. It should be carried in the hand. Kid gloves are always most destroite for evening wear.

A LITTLE GREE.—A ping dog that I know bears the family name of "Pungs;" another branned "Wrinkle," while a very lagb one is catted "Lupid." Won't one of these little matter picture yes?

K.—Unless you wish it, it is not necessary to offer any refreshments on your "at bone" day, but the giving of a cup of tea and a bit of take is so general that it would seem a little odd not to offer it.

ELAINE—If the braces do not prevent your stooping, still I would continue to wear them with a positive deser-polucion that you will hold yourself up straight. Never forget this, not you will be surprised to find what good will come of it. M. M. S.—When one is not using one's kulfe and fork they should be placed across the place beside each other. Cliff you are going to spend the night with a friend, you would earry your bag in which was your own night dress and tallet belongings.

A READER-Simple suggestions for the care of the skin are given from time to time in this colonia. Bothe your eyelide in very had water, being careful not to rut them. If you can rest for an boar every day, close your eyes and let soft clothe dipped in but water be had over the life.

Ella-As your complexion is not clear, your bair brown and your eyes grey, I do not think you would be quilted a bloods. As you are a sister of the institute, there would be no impropriety in asking her to intro-duce to you seems of the young men to whem you are not acquainted.

J. J. G.—Bathing the best with cold water and then rubbing it with colve off is undoubtedly the shaple mode of development to which you refer. Ten animates rub-bing should be given every right, and this rubbing should be gentle and rost rough; it should be continued until there are evidences of its having done good.

However,—Washing your hair regularly and brushing well-every day will do much to keep it in good color, cannot answer your question, "Does love come to very girt?" There are a great many base initiations to love, and con mind burn by the use of that divining of, inscinct, to decide which is true love and which is

N. R. W.—A ten gown may be worn in one's own-house is the afternoon; and it would be quite proper to wear it in the evening if one were quite alone. A ten gown is never worn in the public rooms of a hotel, and is really only settable for the sectuation of one's own room, or the semi-pervacy of one's parior when a quiet has is being served.

CATHARINA—Options differ very much in regard to customs after a death. Personally, I think the house shrutit to made as cheerful as possible, all the must that one might wish be beard, and the living and their happiness considered first. I do not think there is any role governing the length of time that a plane should be cheed after a death.

M. C. W.—If you found that the young man had asked two others beside yourself to marry him, you did per-fectly right to break the engagement. From the tone of your letter I am afraid you are regretting your action, but if you will think what sert of a husband a man of this kind would make it is protable you will realize that you have acted in the most disculted manner and in a way best suited to your own interest.

M. E.—Put vascine on your evel-traws every night, relating it in gently with your fireflaget. I cannot advise dyeing the eye-brown, which would be the only method of making them darker, tasks busies, you used a crayen pencil, and, of cause, this would have to be applied each time after hathing your face. But only or sinawberry cream well into your handsevery night and skep in busing books, it is will lead to make them while and soft.

A. I. R.—There is no impropriety in your accepting as an except the gestileman who was visiting at your friends house when you were there, and who is known to your our people. I do not advise any of my girls to seld a man for his photograph, unless indeed, he should be her real excepteast, another I do not believe he will have to be acked. You inquire, "how shall I gain and retain a friendship?" I can outly say by being thoughtful and kind and being as battured as possible. An affected girl bears about her a possible stand of originally, and I content to absolutely object to the who affects to be anything that she is not.

As for R.—It is not necessary to write a letter of congratuation on receiving the autonomerate cants of a westing, unless, indeed, the brite should be an infimulation of any and of course, they you would do it. The letter should be addressed to the bride, certainly not to the bride, present. If you have written to then it is not necessary to again express your good whose when you meet them. It is not necessary to say anything about her bride; a bride when you have just been before the anything about her bride; a bride when you have just been before due one. (2) When a gently cann thanks you for going one with time, simply say that you have enjoyed yourself so much that you leef us if the thanks should come from you.

As I vermuseren Branden—Any one whose skin is moved with blackbrude, plungles and red spots nodes first of all to be treated by her destor, and ofter libs she can apply some of the simple external remedies. The giving the farm a Bussian balls, by building it firstlin in division in cold water, is a special treatment which I advise as marin. For other three baths he face in water that has the chall well takes off of it, which means water that her the descript well takes off of it, which means water that her the description water that he the chall well takes off of it, which means water that he the chall well takes off of it, which means water that he the chall well takes off of it, which means water that he then the description of the face and all the little particles of which the air is fall, it really needs many more than any other part of the body, and yet is excess in get left.

screen in get leist.

Enew — The wide of a clergyman or a physician is neither a clergyman nor physician, androuse; until has neither a clergyman nor physician, androuse; until has nearly the test his distance in the clerk flatter flatter. Both is Mrs. James Brown. If the extensive see of business titles came in you might used "Mrs. Bedstrints' disease." To decliquide the merit of Mrs. Bedstrints' disease. To decliquide the merit on their waste many without used their modern sames on their wishing each, where firmary they used their instance, as, for instance; Mrs. John Wilkinson, who mas a Most brown, will after her instance is death davious ter visating each, where her instance is death davious ter visating each; "Mrs. Brown Wilkinson;" then every holy will know sharily who it is, and she has not made her Caristian mane the property of the public.



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HE long summer days are almost here; days of rest and recuperation for some of us; days of trayed in the old world and the new for the few favored ones; days of activity and whole-some pleasure in the field of manly, vigorous,

out-door sports; days when the air is laden with perfumes distilled by nature, so rich and fragrant that man, with all his skill, has never been able to accurately reproduce them; never been able to accurately reproduce them; days for long walks in the country, when the fields are green, the sam is bright, when the streams swarra with fish, and the birds carol sweetly and in perfect accord, in nature's superb orchestra; days for long walks on the sandy, sebbly beaches while the occan waves roll in, and far out to sea, like "painted ships upon a painted occan," the big and little craft move along, slowly, silently, disappearing at last like the last scene of a panorama. Happy summer days! Happy boys who may be able to enjoy them?

WHEN AMID GREEN FIELDS JUST a word or two with the boy who is going to spend the summer in the country. A great many of the hoy readers of the Journal have an opportunity to study nature's various moods all the year round. It is the city Journal have an opportunity to study nature's various moods all the year round. It is the city boy who is going to the country who will find a new world opened up to him there. There is so much that can be gained in good health by a proper system of living. Now, if I were a boy again, and had an opportunity to spend a few weeks or months in the country, I should have a much more profitable and enjoyable time, as well, than I did in my younger days. Experience is the greatest teacher in the world. No man is so wise that he knows all that is to be known. If welld not learn a little every day, this would soon become a very stapid world. In the first place, my brother, when you are packing your little trunk for a visit to the country, put a dozen or so good, instructive books in it, that you may at times find agreeable companions in the long summer days. When the fish are lazy and refuse to nibble at your bait, you can lie down for half an bour or so in some great mind into other lands. When the sun is something hot you may find a cool place in some hedge along the road, where an instructive book will be invaluable to you. Or when the respers are resting in the fields, or the twitight falls in the eventide, you will not be lonesome, or grow weary, if some favorite author is with you to enlighten you and give you aid not encouragement in some of the great problems whose mystery you must some author is with you to entighten you and give you aid nist encouragement in some of the great problems whose mystery you must some day solve. But the reading of books in the country in vacation time is only incidental after all. I would not advise nor encourage boys to spend their hobblays in study. Rather, instead, would I advise a complete change from city life. Go to bed early. Get up in the morning about sunrise, when the air is halony, the masks are not dusty, and the fields are the roads are not dusty, and the fields are still wet with deer. After such a breakfast as can not be offered in any of the cities, eaten with an appetite that only boys who live in the country know much about, there is the work of the day to be laid out. It may be sowing, or reaging, or gardening, picking fruit, fishing, a long ride behind a good horse, the driving of the cown to posture, watching the sheep upon the hillsbie—whatever it is, go the sheep upon the hills'sle—whatever it is, go at it with a determination to perform your part of the labor to the best of your ability. It is all pleasant, agreeable work. A summer in the country will strengthen your muscles, tan your cheeks, and lay the foundation for good health in the winter. I cannot begin to enumerate all the pleasant things a boy rony do in the country; riding and driving, roables through the woods, pienicking under hig trees, mathering wild flowers—all this and more will gathering wild flowers—all this and more will suggest itself.

#### A THOUGHTFUL SUMMER ACT

A GOOD many boy renders of the Journal will not be able to spend the summer in the country. It is the misfortune of some to have to work always. The cities are dusty and lost in summer, and far from agreeable. The boys who go to the country should not forgot their companions at home while they are enjoying the supreme pleasures of rural life. It is so easy for a thoughtful boy to send life. It is so easy for a thoughtful boy to send a basket of fruit, a bandful of wild flowers and a pleasant letter to some little fellow who has been left behind. It will make both the giver and receiver jorful. It will awaken new monories in the life of the city boy, and make him feel a touch of the kinship of man. It is such an easy thing to write a pleasant letter. I would ask all the boy readers of the Jouana, who on to the country this summer, or who who go to the country this summer, or who travel in strange lands, to write very often to those at home. It will make the world seem those at home. It will make the world seem better and brighter, for, after all, there is nothing more welcome than the receiving of a frank, hearty, generous letter from friends who have gone from us for a little time.

#### THE CITY BOY IN SUMMER

The CITY BOY IN SUMMER

Those the city boy who will have no chance to spend the summer in the country, there are many things to do that will give him recreation and change. There are the parks, where the air is always fresher than in the residential districts, and where numerous games may be played in the afternoons or evenings. There are cool spotaunder big trees where tired bodies and brains may be rested. Walking tours may be made into the suburbs. There are streams where the fish bits well, There are streams where the fish bite well, plensant roads for long bicycle rides, glimpses pleasant roads for long hicycle rides, glimpses of old farmiouses where the very air is restful, and shady groves where pleasant picnicking parties may be arranged. If my young 
readers are desirous of enjoying good health, let 
them go to bed early and arise with the lark in 
the morning. A half hour or so of light exercise 
before breakfast, a bath, and fresh clothing 
will put them in condition for the day's work. 
If they est plenty of wholesome food and alundance of fruit, and sleep in well-ventilated 
rooms, there is no reason why their physical 
condition should not be very much improved.

#### THE BOY WHO GOES ABROAD

THE BOY WHO GOES ABROAD

COME of my readers will spend the summer in foreign lands. The trip to Europe is made those days with great comfort and in short time. It is, perhaps, the pleasantest way to pass the summer, and, after all, the cost is not so very great. A party of boys under proper guidance may spend a menth or two in Europe for a very small outlay. I have made the trip several times and know of what I am writing. A difficult problem presents itself in the beginning to the would-be tourist. Few understand where to go, and at what time. My own advice would be to leave America early in the summer, and go direct to Queenstown. The ocean in June is almost certain to be as calm as a millipood. The visitor to Ireland may obtain a very fair understanding of that country and see about all that is worth seeing in from one to two weeks. From Belfast take steamer to Greenock, and train to Glasgow. Two weeks will be ample for traveling and seeing the sights of bonnie Scotland. There are a great many pretty places there, but there are no long journeys to travel. From Glasgow down to London is a pleasant day's journey, and here, in the greatestely in the world, one may spend as much. travel. From Glasgow down to London is a pleasant day's journey, and here, in the greatest eity in the world, one may spend as much time as he pleases, a week, or a year, without knowing much about the great English metropolis after all. London is the most worderful city in the world, and after one has obtained a quick glumpee of it, days may be spent in making pleasant excursions in the surrounding subarbs. I think that all Americans should see and understand something of Great Britain before journeying to France. Great Britain before journeying to France, Germany, Switzerland, and other places. Still, a couple of weeks on the continent may be passed with great profit, and superficial ideas of the propies and their customs obtained. But it will only be superficial.

#### ADVANTAGES OF A EUROPEAN TOUR

THE visitor to Europe is interested according to the knowledge and understanding that he brings with him. For instance, there are many people who spend a day in the Louvre and feel that they have seen all that is worth seeing of the great pictures there. But there are men and women of vast minds who have stood before a great picture for many hours each day for a week and vet feel that they have only and herore agreet parties for many sourcement day for a week, and yet feet that they have only a slight knowledge of its beauties. It is so with a trip to Europe. One may spend a week in London, or Paris, or Berlin, and say that they have seen it all, and there is nothing more there for them to learn. There are others, like Dr. Newman Hall, who has lived for fifty years Dr. Newman Hall, who has level for filly years in London, and who told me last summer that while he had been a student of London life for half a century, his knowledge was very limited. I do not, of course, expert any of my boy readers, who go abroad for the first or second time, to see and understand all that there is to be seen, and to solve the great problems that peoplex our kin beyond the sea. problems that perpiex our kin beyond the sea.

But a couple of months in Europe will open
up new worlds to American boys. There is
so much to be seen there that they never
dreamed of, and I would advise any who can
to make the trip. They will return home
better Americans than when they went away.

And do you know, boys, this question of
patriodism is one that you should think very
seriously about. America has become a very

seriously about. America has become a very great nation. By the time the most of my renders become non settled in life, there will be a new national problem to solve. It is, whether Americans shall rule America, or whether we shall be ruled by foreigners. The big cities of shall be ruled by foreigners. The big cities of the Union have become thickly populated with foreigners. Their ways are offentimes not our ways. They have brought from not our ways. They have brought from Europe ideas that do not harmonize with the grand ideas of the men who framed our glotious Constitution. So it becomes vitally necessary for American boys to remain thor-oughly American. They should follow the patriotic examples of their fathers, remain true to the Stars and Stripes, and endeavor to inculcate American patrictism into the minds of those who have come among us.

#### SOME DANGERS TO BE AVOIDED

SOME DANGERS TO BE AVOIDED

THE average boy is very apt to risk his life and health in many ways in summer. When unrestrained, he takes a great many quore chances than he would otherwise do. The chief danger to life and health of boys who spend the summer in the country is from over-exertion in sports, and by indulging in too much swimming. The exhibitantion of country life makes them feel that they can do more than their strength admits of. This is equally true of city boys who get a day or two off from their work. The best way to do is to take exercise moderately. If a boy is not used to long walks, he should begin his summer outing with an easy log along some pleasant road for only a mile or two. By increasing the distance gradually each day, it will not be long before he can do ten or fifteen miles, or twenty for that matter, without discomfort, and in reality making a positive gain to his health. This rule applies equally well to horseback and bicycle riding, rowing, and other work boys may be unaccustomed to.

ABOUT BATHING AND SWIMMING

#### ABOUT BATHING AND SWIMMING

ONE of the chief and healthful amuse-ments of a summer onting is hathing, but there is no part of the visit where the danger is so great as in going in swimming too often, and at times when the water is too cold. Not a summer passes that thousands of boys are not permanently injured-by going in swimming at times when they should not do so. The waves on the senshore, the running streams, and the fresh water lakes are very enticing on hot days. In a moderate way swimming is one of the best expersions known for streamthening paraneses. nsoderate way swimming is one of the best exercises known for strengthening purposes. There is nothing more refrashing than a dip in the cool waves, or a plunge in a placid lake. Once a day is quite enough to go in swimming, and the time for governing this should be set by some person who knows the constitution of the boy, and the hour, also, when it is safe for him to go into the water without danger from strong currents. My own impression is that an early morning bath is more beneficial than one taken at any other time during the day, and ten minutes in the water is quite long enough for all healthful purposes. I would particularly advise all my readers who do not know how to swim not to go into the water at all, unless there be some one near who can all, unless there be some one near who can give them ald in case of fright, or a sudden cramp. More lives are lost in the water in summer by thoughtlessness and too much overconfidence than are sacrificed in any other way. Even if you are a good swimmer, it is a safe rule to keep near the shore at all times. The dangers of boating have been pointed out a great many times, and I might easily write a page of the Journat to tell what to do and what not to do. I can best sum up all that is necessary to know in one sentence, and that is, do not go out in a boat, no matter how pleasant the sea, or smooth the lake, unless you have with you a sailing master who knows all the currents and understands how to manage a bost under all circumstances.

There are numerous other dangers to be avoided. The city boy who finds himself free in the country, without cares of any kind, may do himself permanent injury by remaining out too long in the scorching sun. Jumping and tumbing, and walking, rowing or riding too much may injure the massless or overstrain some part of the body, and thus occasion irreparable form.

#### LEARN TO HELP YOURSELVES

the hundreds of letters that have come In the hundreds of letters that have come to use since I began conducting this page of the Jouanat, a large percentage of them have sought information that might just as easily have been obtained by the writers at home, or from public libraries. I have tried, again and again, to impress upon my renders the necessity of learning how to help themselves. To properly acquire information a boy should devote some of his own time to studying the problem that pernexees him. He studying the problem that perplexes bim. He is natch more upt to remember if he has looked carefully into some book of reference, and be-come thoroughly acquainted with the facts of the matter that he desires more knowledge of, than if he asked me, off-hand in a short note, than if he asked me, off-hand in a short note, to supply him with a few lines about the subject he is ignorant of. I want all my readers to learn to help themselves. I am always very glad to give such information as can not be obtained at home or in public libraries without difficulty. But at least ninety per cent of all questions propounded to me could be quite as well answered, and no doubt most cheerfully, too, by the fathers and mothers of my readers. A great many oncer letters come cheerfully, too, by the fathers and modisers of my readers. A great many queer letters come to me. Boys who have some unimportant troubles at home appeal to me to settle their differences with their chiers. This, of course, I cannot do, nor can I undertake to advise how to invest money, or suggest the proper employment for boys when my information about them is necessarily limited. Fathers and mothers should make confidents of their and mothers should make confidents of their oys, and on the other hand, boys as well as girls, should have no secrets from their parents. Let me leave this one thought with you to think over during the next month; go to your fathers and mothers first, boys, for advice, and he guided by them in what you shall do. The boy who is afraid to speak frankly to his father and mother is in a very had way,

To the hundreds of mothers and fathers who have written thanking me for the helpfulness of this department to their sons, I thank most beartily. It is a great pleasure to know that one can do even a little to help others in this bustling, workaday world, where everyone is struggling to advance his own interests withat regard to the success or failure of their fellow beings.

#### SOUND, PRACTICAL ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE

A BUSINESS education is necessary to business success. Every person should study book-keeping, business forms, permanship, letter writing, business law, or shorthand; at home, by mail. Successfully taught by Buyast & Stratton's Cullant, 456 W. Main St., Buthalo, X. Y. Write for Prospectus,

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THE WONDERFUL

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kitchen always comfortable. Ask the stove dealers for it, or write for

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ague free on application to the nearest Columbia Agent, or sent by mail for two 2-cent stamps.



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#### EN AS ADVERTISEMENT WRITERS

By VIRGINIA PRAZEE



MONG the different ocwomen as a means of livelihood, nine out of every ten are overcrowd-ed or not at all suited to the woman of literary bent. But to the sug-gestion of "Become a writer of advertise-ments," the bread-seek-

ments, the bread-seek-nat to reply "Why, I never should have git of that." Of course not; very few r women have thought of it, and that sy it is a good time to think of it now.

IlS is a comparatively new occupation, one offering great inducements, especially to woman of literary aspirations. It is be-ing the custom in all retail dry goods blishments to employ a person whose sole iness is to write the advertisements used

iness is to write the advertisements used by day, also to get up all pumphiets, cir-urs, posters, entalogues, in fact, to see to all advertising matter used by the house. In few cases known to the writer where men have filled this important place they we been eminently successful. It is work reliarly fitted to women, for if there is one ing in this world that womankind agree in ing it certainly is dry goods, and it is conducture to talk about them. And writ-e dry goods advertisements is simply talking oned nature to talk about them. And writer dry goods advertisements is simply talking out dry goods. Of course, the writer mast row what to say, how to say it, and above I when enough bas been said; must be able say much in a few words and make those ords "telling;" must exert her power of incountry to put herannouncements in attractive sens that will catch the eyes of the readers a they glance over the paper. The chief diject of the advertisement is to place the estimess written of before the reader in the test possible light. All this comes with a very ittle experience, a little study of the matter, some familiarity with the routine will soon put one entirely at case.

PERHAPS the best way to get a clear idea of DERHAPS the best way to get a clear idea of the routine of this work will be to relate the experience of a woman employed by a large retail house. She reaches her coxy office, which is in the most quiet corner of the fourth floor of the establishment, about nine o'clock every morning. Her first duty is to make a round of the departments to gather up items for her advertisements for the day, see what is new, what is especially important to be placed before the public, or is informed of some "job" purchase or of a fresh arrival of goods that she must see, and let others see in print. Or she suits her amount comments to the weather, and if it is a cold day she will get up a "sale"

Or she suits her announcements to the weather, and if it is a cold day she will get up a "sale" of cloaks, or of other winter goods; for of course she must consider what people want as well as what her firm wants to sell.

After laying in this fund of information she next proceeds to the most important part of all—the telling it to the public. This is her alvertisement. She writes several for the afternoon papers, and sends them to the different offices, whence proofs are returned her at afternoon papers, and sends them to the differ-ent offices, whence proofs are returned her at 2 o'clock. While awalting her proofs size sometimes arranges the advertisements for the next morning's papers, so that after looking over her proofs her day's work is done. That is, the regular stated day's work. When at work on imagazine advertisements, catalogues or circulars, of course her time is more fully occupied. But she finds it a pleasant and not at all laborious employment, as well as a re-manerative one. numerative one.

She arranges her time and methods of work to sait herself, it being understood that she will do all the work required, but she does it her own way, and prefers this to any other occupation open to women, and she has tried several other lines of literary work.

NOTHER bright woman writes three ad-A vertisements of one hundred lines each for a slice house, a jewelry firm and a dry goods business every week, and is paid five couts a line for her work, or fifteen dollars from each firm, making her weekly earnings forty-five dollars.

Still another woman, who has the happy faculty of writing "catching" jingles, makes a specialty of getting up rhymes on various lines of business and offering them for sale. She has not with enough success to feel justified in deciding on "jingling" advertisements as her future source of bread and butter. As to the remuneration, five to ten cents a line is the usual price paid where the work is done "by the piece," or if a regular salary is given, fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars is con-

sidered good pay for the first year or two.

If the would-be advertisement writer has enough knowledge of art to make sketches of cloaks, hats, and other dry-goods articles with which to illustrate her advertisements that will prove a great point in her favor, and this suggests something else—why does not the suggests something esse.—way does not the woman artist try making illustrations for dry goods literature? Many usen artists are now devoting themselves to this work, and it stands to reason that a woman could bring out the defails of articles of woman's dress at least as well as a man. Taking it all in all, this is a profession brim full of possibilities for the woman who is capable of doing it.

#### A GOOD MANUSCRIPT RECORD

BY JEAN HALIFAX



OSCOPF all the books that were ever written, to an author this is the most interesting of all. And it must also be of some service to the editor as well; for by referring to the record book the author can tell just when that manuscript, for which he is inquiring, was sent to the editor's office, and any needed particulars in regard to it.

was sent to the editor's office, and any needed particulars in regard to it.

The book I describe is one which I have used for some time, and has been a most useful one. It is not very bandsome, being merely mere exercise "book, such as every schoolboy is familiar with; but it is of such size that it may be readily stowed away in a large pigeon-hole, or a desk drawer. If the desk allows, however, of a book to stand upright, or be laid flat in one of the drawers, I would recommend one with stiff covers. recommend one with stiff covers.

100	Detectoryrs .	See	We	164	0	Notes
-	IL to a little	Common	45	124	Sept.	
			111	ш	1 1	
	1 1		441	ш	1 1	
	1 1		i	111	1 1	
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	1 3		111	ш	1	
L	1		2 H	111	1 1	
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Open the book so as to use both sides; on the first page rule four columns, the first half an inch wide, the second an inch in width, and the other two of equal size, as wide as your pages will allow. At the top of the first column write "No." At the second write "Date;" write "No." At the second write "Date; that is, when your manuscript was written, or at least begun. The third column should be headed." Manuscripts," and there your beam children should be pathered, and their names duly recorded. Over the fourth column, "Sent," being the name of the paper or magazine to which you have submitted your manuscript. If you are a young writer, and your manuscripts try more than one office before they find a home, on the last page or two of your manuscript record write a list of the magazines and papers you will be likely to write for, and their abbreviations. "Cen." and "St. N." do not take up as much space as "Century" and the "St. Nicholas;" while "L. H. J." in a moment tells you that being interpreted it means "The Ladies' Home Journal."

This finishes your first page. I find it most convenient to leave two or three spaces, ac-cording to the width of the lines already made in the blank book between the entering of

in the blank book between the entering of each manuscript.

Now, on the right-hand page rule a half-inch column headed "W;" there place the num-ber of words which the manuscript contains. The next two columns can be very narrow indeed, but you will find them quite monsen-tous; for they are the columns of fate! The first column is for the fortunate article which is necessed at once as the little "a" "shows." is accepted at once, as the little "a" shows; the second is for its poor sister, who has been returned to you, as the (rejected) "r" indi-

retirned to you, as the (rejected) "F" inclustes.

Then rule three half-inch columns, over the first of which should be placed "Date paid," the date of payment; over the second "Amount," this column for the amounts paid; over the third "Pub," for the date published. Now rule a column an inch wide over which place "Char." (character) telling whether the MS, is fact or fiction. The remaining space may be headed "Notes."

The history of a book is recorded in the same way, with the exception that the royalty from year to year is set down in the "Notes" column.

The description is long; but the making of the book takes but a very few minutes. You then have the satisfaction of knowing just where it was sent, how long it is, when it was published, or when paid for, the amount of the payment, etc. And it is all there, on the

the payment, etc. And it is all there, on the two pages, to be read at a glance and is before you in a satisfactory manner.

you in a satisfactory manner.

It also acts as a spur to industry. For the second column tells you whether or not your work is less for this month than for the one preceding, and quietly reminds you that you are not working as regularly as you were. The sixth column is one of cheer, for it shows that the "rejected" more and more frequent. Though in this competition it is comforting to Though in this connection it is comforting to remember that there are very few authors who

have not been at some time rejected suitors.

Perhaps other writers have much the same plan. My book was the result of an older writer's helpful suggestions and my own experience, and has become an invaluable ad-junct to my literary work.

The cover of this manuscript record may be

prettily decorated with the word "manu-script" in fancy letters, and underpenth it in small gilt letters any apt quotation, as for

"Ob wad some power the giftle gle us."
To see oursel's as liberts see us."

# \*LITERARY . QUERIES

Under this heading the EDITOR will en-deavor to answer any possible question con-cerning authorship and literary matters.

Figs 8—See this column in the April number.

fixe-Violet Fane is the author of "Constance's Fate." E. G. Q.—P. du Hoisgobay wrote a story untitled "The from Mank."

M. E. 8.—"The Botanical Gasette" is published at Bloomington, Indiana.

ELLES S.-Richard B. Kimball, the author, is still living in New York Chy.

C. J. R.—Virghrius Dahney is the author of "Dan Mill." The price of the book is \$1.50.

H. H.—The "Young Mea's Journal" is published by the Flemming II. Revel Company, of New York.

U. S.—Chariotte Elizabeth was the non-de plums of Mrs. Tonus. She wrote "Judat's Lion," and many other backs. M. M. C.—The "Phonographic World" is published in The World Building, New York, and "Frank Harpf-son's Shorthand Magazine" at 22 Broadway, New York.

Protey—George Plemming is the real name of Julia C. Fletcher. (2) "Elemet" is published in book form at one deltar. See "One of the Fot an At. Friends," in this culcular.

J. K.—It would be impossible to procure such a paper as the Washington "Republican" of lett, without long delay and advertibing. The chances are the price would be exceedingly high if found.

GENVACUE—Address the J. B. Lippinest! Company of Philadelphia. They are the publishers of Captain King's works, and will give you the order in which the books of that writer appeared.

f. J. C.—Fracces Martin Crawford was been in Italy in 1945, was educated at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H. nyd at schools in England. (2) "The Watch of Prague" is preciouseed Praig.

H. G.—There are many writers of books for girls besides Miss alreed, solutily, Susan Cookings, Mrs. Whit-ney, Suphie May, Mrs. Eveley, Nora Perry, Charlotte Youge, Mrs. Molesworth and others.

11. P. M.—The "Yensie Wallan" books, of which Mrs. A. G. Clarke is the author, are published by the be Lothrep Company, of Boston. They will probably give you the information about the broke you desire.

May - Your assection is quite right. Farmy Kemble with distinction as a poot, as well as an actress. A volume of her powers was published in Philadelphia, in 1844, and subsequently a new edition was brought out in Beston in 1880.

W. E. H.—There have been many reviews of Madam Bhautsky's "lisis Unveiled," and many divergent views expressed by the critics. The price is \$5.20 for the two volumes. You give no address. See "One of the Joun-Nat Friends," in this column.

P. W. B.—The American News Company of New York are the most extensive dealers in all kinds of periodicals. Scal for one of their complete entalogues, which will give you a list of all the principal papers in the United States, and their prices.

M. A. D.—A long story such as you have written would make quite a book. You would have a better clause of bringing it before the public by bening it in book from, than being time, most probably, is endeavoring to secure its publication in any amazone.

E. D.—The lady who rejected under the little of Mother Gause was a native of Bleston, and an authorise of nonsery rhymos, which she used to sing to her grandson. The first cillion was suitiled "Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Gouse's Melodies," and was issued in 170s.

J. II,—"David Copperfield" is one of the best novels that Charles Blekens wrote. He entered more heartly into its composition than any of Ms. previous works, owing, an doubt, in the fact that underwish the fittion lay something of the author's 10%. As he expressed it, "I secon to be sending some past of myself into the shad-owy world."

E. O. W.—The Authors' Clab, the membership of which is absolutely restricted to those engaged in nothor-ship of published books, proper to literature, or persons holding recognized positions in distinctly literary work, is simuled at 18 West 20h Street, New York. They are now making arrangements to build a larger and more claberate club house.

Rewric—The one possessing an education has the advantage as an anthor. (2) A lively imagination is very decleable. (3) Ungrammation between and poor construction tends toward the rejection of a manuscript. (4) "Information for Authors," by Eleman Kirk, is a good book. It can be supplied by the Jouanat's Book Department for one dollar.

C. V. A.—As you have had some experience as a re-porter it will help you very much. I know of no method for securing a position as such on any paper without ap-plication. It is a good plan to write up a number of events happening to your locality, and send them to various papers, but do not let pay be the object. Wall notify your work attracts sufficient absulton.

ETELEA—It is impossible for me to advise you how to proceed in your library work. No two writers have the same method. Some sketch out their pite from beginning to end, while others never give it a thought, but write on according to the inspiration of the numeral. Both have their advantages and deadrantages. You must find out for yourself which suits you beet.

ONE OF THE JOURNAL PRINTES—You send me a list of over fifteen questions to miswer. It would be in list of over fifteen questions to miswer. It would be injusted to do as in this column. You sake for information about brokes, their prices, and if we can procure them, but you fail to give your mans or address. Had you done so the Book Department would have answered you in detail. Please send all such queries, with what information you can, giving author, and especially correct title.

I. K.—Dr. Oliver Werdell Holmes' papers, "The Autograp of the Breakfiel Table," were first published in the "Atlantic Monthly," although twenty-five years before that he used the same title in connection with two articles printed in "The New England Magazine," if According to bis own statement, often made in the writer of this paragraph, In: Holmes' own favorite, writer of this paragraph, it. Hospies our avoids among all the possus, is. "The Chambered Naucibs, which by many is considered his best piece of work.

TEXT BOOKS FOR YOUNG WRITERS—In respecte to many inquiries, there is given before a compose list of good text-books for young writers, which asswers a number offertiers, and must be future serve as an answer to all inquiries of that mature:

"Writing for the Press."

" How to Write Charly,"			4	Abbett.	,60
"Ladder of Journalism,"	-			Copeintd.	
" Art of Authorship," -				Hadmhott.	1.25
"Trade of Authorship."	100	10	200	Dixer.	1.00
"Information for Authors			600	N Irik.	1.00
" Periodicals that Pay Out		meter	TW.	Kirk.	1.00
" Mistakes in Writing fire				Eligetow,	.50
"Handbook of Punctually				Ethortow.	350
" Handbook of Poncuorie			-	Wittents.	1,25
" Silps of Tongue and Per	31	1.6	4	Lone.	,80
"Pensand Types,"				Director,	1.90
" Words, their Use and Al-	BEN'S			Matheux,	2,00
"Thesaurus of English W.	ore	B .			
and Phrases."		4		Biogett,	2,40
"Dictionary of Synencym		-		Soule.	2.00
" Rugilsh Lessons for Fine		The	inte 5	£ Athort so	d
teeking Puseum for 1998	creo	444	this.	Howbett.	1.50
* Finglish Language." .	100	33	2.75	Metklejohn.	1.40
"Language & the Study o	71.0	Dette	sure."	Whitney,	2.50
- Higher English Granun		asp.a		Bain.	.30
"Flements of Rhetoric,"	Mr.				1.25
		-		Greating.	
"Principles of Rhetoric,"				HEATING.	10
"Rhyming Dickmary,"			4	Wallow,	1.50
* Rhymester.		- **	-	Hood,	1.60
" Hallades and Rondeaus,				White-	1.00

Handbook of Poetics." . . . (summere, Life Science of English Vorse," . . Lanter, 250 THE LABORS' HOME JOURNAL will send any of these books to any U. S. P. O. address, postage free, on receipt of price.

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all and Give Credit. Stemans so Bladranes for we give Earts
Terms, and Pay Projekts. United Free. Write for circulars to
A. D. HORTHINGTON & CO., Harriford, Science.

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THE WORLD'S FAIR

The Hinstrated World's Fair, the flost, most attractive and prefasely Hinstrated Publication in the World, with the most rapidly increasing elevables on it has well as the control of the More and the More and the second of the second of the publication of the second of t

Jewell N. Helligan, Gen'l Mgr., Box "T," Chicago

Historia

AU Star. Nongasine of vota raios of blacterio decid. Written no young people can enforcement dress. Instructed in contracting. St per Trar.

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Health; Henne; Thoroughness; Fair Bates. 69-page illustid entitiogue. Principal AUSTIN, A. R., St. Thomas, 601.

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An illustrased journal for Book Agents. 3 months' trial PREE, Soul your address on postal card to NATIONAL CANVASSER, (II) 28 8, 80 82, Phila., Pa.

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SEND if cents, stamps, for a samples. Matter of special interest, Kate Fields' "Washington," Washington, D.C. Brightest Weekly published.

ELOCUTION DELSARTE Semmer Nelhood
Opens July Sets. Eth year. For terms, writerand
M. H. Schwick, Principal, 24 Van Horen Street, Chicago
Sg. Sortack Revitations, & numbers, & cents each.



MISS MAUDE HAYWOOD will be glad through this Department to answer any questions of an Art nature which her readers may send to her. She cannot, however, undertake to reply by mail; please, therefore, do not ask her to do so. Address all letters to Miss Matthe Haywood. care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### PAINTING IN WATER COLOR

SIXTH PAPER

LANDSCAPE SKETCHING



EGINNERS in the art of landscupe painting may take up the study of it with reasonable confidence of success, even in the earliest at-

even in the earliest attempts, provided that there is a previous knowledge of the elementary principles of drawing, an acquaintance with a few simple laws of perspective, and also some slight experience in the mixing of the colors and laying on of the thirts. The quality of the success, however, depends entirely on whether the student is really endowed with artistic capabilities of feeling and perception, for all who handle a brush with some residiness are not of necessity true artists, nor every sketch made a work of true artists, nor every sketch made a work of art, in the sense of containing the painter's in-dividual expression of a definite idea, or troth seen in nature, realized and worked out with more or less fullness of detail. It is very im-portant that even the slightest study should be made thoughtfully, and have some clear aim and meaning, if it be no more than the of-fort to represent the effect of a branch silbus-etted against the sky. Vacue perfunctors etted against the sky. Vagne, perfunctory dabbling with colors and brushes is a waste of time and frittering of energies. It is first necessary to see, before one can copy or repre-sent, and clearness of perception should and does result in strength and truthfulness of ex-

In making studies from nature, as in every deed of mankind, thought, more or less conscious, is the parent of action, and the good old rule to look more at the landscape than at one's drawing of it, to let the eyes and the beain do twice as much work as the fingers, is a safe one to follow. In choice of subject considerable discrimination is necessary. Stotches made in morning or late afternoon light are more effective than those attempted. light are more effective than those attempted under the direct downward mys of the noonday sun. Scenes on cloudy or gray days have a characteristic effect of their own. An excellent practice is to make several drawings of the same scene under varying conditions of the same scene under varying conditions of light and atmosphere; it proves a more practi-cal lesson than could be given by any amount of writing on the subject. It will be found that a wholly different scale of colors will have to be used for each separate study, and this ought to be valuable aid toward the realization of the important fact that no one object in a landscape has, so to speak, any fixed or arbi-trary coloring, but is wholly dependent on its useftion, or surrounding circinstances. position, or surrounding circumstances.

To represent nature successfully, it is abso-lutely necessary to set aside all precon-ceived at conventional notions of form or color, and to make the honest effort to set down what is actually seen. The subject being chosen, with a definite aim and meaning in the mind, the general position of the objects and direction of the lines may be rapidly and lightly sketched with pencil. The pointing should ascally be begun by washing in the sky, and many artists lay in all the first broad washes as quickly as possible, working gradually forward from the horizon, in order by covering up the paper as soon as possible (the high lights, of course, being left clear where nevessary) to be able to get some blea of the effect as rapidly as

A GOOD plan for a beginner in making blocked in first before putting on the local tints. Hurry, even where time is limited, is to be avoided. Better do less and do it well, than to fail completely through unwise haste. Be enreful never to work over a fint before it is perfectly dry, or the transparency will in-evitably be lost.

OF course, it is not possible for an inex-perienced worker to attain all the requiperienced worker to attain all the requisite qualities at first in each study, but the chief aim to be kept in view is the effort to get a proper breadth of light and shade, with sufficient contrast and variety of color. Breadth is attained by the conission or blurring of unnecessary and fussy detail in the high lights and deepest shadows. Contrast and truth of color are dependent on the proper juxtaposition of complementary colors, it being seen for example, that the shadows of objects seen, for example, that the shadows of objects in brilliant sunlight are purplish in tone, while their lights are yellowish. Variety is not to be gained until the student has learned to see, as well as to know theoretically, the wonderful amount and the depth and bril-liancy of the tints that exist even where the whole effect is comparatively gray or dull. These bright tones should be laid in holdly beneath the local coloring.

#### HINTS FOR SKETCHING ANIMALS



HE average student does not

HE average student does not realize sufficiently the value of cultivating the babit of constant sketching. The word habit is used advisedly, for if the custom of not only currying a small sketch-book and pencil, but of using it on every possible occasion be once formed, it is wonderful how raphily facility will be poined; and facilite will be a gradually increasing proportion of drawings which will prove invaluable for future use and reference.

and reference.

As to the subjects, coming to something more definite than the general and excellent maxim to draw "everything" as opportunity may serve, it is a good plan to take up some one branch of work and make the sketches for the most part bear upon it. Lovers of bird or animal pointing will find an inexhaustible source of pleasure and benefit in making in-numerable studies of either various or special kinds of two and four-legged creatures, in every conceivable attitude and under varying circumstances, always aiming very particularly ter naturalness, whether of repose or action. However slight the sketches may be, each one should be the result of real study and close observation, until gradually the structure, habits and peculiarities of the animal in ques-tion will be learned thoroughly and by heart. Notice contells how its limbs a part to what Notice carofully how its limbs are put together, what latitude of motion they have, and the attitudes into which they most resdily fall.
Think out and commit to memory the general
proportions and size of body, head and limbs,
and make careful and detailed studies of each and make careful and detailed studies of each separate part, so that afterward, in mind sketching, they may be intelligently suggested where it may not be necessary or possible to work them out very fully in detail. In this branch of art difficulties are greatly multiplied by the natural restlessness of the models who, unless asleep, can rarely be induced to keep one position for any length of time. The only plan, therefore, is to cultivate the power of drawing from memory, in which the knowledge gained by studying the animal in the way suggested will prove of great assistance. It will be found that the faculties of observa-tion and memory can be greatly developed by tion and memory can be greatly developed by constant and persevering practice, and it is to this end specially advisable to concentrate one's thisend specially advisable to concentrate one's efforts and attention, taking up and continuing the study of one class of animal until a thorough grasp of it is gained, and only very gradually and slowly increasing the range of subjects. For thorough and carnest students, whose aim is the most intimate knowledge possible of their models, with a view to their correct representation, it will be found extremely helpful to study some treatise on the mantomy of the subject, preferably one written specially for artists. Knowledge of this kind gives a certain power, but even absolute correctness of detail does not constitute all the requirements for good animal work. Most quirements for good animal work. Most necessary is it for the artist to be entirely in touch and sympathy with the subject, that the drawings may be, above all, instinct with life

and action.

During the cold and inclement months, During the cold and inclement months, when open-air sketching is not particularly inviting, domestic animals, such as the dog or cat, models which may be found at hand in most households, can be studied with advantage. There is some difficulty when these creatures have long or thick for to get the drawing cient and vigorous. They need even more careful and intelligent rendering than smooth-baired animals. The best plan is to smooth-haired animals. The best plan is to pay particular attention, after blocking in the general proportions, to attaining an accurate representation of the joints, head, features, and all parts, either partially or all together, un-covered by the for. Avoid the tendency to endeavor, with a number of "clever" strokes, to represent merely a mass of bair, aiming rather to suggest the form of the creature that is beneatly

In studying such animals as the cow or sheep, it is best to go out into the field where they are at pasture, and make acquaintance sheep, it is nest to go our more they are at pasture, and toske acquaintance with them in their own demain, and to this end a number of informal drawings will probably in the beginning prove more helpful than a long and labored study or painting. Artists well advanced in their profession employ very profitably a powerful field glass in sketching slay or manaperachable models. It is investigable in making drawings of birds, for is invaluable in making drawings of birds, for Instance, in action and in flight, in the freedom of their woodland homes, although, be it understond, that to follow such a study as this with hope of success is not work suitable for a novice. Dwellers in any of our large cities which can boost possession of a meangerie, can take advantage of this opportunity of making sketches of wild animals. But this also should only be undertaken by those who have previously gained facility by the study of more easily accessible models.

## HELP IN IYOUR OWN WORK

Under this heading I will be glad to answer, every month, questions relating to Art and MAUDE HAYWOOD.

H. S. R. AND OTHERS-Names of firms cannot be given in the column.

KATIR-There is a free school of art for women in New York tilty at the theoper Institute.

A. L.-Copselt a good work on photography. The process is too long for the full directions to be given here in a few words.

M. C. A pinks gold frame would be suitable for the oil painting of likes: described, or a white and gold frame might be used, if preferred.

Mar.ris.-You had better write for the desired information to the magazine in which you saw the art described to which your letter refers.

E. A.—It will be best to consult a good picture cleaner is to the cracks in your oil painting. I cannot give per-onal recommendations in this column.

A Young Reason.—To obtain the rich golden base of an amber-colored bowl, use raw umber, and raw alcana with French Naples yellow for the high lights.

liose-Careful directions were given in the January Journal, as to the manner of stretching paper for water color painting.

Inderturn—Brombie prints are perfectly permanent, and are therefore not at all their to fade. The paper is suitable for treatment with either crayons or water colors.

C. T. H. - The dark color of the medium used with the faster paints does not injure their brightness. You may use pole cepal varnish, however, in making the med-local flyout profer.

To Inquintess—The address of the New York Society of December Art is 28 East Twenty-first street, New York; and of the Hallmore Society, 215 North Charles Street, Bultimore, Md.

A. B. C. B. – For the aladow color of a stork, or any other white object, (in other use white, saw umber and cobalt with a touch of black; also white, yellow others, cotall and a little black for the more delicate half lones. P. W. T.—I know of no method likely to prove satisfactory of studying said paper or carpet designing a home, unless under the personal tuition of a good practical designer. The best plan is to take a course at a first-rate training school.

A New Superment—Powder bronze colors, together with the mediation used to apply them, may be purchased of any dealer in artists' materials. (2) How to paint flowers has been treated of in the Journal of May, 1801, and of February, 1802.

A. L. D.—The Women's Art School referred to be-age to the Cooper Institute. (2) The term good or sit "technique," as applied to a picture, refers to the namer of fits execution as far as the handling of the aterials employed is concerned.

AMATEC 8—The rough neademy board is very good for the purpose of making either inndecays or flower studies, duries the work be very fine, when the smooth would be preferred. Very satisfactory results may be obtained on the academy board, but on the whole can-vas is perhaps more pleasant to work upon.

J. R. H. – Directions for applying the raised paste were given in the article on "Royal Wordester Decora-tion," published in the Jonuscan for last September, (2). In linding with Lacrotx colors, gried these on the paiette, with spirits of turpentine and a very little dux in proportion about one-sixths, then add the requisite quantity of Cooley's linting oil.

Ivy Manet.i.x—Paint the clover leaves and blossoms with very shaple coloring on the sachet. For the shadows of the flowers mix cosait, yellow other and white; for the perpilsh pink high fight one tree mader mid white, and for the white blooms and a very little lemonyellow to the utiver white caspingst. The leaves may properly of black and lemon yellow, also of cobalt, yellow other and white.

Dandoutrouan.—There is a finely illustrated work on the history of per-and-ink drawing, with interesting de-scriptive text, by Frentell; and there is a chapter of in-struction and limits on the subject in Hametonian, "Graphic Aria" (2) A handbook on landscrape paint-ing in water colors is included in the Winerr and Neu-ton series; a short freatise by Freiley on the "System of Water Color Painting," will also be found very useful.

1. A. C.—The expense of the materials for French tapestry painting in the Grénie method is not great in comparison with the value of the work when well excepted. Five dollars will more than provide for the secressry colors and brushes forming the utilit. The cost to be consisted chiefly is the curves, which is order that the dyes may be fixed by steam must be all word, and is worth seven dollars and a half a yard, fifty-six lactics wide.

Manuauxr-Children with a natural taste for art "scribble" with pencil and paper from their carlied infancy. Try to get your daughter to attempt the representation of simple flowers, foliage and other education of simple flowers, foliage and other education to be found in the rooms of her own binne. The series of handscoke pottlehiced by Winsor and Newton are reliable and methal for a beginner. Some of the articles on this page in back upuniteer of the Josephan might be useful to you.

ascful to you.

8. D.—To live at a great distance is a disadvantage, but not an insurmountable one in all cases, in obtaining li-linstration work. (2) Certainly; magazines will accept drawings without manuscript, if they happen to be available. (3) The photo-engraving companies frequently require pen-drawings made from the photographs or sketches supplied by their caseomers, in order that they may be expredisced by the process in question. They would not be likely to give the work to anyons fricing in a distant state. (4) From every point of view it is better for an illustration to be within any access of cellures and publishing houses, but it does not believe that because an artist lives in a city she will necessarily obtain the desired suppleyment.

T. B. The list of colors given for R. P. H. will assurer year purpose. If you wish to begin in this. A flaw meet year purpose. If you wish to begin in this. A flaw meetium-sheet long-hair brushes, a pulsetic kulle and a wassion paterts will be required; for a meetium said lineard oil, pale copal varpose and spirits of turpentine in meaning for a beginner who is to be self-taught. Directions as to the ostill were given in the perimenary article on this subject, published in the January Jouanna.

R. P. H.—The following is a list of the fewest colors necessary for landwage pointing in oils, although this paidtle is by no means to be regarded as arbitrary, as nil artists fave their inflictual preferences; Indigo, Antweep for Prossian) blue, cotall, emerald green, raw under, boson stenus, raw shows, yallow other, yellow radionly of chrome, ounge cadmium for chrome, feared yellow, rase inadder, scarlet vermillion and ivery black. Others, of course, may be added with ad-vacinge, but these are sufficient.

BREADWINNER—The various women's exchanges take hasel-painted cliffus to self on commission. Firms who deal in fancy and building goods are usually open to head in fancy and building goods are usually open to head in pretty said dainty work, but it know of romes to fasposing of erren small pieces without some outlay and rick. With a view of obtaining employment, take a few specimens to reliable dealers, and if they are safficiently well done, you may perhaps be given orders for some work, but as a rule the actist takes all the risk, the goods being on safe or return.

risk, the goods being on sale or return.

I. B.—If the neadensy bound was properly priped, the painting ought not to sink in as you describe. You may variable by with copal or mastir variable. (2) To take the wrist-ken out of the paper on which the water color sketch is made, it will be necessary to stretch it by welling the paper and pasting the object to a bound in the ordinary was in which paper is prepared for reliabling upon. After bring allowed to dry, the paper should be perfectly smooth. It is perhaps a little different to do this without injuring the coloring and possibly you might have to touch the picture up again in places. (3) feet your painting in oils, (4) feet your painting the coloring made possibly you moster, yellow octors, so halt, scarlet vermillion, cose modder, and silver withe.



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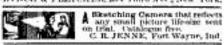
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#### E THE DOCTOR A FRIEND

STRUGGLE with a sick STRUGGLE with a sick child is a most pitiful sight. One's who le beart goes out to the poor, forlore, little sufferer, who is making such vigorous efforts to escape from the necessity of submission, and yet we dare not disobey the doctor's orders and dy unapplied. If we succeed, of the conflict has probably harm as the medicine can dorink from the ordeal, weakly

rink from the ordeal, weakly forst happens, what a bitter the thought: "If I had only t have been different,"

has always had its own ikely to be willing to give it ing and miserable. Bribes of little use then. The used to discipline, is only a weakness and wenriness physician said to me not physician said to me not had known cases where been sacrificed because iight to obey. No doubt xperience could confirm it this a fact to make se. "Am I preparing my well as health? If not, it now, before it is too

> is old enough to under-it the doctor is its best up as a means of pun-al foolish persons do. that, Willie, or the we you masty mediive you masty medi-fingers near the sew-doctor will come and are obliged to send naturally will have ociations with his giad to see him, or agestions. Where end, the children and will welcome tranger has to be y after a time if up dread visions mind.

> > the throat that and in inducing cometimes im-cution to the sh, without so r little patient n tells sadly

> > > mouth and an be done s a reward his throat." that he is his life.

> > > > a in trifling isagreeable treated in they are sprinkled r oil can sence of trough a use pre-urs old. iething

> > > > > ed the acility when

> > > > > > nd to di.

#### A WELCOME GUEST

BY IDA WORDEN WHEELER

WHEN baby comes! The earth will smile, And with her spring-time arts, beguile The sleepy blossoms from their rest, And truant song-birds to their nest, To greet my guest.

When baby comes! Now fades from mind All thought of self. The world grows kind. Old wounds are healed, old wrongs forgot, Sorrow and pain remembered not; Life holds no blot.

When buby comes! Methinks I see The winsome face that is to be. And old-time doubts, and haunting fears, Are lost in dreams of happier years. Smiles follow tears

When haby comes! God make me good, And rich in grace of motherhood. Make white this woman's soul of mine, And meet for this great gift of Thine, In that glad time.

#### THE FEEDING OF INFANTS

By D. M. Cool, M. D.



URING forty years of notive practice, a large share of which has been spent of which has been spend in special attention to diseases of children and their hygienic care, I feel there is a great want of knowledge, especially among the masses, re-garding this important

knowledge, especially among the masses, regarding this important subject. There are many mothers who cannot nurse their infants, and I am sorry to say some who can, but will not; and again there are many, especially among our American mothers, who are not able to furnish the twelve or fifteen hundred pounds of milk a well-developed, healthy child requires the first year of its life. Under these circumstances the problem of correct artificial feeding of an infant becomes of importance. The food of a baby until the coming of its double teeth should be free from starch. If the child requires feeding, the question presenting itself to the mother is, what shall I feed baby? The nearer this food approaches to the mother's milk, the better it will suit the child. In other words, the closer we imitate mature, the more certain we will be of success. The only available food is the cow's milk, but this contains practically three times as much cheese as nother's milk. The baby does not require this cheese and cannot digest it. It was made for a calf that can run and play when it is a few days old, and is designed by nature to follow its mother in order to get its food, and consequently, in order to supply the necessities of the calf, must contain a large percentage of caseine, or cheese, which is termed nitrogenous, or muscle-making material. On the side of the child it cannot walk, neither was it designed by nature to do so. If it goes from one place to another it has to be carried, consequently does not require muscular development, and its food is rich in carbonacous material. The proportion of cheese to the butter in cow's milk is as one hundred and live; in mother's it is as one hundred to one hundred and live; in mother's it is as one hundred to one hundred and live; in mother's it is as one hundred to one hundred and live; in mother's his calf must have muscular development, and its food in this manner: Take the milk of a healthy cow, strain it in as many dishes as you expect to feed buby times from this supply, and

Let the milk stand in a cool place (ico-box in summer with nothing in it but the box in summer with nothing in it but the milk, and in the winter a nice, clean place should be selected), and for a new-born infant (if it has to be fel) dip the spoon into the milk, and the cream that will stick to the spoon will be sufficient for one feeding. Add to this water that has been boiled and is still warm, sufficient to give it a bluish color, and add a little sugar of milk. One or two teaspoonfuls is sufficient for one feeding. As the baby grows older dip a little deeper and add less water. For a child three months old you can take the unser one-eighth of the milk and take the upper one-eighth of the milk and cream, and add to this enough water to make it a little bluish. This will require ten or fif-teen parts of water to one of milk and cream. Good milk of a bealthy mother contains eighty-nine and nine-tenths per cent. of water. You see, this is not diluting it more than mother's milk. But be sure that the water that you are using is absolutely without im-

After diluting in this way you will find upon examination that the butter is to the cheese as one hundred is to one hundred and seventy, the same as in mother's milk. This will agree with the buby, as it imitates mother's milk. This is so simple: When the milk is set at rest the cream being the lightest comes to the top, and the cheese settles to the bottom. For thirty-five years in clinics and in hospitals, as well as in private practice, I have been gov-erned by the above rules, and am thoroughly convinced they are correct, and that a halv who is deprived of the nourishment which nature intended for it will thrive upon milk prepared in this way. Of course, great care must be taken that the child is fed at regular



I am afraid that some of the mothers who come to the Mothers' Corner for advice and assistance are disappointed at not receiving it assistance are disappointed at not receiving it.
sooner. A question cannot be answered in this
column in less than three months after it is
received. Letters requiring immediate attention should contain a stamp and the address
of the sender to insure a personal reply.

#### STORIES FOR CHILDREN

OUR best story time is in the evening, after the house is straight for the right, the lamps lit, the first blasting, the tendshie set, when each ear is listening for the sound of father's foctsteps. The stery is always something that I have even myself; an incident from some back, or perhaps the whole story; some real occurrence culled from the pageses or from the life of some noted person, which will their the brains with sympathy or teach a lesson of love and helpfulness; or, again, something finny, but I make it a point always to be instructive.

Alack W. Hill.

#### ONE MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE

ONE MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE

My little boy, not quite seven years of age, but as larger as one of nine, is a vigorous, healthy child, having in his life only been confined to bed one-half a day on account of sickness. Thinking some of the simple rules adopted for his physical culture may be suggestive prompts me be give them to other young mothers. From early infancy my child has been accisioneed to regular bours for nourishment, exercise and rest. Clear days, however cold, the murse took him out in his carriage, and when brought in he was bright and rosy! but I have always been careful not to permit time to foreathe a damp almosphery. When very young, at his morning hath, he was nubted with alcohol and salt to strengthen and keep him from taking cold. New I use after his topid bath every other morning a little white wise. Any can de coloque dihited with saide while value. Any can de coloque dihited with saide by good as a preventive of chilliness, as well as producing a fresh savet odor. He purinks heartily of wholesoms food, as he is not in the habit of eating between meals. He never touches condy, does not know its laste, though such tempting sweets are frequently be stomach and beeth give me no trouble, and he is not other amone to the physics. He does not altered any kind of avening enter-alments, but goes to bed at half-past seven of clock in winter and eight o'check in summer. When between two and three years of age he assessed rather a nervous child, yet we trained him so that he has never had any more fear of the dark than the light. He has often been the only occupant on a floor where no gas was borring. He prefers a coal dark clean the light, the has often been the only occupant on a floor where no gas was borring. He prefers a coal dark can be found to his above the only occupant on a floor where no gas was borring in a few mounts and the coal season. I wrap my buy's feet in a light woolen where to watch approached to he dails askep in a few mounts. I think is somewhat attributation to his well-develope

#### GAMES FOR CHILDREN

GAMES FOR CHILDREN

If the mothers know of any book containing games, work, or any simple announcements for children from two to six years of age, and they will publish its name, they will confer a great flavor on many mothers who have not had kindergarten training, and have not much invention in that direction. The house is full of toys, but their attractiveness lasts but a few days, then comes the question ? "What can I do, manmon?" nod tears and quarrels for want of sunething to keep the active trains complayed in a useful direction. Let us have a great many suggestions on this subject for mothers who have to keep house, saw, mend, receive company and can't give all their time to amoning the little ones.

C.S. A.

#### WEARING FLANNEL UNDERCLOTHES

WEARING FLANNEL UNDERCLOTHES

WILL some of the Journal, mothers sell me what
kind of undercisches the buly ought to have to
keep the body at an even temperature at all times. It
wooden undercisches are ween during the day, should a
finnel gown be worp at night!? If one cannot afford
wooden night-gowns, should they were critim undershirts and drawers during the day? Of rearse all persions should wear an undershirt at night like that worn
during the day. But is it well to wear wooden drawers
during the day, and at night to change for a rotton
gown? Also why should not a buly wear flamed diapers, so as to keep the lower part of the body as warm
as the upper part? Should growing buys wear light
wooden undershirts and drawers in summer?

IUNOKANT YOUNG MOTHERS.

Flannel should always be worn next the skin, light-weight in summer and heavier in winter. A jacket of Shaker, or outing flannel, should be worn over the night dress, or a thinner flannel undershirt than that used during the day. Woolen night-dresses are not necessary except for persons who suffer from rheumatism, because the blankets help to been the body waven.

to keep the body warm.

Flannel dispers would be apt when wet to irritate the tender skin. The needed warmth is supplied by the flannel shirt. Growing boys should wear light woolen underwear in

#### BARY'S EVENING SLEEP

BABY'S EVENING SLEEP

WHEN my first boy came I felt that he was too precises to entired to anyone's care but my own during his bubylessel, which seems to me the most critical time of a child's life; if at that time be is left to others, seeds may be planted for almost envey treathle. Yet it is hard for the mether to give up all her time. But hard for the mether to give up all her time. Much as the loves her little one, she miss get wearied and impathent. I had led a busy, arrive life indoors, yet full of pleasurable excitentesses, church work and social imperium to that we seed the change. Fortimeter was a number of the time to the property of the motors of the important to have such a one for the first so young mothers don't make as many mistakes and love to learn too much through their sown experience. She told not link before the four weeks were up ale would train that hady in show from its to ben, so that my evenings would be feet. It have lift many times have I thanked her feet. It have lift meany times have I thanked her feet. It have but there beys since, and still my evenings are my own to receive compute, go out, see, read or do anything I like with. At its or check to the moment I undress, rab thousashity, drew armsty for the night, then nurse the haby to sleep, if he moses before tentors blue over; sometimes as he gets adder give him a detail of the mother, affecting his cryce is saider give him a detail of the mother, affecting his retrieved in the country sour haby alone, but have some one within or shot in case of anything unusual occurring. I have always been fortunate be having an interested girl in the khelm of the world in the mister and change if whe had a have been one within or shot in case of anything unusual occurring. I have always been fortunate be having an interested girl in the khelm of the would liken in haby whenever my hashand and I happened to be out.

A mother requires rest and change if she is to do her duty properly to her child. Her health of mind and body will be reflected in

#### A NURSE'S NOTES ABOUT BABIES

By Mass M. H. Berene

I want mothers everywhere to see the plotures of three babies that I took charge of after their mothers had given up all hopes of rearing them.

They had tried nearly everything in the way of foods before I took the cases.



Ruth was a year and a half old when I took charge of her, and was not so large as a well-child at seven months. Her flesh was soft, flab-by, and wet with perspiration all the time. She hardly stopped crying, did not sleep nights, and was so wenk that she could scarrely sit up. No one thought she could live. I put her on lactated food, and in a few weeks her flesh was running all around, as well as any child. When I first took Alice, she was in a terrible condition—cried night and day, head all Roth was a year and

ble condition—cried night and day, head all scales, no natural movement of the bowels. The trouble was improper food and too much med-leine. Lactated food and

good care made her what the picture shows.

The third child, Flor-ence, was even worse off than Ruth when I first saw her. She wanted to

saw her. She wanted to cat all the time, but threw off her food as soon as swallowed. Lac-tated food had the same manifed effect in her can magical effect in her case, and that the child



ALICE.



the day time.

The author of the above is Miss M. H. Beebe, Springfield, Mass., a nurse of long experience. The facts she describes, prove that Lactated Fisal makes the sick baby well, and keeps the well baby a picture of health. This food is not a medicine—simply nature's substitute for mother's milk that has saved many a little one's life. All reputable druggists sell it, or it will be mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents, 50 cents or \$1.00. Book of prize babies and beautiful hirthday card free to any mother sending her baby's name. sending her baby's name.

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B WARD A ROBE Deprivation of overly gard A ment resigned. New Youth, 1987 pale, 1982, short clothes, 25 pal., 1982, short clothes, 25 pal., 1982, short clothes, 25 pal., 1982, is kind and, mat "I resident, valuable hydresic information by perfected in times, and partifulic of babies, from 1886, free, with such, New England Pattern Ca., 1984 it, Pantiery, Va. BABY'S HEALTH WARDBOBE. Complete outil in-tant science, 25 pat., 20 cts. Short chiefles, 26 pat., 30 cts. Full directions, kind, material required, Putterns improved 1952. Res. F. B. PHILLIPS, Kesse, S. H.

# EDITED BY MARY F.KNAPP

Ist row—cast off 15 stitches, knit 3, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slip stitch over it, knit 20; turn and knit back plain.

34 row—knit 4, slip 1, knit 1 and pass the slipped stitch over it, knit 25; turn and knit back plain.

back plain.
Repeat the last 2 rows until you have only

24 stitches on the needle, the same number as on the other shoulder. Knit 25 rows upon

these 21 stitches.

needle. Ye the needle.

these 24 stitches,

41st row—knit 4, increase 1, knit 25; turn and knit back plain.

Ropeat these two rows, increasing every other row, until you have 32 stitches on the needle, then east on 14 stitches for the neck and knit the 32 stitches from off the spare and the state of the spare o

Knit 8 plain rows, casting off 12 stitches that formed the sleeve at the beginning of the

9th row-east off the 12 stitches that formed

10th row-kuit 1, puri 1, to the end of the

25th row-knit 2, purl 2, to the end of the row. 25th row—puri 2, knit 2, to the end of the

row. 27th row-knit 2, purl 2, to the end of the

Repeat these 8 rows until you have 15 of these rows of plain knitting.

Knit 4 plain rows.

5th row—slip 1, knit 1, increase 1, knit plain to within 2 stitches of the end, increase 1,

Knit 8 plain rows and east off all the

TO FINISH THE SLEEVES Hold the sleeve with the inside toward you,

Hold the sleeve with the inside toward you, and knit a stitch into each row of knitting at the edge. Knit 2 plain rows. Work the next row throughout 1 plain, 1 part. Repeat them for about 13 rows and cast off. This rib makes the sleeve a good size and makes it set comfortably to the arm. Sew up the sides and under the sleeves of the vest very neatly, taking cars to make the patterns correctly. To finish the neck work a row of d c in each stitch of the knitting. In the next row 1 t, 2 cb, 1 t, 2 cb, 1t into d c st, miss 3 d c st and repeat.

HANDKERCHIEF CASE IN CROCHET

BY MARY J. SAFFORD

single zephyr wood was used, but assue persons would prefer Sax-ony.

Begin with a chain twelve inches long, and work a strip twelve inches long and five inches wide, in the tricot stitch so often em-ployed for afghan stripes. Next, cruchet in dualde craches titch, one raw entrels around

double crochet stitch one row entirely around the strip, putting one chain stitch between every two stitches, and putting the double crochet stitch into every other tricot stitch.

the one single stitch between the next two alternately, until the whole is finished. This

forms a pretty open-work border with a scalloped edge.

For the lining take a strip of pink satin, wide and long enough to cover the piece of crochet up to the first row of shells, turn in the

raw edges, and blind-stitch neatly to position. Turn one end back, so that the satin lining

folds over to the depth of an inch and a half

catch it firmly in place, and fasten on each side bows of rose-colored ribbon an inch and

a quarter wide; one yard will probably be sufficient.

this style. Pale blue, with lining and bows of olive, plak with white, gold color and

white, are excellent combinations.

These cases are extremely pretty when lined with a contrasting color; and as it is often difficult to match slik and wool, many choose

Next, make

a row of three

ne chain

alternately.

leaving two looblecrocket

between each shell of three.

Finish with a

row of eight

treble croches. one single

crocket, put-ting the eight treble stitches

between two

of the shalls

VERY dainty handkerchief case

can be made by any one who knows the first simple stitches of crochet. For the one I saw pink single zephyr wood was used, but

Knit 3 plain rows. Repeat the last 4 rows 5 times.

the other sleeve, purl 1, knit one, alternately, to the end of the row (62 stitches on needle).

Repeat these 2 rows 7 times.

Knit 1 plain row,

Repeat 5th row.

stitches.

Kuit 5 plain rows. Repeat 5th row.

Rolt 5 plain rows.

21st row—parl 2, knit 2, alternately.

22d row—knit 2, purl 2 alternately.

23d row—parl 2, knit 2, alternately.

Knit 1 plain row.

23th row—knit 2 and 2 to the god

You ought now to have 55 stitches on

#### LADIES' KNITTED VESTS

By JANE S. CLARKE



GREAT many women cannot bear woolen materials next to their skin, and we have much pleasure in giving directions for making a most comfortable knitted vest, which will not irritate the most sensitive skin, and has the great advantage of being very cheap as well as very durable. The wood I believe to be the last for the rurnous is

best for the purpose is the unshrinkable vest wood, and a quarter of a pound is more than sufficient to make a vest. For a full-sized vest, it is desirable, however, to have a little more word than you actually require, because it is always useful for usending, and if you are obliged to knit a fresh piece to repair a torn or worn-out part, wool of the same color may not be easy to find.

The size of the required needles depends very much on the person who uses them. If she knits tightly, then I should recommend hone needles No. 7, but if she knits loosely, then needles No. 9 or 10 will be coarse enough.

Cast on 76 stitches. Knit 8 plain rows.

9th row—slip 1, knit 2 together, knit plain to the last 3 stitches, then knit 2 together,

knit 1. Knit 5 plain rows,

15th now-Slip 1, knit 2 together, knit plain the last 3 stitches, then knit 2 together,

Knit 3 plain rows.



Repeat these last 4 rows until you have 62 stitches on the needle 35th row-knit 2, part 2, to the end of the

36th row-purl 2, knit 2, to the end of the

37th row-knit 2, parl 2, to the end of the

Knit I row plain. 39th row—purl 2, knit 2, to the end of the row. 40th row-knit 2, part 2, to the end of the

41st row-purl 2, knit 2, to the end of the

Knit I row plain. Repeat these 8 rows until you have 15 of these rows of plain knitting, then: Knit 4 plain rows.

Rift 4 paint rows, 125th row—knit 1, parl 1, to the end. 125th row—knit 1, parl 1, to the end. Repeat these last 2 rows 7 times, and at the end of the last row cast on 12 stitches for the

141st row-knit plain, and cast on 12 stitches at the end for the other sleeve. There will now be 86 stitches on the needle.

Knit 8 plain rows. For the shoulder: 1st row—knit 26 stitches. then knit 2 together, knit 4, leave the other stitches unknitted, turn and knit back plain

to the end of the row.

3d row-knit 25, knit 2 together, knit 4; turn and knit back plain.
5th row-knit 24, knit 2 together, knit 4;

turn and knit back plain.
7th row-knit 23, knit 2 together, knit 4;

turn and knit buck plain. 9th row-knit 22, knit 2 together, knit 4;

turn and knit back plain. 11th row—knit 21, knit 2 together, knit 4; turn and knit back plain. 13th row—knit 20, knit 2 together, knit 4;

turn and knit linck plain.

[5th row—knit 10, knit 2 together, knit 4;
turn and knit linck plain.

Knit 28 rows upon these 24 stitches. 45th row-knit 20 stitches, increase 1 by

taking up the wool directly under the next stitch and knitting it, then knit 4; turn and

Rejeat these 2 rows until you have 23 stitches on the needle, then slip them on to a spare needle, and proceed to work the other shoulder.

Break off the wool and begin to work where needle, for the shoulder.

you divided for the shoulder.

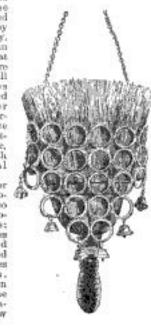
#### WHISK-BROOM HOLDER

CROCHET with silk 2 down one inch rings. Sew together in rows, six in the first time rows, four in the next, and two in the

Cover a strip of pasteboard for support in the back, and sew time brass chain all around, and suspend by the

same, instead of ribbon, by way of variety. The chain can be procured at any bardware store at small cost, Brass bells attached to the lower rings and cor-ners complete this picity little recentacle, which is both ornamental and useful.

Frames for cabinet photographs are also made of cro-cheted rings; one row across the top and each side, and two-rowsacross the bostom. Run a ribbon through the rings, and fin-ish with a bow or resette.



#### FANCY PEN WIPER

FOR this pen-wiper crochet nine one-inch rings, and sew together in diamond shape. In each ring embroider a spider web, For the leaves cut cloth the same shape, and buttonhole stitch all around with silk; join with ribbon.

#### CROCHETED WHEEL LACE

BY EMMA MCFARLAND

THAIN 9; join in a ring. 1st row-Ch 3, √ 30 d c in ring.
2d row—1 s c in each of 35 d c in first row.

3d row-1 s c in each of 35 s c in second row. 4th row-ch 3, 3 d c in first 3 s c of last row, ch 1, 3 d c in next 3 stitches, ch 1; repeat un-til there are 9 groups of 3 d c, ch 3, 1 s c in each of the next 8 stitches, 2 s c under the 3

each of the next 8 stitcies, 2 s c under the 3 ch of last row.

5th row.—ch 3, 1 shell (2 d c, 1 ch, 2 d c) under first space of 1 ch, ch 2, 1 shell in next space, ch 2; repeat until there are 8 shells, ch 3, 2 s c under 3 ch of last row, 10 s c in next 10 stitches, 2 s c under last 3 ch.

6th row.—ch 3, 1 shell (3 d c, 1 ch, 3 d c) in first shell of last row, ch 2, shell in next shell, ch 2; repeat in each of 8 shells, ch 3, 2 s c under 3 ch, 14 s c in next 14 stitches, 2 s c under 3 ch, 14 s c in next 14 stitches, 2 s c under 3 ch.

under last 3 ch.
7th row—ch 3,9 d c in first shell, ch 2, 1 s c under first 2 ch of 5th row, ch 2, 9 d c in next shell, ch 2, 1 s c under 2d, 2 ch of 5th row, ch 2, repeat in each shell, ch 3, 2 s c under 3 ch. 18 s c in next 18 stitches, 2 s c under 3 ch.

18 s c in next 18 stitches, 2 s c under 3 ch.

8th row—ch 3, 1 s c in center stitch of 1st
scallop, ch 8, 1 s c in center of next scallop,
ch 8, repeat to last scallop, ch 3, 2 s c under 3
ch, 22 s c, 2 s c under 3 ch.

9th row—ch 3, 14 d c under each ch of 8, ch
3, 2 s c under 3 ch, 25 s c, 2 s c under 3 ch,
10th row—ch 3, skip 1st stitch, 3 d c in next
3 stitches, ch 1, 7 d c in next 7 stitches, ch 1,
7 d c in next 7 stitches, ch 1; repeat until
there are 13 groups of 7 d c, ch 1, 3 d c in last
3 stitches, ch 3, 2 s c under 3 ch, 30 s c, 2 s c
under 3 ch.

under 3 cb. 11th row—ch 3, 1 shell (2 d e, 1 ch, 2 d e) in first space of 1 ch, ch 2, shell in next space, ch 2, repeat until there are 14 shells, ch 3, 2 s c

under 3 ch, 34 s c, 2 s c under 3 ch, 12th row—ch 3, 1 shell (3 d c, 1 ch, 3 d c) in first shell, ch 2 shell in next shell, ch 2; repeat in each shell, ch 3, 2 s c under 3 ch, 38 sc, 2 s c under 3 ch.

13th row-ch 3, 9 d c in first shell, ch 2,

1 s c under 2 ch of 11th row, ch 2, 9 d e in next shell repeat in each shell, ch 3, 2 s e under 3 ch. 42 s c. 2 s c under 3 ch.

This linish es one wheel join the 2d wheel to first at the center of 1st, 2d and 3d scallogs. It is now ready for the head-

With the wrong side of the lace held toward you fasten the thread under the 3 ch at beginning of the straight edge of first wheel, 1st row—3 d c under 3 ch \* 1 d c in each s

e across scallop, 3 d c under next 3 ch, 2 d c in first 2 stitches of last scallop on edge of wheel, 2 d c in last two stitches of first scallop on next wheel, 3 d c under first 3 ch, repeat from the length of lace,

2d row-Turn and make 1 shell (2 d c, 1 ch, 2 d c) in each 7th d c across the lace with 2 ch between.

3d row-turn, make 1 shell (3 d c, 2 ch, 2 d

c) in each shell, with 2 ch between.

4th row-turn, 9 d c in shell ch 2, 1 s c under 2 ch of 2d row, 9 d c in next shell; repeat in each shell.

5th row-1 s c in center stitch of scallop, ch s c in center of next scallop; repeat.Join the wheels before making the heading.



LEZUE MAY - Directions for indice conclused under-st were given in the January, 1888, issue of the Joe a

O. A. M. B.—The knitted quilt given in the February issue of the Jottan at is she's pattern; the sides of quilt are to be filled in with knitted half shells.

M. S. G., Brooklyn—Some time stace we printed directions, and illustrated the table mat you ask for. You can use a fine number of macromé cord in place of the terman cord.

M. F. S.—You will first directions for crocheted slik pures in Book No. I. "Hefshite Paliterns." A glass plate, with a wire handle wound with ribbot, and a low on each end of the handle, makes a pretty card re-

SASE.—To make a match scratcher take a piece of motel, or suth ribbon, about five judices wide and eight inches long; frings the bottom edge two nucles. Knot it if you like. In the center of the ribbon fearen a piece of sandpaper three or four hiches square, putting it on diamond shape by gluelog it at the corners, or a cross-silich with silk same color as the ribbon. Suspend by a small rib red.

ANNUE—To make a printy and comfortable evening thing for similar use Germanitown wood and bone kind-flag needles. Cast up edging-thee stitledes kind meabursleed and twenty-dive paris—twice across is a part.

\*\*Band did six stitledes and drep the sevenish trapeat from star across uptil no exipties are left on the number linvel the disapped stitledes down to the first rest. Cruchel scallege across each end, then the in first part is caused give the exact member of skeins needed, either five or seven.

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DRESS AIDS FOR MOTHERS

DRESSING SMALL BOYS

SCACCION HE kilt skirts of cheviot and

Wattenn plait of one box plait running from the neck to the foot at the center front. On the lower edge is a border of embroidery, ex-cept at the Wattenu plait; under this plait the waist fastens with pearl buttons, and coat or hip pieces are attached at the waist line. The sleeves have updarfied cuffs of embroidery, and

the deep cape collar is triusmed to correspond.

GOWNS FOR YOUNG GIRLS

GOWNS FOR YOUNG GIRLS

A MOST useful gown for a young girl is a blazer suit of serge having a bell skirt, bedice and suspender straps all finished with stitched edges, the skirt opening on the sides with pearl or gill buttons. The blazer has a rolled collar, short revers and high sleeves and stitched edges. The abirt waist may be of fine striped flaunel, wash or China silk, and is gathered at the center of the collar, back and front, held by a draw-string, and finished with turn-over collar and caffs, ruffled, and a jabot ruffle down the front. Round waists, gathered or bell skirts, and square jacket fronts are worn with a blouse front of surab or China silk. Challie dresses have a girdle or belt of ribbon and a yoke of point de Genes lace. Girls of fourteen should wear the skirt to their ankles. Black hose and ties for nice, with "common sense" or round-tood shoes for everyday wear. The bodices worn with suspender straps must be botied. Striped Bedford cont cottons are fashioned into a blazer suit and worn with a shirt waist of figured cambric or plain white. At twelve years of are a

and worn with a shirt waist of figured cambric or plain white. At twelve years of age a gathered skirt should measure three yards. A pretty such for dressy wear is of soft silk, the full whith, with the ends fustened at the

side seams just under the arm-holes, brought to the front, crossed and carried to the back to

FROCKS FOR THE LITTLE WOMEN DAINTY party frocks of China silk, Henri-

D AINTY party frocks of China silk, Henrista, cripon, etc., in white or delicate shades have a gathered skirt, round or slightly-pointed waist, and sleeves in two puffs to the chow, with a frill of êcra point de Genes lace corresponding with the bertha frill of the same. The gaimpe is of mult, or the finest of India linen. The heavy Madras and cotton cheviots are selected for sailor suits trimmed with white cotton braid. Yokes, girdles and cutfs of colored piqué are worn on white piqué frocks, with white braid trimming the blue portions. Sailor suits have the skirts boxplaited or galliered. Point de tienes lace is

plaited or gathered. Point de Genes lace is used as a bettha or brotelles frill, flat yoke and Vandyke collar. Belts of insertion are worn on gingham frocks. Lawn, mult, and latiste frocks are simply trimmed with a frill of the goods around the low neck, and worn with a white gammas. Except explanations in

with a white gainine. Bassian embroidery in colors on stripes of batiste, Hamburg embroi-dery, point de Genes lace, velvet, and satin

ribbons are all used for trimming girls' dresses.

form a knot and two long ends.

piqué are buttomed to skirt waists of figured cumbric,



#### EXPENSIVE SUMMER GOWNS



HARMING toilettes of crèpos, challie, white cotton goods and China silks are easily made at home for afternoon and evening wear during the summer, when the full dress incident to the grand winter receptions is not required. Everything this season must be trimmed with lace, ribbon, and jet, to give it the desired stylish air, and with plenty of such accessorementaler of the dress may be quite.

Black ties or slippers are in good style of these costume

#### NEW DESIGNS FOR GOWNS

NEW DESIGNS FOR GOWNS
HITE challie having pink flowers and ght green leaves has a bell skirt with on the lower edge and a dip in the sated with bows of light green motris at intervals of every half gard. The redice has a yoke and deep cuffs of Genes have, with a collar of the ribbon rointed girdle of the same, which is the widest part—the point in front—rows of the ribbon, then tapers to one sich ties at the back in long ends and Cream crepon makes a girlish coatame bell skirt leaving a border of cream, teen, yellow and blue moire ribbon, hanges with every turn, being of the of-pearl shades. This border is more up to a short figure that seems to lose with a ruffle. The bodice has elbow and a V-shaped neck, and is without A ruffle. The bodice has elbow and a V-shaped neck, and is without A ruffle of een point de Genes lace eneck and wrists, with bows of ribbon its fuliness. A Wattean belt and bow the toilette, which is also very pretty oning girl's graduation dress. White silk covered with yellow chrysautheis fushioned into a scantily guthered ving two ruffles on the edge, one three and the other five deep, and both sewed e same cord for a heading. Down the are five large rossities, called "chrysaum" bows, as they are of many loops ited ends, initiating the petals of the These areof No. 2 satin ribbon, yellow. The round bodice has a half low ith a ruffle of white chiffon headed row of small rosettes set closely to-The electes reach nearly to the elbow.

The sleeves reach nearly to the elbow, ve a ruffle of chiffon below the row of at the lower edge. A wide, soft belt w crèpe is tied on the left side, with et ends and loops in Directoire fashion.

#### GOWNS OF WHITE FABRICS

GOWNS OF WHITE FABRICS

A linon, mainscok, linen lawn and nity are all prettily made with a full iffle, full sleeves and deep, close cuffs, Russian bloase, round or a full "baby". The trimmings are ribbons and point as lace, which may be lad in white or nd is applied as a bettha ruffle, flat offs, or wrist ruffles, flounces, girdles, it is put on every fubric and in every manner. A Russian blouse is Initia a round waist by wearing a "double cirt, which consists of a bell made in rts, the upper one reaching nearly to and the lower one to the floor, with her trimmed to correspond with the fls, yoke, and opening down the left. its, yoke, and opening down the left. Iroamy organities and batistes are like-med with this lace, ribbon belts, and r silken girdles. If the possessor of pretty skirts, silken, woolen, or cotton, lace jacket and blouse to wear with using the black French lace, or the cotat de Genes.

#### E SKIRTS AND PRINCESS DRESSES

RAPED front seen on several of the inported gowns shows a bell slape, drapery the full length coming to a a the lower edge, with the sides turned i to form large revers. Another dress an apron rather pointed in the center rrow at the top. The Wattean bell is like the bell skirt worn for some time, e center back has a triple box plait on side, which is only four inches wide at tupering wider toward the bottom like sein plait. This Watteau fullness at ck is now seen upon jackets, enpes. es now seen upon jarkers, enges, g-sangues, blonses, tea-gowns, wrappers, s growns, and also on low and high , with the fullness looking as though an resulth had been elongated from the and caught up to the back between the
crs with a bow of ribbon or passemennament. Puffs, ruffles and flat borders
bionable for a skirt. Trimming the
is not yet passé, and outlining with
cutterie, etc., is still a favored garniture.

# \*DRESSMAKERS CORNER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any reasonable question on Home Dressmaking sent me by my readers. EMMA M. HOOPER

Mas. Besser M.-A personal letter to you has been

Max. E. R. F.—Have a bell wirt and trim with jes and moiré ribbon as described to "Alone."

KITTER R.—Press, the plaits out of your goods and make a "bell" skirt with a gathered bias rulle, high sleeves and a pointed, cont-tail basque. Vest of black scrash, bragather or brounds, with jet or silk gloop on all of the edges.

SASANNAH—Have a bell skirt, with a ruffle bended with hours of velvet or moiré. No 9 pages; colored rib-bon. Hasque may have a point, back and firmt, joke-ned deep cuffs of earls point de Genes law, with ribbon in lower edge fled in the back.

D. M. K.—An "extra tall woman" should wear a ruffle on the edge of her "bell "skirt. (‡) The "bell" is used with and without a "ellp." (‡) The fairing not skirt are not always stitched ingether, except at the best, but are of the same shape.

Mits. SALLIE B.—Houd amover to Mrs. Books M. Correspondents are requested to write their address plainty, as several letters have been returned where the address was so thereal that I could, but gives at it, and such guesses are not always correct.

A. L. C.—Binck plant capes are not stylish. (2) Steel colored Recristin is a pecity color, and frims nicely with jet girm, now so similarable. (3) Have a control these and pointed front to your baselon. (4) Hilbon accessories are more stylish for house gowins.

piqué are buttomed to skirt waisis of figured cambrie, lawn, or nainsook, and over the outer jacket the round or suitor collar attached to the waist rests. Short truspers and kilt skirts worm with loose bloose waists are buttoned to an underwaist of silesia. The outside jackets have a wide, short back and round or square fronts, with only side and shoulder scams. Boys of one year have coats of white or tan. Bedford cord, Henrietta, or the soft lightweight French closkings, which are made with a round waist, full sleeves, gathered skirt and a Carrick collar of three layers, graduated in size, of the cloth, or one of point de Genes lace. With these they will wear a Tam O Shanter of white straw or Leghorn, or silk with rosettes of ribbon for the triuming. White and gingham dresses for boys of one to two years or older, if the mother wishes, have a gathered or box-plaited skirt reaching the shoe-tops, and a round waist buttoning in the back with only side and shoulder seams. A belt, or merely a corded edge, finishes the waist, which is shirred at the neck and belt, left plain, and a square or long plastron set in of embruidery, or bretelles of edging gathered from the center of the waist line in front to the shoulders. Plaids, stripes and plain ging-homs and chambreys are worn, also the striped cotton Bedford cord, dimity, piqué and minsook, with embroidery and insertion for a trimening. The sleeves are full, top and bottom, or have an upturned cust over a full cont shape. Torm-over collars are worn of the dress fabric, or embroidery. The Russian dress is mode of two widths of twenty-seven inch goods gathered on a cord to a round waist, which opens down the left side and is trimmed with a round waist and kilt skirt and a Wattenn plait of one box plait running from the lower edge is a border of embroidery, ex-Parkacused's Work—Chiffon ruffling is a very thin sliky material embroidered on one odge and in within from three and a half to be only lockes, twenty-five to eighty-five ords a yant. (2) As you have given your phiress I will answer your other questions personally.

G.—Yellow is supposed to prove becoming to any one, except a very red bloods. (2) Tuo, brown, dark red or green, told rose, may blue, tream and purple. (3) Brownish tan serge, whipcord, crypton, chevist, camel's hair, etc., with gubien-brown bengaline corselet.

PLOSSEE—Bring the Walleau bow from the under part of the arms and the in the bark as usual, if you do not wish it to cross in front. 12: Tries the gingless with an erro year and deep culfs of point de Geises lace. Have a cuffle on the skirt and wear a ribbon or facey leather belt.

Most Low-The inject wraps are reefer jackets in black and tan English cloths, (2) Shorter capes in these layers are the newethen in the cape line, (3) The Weltenshow is still Beartsicing, and probably will all summing up house decrease. (4) The two chief colors are tan and gray, then any blue and brown.

Lit.Lian—I aim sorry to keep you writing but this column to full to overflowing long before all are answered. You can wear the lace and velves with fealure if you are no longer in these motorning, viz. crips or plain severe black. (1) Black fairey straw, with faither those, lace and violets or lavender orchids.

Mus. Latta J.—Beat answer to "Alene," and use fright jet is place of the did. A forty luch plain green aftire you should pay \$1.00 for, getting seven yards. A striped net at the same price would be more dressy. The border could be confitted for a rulle headed with bows of ribbots here and likere if you profer.

C. S. Wear gray, light tan, many and gray-ich blue, dark green, herwin, dark garnet, events and liwis, (2). The feel is skirt with a flat border, a modernistly his electer and basque reinted in front, with a pointed select, marrow contains back will make you look taller. Use lengthedes, that and narrow triumings. You are very young to have such a responsible position. (3) Afform bath.

A LEGAC-Marke the grenadine error dell-black surak, shaping the latter as a bell skirt with a marrow bias ruffle. Out the statistic is the same manner and trim with a berrier of thack fadile ribons. No. 14, without as edge. (2) The bedfore should have a point, back and frost, with a vert of surah field in the top and rutthead with surrow dull yet girny, which also trims the wrists and collar. Fold ribbon along the lower edge of basque, typing it at the back point in long ends and loops, using No. 12 for this.

By Falls.—Your lace skirt should be of the full, not the plate, order. (2) Hence the color by brashing it well and then sponge with an old black kid glove dipped into diluted alcohol; fron ou the versus side with a cloth between the lace and fron. (5) The shorten may be galaered at the shoulders and also into deep cuffs, or may be simply the full-topped cost pattern. (4) Your existion relating to gloightait dresses was anothered in the March and April Sense. Trim with a ribbon belt and deep point de themes her yoke and deep cuffs.

March M. Hours a Medica to her with a ribbon for a

and form point deducates here your and werp total.

HATTER M.—Have a black or lan rective jurked for a parting wrap. CP. Have your customere dyed a grayish blue and trim with macrow jet gimp on the edges of the basque. If a clear dark tide is more becoming to you have that shade, CP. Wear a black hat. (4) Make with a "bell" elselet soot a nerrow raffle on the edge, or bead the bern with gimp. Another becoming skirl for a short ligure is to trim each governed seam with a row of gimp jet or sifts, and to disperse with the raffle. The bodies should have a printed front and a similar or deep contact have a Hat beloves. tall back. High sleeves.

tail back. High sleeves.

E. R.—For street wenr China silk in black or navy blue grunnels will be worn; also crépons and thin summer weight cheviots. (2) Change the style of dress at schincen months to two years, discarding white voices and full help maints for the high maxisel plaited walks and jacket fronts in chambery, graphan and cotton Sodford cord trimmed with embrodery. At thirty months, if the boy is well grawn, he can wear a sailor blouse and gattered akirt of fannel for the summer, also a jacket and skirt of excelling or Henrietts with a biogse of China silk or nationsesk.

blouse of China slik or indicates.

Manne B. D. - First, cut out your skirt lining, face sham and fluish it, even to arranging the outside material, and then hang it up and out of the way. Cut out the bedien and severe, bases and fit both; there saw up the seames of the bedien, except the aboutder and underson seems; overseast or hind them all, perses those that are stitched, put in the houses and the belt, work the latitudiness saw on the beltens, bessee on the cellular and have another fitting. If everything is now want finish up the seams; if alternations are necessary make them at those seems; if alternations are necessary make them as those seems; put on the facing, sew the cellur and put in the alseeves, trying on the bedien core more to see if they are covered. The last the of sewing is put upon the steems protectors or affectly.

upon the storie protectors or shields.

Miss A. G.—The princess shape is chiefly intended for vicities and house wear, though some handsome street suits are made in this manner with the front of the bodice draped and the grown fusioned diagonalty, (2) Your China silk may have a "bell" skirt, gatherest ruffle and pointed bosines, with a plustress of China silk near her older of the fairner in the silk. The black moint, satin or velvest cities on the edge of the bodice, finishing in each and loops at the back. Jet gimp on the rollar and wrists, and to trim the front of the bodice from the side seams to the point, thus imitaling a corrected. Stend the rufflest here and there with bown of the ritheon, (3) Trim the challe with black have plastron, edging on the sizeves and a time steed gimp on the edges; "bell" akirt, round bodice, high sizeves and a rithen belt. a ribbon belt.

a stition beth.

Prince New American and toques of lace, but and flowers. (2) Heliskiri with a timy ruffle or two-overlapping if you are tail. Bedies with a coresist from and long control of beds and blaft steeves; tries all edges with survey hard long tent to the beds and blaft steeves; tries all edges with survey hard long tent in the late of the late of the without the desire. (3) The full skirt is correct for the without last resource (1) The full skirt is correct for the without the survey of the survey of the late of the l

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#### GOING-AWAY GOWNS FOR BRIDES

By Isabel A. Mallon



HE wise little maiden who is going to marry the dearest man in the world, naturally desires to look her prettiest on her wedding-day. She thinks of white satin and thinks of white sain and illusion veils, of orange blos-soms and fascinating gloves, of high-beeled slippers and dainty faus; and then she stops and thinks again. All this is beautiful; all this fuser, can only be were

finery can only be worn once in one's life, but after all it does take such a lot of money, and can never be used for any other occasion. So, remembering the for any other occasion. So, remembering the length of her purse, remembering that even if she had the white gown re-draped with roses, and the veil folded away after the wed-ding, there would never come in her life the time when she would really have the proper opportunity to wear it, so she concludes to have what used to be called a traveling dress, but which is now known as a going-away source.

#### A FEW GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

THE style of this gown depends entirely on the distance which she travels; if her go-ing away is simply from her mother's home to her own, or to some great hotel in the same



A GOWN OF ROSE AND WHITE (Illus. No. 1)

city, then an elaborate visiting toilette may be

city, then an elaborate visiting toilette may be worn. If, however, a journey is to be taken on the train, a simpler costume is chosen, and as soon as possible it is changed for one that shows signs of former wear. Do not permit yourselves—and I should like after this to put about four exclamation points—do not permit yourself to look dowdy when traveling. Silk of the light-weight bengaline, Irish peplin, soft wools, and cloths suited to the season, are liked for going-away gowns, and the bonnet and gloves must, of course, not only be in harmony with them, but absolutely and entirely fresh. The shoes are pretriest when of patent leather, low, and laced up the front, but when one starts immediately on a journey of some length, it is wise to have the ordinary high buttoned boot. A going-away gown made for a brown-haired lassic is somewhat elaborate, but is intended to be worn afterward at various garden parties and fêtes to be given in honor of the bride.

A GOWN OF ROSE AND WHITE

#### A GOWN OF ROSE AND WHITE

THE material used for this costume (Illussilk, the extremely fashionable broad stripe forming the design. The skirt finish is a somewhat scant gathered ruffle of plain rose silk, the skirt itself being fitted closely to the figure, and having the very slightest train imaginable in the back. The bodice is a close-fitting one of plain pink bengaline, it is pointed in front and at the back, arches over pointed in front and at the back, arches over the hips, and fastens at the side so that an invisible effect is produced. Across the front are draped folds of the striped silk, so that the Zonave jacket effect is gained. The sleeves are full and high over the shoulders, of plain pink silk, and come down to points over the wrists. The high collar is of silk, and, at the back, falling from the neck, are long white ribbon ends that reach quite to the edge of the skirt. The bonnet is a small one formed entirely of tiny rosebods, tied under the chin with rather broad moiré ribbon. Easy-fitting, white kid gloves are worn. Of course, such a dress as this could not be cited as a general going-away gown, but it is in extennely good taste for a bride to wear when she does not leave the city, which is a sensible practice followed by many brides this summer. Such a costume for a widow marrying for the second time could be developed in gray and white, time could be developed in gray and white, while the bonnet could be of steel, or pule-blue

THE SIMPLEST OF WEDDING GOWNS

THE SIMPLEST OF WEDDING GOWNS

THE simplest of wedding gowns, and one which is often affected by young girls when they are going right on the steamer to dance o'er the billowy waves and go "strange countries for to see" is made of dark-blue senge, with a plain round skirt simply finished with a deep hem properly stitched and pressed by the tailor himself. With this is worn a blouse waist of blue silk, sufficiently full in the back and front to be comfortable, and belted in at the waist with a blue, varnished belt. The sleeves are only moderately high, shaped into the arm, and have their stitching as their finish. The collar is a turned-over one of blue silk, with ribbon ties holding it in. With this is worn a small, blue straw bonnet that fits the bead after the simple, old-fashioned With this is worn a small, blue straw bonnet that fits the bead after the simple, old-fushioned cottage shape, is decorated in front with a bunch of pink arbutus, and has narrow, blue ribbon strings and a prim bow under the chin. The gloves are of gray undressed kid, and the ulster, which is part of this outfit, is a blue and white cheviot made with a deep cape.

ANOTHER PRETTY WEDDING DRESS

THE English idea of a real going-away toi-L lette, that is, a gown in which one can be married and which is not too elaborate to travel in, is shown in Illustration No. 2. The material used is of light mode suiting, which material used is of light mode suiting, which has for a finish about the lower edge of the skirt three narrow frills of mode ribbon a shade darker. The bodice is drawn up in soft, full folds, among which is the invisible fastening, and then it has an outer draping of the same fabric, which, turning over, forms deep capes on the shoulders and revers at each side, that are outlined with a narrow band of feather trimming, the entire style tending to make the shoulders look nauch broader and the waist smaller. A soft, broad ribbon of the shade of that which trims the skirt comes from the under arm seams on each side, and being softly knotted falls far down in front. The sleeves are close-fitting ones with a finish of feather trimming at the wrists. The high collar is made of node ribbon in stock fishion. The hat is one of the pretty, flat shapes of light The hat is one of the pretty, flat shapes of light straw trimmed with loops of mode ribbon and clusters of lilies of the valley. The gloves are of a dark shade of mode matching the feather trimming. Understand that this feather trim-ming is not a wide one, but merely a piping.

THE GIRL WHO WANTS TO KNOW

THE GIRL WHO WANTS TO KNOW

BUT," says somebody, "what would you do yourself if you were going to be married and felt that you couldn't have satin and tolle, had to choose a gown in which to travel, wanted it to be pretty, and, best of all, to be refined?" Then I answer, "My dear girl, I should take the one that is shown in Illustration No. 3. It is simple, but it is smart and will be useful. The wearer will never be distinguished as a bride by ner gown, and in selecting it she will obtain a costume from which much wear could be obtained." The cloth is a good Scotch tweed showing a small check pattern. The skirt is made very close-fitting and entirely escapes the ground. Well-bred women, my dear, are not posing as street scavengers nowadaya. A soft silk skirt of a light cream shade is worn

cream shade is worn beld in place at the waist line by a belt of light brown leather which is pointed and laced just down the front.
The collar is a high,
folded one of the
silk. The little coat
is of the same material as the skirt,
has recorn talls of has square tails of medium length in the back, and is cut off short like a man's evening coat across the front, a rolling shawl collar notched to have revers is faced with a corded silk of light brown shade. The sleeves are full, but not raised on the shoulders, are shaped in to form a rather loose cont sleeve and have as a finish inted cuffs The hat is a brown straw sailor with a low, rather broad crown worn well forward on the head. The gloves are the very heavy piqué walking gloves, with over-lapping seams and closed with four large buttons. The hair is braided and looped with a darkbrown ribbon.

If a plain material is preferred, it might be chosen, but people who have ex-perience say that the small checks wear better than any plain fabric. If the sailor hat does not suit you, get one of the square walking bats, or a soft Alpine one, and dressed in this way you can go on no end of pleas-

ure excursions with your husband, you can become interested in thousands of things that you never dreamed of before, you can photo-graph, and collect beetles, and climb moun-tains, and you will never once have that awful horror coming over you of hurting your gown. Even honeymoons have been destroyed by that, and certainly if ever woman enjoys her-



PLAIN AND YET SMART (Illus. No. 3)

elf, it ought to be when she is living through that one moon when to her blessed and be-lieving heart there is but one man in the world and she bears his name.

THE LAST FEW WORDS

SOMEBODY smiles and somebody laughs because I talk about the right of a girl to enjoy berself during her honeymoon. I don't mean that it shall stop right there. I mean that I want her to

keep on enjoying herself; I mean that I want her to keep on believing in that man just as long as evershe can. If God has been good enough to her to give her the love of an honest and true man, then must she not only keep on loving and believ-ing in him during the honey moon days, but forever days, but forever, and that still day after, about which we read. If, unfor-tunately, she has chosen a man who is not all she thought him to be, then she
must love just as
much try to believe,
and see if her carnest efforts won't
bring about just
what she wishes. It is just this way I am a bit old-fash-ioned, and I believe that when God's minister says to two people, "Until death do you part." that do you part," that that's just what he means, just those words, and that each of you two have got to stand by each other, trying to make the best of it. And so I want to say that in choosing the gown that you are going to wear as you make your first step into the land of love. that you will find with it a spiritual gown, woven of gentleness, embroi-dered with forgiveness, and thickly laden with a trimming of loving kindness. Wearit" until death do you part."



)F everybody knew that they could not get anything better than the

best, all the glove-wearing world would put on the "Kayser Patent Finger Tipped" Silk Glove to-morrow. The tips wear longer than the rest of the glove. We know it so well that we give a "guarantee ticket" with each pair sold, good for another pair should the tips wear out first.

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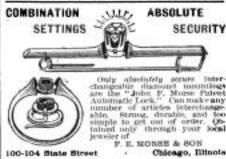
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A PRETTY GOING-AWAY DRESS (Illus. No. 2)

#### E SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

By Isabel A. Mallon

ox will be glad to answer any question about woman's wear which may be sent inal readers. She asks, however, that she be permitted to answer through this the Journal; though, if stamps are inclosed, she will reply by mail. Address 5. Mallon, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

\* T is by no means true that the most elaborate bonnet is either the most becoming, the most expensive, or the most fashionable. A well-informed milliner said: "Anybody can trim a bon-

informed milliner said:
"Anybody cun trim a bonnet where a fan of lace, a knot of ribbon, or great mass of flowers may be used to hide imperfections, but it takes an artist to trim an absolutely simple chapeau." This means that the placing of a bow properly, the poising of a bunch of most suitable place, and where soming, is an art. Try it your-he untrimmed hat or bonnet your flowers, your ribbon or lecoration may be, and see just se it will take you to discover : it will appear as if the ribbon pessons absolutely grew. This reasons why French milliners setted to the use of pins in trimmation is properly placed—if it is r a second, the charm may be can be found again. So wisely illiner catches it ere it has time is it in position, as if it were a with a plain or force with is it in position, as if it were a r with a plain or fancy pin.

A reversare liked on cont bodices, nen who can stand the trying f black cloth and white satin n of the dead white hue, and ad cut's match them.

at is to be given much wear a de triuming is communded. It ten or twelve sharp bows and one side of the crown, with a ant that quives and sparkles ing wind. In design, this may crescent, a full moon or that shape which is known as the

shorate capes of black silk or the are trimmed with jet and ed that they belong to matrous roung women, who choose, in-ing cloth jacket. The life of sack will certainly be a short ly imitated, it already has that h is so objectionable applied ommon."

met should exactly match a trequired; and really it would to find one exactly the same etumes of the senson. However, the black stow hat, which is est vegue, accords with any ne Fashion also insists that a cinnamon brown. A very met is of cinnamon brown mater its brima band of tiny out as if they were afraid of on top is a bow of brown the ties are narrow ones of unpticity. implicity.

of green, from light Nile to bade, is fancied in Paris; but ch woman, who knows that dow skin does not show well rily enough combines black to black jet with the bright way that it is absolutely as c as the color she claims ex-orgn, which is that very try-

odd wedding presents given a most beautiful pair of garters; white silk, and the buckles lussions in clear whiteenamel, ntly line to be removed from rorn as shoulder clasps, if one

ode or white "spats" worn r over low shoes are no longer orm, and in their place the es. Spats, by the by, to look ke the proverbial glove, and kle, or do not adapt themthe ankles, they are to be

namy trousseaux shown this lingerie has been invariably be Exverite trimming being a the material bemetitched in a lor, by the by, suggests the be used. Pale green sets are green ribbons and scented hay; the pink ones are fra-

abots of lisse or chiffon are if one is tall and slender are certainly cannot be advised tre abort, waisted and stont.

claboration in parasols is apolles, upon which nothing be in good taste. The para-til size and oftenest of plain it is tritumed with lace or he distinctly understood that forstress wear, but is intended g, or at the watering places.

COTTON cord develops very well in bell skirts and long Russian blouses; as the lines are so simple in this design, it is easy to see that the gown may be worn all summer without its being necessary for it to visit the classical.

A VERY dainty bat, that looks as if it might have been made for a fairy to dance in, has a brim of black lace caught here and there, with a single lily broken from its spray, while the crown is formed entirely of lilies of the valley, that stand up against a background of green moiré bows. A black lace butterfly, poised as if for flight, stands just in front on the brim, and adds to the "airy, fairy" look.

THE short Eton jacket of smooth black cloth and having revers fored with black silk, is worn with a white shirt and broad black sash. The skirt in harmony with this should be a perfectly plain tailor-made one, escaping the ground.

A LOOSE suck of black cloth shows revers and deep cutts of white satin, while just where the revers end a broad white satin bow is tied. A trying jacket to wear, this is by no means as completions as the description would seem to make it. would seem to make it.

W OMEN with time and ingenuity can trim their cloth gowns in the manner most fashionable; that is, they can braid them, patting on the narrow or wide braid by hand. It is for this work that the tailor charges so much, because as the braid is hemmed down on each side, so that it may not curl, many a stitch is required before the work is completely done.

A FANCY has arisen for a parting in the hair. Few women can stand one just in the center of the head, for that requires a in the center of the head, for that requires a good forehead, a perfectly outlined pair of eye-brows and a straight nose. However, the hair can be parted on the top of the head a little to one side, or indeed, if it is becoming, very much to one side, and the parting not allowed to come through the short fringe which is just over the forehead, and which produces a softening effect. Few woman can afford to do without the bang, which is, when properly out and becomingly arranged, decidedly the most universally becoming mode that has ever been known.

THE very general liking for black and white has induced the failor-made girl to wear a skirt and cutaway coat of black cloth with a white shirt, black tie and black belt. of course, her gloves are white, stitched with black, and she carries the most severe of black sum arabrellas, strapped so that it looks as slender as possible, and having dead white handle and a dead white knob as its finish.

CIREAT quantities of jet are used upon the very fashionable black gowns. Jet, by-the-by, is counted as universally becoming, a something which it is not, for many faces require that its hard glitter be softened either by lace, ribbon or velvet, and so in using it one must discover first whether it is absolutely suited to one's style or not. Of course, it is always bandsome, but much magnificence is oftener out of place than too great simplicity.

CHATELAINES continue to have silver imitations of the various things on the earth beneath and in the water under the earth, but none is complete without a coin upon which something is engraved or cut. As it is against the law to deface a coin in any way, lovely woman is now willing to spend ber money having a ruby set in one, or having a motto engraved on one because it is so delightful to feel she is an offender against the laws.

THE bride's bouguet instead of having its stems covered with sifk shows them defily and carefully hidden from view by white kid. This is sewed on in the finest manner, which precludes the possibility of its alipping, and so there is no danger of the glove being specied. One says "the bride's bunquet, but this is the mode of arranging all the really handsome bouquets.

MONG the daintiest of handkerchiefs is a A square one of pearl lavender crèpe de chine, which has embroidered, just about the tiny scallop that is its finish, a violet that is many shades darker, and to which are two tiny green leaves, the color of those that form the framing for that sweetest of all flowers, the

BELTS of all kinds, from the plain black ribbon and canvas to the most elaborate development in gold or silver, in leather or kid, will be worn during the summer. They are not very wide, as the linen bloose with which they will be worn is this season tucked in, and a very wide belt would tend to make waist of the wearer look larger than it

ARGE hats for wear in the country and intended to shade the face are, when dark, of fine English straw that will bend without breaking. When this is not chosen Legharn is given the preference, and the broad brim bent about the low crown may be cought here and there with roses, or loops of ribbon as to hast libed. as is best liked,

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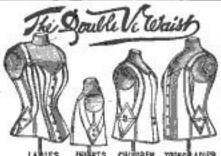


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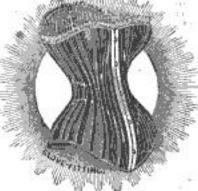


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#### SUMMER DRESSES FOR SMALL PEOPLE

By Isabel A. Mallon



HEN the little tots begin to look as if they wanted a fresh gowning, when it seems as if not to have them in the pinks, pale blues, whites and violets, like the spring flowers, were wrong, then comes

were wrong, then comes
the busy mother's time.
I have said so many
times, and yet I feel that I must repeat it, that
the simpler a child is dressed the more fushionable is its get-up. Women of great wealth
and of corresponding intelligence gown their
little ones either in cotton, or some soft wood,
but silks and laces are left for those mothers
whose bank accounts are smaller, and whose
taste is most decidedly bad.

#### THE MATERIALS IN VOGUE

THE wash dresses, and the cotton gowns for the little people, must be made so they can visit the laundry; gowns of zephyr gingham are given the preference. Those best liked are the "cram," which shows dull blue, faint pink, durable gray and golden brown; next to these the ginghams, showing a white background with the narrow stripes, is liked, and, by the by, these must be made up with the stripes straight instead of bias, as it was last year. Lawn or nainsook is faucied if the small woman is of a size to go to a buby party, but are seldom in use for everyday wear. Cotsmall woman is of a size to go to a buby party, but are seidom in use for everyday wear. Cotton cord is liked, but not for the very little people, it being put on the older girls, that is, those ranging from seven to fouriern years of age. It makes very durable dresses and, although it will certainly have to go to the laundry, it will return in that most desirable of all conditions, that is, it will look as good as new. In making up the piqué, great simplicity is observed, although where a girl is large enough to be a little careful as to her frock, it frequently has a scarlet sailor collar, scarlet cuffs and a deep pointed girdle of scarlet mounted on stiffening, and laced not only in front, but at each side.

#### WHAT STYLES ARE MOST FANCIED

What Styles are Most fancied

Wise mothers, while they choose simple styles, still insist that the little frocks shall be made after the last fashion; the last, by the by, being two. The one which is known as the French model, and which displays a very long waist and a skirt that is merely a frill, reaching just to the knees and permitting an absolutely free movement of the legs in running or frolicking. The other style, which is called sometimes the Greenaway, sometimes the Empire, is gathered on to the guimpe, allowed to fall full from it, and either drawn in across the breast and around under the arms, or else confined just there by a broad sash. This skirt entirely conceals the little legs, and too often results in a small girl tripping over her frock, tumbling indiscrimitripping over her frock, tumbling indiscrimi-nately, and not having quite as nice a time as she might wish. Personally, I prefer the French dress, because if a long stocking is worn the little body is well covered and suffi-ciently warm.

worn the little body is well covered and suffi-ciently warm.

On larger girls there is a fancy for very deep, full cape-like epaulettes either of the coarse lace or of the Russian embroidery, which is effective and by no means expensive. Every one of us knows how a girl from ten to four-teen seems to spring up like a weed in the night and look supernaturally tall and wonderfully narrow. These epaulettes add to her width and are decorative beside, while they re-tain their simplicity as a trimming. Very often regular little fichus made of mulle or nainsook, and having a narrow here, handnainsook, and having a narrow hem, hand-sewed, for their finish, are chosen for the older girls in place of the epanletres, but the latter are to be commended as newer, though as both have the sweetly prim air so much liked for little women either may be chosen.

#### THE YOUNG WOMAN WE ALL ADORE

S gowned in a frock of pink gingham. It is Is gowned in a frock of pink gingham. It is smocked at the throat to quite a distance down on the bodice portion; it is then allowed to lare and is drawn in a little below the waist line by a sash of the same material formed simply of long widths bemused on each side and tied in a big butterfly bow in the back. The sleeves are full, smocked at the wrists and then flare out in a ruffle that comes well over the hands. The edge of the skirt has a plain hem, hand-sewed, and above it three marrow tucks, caught by needle and thread in the same manner. The hat worm is a large one of brown straw. mer. The lint worn is a large one of brown straw with a huge brown ribbon bow placed flat on its brim. The stockings are long, and sus-pended from the waist, while the shoes have a medium low heel and are laced up the front and tied with ribbon strings.

and sied with ribbon strings.

This is a frock that your little daughter and mine could be happy in, would look pretty in, and what more can you want for her than this combination? To be happy and to look pretty? But that all that is necessary when one is young? Somebody says: "To be good" is required; but really, I do not believe any child is thoroughly happy who is not thoroughly good. It is a good dectrine to teach the little people, and the big ones, too, for that matter, that real happiness does not for that matter, that real happiness does not come unless it is brought by real goodness. A sermon from frocks! But then they can be found in everything; and when one looks for them in every-day life they do not always turn out such bad sermons. There will be no violent grief if the little gown is soiled, and yet there can be a gentle suggestion that some core must be taken of it. Tell your girl, as I tell mine, every time there is a horrid smut on her gown there is some poor unfortunate little flower has a smut come on it, and so the flor-er suffers for the misdemeanor of the little

OUR COMING MEN

DON'T you want to take him into your arms and hug him till he struggles to get free? It is just possible that later on he may not exhibit this desire to get away from the clasp of lovely women, but now he would rather play tennis or ball or race around with

the clasp of lovely women, but now he would rather play tennis or ball or race around with the boys or do most anything than suggest that he is a bit "pirly." I have known him to sit down and weep for an hour because he had a petticeat on. But we have changed all that now. The boy looks better for it, and he doesn't suffer as much.

Immediately after he has left off regular frocks, which is usually in the neighborhood of three years, he is put in knee broecless and kilts, and if his mother is wise enough to tell him about the great big Seotchmen who dress just that way, he can be encouraged into wearing his kilts in a satisfactory manner. The most desirable materials for a small gentleman are the piqués and the corded cottons, and I think it would be wise to choose the first when the little master starts out for church looking as spotless as a lilly, and select the corded stuffs for every-day wear. These may be gotten in blue and white, black and red, blue and black, scarlet and dark blue, brown and blue and black and white. They do not soil easily, and if properly done up, that is, without too much starch, they will wear for two days, if a boy is careful, and for a day and a half if he does not consider anything in the world but his own pleasure. The little breeches reach just to the knee, the stockings coming up under them so that the legs are entirely covered. The skirt is invariably a plain kilt, and must come just over the knees, while either a jacket and shirt may be worn with it, or else a loose blouse or even a tightly belted one can take its place. The immaculate linen shirt and and shift may be worn with it, or else a loose blouse or even a tightly belted one can take its place. The immaculate linen shift and smart little cutaway jacket are usually reserved for special occusions, and the blouse in its

For special occasions, and the blouse in its various forms for general wear.

For the boy who has left off skirts of all kinds, and feels that he knows a great deal more than his father, the sailor suit continues in vogue. The regulation blue serge is used for it, and following an English fashion it is pretty enough brightened either by scarlet collar and cuffs, or the regulation white ones. A gallant little sailor lad, who is dressed in know breeches of dark blue serge, which, by the by. lar and cuffs, or the regulation white ones. A gallant little sailor lad, who is dressed in knee breeches of dark blue serge, which, by the by, the sailor does not wear, and a loose blouse of the same material interests us. The deep collar is of scarlet cloth, the ends of it hardly showing in front, although 'it extends far down in the back; where the sailor's bare neck would show, a plastron of red is set in. The knotted tie is of dark blue silk. The sleeves are comfortably full and are plaited in at the wrists to cuffs of scarlet. The stockings are very dark blue, and the shoes are good sturdy ones with flat beels that will permit my gentleman to take many a walk abroad. The bat which he holds in his hand as he makes his good morning to you is a Tam of blue serge like his clothes, and has on its band in bright red letters the name of the ship upon which he is supposed to sail, but which is really dragged along ignominiously by a string. However, if he finds happiness in this amusement, be very thankful, my friend, for illusions go from us only too quickly.

TO COVER THE HEADS

TO COVER THE HEADS

THE large light-weight straw buts are liked THE large light-weight stanw hats are liked for girls who are over six years. Their decoration is usually an enormous bow of ribbon, flatly placed on the brim close to the crown. The colors liked are dark brown, dark blue, very dark red, while very occasionally a white one is seen. On the black a scarlet bow would be placed, on the scarlet a black one, on the blue a scarlet one, and on the brown either a scarlet or blue one, as is funcied. Occasionally one of these large hats is covered with a wrenth of flowers, but while it looks pretty and picturesque, it seems a little bit.

with a wrenth of flowers, but while it looks pretty and picturesque, it seems a little bit out of place, as anything artificial always does on a child.

For the smaller women large shirred bats of glagham are chosen. These may be in any color desired, and I was going to say in any shape, but the truth is that the wise mother makes the hat with the soft Tam crown, shirrs the brim on cords and then, when it is firmly stiffened, bends it to suit the face of the little maiden. These hats are light, shade the eyes. maiden. These hats are light, shade the eyes, and as they are not expensive it is possible for little missic to have three or four of them. A pretty hat is of pale blue zephyr gingham pretty hat is of pale blue zephyr gingham with the Tam crown and a gathered brim, bent as an artist mother decided it should be.

#### THE FLOWING LOCKS

A S far as possible during the summer months let the locks of your little one float about her head freely, and do not under any circumstances cut her hair, unless it is that you wish to shape it for once, and after that to let it alone. The favorite mode of arrangement is to have it about the front of the face in a fluffy bang, and to let the back

face in a fluffy bang, and to let the back-have just the ends turn. This can easily be arranged by putting them over a bit of paper, or a kid roller, and after training them that, way they will turn of themselves.

As for a boy, I like his carls, but I must confess that I sympathize with him in his de-sire to get rid of them. He does so long to be a man. If the lovely carls give your boy one pang, send him to the barber and have them cat off. The turn of the I have believe in sides. off. The truth of it is I do so believe in giving children all the happy, sunny days possible, that I due't want to think that the arrangement of the hair, the putting on of a hateful garment, or the wearing of something that seems to brittle these small folks abould be ermitted by mothers with laving hearts, and I think you and I each claim to be that, and we do not want to pose as hypocrites, do we?

BOYS' GINGHAM KILTS

SOMEBODY has asked how the little knee breeches are to be worn with gingham kilts. This is the way: In selecting the ma-terial, a design is chosen in which a dark color kits. This is the way: In selecting the material, a design is chosen in which a dark color is found, although the general effect may be bright, and then, although the kilt and blouse are made of the cotton material, the knee breeches are made of light-weight cloth, serge or flamed, and match this dark color. In almost every design, either a dark blue, dark brown, very dark green, or very dark gray, may be found, and the breeches will then be of that shade; but where no color whatever that would be desirable in cloth is discovered, then the little breeches may be made of black, which harmonizes with everything.

The design that has been worn for several summers continues to be favored for the gingham costumes, that is, the kilt and blouse of dingham, and the deep, square collar, either of the gingham, or, of course, lace or embroidery. Very full sleeves are not fancied for small gentlemen, but they are comfortably loose, and arranged to give a manily breadth to the young shoulders. Still, as a precocious young man remarked: "We boys don't wear sleeves up to our ears like you girls." When piqué is used, the knee breeches are of the same material, and so they are when the very heavy cotton cord is the material selected.

Occasionally one finds a boy who really likes being "dressed up;" who has a keen

Occasionally one finds a boy who really likes being "dressed up;" who has a keen appreciation of how he looks in his clothes, and who is willing to bestow a certain amount and who is willing to bestow a certain amount of care upon them. He can scarcely be quoted as a favorite among the boys, but he is very apt to be the delight of his mother's heart. As he starts out for a walk, or to go to church, he wears knee breeches of dark-blue light-weight cloth, a kilt, and a little cutaway jacket of the cloth that, flaring away, shows the finest of shirts, with a lace-edged ruffle down the front. The collar is of lawn to harmonize with this, and square cuffs turned back on the coat sleeves are also in good taste. The hat is a high silk one, a miniature of the one worn by the young man's father. Tan-colored gloves are the finishing touch given to this elegant get-up. Now, I admire the boy who can enjoy this magnificence, and I appreciate his mother's pleasure in him, but somehow he does not got as close to my heart as does the wicked little one in plain clothers.

THE VERY SMALL BOY

#### THE VERY SMALL BOY

THE very small boy is dressed almost like his little sister, though his white slips are a tiny bit shorter, and by the time be is three years old he is permitted to be happy in a frock of brown holland or natural colored linen. He usually wears a square collar in preference to a round one, and there is never a superior of dilden or beautiful his These preference to a round one, and there is never a suggestion of ribbon or lace upon him. These may belong to him when he is just "a bit of a baby," but when they begin to call him "our boy," the fond mother knows that it is time for him to doff the little frills. In the very warm weather his bure legs show above short stockings, that is, if he is strong and healthy, and his mother prefers the English style of dress for children, though quite as many are seen with the long ones, which the doctor pronounces healthier. As an evidence of his coming greatness he wears no jewelry, not even a chain and locket being permitted about his white neck. Bless his dear heart, he wants no decorations, for, funnily enough, he is apt to be ten times more affectionate than his little sister, and to give his mother a much more sincere adoration. sincere adoration.

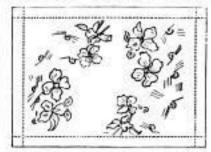
#### WHAT OUR CHILDREN CAN DO

THERE seems to exist an idea that chil-There is seen to exist an idea that children are not competent to take care of
their clothes; that if they tear them and muss
them and treat them in a rude way it is because they cannot help it. Now this is absolute
nonsense. Without making the small people
absolute prigs, there is no reason in the world
why they should not appreciate the value of
their clothes, the amount of money and care
required to get them, and the fact that it is a
duty they owe their mother to try and make

required to get them, and the fact that it is a duty they owe their mother to try and make them last as long as possible. If you are willing that your child should go untaught; that it should be rough, noisy and untidy, do not, when this child gets to be six or seven years old, blame it, and even punish it for faults which you have taken no trouble to correct.

Nobody knows just how soon a child begins to understand, but I really think it is much younger than any of us imagine; and just as soon as it does understand it begins to know the difference between right and wrong. Then comes your opportunity; just at first you can only teach it that it must do this or that because it is right. After while, when the little brain is working, you can give a reason for this. There are few small boys who cannot understand that if their fathers work for the understand that if their fathers work for the money to buy their clothes, if their mothers make or attend to the making of them, that it is not right and just for them not to take as good care of them as possible. There is your sermon for your small boy. The little woman can be shamed out of untidiness, the fact that she does not look nice appenling to her selfrespect doing much to keep her in order. Not for one minute nor one second do I want you to make life unhappy for a child because of its clothes, but you can teach it self-respect, and you can teach it that the respect due to and you can teach it that the respectance of you, lit-is best shown by behaving itself. Like you, lit-tle children are near and drur to me; I con-fess to having loved some very bad ones, but usually the badness could be traced, not to the desire of the child, but to the ignorance of the mother. You cannot let a little flower grow crooked for six years, and then expect to straighten it out in one day, and you cannot straighten it out by striking it. You'll never straighten it out in one say, and you cannot straighten it out by striking it. You'll never get it back to its graceful shape by that sort of sussion, and it is just possible that you may break it entirely. Think it all over, won't you? And if you feel an inclination to say hard words, or give a blow to the small man or woman, who is, after all, your very own, stop and think whether the negligence of the mother has not caused the sin of the child.

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POME of you object to be told of pleasant things, because you are not at present seeing them or joining in them. Why? How much would a man struggle who was at the bottom of a well in the dark and the damp if the peo-ple at the top did not

usure him of sunlight and fresh air and beau-y and joy? Imagine one imprisoned in a y and joy? Imagine one imprisoned in a uine, and the friends outside getting as close o him as possible with their mouning and heir crying and saying: "Things are no letter out here; all is gloom and sorrow; it is a retched and poor and bad and miserable." Would it help the sufferer inside? I think not. "Sing," was the cry of a man whose imbs were crushed under the weight of the lebris which had fallen upon him. "Sing, t keeps my courage up." So, my dear friends, although you are shut in a dangeon of unappiness, and turn your faces to the gloom, not smother yourself in the poisonous damp, re shall still give you what cheer we can, and hall hope that our tones may give you some aspiration to use what strength you have, to alse yourselves and your loved ones from the iscomfort and the misery which now seem to iscomfort and the misery which now seem to urround you. We shall not heed you when ou beg us to stop talking of things that are eautiful. We shall tell you of our joys; we hall tell you of the sun that is shining; the inds that are singing; of the flowers that are dooming; of the love that there is in the scarts of men and women, and we shall hope hat you will learn to find some comfort in ooking at the sunlight, though you, for the time may, for some reason, stand in the

K NOW1NG that your experience makes you a careful adviser, I write to you on a subject which is
very near to my beart. Do you think it wise to send a
pirt to public school? I is she not apt to come in contact
with and form acquahusances which will prove impleasint to her when she arrives at womanbood?

I have repeatedly beard the assertion from self-made
near that the acquaintances of their school days were
shen disagreeable to them in after life, and if this berue in the case of a boy, would it not be more so in the
nace of a girl?

M. W.

All the unpleasant associations of life are not confined to acquaintances made in the public schools. And I do not think that early public schools. And I do not think that early associations are necessarily so permanent as to nurse amnoyance after mature years are reached. Parents should give their children he best opportunities their circumstances offerd. In some regions those opportunities sould be found in the public schools, but where it is possible to do better, the wise father will to so. The question of intimacy of friendship is one which parents do not sufficiently consider, and even where the school throws children into companionship, the parents may, with but and vigilance, turn the child's interests and affections away from harmful interests and affections away from harmful associations. Parents are too much inclined to throw their own responsibility off upon teachers. They often rely upon the Sunday school teacher for all the religious instrucschool teacher for all the religious instruc-tion the child has, and the day school teacher is blamed for the carelessness and the ill combuct which is really the result of home mismanagement. The school, in which a child spends but a small portion of his time, can neither make nor mar him so completely as is sometimes supposed. The home is the place where children receive the most potent influences. If that is right, the imperfections of the school, and the rudeness of companions there, cannot be harmful beyond the power of there, cannot be harmful beyond the power of the home to repair. A girl certainly needs more shielding than a boy. But she may carry her shield with her.

NOTICING a letter in the JOURNAL from a young girl placed at the head of a house by the death of her methor, I am impelled to say that if the four men of that family haven't ability or manhood enough to take once of their state and provide her with some help in her work they should be allowed to go hongry, and thour home uncared for. The probability is that they will kill their stater and daughter, or cles bequeath to be a unvertical existence because of an over-worked girthood.

C.

You are rather hard. It may be that the men of the family are so occupied all day that there is really little they can do in the home, and perhaps they are preparing for remunerative work, but are not advanced farenough to pay for help. Of course, thoughtfulness will suggest the way in which the little way in which way in w the they can do should be done to the best ad-santage, and their leisure hours will be spent in smoothing the way of the housekeeper, But it is too true that the house often demands more of the housekeeper than her strength allows her to give, partly from our compli-cated ways of living, partly from habits that have come down from generations, and partly because women themselves have not learned their own powers and their own limitations. Certain, things have been considered woman's work which do not of necessity belong to her.

And on the other hand, some things in the
past have been supposed to be exclusively
nien's work which woman is quite as enpable of doing. This latter fact is and more apparent each day. This latter fact is becoming more

A RE mothers deteriorating? Is the fashionable woman of to-day with her club, her classes in French, German and English liberature, etc., as good a mother as the old-fashionast one who went to church on Sundays, and speen her week days carring for her bables, seeing for them? etc. The average mother of to-day hards her bables and her work-hasket to her murse and her seamstress. Is it well for her to 40 so?

L. B.

No! Mothers are not deteriorating. The world generally is growing better. But any mother who turns her baby and her workbasket over to a bireling is not a true mother. If the club and the classes stand in the way of a woman's duty to her home, they are bad. Anything that a mother can do to enrich her Anything that a mother can do to earich her own life and to earich the life of her family, it is not only right for her to do, but it is her duty to do. If I am able to call to my aid in the case of my baby the best physician, the most skillful nurse and wisest teacher, am I not bound to do it? If I cannot have the help of their training. I must do the best I can myself. No woman has yet exhausted all wisdom, and if a mother is so fortunate as to be able to give her children the most scientific physical training by means of paid assistants, and can broaden her own inquiries into the fields of foreign literature, and inspire her children to go with her into the paths of learning, can study the great social and religious questions of the day, and give her children the benefit of her quest for truth, can make herself familiar with the needs of humanity in order to help them, and so be the leader of her children in sympathetic charity, then, also in order to help them, and so be the teader of her children in sympathetic charity, then, al-though she employs a nurse, she is a true mother. If a woman wastes her life in trivial things, when she might concern herself with large things, she destroys not only her life but her child's, even though she have no nurse and no semustress. Let me say it plainly: If a mother can best brood and train and inspire her children without a nurse or a seamstress, let her do it in that way: if she can do it letlet her do it in that way; if she can do it bet-ter with their aid let her do it thus. I am glad to believe that, while a shameful neglect of the obligations of motherhood is widespread, there is coming, through the better edneation of women and an increasing purity of Christian faith, a nobler idea of the home and of parental duty.

THIS magnetive is such a comfort to me that I thought I would ask you for a little solvier on a subject which is distressing me very much. I have two dear little girls, but I am serry to say they are often very rangity, and are sometimes very rade, and rules ones, especially to a parent, is something I consider very objectionable. I have not pushing a consider very objectionable. I have not pushing a consider very objectionable. I have not pushing a consider very objectionable. I have not pushing the say that method of punhimment would be best. They are becoming more nongity, however, and I concluded to seek the advice of the mothers in the Jourana. I have been thinking perhaps an application of the red would be judicious.

Asknows Morners.

I should not think the rod would be the I should not think the red would be the best means of treating this case. I should counsel gentle but firm treatment of your children, quiet insistence upon certain customs of politeness and the daily teaching, by example as well as by precept, that courteous conduct is their duty. Children are very ready to accept an ideal. If you can lend them to love and admire some gentle-mannered woman, they will be sure to imitate her. Their mother must, of course, be their principal guide, but sometimes one outside the home Their mother must, of course, be their principal guide, but sometimes one outside the home is more influential for a time. Their plays will influence their conduct. If you can lead them to choose to play "visit;" if you join with them in their dainty tea parties and pleusant visitations, and are very polite and courteous, you will find it will influence them. I remember when I was a child that a school-mate and I took imaginary names and were "Lady Gertrude" and "Lady Ethel." We carried on an elaborate correspondence, and lived much of our time in palaces, and journeeved with a retinue of attendants. We imagined that all such people spoke with perfect propriety, and conducted themselves with great elegance of manner; and we tried, in a very grotesque fashion, I doubt not, to speak and act with the superiority which we fancied belonged to our station. I have often wished I had lived in that imaginary atmosphere a I had lived in that imaginary atmosphere a great deal more. But do not be in too great haste; even the correction of a fault requires patience and time.

W11.L you may a few words on a subject which is of peculiar interest to me? Is an elopement excussible under any elepantestances whatever? At first glance this may seem an idle question; but if you will look to it perhaps it may not seem so.

I should hesitate to say that an elopement is never excusable; but it is very rare in-deed that the exils resulting from not marrydeed that the evils resulting from not marry-ing would approach in consequence those resulting from a marriage entered into under circumstances which made an elopement seem necessary. I believe in early marriages, but I also believe that every influence should be placed about that sacred institution to keep it placed about that sacred institution to keep in pure and holy; that none should enter into it "lightly or unadvisedly." And it would be usually safer to postpone a marriage until ob-jections could be overcome, rather than to run the risks attending an elopement. It is a great temptation to a bad man if a woman is willing to enter into a secret marriage, and an elopement partakes of that secrety. I certainly do not consider this an idle question, but one which calls for much thought.

MAX I speak of some work M. G. L. might do?
When I was a fittle girl, a benefited young married
woman invited her Sunday-echool class and several
other girls about the same age to form a sockey. We
met at her house once a week, and sewed, kidt, crecheted, etc., etc. Sometimes we sent boxes of things we
had ulade to a school for pose children in the south or
obsewhere; sometimes we had fairs, and sent the proceeds to help support some school or some pupil. She
spent one afternoon with us, and I presume another
preparing for us. We all loved ber, and if any of us
now engage in charitable work I am sure that it was she
who latight us to care about it.

S. E. M.

This sort of thing has been done many times, and one can scarcely believe what mar-vels may be accomplished by a woman who uses her leisure wisely and sympathetically. The entire kindergarten work in San Fran-cisco, a work large enough to have a national reputation is, I am told, the result of one quiet woman's work in her Bible class,

IN my earlier days I dreamed of leaving foot-prints on the sands of time, meaning by that to achieve some great library success, and make my name famous. I rued and sindfed hard, graduating from college with high bonces. Then commenced my work in carnest. Powerty competited me to teach, and I brought my whole heart to bear in that loved work. After two years of seaching I met a noble man who gave his heart to me and took mine. Thirteen years of loving, sweet fellowship, every year happier and better than the last, brightened and cheethst, passed swiftly away. In that time my brain and cheethst, passed swiftly away. In that time my brain and cheethst, passed swiftly away. In that time my brain and pen had not been entirely like, though most of my time was naturally taken up in home-making and home-keeping, with the highest and most beautiful drives of withood and motherbood.

And now—how can I tell it—my loved one, the father of my children, has joined the great majority, and I am left at thirty-one with a betweed and actions heart, and with double doubts to perform for our dear little ones. How shall I bear my ""Thy Maker is thy husdand," said a dear old saint in leased to me, in the first said days of my grief. And now I am trying bravely to make such day a round by which to ascend the hadre of life into beaven—a place more dear than ever before, because of my beloved, who is there prabing tied, and engaged in surnest work of some kind, I doubt not. And when I say I am trying bravely, in have chosen my works with care, for I have many, many duties, and terry senall means. I must rise early, erres though I may have been much disturbed through the night by my dear little techning baby. I prepare the children for brankfast, and the breakfast for the children, then three of them go to school, after which the baby must get his both, and be put to bed, and then such a race with household duries until dinner time, at noon for the children's to bear up again, and rest my thed body by using my brain, or the children, t

We do indeed wish you success. I believe you will have strength for your burden. You are well equipped with faith and training for doing your work. The years will soon bring you to the time when your children will "rise early" to make your days easier, and you will forget your sleepless nights and your toiling days in your glad pride in them.

I HAVE just been reading one woman's advice about letting the little ones help you, and would like to give my experience. I am the mother of two dear little ones, one three years and a haif old, the other six months old. My little doughter can being me things? want for the haby, one arrange his basket in perfect order when I am done with it after his bath, and put it mays for the next day. When I am dressing him she is delighted to stand beside me and hand each article, and knows just how and when each particular piece comes. When I have swept she can dust and arrange books, chales, dresser, and in fact, almost everything. I sit heiding my baby and watch and correct ler when necessary, and I know she saves me many a step each day. I hope some other mothers will peofit by his bit of experience as I often do from words read in our good for that as I often hear it called. I will sometime, if you find this worth publication, tell you how I macage to be always the best woman in the world to my husband.

This would be indeed worth knowing; to hold the ideal place in the heart of husband and children is a woman's greatest happiness.

IN making my bed I have found that it requires a strength to tack the heavy blankers in at the sides of the behavad. Recomity I fried bronging them to the edge of the mattrees and folding the bankers back under themselves smoothly. Then it was an easy matter to tack the counterpane in. My nicely-made bed was a success.

E. M.

A very good suggestion. Strength saved is strength gained.

I WOULD like to suggest to M. G. I. to join the W. C. T. U. If there is one within five miles of her home; if not to form a Union. She will find plenty to do in the many departments of work in which they engage. I can hardly understand how any housekeeper can have hille hours if they like to read or write. As I have a family of six, and have many correspondents, the days are not long enough to necomplish all I wish to do. Finey work, and even patch work and rug making would help "to pass away the time." HEXILITYA.

A LTHOUGH we do not keep house but board I am.

A not like M. G. L. I find pleuty to keep me basy. I think if she looks round her a little she will find seme me whom she could help a little she will find seme me whom she could help a little and so pass away the time. In our small place I wish sometimes I had four hinds instead of two, for I could find pleuty to do. I feet very surry that any wife can say she only had one happy rear of married life. My advice to her is try her best to have another, and I think her husband will help her, and they will succeed. I agree with her who is workshe for for husband as well as berself. and they will succeed. I agree with her who is worning for her husband as well as herself.

A. You'se Were.

These verses which I copied from a recent number of "The Silver Cross," express in a fresh way the sentiment of the good Quaker lady whose words have been quoted so often. I commend them to the especial attention of the sisters burdened with too much time:

> "I pass this way but once, Let me not fail To answer e'en a faint, A half-caught hail.

To reach out hand to hand Stretched forth for aid: To share my source of strength With one afraid.

To smile when smiles appeal, To weep with grief, I pass but once, and pause But moment brief."

A. J. St. Abbott.



WHEN THE WINTER SEASON HAS PROGRESSED THUS FAR, POULTRY AND FRESH MEATS LOSE A LETTLE OF THEIR SPECIAL ATTRACTION, AND THE ENTERPRISING BOUNEKEEPER IS LOOKING OUT FOR SOME PLEASING VARIETY.

FOR A WINTER DINNER, SAY ONCE A WEEK, A DE-LICIOUS "FERRIS" HAM BOASTED WILL PROVIDE A BOST TEMPTION "PIECE DE RESISTANCE."

INSIST THAT YOUR GROCER SHALL FURNISH YOU A PLUMP, ROUND JOINT, PRESS FROM OUR CAPACIOUS SMORPHOCKES, WEIGHING 13 POUNDS OR MORE, HAVE IT A LITTLE PAT ALSO, IF YOU WOULD FIND IT TEN-DER AND JUDGE, WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS.

#### TO THE COOK:

let us suggest how it should be handled: With a very sharp knife shave off cleanly the hardened surface from the face and butt of the ham. Put it ever the fire in cold unter and let it come to a moderate boil and keep it steadily at this point. A ham weighing 15 pounds will need

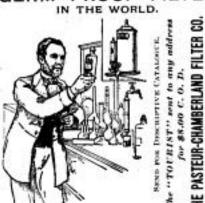
this point. A nam weighing is possible in the boll 5 hours. Many cooks serve ham underdone Remove the skin, which will readily peet off when bolled as directed. Have ready some dried bread or crackers of which roll fine and sift a tescup full. Break in two eggs and stir well with one teaspoonful of sugar. Use a little water if the eggs do not sufficiently moisten it. Spread this evenly over the fat and dress with pepper and spices. Put the ham in a pan with a wire bottom, or, if that be not at hand, block up the ham so that the fiesh shall not rest on the pan. Have the oven hot and send the ham to the table as soon as it is browned. In carving, cut in very thin slices.

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Ohlo,



Paris, France, March 1, 1886. This Pilter was invented in my inhoratory where its great usefulness is put to test every day. Knowing its full scientific and hygicale value, I wish it to bear my unme.





LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S **BOOTS AND SHOES** 

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# GOOD NEWS

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Il and Il Vesey Street, New York



MISS PARLOA will at all times be glad, so far as she can, to answer in this Department all general domestic questions sent by her readers. Address all letters to Miss Maria Parloa, care of The Labres' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cooking receipts are not given in this Department, hence do not ask that they be printed

and do not send manuscripts of that nature to MISS PARLOA.



OW that the sesson for preserving fruit in some form has begun, dozens of letters come to me usking how this thing shall be done, or why that thing did or did

that thing did or did bot happen. It would be impossible to reply to them all individually at the length the subject requires, but I will try to help my correspondents, and incidentally all other house-keepers, by giving some fundamental principles which will insure success, if carefully observed. observed.

#### SHRINKAGE OF FRUIT IN JARS

WRITES one subscriber: "I have good receipts, but after the fruit is in the jars my trouble begins. I find it impossible to fill the jars full; do my very best, and there is still a space; jars that were full when I sealed them will, when cold, back an inch or more of being full. Should the jars be scaled while the contents are bot, and if so, should the whole be re-heated to fill them; or, should I use cold syrup? I have tried both ways, but with indifferent success."

As all substances expand when heated, and

with indifferent success."

As all substances expand when heated, and contract when chilled, then in cauning the larger the fruit or vegetable the greater will be the vacant space when the jar is chilled. For example, in a pain of pears or peaches, the space between cover and fruit may be an inch, whereas, in the case of smaller fruits or stewed tomatoes, the space will scarcely be a small fraction of an inch. Since no air can enter the jar, the vacuum will protect the fruit.

#### THE PRINCIPLES OF CANNING FOOD

THE PRINCIPLES OF CANNING FOOD

THE destruction of germs, and the exclusion of air, are the principles upon which the canning of food is based. If these things be properly done, no preservative, need be added, except to give a flavor. Some substances require long exposure to a high temperature before all the germs are destroyed, while others need only to be heated to the boiling point, and then be boiled for a minute or two. Nearly all small fruits are easily preserved by thoroughly heating, and then canning. The larger kinds require a longer time for the heat to penetrate every part. Some for the heat to penetrate every part. Some vegetables, such as peas, beans, corn, etc., require a long exposure to a high temperature. Meats are still more difficult to keep, and it is the practice to add a chemical to the water in which the cans stand that the temperature may be relead to a degree even higher than may be raised to a degree even higher than that of boiling water.

The essential things in canning fruit are to

have the jars and covers lot, and the fruit boiling hot. The jars, also, should stand per-fectly level; fill them with fruit and juice, passing a silver knife between the can and the fusions a silver kinde between the can any the fruit that all the spaces may be filled with the juice. Now pour in syrap until it runs over the top of the jar; seal at once. When the jars are cold, set them in a cool, dry, dark place. Fruit is always better flavored when sugar is put with it; the amount is a matter of

#### HOW TO AVOID SUPERFLUOUS LIQUID

NOTHER correspondent asks how to can fruit so as to avoid having so much periluous liquid; she says it seems wrong to throw the liquid away, yet she does not know what to do with it.

Put small fruits, and the amount of sugar you wish to use, in the preserving kettle, and on the fire. Heat slowly, until they begin to boil, and then boil gently for ten minutes; can at once. You will not have more juice than is necessary to cover the fruit properly. than is necessary to cover the fruit properly.

For large fruit, such as peaches, pears, plums, etc., make a syrup with water and the amount of sugar you wish to use. Allow one quart of water for ten pounds of pears; for ten of peaches allow one pint of water. The proportions given for the peaches will answer for any jukey fruit, and that for the pears for such fruit as quinces. I do not get enough fruit ince for no own use found the enough fruit juice for my own use from the preserves, and so prepare an extra quantity from the less handsome fruit. I use it for flavoring toe-creams, sherbets, Bavarian creams, pudding sauces, and also for summer drinks

#### TO PRESERVE FRUIT SYRUPS

TO preserve fruit scrups prepare the fruit as for jellies. Strain the juice and put on to boil. To each pint of juice aid half a pound of sugar; boil for fifteen minutes, stirring well, bottle and seal while boiling hot.

WHY FRUIT RISES TO THE TOPS OF JARS

O'NE writer asks why her fruit rises to the top of the jars. The more sugar your fruit absorbs the heavier it will be; so that if you cook it in a rich syrup, and then pack it rather closely in the jurs, leaving space for only a small amount of syrup, the fruit will not float. If, however, it be cooked with but little sugar, and covered generously with syrup, it will surely float. Place the cans on their sides when you have space enough, for then the fruit cannot rise. then the fruit cannot rise.

#### SOMETHING ABOUT FRUIT JELLIES

MANY women have asked why their jettles ANY women have asked why their jellies do not jell; what they shall do to make them congeal; why they become monkly, erc. Pectin is the basis of vegetable jellies; it gives to the juices of fruit the property of gelatinging. When the fruit is over-ripe, or when the juice is cooked too long, it seems to lose its gelatinizing property. We often see saves to the juice is cooked too long, it seems to lose its gelatinizing property. We often see this when we attempt to make jelly with overripe fruit; the substance will become thick and gammy with long cooking, but will not congeal. The fruit for jellies should be just ripe, or a little under-ripe, freshly picked, and of good quality. The small juicy berries, such as currants, blackberries, raspberries, etc., enn be cooked in a stone pot, which should be placed in a kettle of boiling water; then the contents should be stirred and mashed well, until the fruit is heated through, say for about an hour; or, the fruit can be beated slowly in the preserving kettle and mashed well. In either case, strain the juice first through a plece of cheese-cloth, and next through a flamed bug; place in the preserving kettle, and on the fire. Boll and skim; add a pound of sugar for every pound of juice, first beating the sugar in the over. Stir until the sugar diesolves, and fill the glasses.

When such fruit as apples, peurs, penches, quinces, etc., are used, wash them, and then cut them into small pieces, barely covering with water, and cook gently, until the fruit looks soft and clear; it will take an hour at lenst for this process. Strain the juice, and let it boil about twenty minutes; add the hot sugar, and boil five minutes longer. Place the uncovered glasses in a sunny window for a day or two; then cover with rounds of paper, over which the a covering of cotton butting; keep in a cool, dry place.

We have had so much rain and damp weather the pust few years that housekeepers who never before had any transle with mould now have this new annoyance; it is dampness which causes it. Some one asks how to keep grape juice from fermenting. Boil and skim thoroughly; and while it is boiling but senl it, Keep in a cool, dark place.

STYLES IN INTERIOR DECORATION

#### STYLES IN INTERIOR DECORATION

IN answer to inquiries from many correspondents in second to not A suswer to inquiries from many corres-pondents in regard to what are the new-est siyles in wall paper, wood-work, window draperies, etc.: The days of dark wood-work and paint and dark papers and curpets appear to lawe gone by. Everything is light now, and a large part of the bousehold furnishings and decorations are in the style of Louis XV. and accorations are in the style of Louis XV.
Light woods or paint are used in nearly all
the rooms except the dining-room and library.
For parlors, the paint is white and gold,
cream, and cream and gold. The carpets,
paper draperies and furnishings should match
in tone, which must be soft and light.

#### LACE AND OTHER WINDOW DRAPERIES

W ITH the white and gold of the walls of the room, lace, and some soft silk or plush fabrics are the most suitable. Very often only heavy lace curtains are used. They order only heavy nee currains are deal. They are usually hung straight. When bronders or other silks are used, they also are hung straight, but do not conceal much of the lase currain. Sometimes the silk material is thrown in festoons over the pole; this gives a rich thaish, and a lighter room. It is imposrich thish, and a lighter room. It is impossible to drape a window in any of these styles without considerable expense.

In no one item of furnishing does the house-

In no one item of furnishing does the house-keeper need to exercise more care than in the matter of window draperies. If she lives where they soil quickly, and require frequent cleaning, there is nothing so satisfactory, or so cheapin the end, as some form of lace or mus-lin. Very fine lace will not stand frequent westling. Suchs appelling to before and washing. Swiss mostine are being used a great deal for sitting rooms and bed-rooms; they are embroidered, and have handsome borders. The fertilis more desirable than the white for a sitting-room; by the yard this costs from lifty cents to a dollar; in pattern curtains the cost is from three to twelve dolCURTAINS OF LACE AND SILK

OTTINGHAM lace curtains, of hand-NorthNGHAM lace curtains, of handsome design, cost from three dollars and a half to four and a half a pair; if, for a sitting-room, the earn would be more suitable than the white. These curtains are not really fashionable, but nothing that I have seen in cheap curtains is to be compared with them for beauty and dumbility. The styles I quote have a foundation of bobinet, on which beautiful noterus are waven. The chemics kinds tifut patterns are woven. The cheaper kinds are still coarse and common looking. Irish point lace is much used. Curtains of medipoint lace is much used. Curtains of medi-nm quality cost from eight to twenty-five dol-lars a pair, and the finer grades run up to fifty dollars or more. Swiss lace comes at about the same price. The work on these curtains is not so heavy as the Irish point. Such Irish point curtains as have just been mentioned are all made in Switzerland. Duchesse lace is also much used; the cheapest curtains of this sort cost about five dollars a pair, and the prices run up to fifty dollars.

Madras cuttains are not used as much as

sort cost about five dollars a pair, and the prices run up to lifty dollars.

Madeas curtains are not used as much as formerly, which is a great pity, for there is mothing in the market, in the line of curtains of low price, that will take their place. A pair of them will outwear several pairs of Unia silk; in the soft cream tints they can be used anywhere, blending with almost any kind of farmishings; they soften, but do not exclude, the light. The woman who wants a chenp, and curtain for her sitting-toom would be foolish to discard this lovely material just because fashion so dictates; it can be washed and ironed, using, however, only thin water starch, as this material must never be stiff. These curtains cost from three to ten dollars a pair. Among silks, and silk and cotton, the China silks are the cheapest material. They make dainty draperies when the windows are not too large; they are particularly suitable for sash curtains; the prices range from sixty cents to a dollar a yard. For long draperies, get stuff thirty-one inches wide. If for sash curtains for narrow windows, use the twenty-seven inch width. Some beautiful goods come in silk and cotton, and are called silk and cost from two dollars and a half to four dollars per from two dollars and a half to four dollars per ton damask. They are of all shades, and cost from two dollars and a half to four dollars per from two dollars and a half to four dollars per yard; they are sometimes made up without libings, and used with or without lare dra-peries. In the way of goods of higher price, there is a bewildering assertment of beautiful fabrics; and, indeed, there is no lack of va-riety among the draperies of moderate cost. One should be careful in selecting window draperies to get colors and goods that will harmonize with the rest of the room. Better have a chem protectial under these conditions have a chenp material under these conditions than an elegant and costly one that is out of keeping with the other furnishings.

#### THE NEWEST KIND OF WALL PAPER

N wall paper there is the greatest range in I prices and designs nowadays; for nod erate beases prices vary from twenty cents to six dollars a roll. The prevailing styles are white and gold for pariors, and light grounds, white and gold for partors, and light grounds, with flowers, for other rooms, except, of course, dining-room, library and balls. A cream or white ground, with conventional figures in gold, or with festoons of flowers, is used the most. These kinds, in the French papers, come from three and a half to sixteen dollars per roll. Excellent imitations of the French goods cost fifty cents, seventy-live cents and a dollar. These are in the festoon styles, soft and delicate: and without a close examination one. cate; and without a close examination one would hardly know the difference between the real and the imitation. Some beautiful papers, suitable for sitting-rooms, bed-rooms, etc., are one dollar and a half a roll, but the imitations are only twenty cents. Among these indiations are two example, papers. One one dollar and a half a roll, but the imitations are only twenty cents. Among these initations are two exquishe papers. One with yellow carnations seattered over a cream ground; the other, defeate pink festoons on a cream ground. These are only a few of the many delicate cheap papers to be seen. A handsome French tapestry paper for diningrooms costs five dollars per roll, but some beautiful designs come as cheap as a dollar and a half. Cartridge papers are still very much used, and it seems to me that they are by far the most satisfactory kinds for people of modérate means. They can be had in any shade you wish, and make an excellent background for pictures, which is not the case with figured papers. The plain cartridge paper costs thirty-five cents, and the figured a dollar and seventy-five cents a roll. With the new styles of paper a frieze, or border, is no longer used, but with the curridge paper something of this kind is considered as necessary. Dealers often have borders to match; or, some handsome figured paper can be used. It must be remembered that while the new papers are light and bright, it is a soft kind of brightness. First-class dealers will usually send samples of paper to customers.

PROTECTING POLISHED SURFACES

#### PROTECTING POLISHED SURFACES

M EANS to prevent her mahogany table from being marred by a piece of statuary is what one writer is seeking. Get a piece of silk, plush, or damask, and cut it in the same shape as the piece of statuary, but a tritle smaller; this will protect the table, yet will not show.

For lamps, and other heavy articles, I buy remnants of damask, or tapestry, which I either double or line with silk; they are tasteful hooking, but do not take away from the effect of a handsome larap. The small Turkish doilies, without fringe, are suitable to use under vases of flowers. They protect the polished woods, and while rich, are subdued.

polished woods, and while rich, are subdued.

How to remove from her polished managany table white spots which were made by the placing of hot dishes on the mats, is what one reader wants to know. I have been successful in removing such marks, except when they were deep and old, and I think that many rubbings will obliterate even the worst spots. Pour a little kerosene oil on the place, and then, with a piece of flannel, rub with the grain of the wood, adding a little oil, from time to time, until the stain disappears. It requires hard rubbing, but it will prove a success if you persevere,



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heat the whites of six eggs mutit they begin to bubble. Add very slowly, beating constantly, three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and three tablespoonfuls of grated almonds, and one tenspoonful of Fairy Breath Extract. Bent the yolks very light, adding three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, three of sweet talk and three of four. When these are smoothly blended add quickly the whites and bake in a quick oven for ten minutes and serve as a dessert.

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This Department is under the editorship of EBEN E. REXFORD, who will take pleasure in answering any question regarding flowers and floriculture which may be sent to him by the JOURNAL readers. MR. REXFORD asks that, as far as possible, correspondents will allow him to answer their questions through his JOURNAL Department. Where specially desired, however, he will answer them by mail if stamp is inclosed. Address all letters direct to EBEN E. REXFORD, Shiocton, Wisconsin.

#### ABOUT WATERING PLANTS

AM often asked by persons who have house plants to examine some of their large specimens that seem "under the weather," and prescribe for them. They have given fresh

for them. They have given fresh soil in the majority of cases, thinking the trouble due to insufficient nourishment, but this does not seem to bring about a healthy condition. In nearly every case an examination of the soil reveals the fact that the plant is suffering from lack of water. Turn them out of their pots or tubs, and the bottom of the mass of earth will be found to be as dry as dust. The owner of the plant will be greatly surprised at this state of things. "Why, I gave them almost a pailful of water yesterday," a lady said to me not long ago. "It does not seem possible that it could have dried out so rapidly. It had not "dried out." The top of the soil was wet enough. The trouble was the moisture had not penetrated to the bottom. Sufficient water had not been given. Large tubs contain a considerable quantity of soil, and it takes a correspondingly large Large tubs contain a considerable quantity of soil, and it takes a correspondingly large amount of water to wet it all through. What seems a large amount is applied daily, or every other day, to the surface, and because that appears moist, the owner takes it for granted that the soil is in the same condition all through. This is where the mistake is made. The roots of the plant become diseased and die in the dry soil at the bottom, and the plant soon takes on a sickly look.

die in the dry soil at the bottom, and the plant soon takes on a sickly look.

All this can be prevented if one "goes to work right." In the first place, see that perfect drainage is provided. Bore at least a dozen holes in the bottom of each tub, and then fill in with drainage material to the depth of three or four inches. Then put in your soil, but do not fill the tub to within at least two inches of its rim. If you fill it, as many do, there will be no chance for the retention of water until the soil drinks it up. But if you have the soil two inches below the rim, you can put on water enough to rim, you can put on water enough to thoroughly saturate the soil, without the danger of any running off. It is a good plan to apply so much that some will escape at the bottom. If the drainage is as it ought to be, there is no danger of over watering. Every summer we see oleanders and other large plants which take start after start, but each start is followed by a failure. The owner judges by the surface appearance of the soil that water enough is given, so attributes the trouble to the wrong cause. Lack of water is at the bottom of the difficulty in nine cases out of ten. It is almost impossible to initiate a leave. ten. It is almost impossible to injure a large plant by over watering in summer, even if the drainage is not good. This is especially true if the plant stands out of doors, or on the veranda.

These suggestions, it will be understood, apply to plants in active growth. Plants at rest will require less water, but they should not be allowed to get dry at the roots.

#### FUCHSIAS AS BRACKET PLANTS



HE tendency of many varieties of fuchsias to grow in a drooping form has often been commented on. Because of it, it is often diffi-

on. Because of it, it is often difficult to train the plants in satisfactory shape. They do not take
kindly, nor gracefully, to tying up
to styles or trellises. I have grown
several kinds in pots on brackets, and trained
the plants out over the pots, where their
branches can soon be made to take a downward growth that is very graceful, especially
when they are laden with flowers. One
does not get the full beauty of a factowhen they are laden with flowers. One does not get the full beauty of a fach-sia unless it is seen at a level with the eye, or a little above it. Grown as described, the conditions are favorable to a satisfactory the conditions are favorable to a satisfactory display of the plant. Many persons who have seen my plants trained in this way think I must have new varieties. All that is necessary to be done is to secure plenty of branches near the pot. This can be done by pinching off the tops of young plants of such varieties as are naturally of slender growth. If the branches do not seem inclined to take a downward tendency tip little worlder, to be them. ward tembercy, tie little weights to them. These will draw them down over the sides of the pot. By keeping up this treatment you will soon coax the plant to take on the desired form. Old plants can be made to do this by cutting the stalks off close to the ground. Soon new shoots will be sent up from the roots at the base of the stalk.

roots at the base of the stalk.

But in order to make a success of it, you must be sure to give pretty good-sized pots, proper soil, and plenty of water. Pots on bruckets will dry out rapidly, therefore water will have to be applied liberally and frequently. It will be necessary to use ordinary pots, as no hanging baskets or pots are large enough to grow a fuchsia well.

#### SOME SEASONABLE HINTS



E the sprinkler freely in the garden, unless there are frequent showers. It may not be necessary to do this to keep the soil moist, but it doubtless will be necessary if you want your plants to look their best, and they will not do that unless you keep them clean.

Cleanliness is as great a necessity for health with flowers as it is with human beings. Flowers should never be allowed to getcovered

OUT off all fading flowers, and pick up all ripe and fallen leaves. Such litter will spoil the effect of the finest lawn. Neatness must reign in the garden if you want to make it attractive. Look at that bed of double geranisms. Note the untidy effect produced by leaving clusters of fading blossoms on the plants. Take your scissors and cut them off, leaving clusters of fidding blossoms on the plants. Take your scissors and cut them off, throwing not one down near the beds. Now stand off and look at it. What a change! All fresh green leaves and bright blossoms. It is like the effect gained by sweeping out and tidying up a dusty, disorderly room, isn't it? It didn't require much labor, but it shows what can be accomplished by applying a sys-tem of neatness to the garden. Pine, rare plants in a slovenly-kept garden are never as pleasing as the commonest plants are in a neat garden. Remember that. garden. Remember that.

OW the lawn often enough to keep the .VI sward looking smooth and velvely. If you let the grass grow for a week or two, it gives one the impression of a man who ought to go to the barber.

A TTEND to things promptly. If your dahlias are in a condition to require tying to stakes, tie them up at once. If you keep putting it off, the first thing you know some of them will be broken down and the plant spoiled. Give your sweet peas brush as soon as they begin to make tendrils if you want them to do well. If neglected at the time when care of this kind is needed, it is often difficult to do much with them. They seem to resent your treatment. seem to resent your treatment.

KEEP the ground mellow. Perhaps you have the idea that many others have—that a light, open condition of the soil leads to its drying out sooner. Not so. An open, mellow soil acts like a sponge. It absorbs whatever moisture there is in the atmosphere, while the lead of the soil of t while a hard, crusted soil-surface prevents the absorption of moisture. The farmer under-stands this and keeps the cultivator going in his corn-field in hot, midsummer weather.

CORRESPONDENT gives the following A description of her method of caring for this very popular plant in summer; I have always allowed my plants to dry off in their pots, but this sounds reasonable and practical, pots, but this sounds reasonable and practical, and I would advise giving it a trial. Plant your callas out in the garden and cultivate the same as potatoes, being sure to put them in a sunny place and keep them free from weeds. In the fall, about September 15th, take them up and put them in a good, rich soil containing one-fifth sand. Care should be taken to not have too large a pot. Let it be large enough to conveniently hold the roots, but no larger. Many persons put their calla in a large pail or jar and wonder why it will not bloom. It must get pot-bound and remain so if you expect many flowers from it. Plenty of sand in the soil assists drainage. The plant requires a great deal of water, but it must pass through the earth instead of being retained in it. If it were to remain in the pot the soil would become sour, the plant ing retained in it. If it were to remain in the pot the soil would become sour, the plant would stop growing, and probably die; anyway, it would become so diseased as to be worthless. After potting, put in shade and water sparingly for eight or ten days.

Along the first of November begin watering with warm water. Let it be lukewayer to be

with warm water. Let it be lukewarm to be-gin with. Increase the warmth gradually, each day, until it is bot, but not scalding. Pour the hot water upon the soil, never on the stalks of the plant. Don't be sparing of water at any time, except for the few first days after potting. In this way you can bring most plants into bloom about the holidays. A southern exposure in the window is best, as the plant delights in warm sunshine, it being a native of Africa, and most frequently along the river Nile. Toward spring its leaves will begin to turn yellow. As soon as the weather

is warm enough plant out in the open ground.

In potting, do not let the soil come to the
top of the pot by at least an inch. Sprinkle
or wash the tenves frequently all over, to keep off red spider. A calla treated as advised, last winter had seven blossoms at one time, and twenty during the season.

#### SOME DESIRABLE PLANTS



F late the amaryllises have been attracting attention, probably because some of our most because some of our most enterprising dealers have illustrated them very attractively in their catalogues, and considerable has been written about them. I am glad it is so, for we have few finer plants for greenhouse and sitting the some culture. An amaryllis in full bloom is

room culture. An amaryllis in full bloom is always sure to get the attention of the most careless, as its great trumpet-shaped flowers have the ficulty of commanding admiration. Below I give a brief description of a few varieties especially adapted to culture by the amateur florist, as well as some few instructions as to the proper care to bestow to attain desirable results:

Aulica—A strong-growing kind. Flower stalk often three feet high. Usually two flowers are borne at a time. They are very large, and shaped like some of the wide-sprending lilies. Color white, shaded to pink, with a green stripe through each petal.

Equestre—A small variety. Very floriferous. Color orange scarlet, with white throat.

Refulgens—Foliage short, but broad and strong. Flowers a dark, rich crimson. Very line.

Vittata—One of the best of the light-colored

Vitata—One of the lest of the light-colored varieties. White with a bright cherry-red stripe running through each penal.

Empress of India—Flower of enormous size. Color deep scarlet, banded with orange shading into white. A grand sort,

Aulica Platypetala—Very large flowers. Of spreading form. Glowing crimson.

Johnsonii—One of the best-known varieties. A good bloomer. Color, crimson, striped with white.

The above are all winter or spring flowering The above are all winter or spring flowering varieties, with proper culture, and their treatment should be uniform. Best should be given during the summer. In fall put them in a shady, moderately cool corner. Give but little water. Watch them closely, for often they put up a flower stalk without waiting for favorable conditions. When signs of growth are seen increase supply of water, and give more light and warmth.

#### A CHARMING DECORATIVE PLANT

ONE of the most beautiful plants I have O ever grown is asparagus plumosus nana. The only resemblance it bears to the ordinary asparagus is in the fineness of its foliage. It sends up shoots to the height of a foot and a sends up shoots to the height of a toot and a half. These divide in branches, something after the style of some of the adiantums. These branches are arranged flatly, and arch over the pot in a most graceful, airy fashion. No fern can compare with them in delicacy, Indeed, the plant is so light and airily delicate in effect that it suggests a green mist rather than a mass of foliage. It is excellent for cut-ting, as it lasts for days. A well-grown speci-men is one of the most charming of plants for the decoration of the table. It is of the easiest cultivation. Give it a good, rich, sandy soil, good drainage, plenty of water at the roots, and a frequent showering.

#### THE NEGLECTED VERONICUS

PHESE plants are comparatively unknown, THESE plants are comparatively unknown, though by no means new. I do not know why so few grow them. Perhaps because they are not aware of their merits as winter bloomers. They bloom freely and persistently from January to May, and are of the eosiest culture. Give them exactly such soil as you give your geraniams, a moderately warm room, and a not very sunny window, and you will be delighted with them if you are food of blue and purple-blue flowers. The individual flowers are small, but as they are borne in spikes containing scores of them, the effect is very pleasing. Few plants succeed better in the window. They are excellent for use in small bouquets, where one cares more for the quality than quantity of the flowers for the quality than quantity of the flowers used. Pinch out the tops when the plant is young, to induce branching,

#### A FREE-BLOOMING ORNAMENT

A FREE-BLOOMING ORNAMENT

THE Streplosolen has given the best of satisfaction in the house. It is of shrubby habit, but of slender growth, consequently the branches droop considerably when in bloom. It bears its flowers in loose, terminal heads or clusters. They are tubular, about an inch in length, and of a dark orange often shaded with red. Because of its peculiar color—a rare one among winter-blooming plants—it is particularly valuable for the house and green-house. Young plants send out a large number of branches, and soon form a bushy mass. Unless some support is given them they "straggle" a good deal. The effect is much more satisfactory, however, if the main stalks are tied to stakes and the side the main stalks are tied to stakes and the side branches left free to arrange themselves than it is fastened to a trellis. It is a very free bloomer. I have never seen any kind of insect It often attains a height of four or five

#### THE FRAGRANT PITTOSPORUM

THIS plant is comparatively rare at the north, where it must be grown indoors. At the south it is hardy, and forms a good-sized shrub. It has thick, shining, dark-green sized shrub. It has thick, shining, dark-green foliage. When grown as a pot plant it assumes the form of a tree, with a habit of growth quite similar to that of the obtander. Its flowers are small, produced in small clusters. In color they are a yellowish white. They are not at all beautiful, but they are so delightfully fragrant that a cluster of them will fill a room with perfume. Their odor is something like that of the cape jasmine, something like that of the arbutus. If the leaves are washed frequently to keep off the scales, a plant is very ornamental in or out of bleom. plant is very ornamental in or out of bloom, tive it a light, rich soil, plenty of water while growing, and a sunny location. With proper one a plant is good for years. A fine plant for room decoration.

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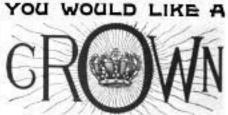
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of what, the two farm, assign, curvature and associated and a surface, the realistance of air is futualized, abstractions in the what, when he are the curvature and associated and it is such that the property of the what, when he have well as surry wooder arms, shuttrations to have the wheel, as is the varieties will, and many after some abstract, using a test less important operations. These all the two property of the beast which wheels could be doubled, and the AERMOTOR daily demonstrates. It has been done.

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A. B. W.—Keep your freedas in the pots during sum-mer, letting the soil remain dry. Re-pot, and start into growth in September or October.

Mas, F. C. D.—Salvia splendens is not hardy enough to stand our winters in the open ground. You will have to procure young plants in the spring.

D.—Young lily of the valley plants often fall to bloom for a season or two. They make a strong, vigorous growth of root and top baseaut of giving flowers. As the soil becomes less situatiating, they have a greater tendency to bloom. Wait in patience.

ANNA RENKE-I would not advise attempting to grow water likes from seed. You might be successful, but the probabilities are that an ammieur would not be. Better purchase pintls.

Mns, Hannau II.—If the bulbs of your orchid are plump and green, it is probably taking its annual rest, and you need not be concerned at its failure to grow, Wall, and when the proper time comes it will get to work.

JENNIE R.—This correspondent writes that she has a tuberose four years old, which fails to bloom, but pro-duces a quantity of small bulbs. Probably the failure to biassonneomes from using an old bulb which had al-ready blossomed.

Mas. F. C. R.—You must select late-blooming varie-ties of the chrysanthemam if you want winter flowers. Keep the lobeler cactus rather dry after it has com-pleted the sensor's growth, until it shows a tendency in make more growth, or to blossom.

Mas. K.—The aphis can be destroyed by using inhacco-water, if you are careful to get to the under side of the leaves. Many kinds of worms will succumb to alone water. I would also suggest paris given applied in solu-tion, the same as for postatoes. This ought to kill both aphis and worm.

Pussy Williow-Cut the abutilon back in spring, and do not allow it to bloom during the summer. Re-pot-in September. Keep rather dry during the season, the fercing the plant to rest as much as possible. Cut the helictrope back in spring, and at intervals during the season. Re-pot in fall.

Miss. W. W. F.—Beveral years ago unts in the flower beds gave me a great deal of trouble, not only in the beds, but in the gravel paths. I deally gut rid of them entirely by covering their hills with powdered bornx and sagar. It took some time and patience to accomplish it, but at last I drove them away.

Miss. B. W.—This correspondent has a wistaria that is several years old, but does not bloom. The young branches winter-kill. What can be done with it? If the this is protected for a few years by laying it does u and covering it to full, it will, after a time, acquire lardness sufficient to withstand the winter without protection. When a plant becomes thoroughly established, it seems to have a greater ability to resist the effects of winter than at first.

Miss, B. A. K.—As I have repeatedly said, in this de-partment, my remedy is line water. I am effect told by correspondents that they find matches stock in the soil more effectual, and this their plants are not harmed by them. I find this in an old magazine in reference to this method: "Thrusting two or three common matches into the soil of a pot through the drain hole is a most effectual means of destroying white womes. The phos-phorus of the match is the destructive agent, but it is namices to the plants." I would suggest that you ex-periment and report success or failure.

w. F. Bassetty-I notice that you recommend celastrus schaders as a good, hardy climber. It certainly does make a fine display. I do not know that I over saw anything more beautiful than a plant of it I once found growing with. It had climbed a small bemick tree, and was at the time covered with terries. The ground was when with snow, and the green of the hem-lock, with the red fruit half concealed by its branches, made an exceedingly effective combination. A recent correspondent exiced about the use of box for hedges, because some of the plants kill out in winter, this leaving in but break in the bedge but Chinese tree box, var. longifults, considerably resembles the dwarf variety, is free from this objection, and makes much more beautiful hedge than the American arbor vita. I also note what you said about the bodly. I do not know that our American bolly (thex spars) is hardy much further north than New Jersey, but it is accesse perfectly there, and is one of our fluest evergreess without bestires. If you are fortunate entough to get a tree that fruits freely, it is a perfect gem. The servet of success in transplanting lies in removing all the leaves promptly when taken on.

ing lies in removing all the leaves promptly when taken up.

Mus, A. M., W.—By "perfect drainage" is meant that condition of soil which retains only a sufficient quantity of water to keep it modet all through. If drainage is properly provided, all surplus water will run off at the section of the pot. To drafe well soil must have a pererous mixture of sand. Chilas can be kept growing the year round, or rested. I prefer, and advise, rest during the summer, but I have seen very fine specimens that there some instead there are no sold of the section of the other hards and finer, however, on spectment that have been dried off in summer. I cannot tell you why the seaves on your plants curl. Bur't there some inseed at work on it? You write that the imantophyllum has described by some dealers as not being a both. I think they are right, and that I was inbiaken when I described what I may seed was an imantophyllum. My plant came in no labeled with that mains. From use of our most cure fat and reliable growers, and it restainly has a bullout most cure, stand a reliable growers, and it restainly has a bullout may my description was covered in every respect except that of the many like. Another party has written me in reference to the mailur, and he says my description was covered in every respect except that of the smartplinks, instead of bulletons. The plant sent memuta be some variety of the amaryliss, chough it is not growth. From what you way usent the bullet you planted, I imagine that they were decased before planting.

or growth. From what you say about the balls you planted, I limagine that they were diseased before planting.

MaNT Commission for the above I have to say that a great pile of betters has gone less the waste tested because. Seeme of them lest questions that have been answered fully in articles in the other columns of this department; some have ignored the fact that their questions are of no interest whatever to naty one except themselves; and many have asked for a reply "in the next number," notwithshanding what has been said, over not over, about the impossibility of replying through the pages in less time than three stantis. Some of the questions next at restrict m. The folial deraminm," and wants to grow one in the way fesselbed. How shall ske go to work; it is discovering to be asked for a lady writes that the road the article m. "The folial deraminm," and wants to grow one in the way fesselbed. How shall ske go to work; it is discovering to be asked such a question after all the gains I sook to make the article leads and explicit in its instructions! The article is all right, however. The questioner is one of a large chase who seem so think it necessary to have an answer to their particular questions before they can at. If as article fits year case, what more is necessity? Fer sure the information you want has not been already advent one before making questions. I have repeatedly advised through go what has before they can at. If as article fits year case, what more is necessity? Fer sure the information you want has not been already advent as selected through go what has been already after the sortice of the particular questions before they can at. If an article fits you have the particular questions to be already alvies the method of the particular particular that has been already alvent to some one before making questions. I have repeatedly as one of the particular questions are when the fact that has been already alvent to some or the particular that have repeatedly and the particular that a fact that

## Clean your Straw Hat with Pearline.

Directions.

First brush out all the dirt possible. Then, with a sponge, wash the hat with the ordinary Pearline solution (in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a pail of water.) Steam it well over the nearle of a kettle; rinse well with sponge and warm water; press into shape, and dry.

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Milk?

HOW MANY MOTHERS

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om and Lace, Plain Too or London Vip. Sizes, 6 libs 5 and d. Seed generaler; see 1607 ff gen. Shoe Co., 141 Februal St., Boston, Mass. (Formerly 200 Decembline St.)

#### USEFUL THINGS WORTH KNOWING

OFTEN it is the stray short hint or sugges-tion that we read somewhere which proves a mountain of help at some critical time, and the subjoined little helps have been gathered and put together in the hope that they may be of practical use to some one of the Journal renders.

#### TO REMOVE SHINE FROM BLACK SILK

LAY the silk upon a table, and with a sponge wet with eider vinegar rub the shiny places until they disappear. Then hang up in a shady place until dry, and the silk will look almost as good as new. The same treatment may be used upon line black disappear.

#### FOR A TROUBLESOME COUGH

TAKE an ounce of licorice, a quarter of a pound of raisins, a tenspoonful of flax-seed and two quarts of water. Boil slowly until reduced to one quart, then add a quarter of a pound of finely powdered rock candy and the juice of one lemon. Drink half a pint of this when going to bed, and a little more when the cough is troublesome.

#### GOOD SMELLING SALTS

ONE gill of liquid ammonia, one quarter of a drachm each of English lavender and of rosenary, and eight drops each of oil of bergamot and cloves. Mix all these ingredients together in a bottle and shake them thoroughly. Fill the vinsignette, or any small bottle which has a good glass stopper, with small pieces of sponge, and pour in as much of this liquid preparation as the sponge will absorb, and cork the bottle tightly.

#### A PRACTICAL ANTISEPTIC SOAP

A NY good soap material, to which sulphate
A NY good soap material, to which sulphate
of copper has been added, in the proportion of twelve parts of the latter to eightyeight of the former, will make a valuable
healing soap for the use of physicians, nurses
and any other persons who may be exposed
to blood poisoning from wounds and bruises.

#### A LOTION FOR FRECKLES

LOTION consisting of equal parts of lactic acid and glycerine will remove freekles.

#### INK STAINS AND SCORCHES

SCORCHES may be removed from linen by sprending over them the juice of two onions and half an onnee of white soap. Lemon juice and salt will remove stains of rust and ink. The articles should be exposed to the smalight after being well saturated in the mixture.

#### TO THE A SHOESTRING

PROCEED exactly as if you were going to the an ordinary bow-knot; but before drawing it up pass the right-hand loop through the knot, then give a steady and simultaneous pull on both loops, and your shoestring will be tied fast. When you wish to unite it pull the right-hand string, and you will have no difficulty. difficulty.

#### WASHING COLORED MUSLINS

COLORED muslins should be washed in a lather of cold water. Never put them in warm water, not even to riuse them. If the muslin should be green, add a little vinegar to the water; if lilac, a little ammonia, and if black, a little salt.

#### AN EXCELLENT TOOTH LOTION

It is generally admitted that the best way to prevent decay of the teeth is to use a good antiseptic botton. The following is a good formula: Take of carbolic acid fifteen grains; thymol, eight grains; boric acid, seven druchms; essence of peppermint, twenty drops; tincture auise, two and a half drachms, and water two pints. Mix thoroughly, and use every night and morning with a brush, as you would any other dentifice.

#### A NEW SILVER POLISH

PUT two-thirds of a pint of alcohol in a wide-mouthed bottile, with one-third of a pint of ammonia and a tablespoonful of whitening: shake thoroughly. Wet a small sponge with this mixture, and go over your silver or brass with it as quickly as possible, rubbing it off with a soft flannel before it has a chance to dry

#### WATERPROOF PAPER

COMMON paper may be converted into a substance resembling purchment by means of sulphuric acid. The acid should be of an exact strength, and mixed with half its weight of water. A sheet of paper placed in this solution becomes hard, tough and fibrous, yet its weight is not increased and it is far better for writing purposes than animal parch-

#### TO REMOVE A GLASS STOPPER

To remove a glass stopper that has become fast, put a drop of sweet oil or glycerine in the crevice about the stopper. In an hour or so the stopper may be easily removed.

#### KEEPING BUTTER SWEET

IF your butter seems likely to spoil, im-merse the vessel which contains it in cold lime-water and keep it there until the sweet-ness of the butter is restored,

#### TO CLEAN WHITE WOOLEN SHAWLS STEAM in a steamer over a kettle of strong

 scap-sads. This is a good way to treat soiled lace. USE OF GERANIUM LEAVES

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# BUFFALO

For the Babies

HUNTER MCGUIRE, M. D., LL. D., late Professor of Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, Elehmond

For some time I have been using Saffale Lithin. Water in the preparation of ARTIFICIAL FOOD FOR INFANTS. Cow's milk is the substitute usually resorted to when the mother hand able to suckle her child and It is impossible to get a wet zone. One serious objection along with many others, to com's mill, to its ACTOTY. Human milk is always alkaline, but com's milk, except when the arritinal is fed entirely upon grass, is almost always or id. This is the principal reason why the milk of rows disagrees with many habies, and time water is often added to this milk to correct the acidity. I believe the long-continued use of time under is hurtful to digestion, and last summer when I was feeding two of my own children on cow's milk, and found the nurse adding lime water to prevent colle and intestinal de-rangement, which the food atterwise produced. I directed her to use No.2 Huffalo Lithia Water in preparing the food, with invasibate and continued good venills. The water was added until the milk lost in actedity and was neutral or alkaline

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#### FOR HANDY ONES TO MAKE

A QUARTETTE OF SMALL BUT DEFUL THINGS NOT DIFFICULT TO FOLLOW

A LMOST every household has some mem-ber whose chief delight it is to "make something," and for the benefit of that useful one of a household is presented four ideas below, which are easy of construction and useful when nude.

#### A POSTAL CARD CASE

A USEFUL case for portal cards—bandy
things to have around—can be made by
covering a stiff card, six by nine inches in
size, with old-rose plush for the background.
Find a shallow box large



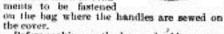
enough to hold a pack-age of postals. It should not be quite so long as the cards. Remove one end, cover with the plush and line with sat-in. With gold Postal Cards on a bit of bolting cloth. Lay the box in position on the stiff background, and then fasten it by bands of narrow ribbon sewed through the card.

card. Con-ceal the stitches by bows of the ribbon. Across the bottom is a fringe of knitting silk tied into rings, and through the rings a fancy pen or pencil may be slipped.

#### A TIN-LINED LUNCH BAG

JUST to what use it is possible to put a tomato can is illustrated in this little contrivance of a lunch bag. Be careful to select a tomato can that is round, even, and in per-fect order; remove the top with a pair of pin-chers so the edge will be

chers so the edge will be smooth and not ragged, then empty the toma-toes into a dish, soak the label off the can, and scald it out. When the can is clean and dry, make a bag of gray local with circular bot-tom, to fit the can. Draw the opening together at the opening together at the top by means of brown cord draw-strings. Make the han-dles of double thickness of linea, and cover four button, madde with embutton-molds with embroidered linen as orna-



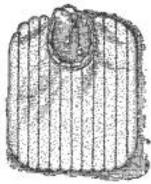
Before making up the bag embroider on one side a pretty design in washable brown silk, also the initial letter of your own name, or of that of the name of the person who is to use it.

Lina Braro

#### A CHILD'S TABLE-BIB

A CHILD'S TABLE-BIB

RED-STRIPED Turkish toweling of the best quality is the naterial selected for this pretty bib. It is a simple oblong in shape, with neck cut out, corners rounded off, and edges buttonholed with heavy red embroidery cotton. Before working the edge—to strengthen it—a double row of knitting-cotton is run around the outline, straight along the sides, and in soxilops around the neck and at the ends of the



ends of the stripes. A stripes. A thick,twisted cord of the knitting cot-ton, with a little red mixed in one strand, is sewed around the neck just in-side the scallops, and the emis, left long enough to tie behind, are tipped with white tassels, brightened

with red. A yard of toweling from the web would farmish material for a full set, and they need never be ironed. They are so thick and protective that they are very serviceable, and so attractive they are sure to please the little

#### A USEFUL DARNING BOOK

A UNEFUL DANNING BOOK

TOR the rovers take two pieces of cardboard six inches long by four inches in width, and cover on both sides with grey linen. Join them at the back by two small brown ribbon bows. Inside of one cover sew two straps of the brown ribbon, and slip under them four skeins of darning cotton—black, white, blue and red. On the opposite side place two leaves of white flannel containing darning needles. Decorate the cover with some appropriate motto done in sepin—as for example, this:

"If you would proverve your solos."

"If you would preserve your solos."

Or this is equally suitable :

"Let all the holes be neatly mended. Hefore the work is fully ended." ALRON C. TILDEN



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A. G. B.-Always serve the ladies first at table

W. H. G.-Consult a good dentist about your teeth. Wallie-The Chicago fire occurred on October %h, 1971.

M. D. T.-Falence is pronounced as though spelled flay-aux,

Munay—Jay Genid has only one daughter; her name is H size.

A. D. P.—Flour-de-lis is pronounced as though spelled flor-da-le.

SINTER-The "birthday stone" for December is the turquoise.

F. H. 1.—The twentieth century will commence January 1st, 1801.

Snow Dunr-Marriages between first cousins are not legal in Karous.

MARKE, Dogs are said to live about toronly years; cats about fifteen,

BALLY—There is no remedy for the spotting of an unsponged broadcloth. Environs a.—Tennyson has been poet increate of England store April, 1880.

Clares-It is said that vascine will stimulate the growth of the eye-lashes.

NKLLtk-The expression is "to the manner born," not " to the masor born,"

G. L. P.—Louis Napoleon, Prince Imperial of France, was born March 1916, 1866.

A. W. U.—Muriel is pronounced as it is spelled, with the accent on the last syllable.

MARKEL—Dinner invitations should be issued in the united names of the hool and insteas.

Int.su - Presents sent to a bride are usually marked with the initials of her maiden mane.

G. J. V.—The white ribtson is the hadge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mass Rennes—Leland Stanford's term as United States Senator will not expire until 1807.

EREE-Greenwood Contenery is in Brooklyn, N. Y. It is easily reached from New York City. Invinoyon-The Postoffice Department aponethic for the loss of a registered letter.

Management - While performing the marriage ceremony the elergyman stands facing the bridal porty.

Mera-Sister Rose Gertrade married a Dr. Letz, of Hotolulis, about a year ago. She resides there,

Mass. J.—Torpontine will remove greace or point from cloth; apply till the point may be scraped off.

ist nacranam.-Begin your letter "My dear Mr. --"Dear friend" is awkward, and altogether had form,

VETERAT'S WIFE-The next Grand Army Encomp-ment will be held at Washington, D. C., in June, 1892.

Michigan — It is said that a wigh consisting of equal parts of lactic acid and glycerine will remove freckles.

Wansaw—Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Garfield each receive annual persions of \$800 from the United States Govern-ment.

Wiger DAKLAND—The groom should provide the bou-ness for the bridesmashs, as well as the bouquet for the

H. G. S.—The stord "mirrobe" is presonated as though spelled mi-krobe, with the "t" and the "o" long.

CATHRILE—A gentleman always removes his glove before shaking hands with a lady. The lady does not remove hers.

MARTHA—A single entrance fee, probably fifty cents, will entitle visitors to entrance to the World's Colum-bian Expesition at Chicago.

G. R.—'The "Rosary" is the name given by Cathelics to a certain form of pracers recited on a string of beads, and to the beads theirselves.

MONTHORE—Home is called "The Flormal City," "The Queen of Cities," "The Seven Hilled City," "The Name-loss City," "The Mistress of the World,"

READER-The badge of the international order of King's Investment is a small malors; cross of sliver, usually worn with a piece of purple ribbon.

Mas. Harry—As your doughter is the only single lady in the facely site should have the surname per-ceded by the prefix "Miss" upon her visiting cards.

HANNAH—"A daughter of the gods, divinely tail, And most divinely fair." you will flut in Tennyson's poem, "A Dream of Feir Women."

B. A,—It was of General Sheridan that General Grant said that had the proper occasion arisen Sheridan would have proven even a greater military leader than did Napoleon. SALLE—It requires an expert to remove superficous air by ments of an electric needle. We should advise out to be very careful who you trust in this connection. Why not consult your physician?

A. A. A.—Place cards are usually dainty and small, and decorated with some quaint design. They bear, of course, the name of the green, and are half at each place to determine the order of the seals at table.

K. R.—If she chooses, a widow may, for social pur-cess, continue to use the name she bore as wife; there-

Grange-Initials on note paper are not considered good form, or ther are natographs. The present fashion in note paper is to have the city or country address expraved across the top of the plain sheets of bravy white paper.

CREAR RAPIDS—Plain white note paper is always in good taste. It wisseld, of course, he unruled. The ad-dress is acceptance engagered at the top of the sheet; if not, R may be written. The envelope should match the paper in size and quality.

Supercurous—Any pretty silver, china, or glass may left upon the sideboard. Finger-boards may be used he left upon the sidemant. Finger-mans may be used always at dinner, though they are not generally pinced agent the table unless fruit is served. This is entirely a matter of choice, however.

Young Hor were reas - Commencing with the oyster fork on the outer edge, the knives are forks on the dis-ner table about the arrangest toward the plane in the order in which the courses are 10 be served, the knives, of course, at the right limit, and the forks at the left.

M. T. C.—The eldest daughter of the house should have the surtame preceded by the prefix "Mrss" open her visiting card; the younger states should have both. Christian and surmane, preceded by the prefix "Miss." The house address should be engraved in the lower left-land corner.

Kur-There can be no impropriety in your answering the door bold; if the person of the door happens to be a violite, and a stranger, and offers you have violiting uned, take it and with some pleasant words bid her! witcome and tell her who you sire. Table will relieve you both from an embatrassing partition.

AMATRIES—Surah Bernhardt can bardly be said to present the greatest "Camille" ever seen on the stage. Opinions, of course, differ, but it is generally concept that houser more rightly belongs to Matikia Heron, one of the most forcess actresses of her time. She died in New York City fifteen years ago.

Gisconors s.—The only lady Procession over known was so the story goess the daughter of Lord Doneralle, which discretellers which the investif in an empty clock-case while the logic was being held at her failure's house, and walched the proceedings. She was discovered and compelled to submit to initiation as a metalist of the craft.

E. E. I.—The buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition will be desirated, with appropriate ceretoories, on October 17th of this year, after which the work of invaliding the exhibits will begin. The Exposition will open its doors to the public on May 1st, 1891, and close them on October 38th of the same year.

Chartette- If the young man is not in a position to marry you, is he not in a position to ask you to become rangaged to him? If he is not he is certainly technically very hadly, and you should not allow him to pay you any noses lover-like attentions. Girls cannot be too careful to avoid "even the appearance of evil."

MADANE—The "Wayside Inu," made familiar by Long-fidion's "Tales of a Wayside Iso.," was ready so but in the town of Sudbary, Massachastics, (2) Fee a some of five feet dwe inches, one hundred and thirty-eight pounds is the proper weight. (3) A salad, or a course at dinner, about is be avered before the dewort.

Lost Cates.—Ex-Empress Engesic, widow of Na-poleon III, mass daughter of Count Cypries de Mossijo, a Spanish grandes. She was been in 1926, married in 1826, widowed in 1873. Her outr child was killed in Zuhiland in 1873. A sketch of the Empress, with por-trait, was published in the March Josephan.

Jewes.—We do not think that the marriages of per-sons of opposite faiths are likely to tread as lampily as where both agree is that particular, but there are doubt-less exceptions to this rule. In marriage the one thing needful is love, the work which resembles churity in "hoping all things and enduring all things."

GRASSE.—There is no complexico powder or lotion that we can recommend. Bad complexions are usually the result of a disordered stomach and usuam to rejucted by outside applications. Take pierrly of exercise, and pienty of fruit, be sampadously clean, and if your com-plexion continues poor consult your family physician.

Purtal.—The present Joseph Jefferson is the third who has borne that same. All three over actes. The first theft in 1815 and the second to 1865. The present Jefferson in skrity-three years of ago. He was born in Philhadelphia, and began acting at the age of three, taking a chief's part in a drama called "Pizarro; or the Death of Eodla."

JACKSONVILLE—Articles mailed in one country in-bended for and addressed to another, which hear postage stamps of the country to which they are addressed, are treated by the gostil authorities as though they here no postage whatever. Postage may be prepaid only by-ments of the postage stamps of the country is which the articles are mailed.

A.—Verset, the painter, had a popil named Chic, to what he was devotedly attached, but who, unfortu-stately, died with quite young. After his death Vernet, almost invariably, when commenting upon the work of his other pupils, would qualify his price by adding, but your pirtures have an 'ether.'!" Hence the word "chic," which has shore been used to define an idea of style.

New Recenture—The Talmust contains the complete civil and canonical law of the decish Clarett. It is a back of decision, and this decisine is elacidated and commented agon in a series of disloques that reveal moch of the customs, practices and decisions of the Jewish nations in the agos of antiquity. The word Talmush is from the Heterew word "lammd," and means to hurn.

Mos. V. D.—A divorced woman may or may not re-sume the mane she hore before her marriage; there is no law upon this point. If there are any children it is generally considered before for the mother to reduce the married name, though she cannot be said to be legally entitled to E. (2) Hithou, embroidery and have will be much used for the trimming of white drowes this summer.

Marris.—Send a separate invitation to each member of the family. (2) Men are invited to afternoon bear and receptions. (3) If unsate to appear to person, send one of your own and less of your lessand's carely upon the day of the "at bone." (4) The invitation which reads "Wednesdays in Berember" needs only one acknowledgment. Make your call upon any one of the Wednesdays.

Westerstays.

You've Houvers expens—To prepare salted almonds, blanch them by pouring beiling water over them and rubbing the-brown skin off with a rough cloth. When they are blanched and gothe dry invalue to the present out of the present of an and over each capital of nuts pour a tablespaceful of the best ofter oil. Let them stand for an boar, and then sprinkle a tablespaceful of salt over each capital, making it theresighly. Spread them est on a flat the pan, jet there is a not see hat over for about ten minutes, or until they have become a delicate brown. Salted almonds remain on the disner and linech table from the beginning until the end of the mest.

beginning until the end of the mest.

PERPLEXED—We see no reusen why you should not habit upon your makes wearing the caps and aprons which you have provided for them, and unless they have proved themselves invaluable by years of fightful service, we should advise you to give them due notice of your desire to make a change if they persist in their refusal. The many noble eccures in our training schools are proud of their eags and sleeves and aproos which are beautiful their eags and sleeves and aprove which their mistresses desire them to wear. Of course, we cannot approve of automatics being exposed to the weather with no other head covering that a lare or make cap, but the average makenes is mindful of the health of her make, and will not be unreasonable in this particular.

8. A. W. Manney

S. A. W.—Men never wear their dessentis until evening, no matter how swell the recorden may be; six eleck would be the very carriest hour possible. (2) Men assuming sear glaves when making afferences calls. (3) At an afference to the mother should stand near the drawing-room door, with her daughters tested her. Invitations for afference has and receptions are unaily sen; out about ten days in advance of the date of the faceton. (4) "Reces tenanty reply to invitations are unaily sen; out after it was the fallowing: "The Misses—accept with pleasure the kind invitation of Mrs. —, for Wednerday evening. March 18th." The address and the thirdshould be placed in the lower left-hand corner. (5) At some hardwors the haftes do not remove their tomers. We do not approve of this custom, however, and should not rely be you to follow E. (6) We think that a wedding invitation stepoid be acknowledged, but the custom howadays is to allow them to go unancorred.

MANY CORRESPONDENCY. The astronomical year is measured by the length of time required for the earth to make a revealation about the sun. The length of this year is 36 days, it hours, it minutes and descended. The calculate twen is, therefore, about six hours no short. To remostly this fault the Romans, in the time of Julius Casar determined to introduce un extenday in overy four years. But a year of 36 days and it learns is a little larger than the account time required for the production of the earth about the sun. In the course of contarts this difference because condicastic, and in the exceeding the outer than they should have occurred according to the calendar, or on the tenth instead of the tweaty-first of March. To correct this the Conneil of Nice, reside by Paper tiregory XIII, orbited that the fifth of Ornor, 182, should be raided the fifteenth, and day the closing years in each contary should act be considered as leap years unless they could be divided by 40.



THEY sat en tete-a-tete that day, Absorbed in converse bright and gay; The dog intent forgot to beg. The maid engrossed scarce turned her head. You'd guess a year and not find out The subject that they talked about; 'T was not of fashion, beaux nor belles, Nor promised joys nor banished hope, But topic more engrossing far-The excellence of Ivory Soap.

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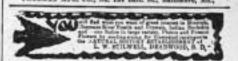


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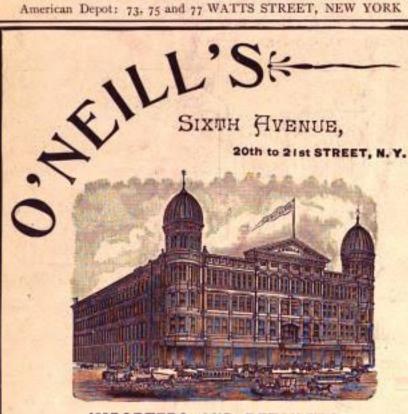
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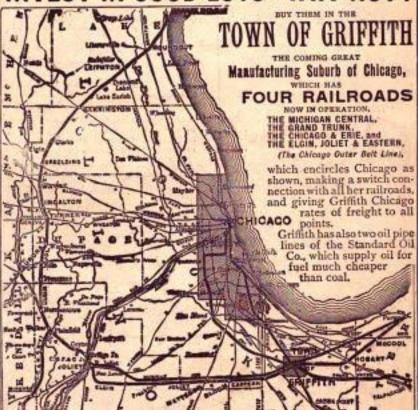
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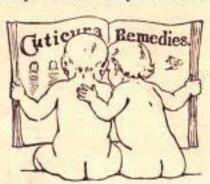
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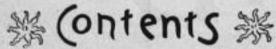
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# IES'K

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1892



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#### JULY DAYS

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

SOFTLY drone the honey-bees; Blossom scented is the breeze; Golden is the grain. Over all the faintest haze Rests, and song birds pipe their lays. In a sweeter strain. Prom the meadows comes the scent Of the new hay, clover blent— In the topax sky Fleecy clouds, like ships at sea, Floating onward lazily, Or at anchor, lie.

Nature now is doubly dear
To my soul, for doubly near,
At July's behest,
She has come, and coming brings
Surcease from all weary things—
Blissful sense of rest1

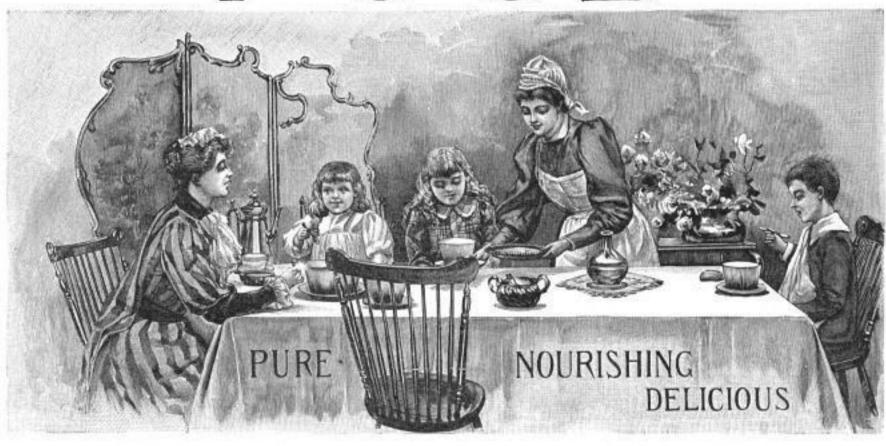


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# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Vol. IX, No. 8

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1892

Yearly Subscription, One Dollar Single Copies, Ten Cents

#### EXCUSES

BY ANNETTE RITTENBOUSE

THE cries which fear wrings from the robin's breast, But serve to show the cat where lies the nest:

Just so excuses, be they short or long, But go to prove the existence of some wrong,



\*XIX.-MRS. EDWARD BELLAMY

By FANNY M. JOHNSON



husband is writing a book. He has been at work upon it for a year or more. I think it an unusual book, but I do not know whether it will be a great failure or a great suc-

The bady who made this re-mark some half a dozen years was the wife of a lawyer-journalist who was then quite unknown to fame, at least out-side his own town and county. The friend to whom she spoke might have forgotten the re-



MES. BELLAMY

mark if there had not been good reason, a little later, to remember it. For the speaker was

later, to remember it. For the speaker was
Mrs, Edward Bellamy, and the book of which
she spoke was "Looking Barkward."

Two years later the book had made a great
literary hit and success, and as its sentiments
spread it became the inspiration of the unitonalist movement. As the name of Bellamy
grew famous, the name of Chicoper Falls,
where the Bellamys reside, became familiar to
the reading authic.

where the Bellamys reside, become familiar to the rending public.

It is a quiet manufacturing village, a part of Chicopee, one of the smaller Massachusetts cities. The Bellamy homestead is a character-istic New England home, a modest, two-story house on an elm-shaded street, built on one of the hills overlooking the Chicopee River. From the bend of the river, around which the manufacturies of the town cluster, the streets climb upward to pleasant homes built on the adjacent slopes and terraces, and by shady paths and fields where wild flowers grow idead gradually with the surrounding farm hands. The Indian name which the village once hore, Skenongomick, still clings to it in written records and town histories. Like soods and town histories. many of the older Massachusetts towns, its more retired streets are shaded with rows of elms and maples, which give them an air of

elass and maples, which give them an air of pocture-spine repose.

Nearly all of Mrs. Bellamy's life has been passed in this quiet home. When she was a child she came to the village with her mother, Mrs. Sanderson. When the latter re-married and went away, the daughter Emma, then a girl of thirteen, remained with the family of Rev. Rufus K. Bellamy.

\* In this sides of pen-pertrain of "Unknown Wives of Well-Kusan Mea," communication is January, 180, Journal L. the following, each accompanied with

portrait, have been printed;		
Mas. Thomas A. Eddoon	7.0	January 1801
MRS. P. T. BARNESS		- February "
MISS. W. E. GLAINTONES.	100	. March "
Mus. T. DE WITT TALMAST		April
MRS. CHAUNCEY M. DRPEN		a May "
LADY MAUDONALD	-	June "
Mins, John Changaria Harris		July "
LABY TENNYMON		August "
Miss. Will Carlierost .		representer "
Man, WELLTAN MCKENLEY		October "
Terr Prescess Insurer		November "
Mas John Wanamaker		January 1981
MISS, LELAND STANFORD		
Man, CHARLESS H. SPURGERS	200	
Man, Equippe Prints	8	April *
Mass. John J. Indalts.		Har
MADAUR VICTORIES SARIOUS		June "
Any of these back numbers of each by writing to the Journal.		had at it cours

New England parsonage she grew to woman-hood. There were only sons in the family, and the pleasant, sweet-faced girl soon came to be loved and regarded as a daughter. Ten years ago she became really a daughter, in fact and name, by her marriage with Edward Bellamy, now the famous nationalist. During the renainder of the father's life and since his death, the old homestend, where the widowed death, the old homestend, where the widowed mother still lives, has continued to be the home of Edward Bellamy and his family. Though the greater part of the working week he is deep in business at his office in Boston, a hundred miles away, but twice a week, as a rule, and always on Sundays, he comes home to rest and for a little while forget his business cares in the little parsonage.

The fame which came to Mr. Bellamy has made scarcely any change in the unpretending manner of their living. The many callers who have sought and found him at his home have come for serious business and not to be felly entertained. So no great burden of social en-

In the pure, wholesome atmosphere of a

come for serious business and not to be idly entertained. So no great burden of social entertainment has fallen upon his wife. One domestic suffices for their quiet home life, and Mrs. Bellamy has always been able to give the most devoted care to her two bright little most devoted care to her two bright little children, Paul and Marion. From their baby-hood they have never been trusted to the care or training of a stranger.

Her own education was obtained in the public and high schools of the village, where her record was that of a good scholar, a sweet

Her own education was obtained in the public and high schools of the village, where her record was that of a good scholar, a sweet singer and a general favorite. During her first years of married life she could have had no idea of the stir her husband's work and ideas were to create. His fame has made no difference in her quiet, impretending manner.

Though she has been a wife for ten years, and a mother for seven. Mrs. Bellamy's face still retains much of the dedicate bloom which is the heritage of New England girlhood, and her figure the slender grace of youth. She has dark-brown hair, bright, expressive eyes, and a manner marked by quiet cordiality, devoid of either formality or effusiveness. Her musical talent is her chief personal gift, her voice being a mezzo-soprano, and considerable attention has been paid to its cultivation. For several years she has song in the choir of the village church, only a few rods distant from her home. She chiefly prizes her musical gift, however, for the pleasure it gives her husband and children, all of whom are exceedingly foul of music. The little melodican which she hearned to play upon when a girl still stands in one corner of the family sitting-room, and no Sunday afternoon or evening would be complete or happy without her singing to its simple accompaniment. Marion and her father love best the sweet old ballads, but Paul glories in war songs, music of march and battle, and rollicking plantation melodies. So far as they can understand the matter, the children are arilent nationalists.

The chief variation in this quiet life is in the summer, when the family spend a few months

So far as they can understand the matter, the children are arrient nationalists.

The chief variation in this quiet life is in the summer, when the family spend a few months at the seashore or mountains. The summer of 1800 was possed at the seaside, but was saddened by the long and serious illness of the little daughter. Last year their summer outing was spent on the highest acrossible spot of the Berkshire hills, and from that airy height the children came home rosy and healthy to fill the house and grounds with the merriment of happy child life. There is ample playground for the young Bellamys in the large home garden and among the fields and hills that surround their home.

In her husband's work and aims, Mrs. Bellamy is an earnest believer and hearty sympathizer. "Lam often asked," she says, "whether Mr. Bellamy seriously believed in the theories of 'Looking Backward," or whether it was written merely for effect. I know he was, and is, thoroughly in earnest in all he has written and done. He is far more sanguine than I, but yet I feel that the ends which he and his friends are working for will be brought about, and that much sooner than people can now believe."

Such is the theory and belief of this gentle.

now believe." Such is the theory and belief of this gentle woman, into whose calm life the accident of fame has wrought little change. Wholly in the quiet round of her home duties, a type of the many wives and mothers to whom loyalty and love for husband and children stand first, but whose influence is beyond all reckoning in keeping the standards of a com-munity pure, and its home life succt.



STARION BELLAMY

TO A LITERARY ASPIRANT BY ROBERT LOVEMAN

RATHER let thou the snowy page A virgin's death endure Than it should live a shamed age, Wed to a thought impure.



BY ALICE GRAHAM McCOLLIN



T is interesting to know that the girl who posed as the model for the Goddess of Liberty which is familiar to the sight

which is familiar to the sight
of this nation from its position on the face of the many
silver dollars of the land,
should have been born in
the City of Brotherly Love, the "Cradle of
American Independence." It is not only an
interesting, but a fitting historical coincidence
that this should be so.

Anna Willess Williams, the original of this
nictured endless, was horn in Philadelphia

pictured goddes, was born in Philadelphia during the Civil War. Her mother was of



MISS. WILLIAMS

southern birth, the daughter of Dr. Arthur H. Willess, a wealthy slave owner of Maryland, who, while his daughter was still unmarried, who, while his daughter was still memarried, suffered financial reverses. When nine-teen she married Henry Williams, of Philadelphia, and removed with him to his native city. Mr. Williams soon became affluent but through some mismanagement he lost all his property, and his daughter, Anna, the youngest of nine children, was born under most adverse circumstances. While she was still but a child her father died, leaving his widow, although in delicate health, with the strongest determination to care for and educate her children, and it was entirely through the enchildren, and it was entirely through the en-dravors of her mother that Miss Williams received her education.

Early in 1876 the Treasury Department

scarred the services of Mr. George Morgan, an expert designer and engraver, who had pre-viously been connected with the Royal Mint of England. He was assigned to duty at the Philadelphia Mint upon the design for the new silver dollar which was soon to be issued. He gave his attention first to the reverse side, for which a design of the American engle was afterward selected, hoping that a suitable idea would occur to him for the head of the Goddess of Liberty, which, it seemed proper, should be used as the principal figure on the coin. After considerable delay and frequent change of plan, it was decided that, if possible, the head should be a representation of some living American girl. In the pursuit of his duties Mr. Morgan had been thrown into the society of Mr. Thomas Eakins, an artist of considerable reputation, and the an artist of considerable reputation, and the similarity of their interests became the foun-dation of a warm friendship between them. It was through Mr. Eakins' influence that Miss Williams, a friend of his family, was induced to pose for Mr. Morgan for the designs of the Goldess of Liberty. The sittings took place at the residence of Mr. Eakins, on Mount Ver-non Street, below Eightreath, in November, 1870. It was some time before the cap, with its sheath, was decided upon as the ornamenta-tion for the head. tion for the head.

tion for the head.

For nearly two years after the issue of the Bland dollar, the model's identity was kept a secret. In the summer of 1879, however, an indefatigable newspaper man discovered and proclaimed Miss Williams! connection with the coin. Since that time the annoyance is which she has been subjected has been constant. Letters, visitors—both to ber home and school—and disagreeable personal encounters have been of almost daily occurrence.

Frequent as the requests for permission to publish a sketch of her life have been. Miss Williams has declined always to permit any such publication until now, and it is the good fortune of Tirk Lanus' Howk Jorkyat to be

bettine of THE LABRE HOME JOURNAL to be enabled to present her to its many readers.

Miss Williams has become one of the most successful of the many clever women teachers of this country. She has been especially successful as an instructor of kindergarten training and philosophy. The success she has attained in her chosen vocation has been has attained in her chosen vocation has been entirely the result of persevering effort and natural ability. She has been a diligent student always, and an outhosiastic follower of the University Extension Movement. In March, 1891, she received the prize for the best original essay on psychology offered by the University Extension Society.

Miss Williams literary talents have found expression in interesting contributions to the current periodicals. Her taste in reading is principally for the philosophical treatises. Carlyle is her chosen essayist, and Howells her favorite novelist. The line arts also claim her appreciation. She is a devout member and regular attendant of the Baptist Church.

In appearance Miss Williams is most attrac-

In appearance Miss Williams is most attrac-tive. She is below medium height, of grace-ful figure, with a face worthy the honor be-stowed upon it of representing the goddess of her native country. Her complexion is fair, her eyes blue, her nose Grecian, and her bair, which is almost her convenience deep is midden.

her native country. Her complexion is fair, her eyes blue, her nose Grecian, and her hair, which is almost her crowning glory, is golden in color, abundant in quantity and of wonderful lightness of texture, the soft coil in which it is worn being especially becoming. Miss Williams is refined and gracious in her presence and free from self-consciousness. It may be said of her that she combines to a special degree strength of character and purpose with great pentleness and modesty.

The lesson of all lessons to be fearned from Miss Williams' life story is that while fame may light upon the young life, adding to its reputation for external qualities, as in this case, the real success, which is hers, comes from personal application and steady perseverance. In these things, as in her beauty, she has proved herself a worthy model.

The history of the silver dollar, however, extends considerably further back than 1879. The first issue of silver dollars from the Government Mint was in 1794. On July 18th of that year the Bank of Maryland deposited some \$80,000 worth of "coins of France" (to be exact \$80,715,733) with the Government, and on the 15th of October the first issue of 1758 silver dollars was returned by the chief coiner of the Treasury. The design of these first dollars was a head of Liberty facing to coiner of the Treasury. The design of these first dollars was a head of Liberty facing to the right. Above was the word "Liberty" and beneath the date "1794." To the left were eight stars, and to the right seven, representa-tive of the number of States in the Union. In 1798 it become apparent that it would be onto 1798 it became apparent that it would be quite impossible to add a star for every new State which the future might unite with the nation, and a return to the original thirteen was made, at which the decoration of stars has remained. On the reverse side of the 1794 dollar was an engle with raised wings encircied by branches of harred crossed, and around the wrenth was the legend, "United States of America."

In 1795 a change was made in the design of In 1735 a change was made in the design of the dollar. A bust, instead of the head of Liberty, was used, and the flowing bair from the head was bound with ribbon. The issue of 1796 was of the same design. In 1797 the number of stars was increased to include Ten-messee, and there were two issues, some of fif-teen and some of sixteen stars, during that year. In 1798, as has been said, the return to the original thirteen stars was made, and at the same time a further change was made in the same time a further change was made, and at the same time a further change was made in the reverse side; the design was an eagle with raised wings, bearing the United States shield on his breast, and in its beak a scroll inscribed. "E Plazibo Paon," a bundle of thirteen ar-rows in the right talon, and an olive branch in the left shows the scale was charle and in the left; above the eagle were clouds and thirteen stars, and about the whole "United States of America." This design continued in use until 1804, when the coinage of silver In that year \$20,000 were issued, of which at the present time but eight examples are known to exist. Coinage of silver dollars was resumed in 1840 with a new design. It was a figure of Liberty seated on a rack, supporting with her right hand the United States shield, across which footed a seroll inscribed "Liberty." On the reverse was an engle with extended wines. This design was used until 1886, when it was slightly varied by the introduction above the eagle of the inscription, "In God We Trust," and this design was used until 1878, when Mi-a Williams' proffic was substituted,



#### SOME PRETTY LAWN PARTIES FOR THE LITTLE ONES, THE GIRL OF SIXTEEN, WITH A WORD TO THE MATRONS



URING the summer and early notions months country towns and vilinges are, as a rule, full of city visitors and boarders. How to entertain them is a matter of special interest to hostoses and their young friends. As a help in that direction this page offers a noval spressions.

variety of novel suggestions.

Whatever kind of fite is decided upon, it is

Whatever kind of fite is decided upon, it is worth while to make it distinctive in type by suitable costumes, decoration and menu, Visitors are to be depended upon for help in this direction. Usually, very little expense need be incurred.

The degree of elaboration must depend upon the size and location of grounds, and the particular kind of serving intended. It tables are set, menu cards and plate souvenirs of rustic type should be used, also centerpieves representing the idea of the fite. If a picnic lunching is preferred, let the costumes and general decorating serve that purpose.

#### A "MOTHER GOOSE" FROLIC

A "MOTHER GOOSE" FROLIC

OHILDREN are always delighted with a costume party, and the Mother Goose family is to them an enjoyable company. So, the hostess who would wish to please the little people could do no better than to invite them to a lawn party, with the request that each shall come as one of Mother Goose's children. The hostess, or the little girl whoen she may choose, should serve as Mother Goose, and receive the company. The costumes required are so simple that no great skill or expense is necessary in preparing them. A well illustrated copy of the book would give helpful hints about what to wear.

A lawn furnished with swings, and with hoops to trumlle, also games—croquet, battle-dore and shuttlecock, ball, etc., etc., would ensure for the children a happy time. Yet as pertinent to the Mother Goose idea, a "goose-berry" tree is suggested as a vehicle of conveyance for bombons and gifts.

This tree should stand apart from the others, and may well be not cover sinks for ten! Un-

berry" tree is suggested as a vehicle of conveyance for bonbons and gifts.

This tree should stand apart from the others, and may well be not over eight feet tall. Upon it toys, sugar animals, fishes, birds, etc., are hung, just like a Christmas tree. Each should be labeled, not for the children by name, but for the character they assume, thus: Sheep for Bospeep; Fish for Simple Simon; Baby for Rock-a-bye; Spider for Miss Muffit, etc., etc. A merry dance around the tree, and the singing of Mother Goose songs, should precole the picking of these unique "gooseberries" from the tree.

For plate souvenirs large sugar plums, with rhymes from "Mother Goose," each suited to the character chosen, pasted upon one side, are pretty; and a handsome pyramidal centerpiece may be made by stacking gooseberry tarts to form the required shape, then daintily decorating the same with flowers, the pedestal being covered wholly with roses. Tarts and roses are to be distributed later.

RUSTIC PASTIMES FOR GIRLS

#### RUSTIC PASTIMES FOR GIRLS

THE holiday costumes of peasants in all European countries are picturesque. Many of them, especially the Swiss, French, Italian and Alsatien, are very pretty. They are particularly suitable for out-of-door fetes, and a company of pleasure seekers could hardly choose more fittingly for enjoying a

hardly choose more fittingly for enjoying a summer afternoon than to prepare for a peasants' party, with the idea of representing as many different countries as possible.

Games, dancing upon the lawn, and other sports may be enjoyed in imitation of the joyous fetes so famous among Europeans.

There is another popular suggestion—that of a shiry-maid party. This, too, is very pretty for costaming—the broad Gainsboro but, fan waist, velvet bodice, full and rather short skirt, with low shoes and colored stockings, being generally worn on holidays. The floor of the dairy house, or the big barn, is cleared, and by lautern light, and with the music of rustic fiddlers, old-time "figures" are recalled and games of other days revived. Then milk, cream, cakes, cheese, curls, whey, loes and berries are landed about, the company sitting the while upon milking stools—a most pastoral type of serving.

There were there is the corn root in its.

the while upon milking stocks—a most pas-toral type of serving.

Then, again, there is the corn roast in its season, just when the field corn is "in the milk." The evening is best for this. Com-panies ride to the roast, if they choose, in hay wagons. A glowing bard-wood fire greets the guests; they spear the corn cars with long, sharpened poles, then kneel down before the fire to roast them. Blankets are spread upon moveds of nowly-moved hay for seats, and the mounds of newly-mown hay for seats, and the corn, when roasted golden-brown, is served.

Dancing upon the lawn by moonlight, with Chinese lanterns among the trees, and the firelight sending forth cheery rays, is a scene to tempt a band of happy young people.

#### DUTIES OF THE MATRONS

THE absence of conventionality, while it may be, and is, one of the pleasantest features of country and seaside life, places upon mothers and chaperones a double duty and care. In preparing for lawn parties, which, by the way, should be matronized—indeed, there is greater need of this than in home society where everybody is well known— the older friends may do much to assist in matters of costuming, entertaining, refresh-ment-serving and introduction. The ideal pleasure party is one in which children, young people and grown-ups, all have a happy part. Guests at mountain and sensible hotels are not always the kind of companious parents would choose for their children and young friends set a kindle courters demand that

friends, yet a kindly courtesy demands that to one shall be excluded from the general merry-making. It, therefore, requires a deal of fact on the part of the older people to suit-ably protect the younger members. The pres-ence of the grown-ups is the best protection.

#### LAWN PARTIES AND OUT-DOOR FÊTES

Arranged by Mrs. A. G. Lewis

#### A UNIQUE GIPSY CAMP A PARTY NOVEL IN EFFECT AND PRETTY IN COSTUME



"GIPSY CAMP" is a very pretty and attractive affair, and easily managed, even where there are but few trees in the grounds. In-vitations written upon cards cut from the inner peeling of birch bark, if such can be obtained, are

most suitable, and may read something after this sort: "The Shoushone gipsies will camp at Steven's Grove. One hour after the sunset gan meet us, wearing the cos-

tume of your tribe."
By this card the parties invited understand by this card the parties invited understand that they are to join the company wearing the dress of their respective tribes. As many dif-ferent tribes as possible should be repre-sented, and from as many different countries. There can be very little difficulty in this age of pictorial literature in finding pictures or paintings to give models for the required cos-tumes. They differ very little among the semi-barbaric tribes (and those are the types most victurescane for representation) from the most picture-que for representation) from the costances of the pensantry, being rather more showy in color, and more profusely orna-mented with bends, buckles and bracelets.

The conventional gipsy costume generally worn by European tribes consists of the white blouse waist, with a bright-colored corset bod-ice, which is really neither more nor less than an ordinary corset worn upon the outside of the dress, laced at the back with bright red cord; bright colored, and full gathered, or plaited skirt; low shoes, with stockings to match the dress; broad-brimmed but, with match the dress; bread-brimbed int, with broad ribbon streamers, but more often an orange or red handkerchief tied over the head. Strings of beads of every variety of colored glass and corat are massed about the neck and waist. They also hang from the shoulders with the ends caught by bracelets above the elbow or at the waist, and are sometimes looped from shoulder to shoulder. Many va-

leoped from shoulder to shoulder. Many va-rieties of colors are combined, so that, even with the same style of dress, their costumes are wholly different in effect.

The men wear high-crowned hats, with long feathers or plumes; blouses in bright showy stripes; long waistcoats of contrasting color; long dark stockings; full trousers and low buckled shoes; fainy-colored necktic and handkerchief make up costumes both suitable and attractive. and attractive

#### TO PREPARE THE LAWN

It is a pretty idea to set up a goodly number of tents and booths. The tents, of course, should have canvas roofs, the sides being left nucovered. Booths are easily made, which look picturesque and pretty, thus:

Set in a circle a half dozen posts, say eight feet high, firmly in the sod with another posts a little longer, and one foot, at least, taller, in the center of these. Connect their tops with the center toothy marrow boards: also connect

the center post by narrow boards; also connect the outer posts with each other in a similar way. Then form a network of ropes suffi-ciently close to hold up the fresh green boughs, ciently close to hold up the freely green boughs, which being benned upon it form the roof of the booth. Wind the posts with ivies and greens, then ornament them with flowers or bright bits of red, orange and blue bunting. Hang Chinese lanterns between the posts, and the structure is complete. It is pretty enough to remain all summer, with now and then a fresh covering of greens. A large booth of this kind, set in the center of the grounds, with a came free built near at hand, over with a camp fire built near at band, over which a gipsy kettle (nearly every farm-house can farmish one) is lung, with blankets spread about among rustic seats, makes a very

spread about among ristic seats, makes a very good representation of a genuine glipsy camp. Chinese lanterus, plenty of them, should bang in the tents and among the trees. There should be music, also. The nearest imitation of gipsy music is given by playing upon rombs, Jews' barps and violins, accompanied by clapters or "bones," tambourine and drums. The mouth harmonicals also very good. The weigh and seemingly tameless nursin of the The weird and seemingly tuneless music of the gipsy cannot be imitated. The rhythm of it is strongly marked, and those who do not play is strongly marked, and those who do not play keep the time by clapping their hands, strik-ing their knees and joining in a guttural tone, emphasized at each rhythmic beat. A gipey dance upon the lawn would be suited to the hour. Songs, merry choruses and bright stories should abound.

#### THE QUESTION OF REFRESHMENTS

SERVED in gipsy style the refreshments may consist of coffee (suppossably cooked in the steaming kettle hanging showe the fire), tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, ba-names, muts, raisins, etc. Cool drinks should be brought around in large pails, and dipped therefrom into tin or carthen rangs. Plates, napkins and all other signs of a more civ-ilized serving should be dispensed with as far as possible. A large company may be thus served with very little effort.

Fortune telling belongs to gipsy life, though the more intelligent tribes of to-day make very little use of it. Mysterious oracles, "whose glib tongues spin mirthfully the thread of fortune," ought to have a place. Sometimes fetes of this kind are arranged for the correspond of maintain agency of the

for the purpose of assisting some charity, or for establishing a magazine and book club. Then young girls in costume sell oranges, peanuts, candies, etc., and pretty Halian gipsy girls play the tambourine and sing songs for

the help of the treasury.

The novelty and brightness of this rural some, especially under the light of an August or September moon, cannot fail to delight a company of merry young people.

#### THE BEST PICNIC LUNCH

A FEW HINTS AS TO THE PREPARING AND PACKING A PICNIC LUNCH



HE binch is one of the most enjoyable autures of picuicking, and the following hints may prove helpful in preparing and packing the same, so that, when served, it may tempt both the eye and the appetite.

eye and the appetite.

Meats for sandwiches should be bedied the day before; then after removing bone, skin and gristle they should be put in packing thus, beserily weighted, and set in a cool place over night. Cut in very thin slices. Bread one day old is best, and a very sharp knife is needed for cutting it into thin slices not over three inches square. These, buttered slightly, may be dainably filled with ham, salad, sardines, torque, or whatever one likes.

Then cut pieces of confectioner's paper just large enough to cover the sandwiches neatly. Place them side by side, closely packed, and they will preserve their shape without breaking. The paper is not to be removed until served.

Cakes must also be one day old, and for picnic use a little extra flour in stirring, and an extra five or ten minutes in baking will

an extra five or ten minutes in baking will ensure a firmer crust. Fresting, if put on hot, does not crackle and fall oil. Cookies are more desirable than loaf cuke, as are, also, cup and gent cukes. Jelly and cream confections are seldom nice for picnic serving.

Pies made of jellies, fruit or sweets are best cooked turnover fashion, the pastry covering the filling entirely. Lay them in paper covers, and they serve thus very conveniently.

Lemon, orange, struwberry, raspherry or currant juices should be extracted, then sweetened, and when well dissolved, bottled. Drinks can then be prepared by adding two tablespoonfuls of the liquid to a tumbler of fee water. All these juices combined make a delicious drink.

Strong coffee or lea may also be prepared and served in the same way. Bright tim rangs are more convenient than tumblers, and there is no danger of breakage.

there is no danger of breskage.

Hampers, with several trays, are more desirable for packing. Ordinary lunch baskets are a difficulty. White confectioner's paper should be used for bining the basket and for separating the different kinds of food; also, for covering neatly individual pieces. Cookies and crackers must be put in fight boxes. Plates are too beney, but bright, new biscuit ins.—the source shares are best—are very use-Plates are too heavy, but bright, new biscuit tins—the square shapes are best—are very use-ful in packing, and with fringed mapkins laid inside, they serve well for salvers in banding the food around. Paper mapkins are best, Whatever is to be enten last should be packed at the bottom of the hamper, and that to be served first at the top. Fruit, pickles, olives and choose must not be forgotten

#### A "FARMER'S SUPPER"



ERY attractive is the idea of a "farmer's supper." Though it be utilized for indoor use, it is prettiest on the lawn. It may be given by those who have simple grounds, with conveniences for entertaining large companies, or, simple fashing large companies, or,

picnic fashion, by a company of young people, each person bringing contribu-tions for the table; or, if desired, it can be ar-ranged for in a hall or vestry, when membersof Young People's Benevolent Societies wish to

Young People's Benevolent Societies wish to raise money to carry on their charitable work.

The "supper" purposes to call together, in rustic costome, the various characters belonging to farm life. The farmer and farmer's wife, with their sons and daughters, receive the company, and give a supper, to which all are invited—dairy men and dairy women; haymakers—men who swing the scythe, and maids who "spread the fallen grass;" beys who lead the sleep, and little "Bo-peeps" who lose them; plow-boys wearing gloves and whips, and berry pickers bringing their "pails heaped ripe and red;" gardeners and flower girls; hunters and fisher lads; market girls with baskets of eggs or fruit or vegetables, all come in costume suited to their station and work. The village lawyer, doctor, deacon and squire may also be added to the list, with the neighborhood rhymster and wit, and the singer of local songs. singer of local songs.

The customes may well be copied from

ne couti the American type of a generation ago, since the farmer and his family of to-day wear little or nothing to mark by their dress the nature of their life and work

Tables spread upon the lawn should be furnished wholly with the fruits of the farm and dairy, the special dishes, such as boiled dinner, baked beans and brown bread not omitted. The farmer offers to his guests bread from his fields of corn, rye and wheat; butter, cheese, milk, cream and curds from his dairy; berries and fruits from his fields and orchards; flowers and fresh vegetables from his gardens; game and fish captured (perhaps) from his

game and lish captured (perings) from his woodlands and neradow brooks; poultry and means fed by sweet pasturage and grains, and sugar from his own fair maple overhard. Where the size of the grounds permits, va-rious games, such as quoits, ball and croquet, etc., foot and jumping races, also swing-ing tilting and descine permits have now ing, tilting and dancing upon the lawn may be enjoyed. If in-doors, such old-time games as winkey, bunt the slipper, stage coach, apple march, pawns, and their like can be revived. Choruses, songs and recitations of the pastor al type, with tableaux and pantominae repre-senting scenes in farm life, may well be offered as a port of the entertainment.

#### SOME OTHER OUT-DOOR FÊTES A BUDGET OF NEW IDEAS JUST SUITABLE FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS



TTH July comes the Fourth, al-ways suggestive of the Red, Whiteand Blue-bunting, flags and fireworks; and whatever kind of eclebration is decided upon, whether booting, pic-nicking, or an "at-home" fete, the national emblem and colors

must rule the day. The colors of no nation lend themselves so beautifully and so gracefully to decoration as do these of America, and in whatever felegiven out of doors our national colors should in some monner take part.

#### "HAYMAKERS' PICNIC" FOR JULY

A "HAYMAKERS' PICNIC," FOR JULY

It is the month, too, of hay making, and a "haymakers' picnic," furnishes a novelty with which city people, especially, are delighted. The young people braid yards of clover, daisy and buttercup blossoms for decorating the big lany wagon. Wheels, stakes and shaft, and the broad hay frame are all wound, festioened and wrathed. The oxen, too, are dressed in a flower-bedecked yoke; their horas tied with ribbons, and a broad floral saddle upon their bucks.

Girls wear broad-brimmed hats, gingham dresses, strong boots and long leather gloves to protect the hands while baying, and men wear linen "jumpers," their trousers tucked into high top boots; also leather gloves.

Hampers are packed with a generous hunch, and the hayers ride away in their gala wagon to the field which, if possible, should horder a lake or pand surrounded by plenty of shade. There the haying goes on, not with modern methods, but after the more pastoral type, the men swinging scythes, and the girls spreading the grass, then taking it rendy for making the lond.

Lanch is served at high noon, the hayers sitting upon mounds of newly-mown lay.

Lunch is served at high noon, the hayers Lanch is served at high noon, the havers sitting upon mounds of newly-mown hay. The conventional "moon hour" is extended, so that salling, rowing, fishing or berry picking may be enjoyed, after which a hay load of convenient size is prepared, and they all ride homeward, haymakers fashion, on the top of the

#### "FISH FRY" FOR AUGUST

D OG days and showery weather make the fish hungry; and there is no sort of a holiday that quite equals an all-day "fishing picnic." The party starts off in the cool of the some point of lake. They camp upon the shore and start a glowing fire. Then all take boots for fishing, with a right cornest purpose of catching enough shiners, trout or perch for

"If the day is right And the big fiels bite."

there's little danger of failure; yet the for-times of the day are safest in the hands of extimes of the day are safest in the hands of experienced fishermen, such as usually frequent fishing grounds. They know the hannts of the speckled hearties, and are sure to bring them in. They can dress them in a trice, and no chef, though be may be a thousand times French, can produce such crisp, dainty, delicious morsels as will those same queer old fishermen, with nothing at band but a long-handled fry pan, a bit of sait pork, a dish of Indian meal and a wood fire whose very smoke seems to add the crowning flavor.

For side dishes take field corn, with the busks on, also patatoes and green apples; bury them either in white sund of the beach, or in clean ashes, then build above them a glowing fire, and after an hour's cooking they come forth dainties "fit to set before a king."

#### FOR THE WARM SEPTEMBER DAYS

CHTY people who linger during the warm. September days to watch the ripening fruit, and bringing in of the yellow corn and grain, must enjoy right heartily an "apple bee" or "husking," gotten up in exact insitation of the old-fashioned pattern of fifty years or those way. or more may

It is not difficult to find in ancient chests It is not difficult to find in ancient chests and attics well-preserved costumes of that period. Arrayed in these, the young people often begin the "bee" by gathering the ordard apples with their own hands during the afternoon; then in the evening young men come, armed with "jacks" for paring the fruit, and maidens equip themselves with ap-ple knight for your restriction and cosine." itfront, and matters equip themselves with ap-ple knives for "quartering and coring" it; also long, slim needles for stringing the pre-pared pieces. After stringing, the fruit is hang in festoons along drying bars suspended from the ceiling of the old-fashioned kitchen. Then underneath these they dance the "fig-ures" of "ye old time," and revive the games and frolies of that day. Refreshments should not vary much from the old-time menudoughouts and cheese, pumpkin ple, popped corn, home-made molasses randy and sweet,

A "husking," which follows the fashion of our grandparents' day, takes place on the big barn floor where corn "stocks" bank the outer barn theor where cutn "stocks" bank the outer walls, the center being reserved for the yellow mound of husked ears, to which all contribute a share. Milking stools are set for seating the huskers. As fast as the "stocks" are busked they are removed, and the corn is carried to the bin by busketfuls. Searching for ears of red corn furnishes a deal of merriment. By red corn furnishes a deal of merrineral. By these the sweethearts for the evening are chosen, duplicate cars in the order of fluding deciding the choice. When the corn is all back I, and the floor cleared, and the primitive vice of serving such old-time goodless as infine and pumpkin ples, apple turnovers, fruit, not and honey cakes, with coffee and cider has been enjoyed, then under the lantern light, the clean, soft lay sifting down from the overlanging beams and rafters, many versed songs, begands and stories fill the bour; or, to the noise of fiddle, fife and snare-drum the barn floor dance goes on.



An Early Morning "Spin" on the Lake

#### A CAMP IN THE ADIRONDACKS

By Jessamy Harte



THEN an enthusiastic Adirondack lover has finished reading

Murray's "Adven-tures in the Wil-derness," be is apt to be very discon-tented, and longs to have been amongthosemountainstwenty-live or thirty years ago, when the great North Woods were

North Woods were indeed a vast wilderness; when no axe had sounded along its mountain sides, or echoed across its peaceful waters. But in spite of the amount of descration this exquisite forest has suffered at the hand of civildesire forest has smarred at the hand of ever-ization, it still contains in its depths, far from the madding crowd of hotels and boarding houses, the same majesty that awed the first hand of discoverers who trespassed upon

its solitude. The great trees of the "forest primeral" are there with their towering branches like large arms stretched out in loring protection above the heads of

in loring protection above the heads of their little ones.

And yet, notwithstanding the thous-ands of people who annually visit these nountains and flock about the hotel versudas, comparatively few have ever known the joy of standing beneath one of these monarchs of the forest and of having camped under its deep shade. Many fishionable young women with Saratoga trunks journey to these mountains, only to sink exhausted upon the hotel mingas, where they rethese mountaios, only to sink exhausted upon the hotel pinzzas, where they remain for the most part, going hardly beyond the hotel limits during the rest of their stay. Of course, those who are great invalids must of necessity be content with the superb views which are so graciously spread before them; but for those more favored mortals who are capable of appreciating the physical as well as nsental enjoyments of the wilderness, camp life is the Edysium for which they are looking, and the Adirondacks their "Happy Hunting Ground." Camping, until of late years, has been the almost exclusive enjoyment of men, women having been considered rather women having been considered rather useless and burdensome under the cir-

useless and burdensome under the cir-cumstances; as incongruous, in fact, as a Dresden vase would be. But now that women have proved that they are not so frail and helples-, and that total exhaustion does not necessarily follow the ascent of a hill, and that they are quite as capable of enjoying the rough life and thriving on it as their masculine friends, camp life has taken on a new charm, and the men are glad to have the companion-ship of the fair sex upon these expeditions. With a jolly party of both sexes there is no limit to the delight and fun that may be experienced.

limit to the delight and fun that may be experienced.

There is such a novel charm about the old forest, and such a fascination in being removed from ordinary daily life and of living a sort of romantic holiday. Many stand a trifle in awe of the vast woods, and the proposal "to camp" is often not by the following despairing objections: "Won't we catch cold? Aren't you afraid? What shall we wear? Won't we look like guys?" It is a mystery to me why people think that the moment they give up the restrictions of conventional social life, they must necessarily make themselves life, they must necessarily make themselves look as ugly and unattractive as possible.
Why should the old forest not be respected?
It indeed gives us a most beautiful and pecturesque background. Some of the costumes which I have seen must verily have offended

its critical eye.
Crimson is a picture-sque color for the femi-Crimson is a picturesque color for the femi-nine camping dress. A very striking costume for a young lady is a short kilt skirt, a little above the ankles, of some blue material; a short, blue cordinary velvet jacket, blue and white striped tennis shirt, russet leather leg-gings, and big, red felt sombrero. The men's get-up varies little from the ordinary moun-tain garb—short corduror velvet trousers and jacket, woolen tennis shirt, and leather leg-gings. The latter are essential both for girls and men on account of the enormous amount of underbrush one encounters. You cannot imagine how picturesque these costumes look around the rearing camp-fire in the evening, around the rearing comp-fire in the evening, or in groups on the shorts of some benutiful lake. A gentleman once said to me, while ad-miring some pictures I had of "comp;" "Why, how well you all look! Do you know, I

thought that in camp the women were health-

thought that in camp the women wore healthful but hideous garments, and the men went unshaven and looked slonchy." So you see no young lady need ever be afraid of appearing at a disadvantage in camp, nor is her sweetness wasted on the desert air.

It is rather an arihous task though, to get up a congenial party, one that will hang together "in clear and stormy weather," as the saying is. In selecting your party you must not forget your finnsy man; he is as essential to its success as a clown is to a circus. He is the life of the camp always; the one He is the life of the camp always; the one who is always getting you into scrapes, and the only one who comes out of them un-harmed. You must also have a recognized head, or leader, with an aptitude for manag-ing, two or three trusty guides, and among the rist of the dramatis personic, good singers, story tellers, etc. Then, too, that "necessary evil," the chaperone, should be of semi-angelic character, else she will never successfully ac-complish the care of such a party. With such a chaperone and party success is sure.



A View of a Typical Adirondack Camp

The three-sided log camp or "lean-to" has become a substitute almost entirely in the Adirondacks for the ordinary canvas tent, and as the floor is also made of planed boards there is no danger of the dampness which was an evil of the floorless tent. The "lean-to" has a slanting roof at the back, two perpendicular sides, and is open in front. There is a bed at the back resembling a stateroom berth, which is made of boards thickly carpeted with balsam boughs and covered with blankets. There is no more comfortable bed in the world; the oder of the balsam is most conducive to sleep, and insomnia is unknown in camp. At the and insomnia is unknown in camp. At the front of the "lean-to" are usually hung cur-tains, generally of Turkey red, and when these are draped back during the day the ef-fect of these little houses, with the neverdying camp-fire burning before them, is picturesque in the extreme. This fire is kept burning as religiously as were the old Veslal fires of Athens, and the guides, though rather nugged priests, are as faithful as the Vestal

We camped once on Long Lake, Humilton County, one of the most beautiful of all the Adirondack lakes. Near its head stood one of the lovely mountain hotels, and close by were several riide farm-houses and a country store, but the rest of the shore was delightfully wild and picturesque. Here and there at con-siderable distunces one could discover campo peopling out from beneath the pine trees. We started from the botel for our destination, which was at the extreme end of the lake, at hout three o'clock on one of those clear, refreshing afternoons so common among the mountains. There was a elight breeze blow-ing, filled with the balsamic odors of the forest, faming the lake into ripples and waving the trees along the slave. The groves of slim, white birch trees, those pale maidens of the forest, whispered among themselves. Three of our boats were rowed by the guides, who took care of our "duffle," meaning lag-gage in camping parlance. We rowed under the floating bridge near the country store in single file, and passed the last farm-house,

man. We were all very hungry, the breath of the pines having exaggerated our alrendy healthy appetites. Our first meal was a novel as well as merry one to us all. The long bark

as well as merry one to us all. The long bark table was set in a most unconventional man-ner, tin plates, brown china cups (mosaucers) and old knives and forks, the table being dec-orated with leaves put under the plates and around the dishes. In the center was a long, green olive bottle filled with wild flowers and decorated with ferns, making a charming jar-dinière. The view from our dining hall was superb; the lake stretched before us in all its wild recognitic beauty. Far off in the distance

unconventional supper; but I am afraid our table manners suffered greatly from its very unconventionality.

After supper we proposed rowing across the lake to see "Mother Nichols," as she was called, an eccentric old woman, the widow of an old woodsman who had died several months before. No one could persuade her to move from their little log cabin where her husband had brought her a bride, some sixty years before. Her house stood about a mile from the shore, half way up the mountain side. Our guides told us that "folks said the view from there was extry fine," and as the moon would soon be out there was no danger of being lost. So we started, leaving two of being lost. So we started, leaving two guides behind us to take care of the cump. When we received the consists above we When we reached the opposite shore we sounded the camp call; it was immediately answered by the report of a gun fired from camp. The path leading to the cabin was very rocky and hard to climb; and when we very rocky and hard to climb; and when we arrived at the but we were surprised to see no signs of life anywhere. "Why, it's deserted! "Where's the old woman?" we cried. "Husb," said our guide, "she's there all right taking her evening smoke." "Good evening Mother Nichols" said out chaperoue, addressing space; "we have come to pay you a little visit, and to take a look at your beautiful view." "I am proud to see rou, ma'am" said a view." "I am proud to see you, ma'am "said a cracked voice from the shadow, and an old woman stepped out into the moonlight. She was a verifable hag, hollow-checked and eyed, with no teeth and a bony, angular figure. In one hand she held her clay pipe, the other she extended to each of us as we were pre-sented to her by turn. This ceremony seemed to please her greatly, and she insisted upon getting us some cider and apples. She said that "since the old man died" she was in the habit of sitting there in the darkness and en-joying the view herself; but if she had known abe was going to have "kempany" she'd have "lighted up a spell." She pointed out to us the innumerable lakes we saw in the distance, calling them by name, and relating some little story or legend about nearly every one of

them. I think she really appreciated the blessing of possessing such a view, for she seemed to take such interest in pointing out its beauties to us. She land always lived among the mountains, they were all friends to have

among the mountains, they were all friends to her.

When we left her she insisted upon coming half way down the rocks with us; it was wonderful to see how agile she was, refusing all assistance that was offered her. I think she was not insensible, however, to the courtesy she met with, for her old eyes glistened stangely as we hade her good-bye, with promises to come again. Perhaps it was the vision of her own young days that had come to her with the youthful faces she saw about her, that dimmed her eyes. As we rowed away she seemed to us like some wizard who owned the great view she loved so well.

As we neared the camp, the friendly light of the camp-fire glowing through the trees seemed to welcome us back. The great forest had failen asleep, so still it seemed. Our guides had some sandwiches made for us, thinking we might be hungry, and we sat around the fire, listening to nearvelous stories from the guides, singing and playing on our banjos, until it was time to retire. If the rest of our stay was to be as jolly as the evening we had just spent we would indeed be willing to camp for the rest of our lives, so deeply in love with it we had already become. We climbed all the mountains about us, and explored every lake or pond for miles around. Our friends visited us from neighboring camps, when we entertained them with some impromptu charades given in the open air. The stage setting was a trifle Wagnerian, I will admit a most fitting backeround for a Salefeiol when we entertained them with some impromptu charades given in the open air. The stage setting was a trifle Wagnerian, I will admit, a most fitting background for a Seigfried or Branhilde, but we trusted to the imagination and indulgence of our audience to make our performances successful as social dramas. Every manner of game from whist to leapfrog was indulged in at camp. On rainy days we would all assemble on one of the largest "lean-tos" or in the dining-room, where we played games and sang, and in fact amused ourselves in a hundred different ways. I think we rather enjoyed a rainy day now and then, but more than one was not so pleasant. We

we rather enjoyed a rainy day now and then, but more than one was not so pleasant. We fairly reveled in the sunshine after one of these "spells of weather."

Our dances, too, under the pines, were a never-to-be-forgotten enjoyment of the cump. As we were nil fond of dancing, these rural hops were indulged in, so that it was necessary to have a platform built for that special pur-pose. Numberless Chiuese lanterns were hung on the hearches above, and the

pose. Numberless Chinese lanterns were hing on the hearches above, and the hinge trees encircled our ball-room with a weird charm. Our invitations were written on pieces of birth bark and delivered by the guides to our friends, when one of these feltes was about to occur. At eight o'clock the guests would arrive, the nen arrayed in picturesque tennis suits, and the girls in all their finery; mustin dresses that had lain asleep all summer were permitted to grace the vanities of the world once more. Our orchestra consisted of two fiddles and a cornet, which were played by the guides chestra consisted of two fiddles and a cornet, which were played by the guides with exhibitrating effect. Waltzes and polkas followed in rapid succession, but we usually ended our dances with a good old-fishioned Yirginia reel. What soft lights the lanterns shed, and how like wood-nymphs the girls looked, stepping out, as it seemed, from the very trees themselves. themselves.
When the hunting began, those who

When the hunting began, those who could shoulder a rifle wandered off with the hunters for into the forest, leaving the others to keep house at camp. Many a time I have waited on a rock at the end of a "run-way," with bated breath for the appearance of the game; but alas, no deer ever came near me. I am afraid the near thought the girls talked too much to be successful hunters; perhaus that was as true as it was uncom-

too much to be successful lumters; perhaps that was as true as it was uncomplimentary. However, we had some fine rifle matches, when we distinguished ourselves with our high scores, and we quite outstripped the men in catching fish. We went on many exploring expeditions, rowing up some lovely little river, saddenly finding ourselves on some unnamed wild lake or pond, white with lilies. What exquisite views we saw about us duily, for we never looked out from our "lean-tos" but to feast our eyes on some charming picture. The wild, romantic lake always before us, the stately mountains ever in view. We grew to love every tree that shaded us, and I am surethis great intimacy with nature and mother earth could have had nothing but a helpful and inspiring influence upon us. The material for the artist to immortalize is always there, the silent thoughts for the poet to utter are there too, in the deep for the poet to utter are there too, in the deep shadows. The rest for the weary ordinary human being there awaits him,

"And so in mountain solitudes—o'ertaken As by some spell divine Their cares drop from them like the needles shaken From out the gusty pine."



The Log Dining Hall



#### Mr. Beecher As I Knew Him

By Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher

IN TEN PAPERS

NINTH PAPER

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HAVE deemed it best to interpolate just here the special article announced as a supplementary paper, in order that my final words might be those which dealt with Mr. Beecher's last days. In this paper I will answer some of

se questions which have come to me during se publication of this series, the cordial recogition of which from every side has been such a surce of pleasure to me.

#### "HE WRITING OF "NORWOOD"

MANY inquiries have come to me about "Norwood," asking whether "Mr. IVI. "Norwood," asking whether "Mr. Bescher had ever written a novel before?" or "What induced him to write "Norwood?"

'What induced him to write 'Norwood?'
ind "Did he find it a troublesome task?"
While securing an education before entering into any active business, most young
people are tempted to write a novel or poetry,
but I doubt if Mr. Beecher ever was. It surprised me; for, from our earliest acquaintance,
I was quick to notice something of poetry and
romance, even in his common conversation,
and I once asked him if he ever felt any incli-

nomance, even in its common conversation, and I once asked him if he ever felt any inclination for either. He replied:

"No: something of both mingles with my whole life, but of a far higher type than I should venture to put on paper."

Entering at so early an age into active work that demanded all his time and thoughts, the

subject was never again alluded to or thought of by either of us until 1866. Then Mr. Robert Bonner came one day and urged Mr. Beecher

to write a novel.
"I write a novel!" said Mr. Beecher, with a merry laugh. "It would be the most absurd

thing I ever attempted, or you ever read!"

But Mr. Bonner was not to be provailed upon to so easily relinquish the idea, and he urged Mr. Bescher to make the trial. For a while he received only decided refusals. At last Mr. Bescher promised to "think about it." He did think about it more and more it. He dot think about it more and more seriously, and the possibility that he could do it grew upon him. Finally, after several in-terviews with Mr. Bonner, he decided to try. But it was some days after before he at-tempted to write. He had promised the first chapter on a certain date which was fast ap-

chapter on a certain date which was fast approaching, and nothing had been written.

One morning he had sat silently at the tibrary table for some little time, when rising suddenly he west to his study in the third story. As he left there was a set, determined look on his face, which I read as meaning one of two things: "I will write to Bonner, "I cannot do it," or, "I will delay no longer."

An hour passed by, and I was naturally a little anxious. At last Mr. Beecher called, and throwing down a paper, said:

"Don't come up, dear, but I will send down a few lines for you."

His rich, happy tones reassured me, and

His rich, happy tones reassured me, and unfolding the note I found he had started on the first chapter and felt encouraged to go on. That was all I needed. I knew be would

succeed—not in becoming a novelist, that no one could desire—but that he would do his work creditably.

work creditably.

Still, the work was never easy for him. One chapter every week was promised, and was written on that day so as not to infringe on other work. White writing each chapter he was entirely unlike his usual mood when other important writing was to be done. It was hard labor and depressed him. When the messenger boy left with the copy, Mr. Beocler for a few moments would be as jubilant as a boy. lant as a boy.

But as the story grew under his pen he be-

gan to feel an interest in the characters be was delineating, and he did his work easier and with more courage.

When writing anything in the line of his

regular work, of special interest, he often rend it to me; but in writing "Norwood" he never did until near the close, when one day he read a portion in which he was evidently much interested, and when he had finished it, said:
"Well, I shall not be a second Walter Scott,

"Well, I shall not be a second Walter Scott,
shall ? Butisn't it better than you expected?"
"No," I said, "it is very good, but no better
than I knew you could do."
When at last it was completed, and the
last chapter all ready to be sent, he called me,
and threw down a slip of paper, with a muchworn quill pen stack through it. On the
paper he had written:

"The work is finished, Oh, be joyful! I am sufficiently satisfied to be content. Bleesed is be who does not ex-pect great things! Verily be shall not be disappointed "H. W. B."

After dinner we took a ride. Soon after starting I said: "I am so happy that work is off your mind. I am well pleased with it." "You don't think, however," he asked, quiz-zingly, "that I give promise of becoming a distinctional moreflist do you?"

distinguished nevelist, do you?"
"No, I do not," I replied, "and should be "No, I do not," I replied, "and should be very sarry if you should. I think you have a higher, nobler work to do."

After the work was done, and before the public in book form, he seldom spoke of it. All criticism, or words of approbation, were placed on his study table, and I always told him all nemarks I heard about it. He read or heard these serenely, and, if favorable, appeared well pleased for the moment. But he went into his life's work with renewed vigor and energy, and gave this work but a small share of his thoughts.

#### HIS ONE POETICAL EFFORT

MANY have asked whether it is true, as has been recently stated, that Mr. Beecher at one time wrote a poem to me. It is true, in so far that during our long engagement, while Mr. Beecher was in college, I told him that it was time he wrote me some poetry. Wherespon he sent me a most indicrous verse, with the laughable request that I would not give it to "The New York Observer" until he had time to correct it, as he should expect that verse would establish his reputation as a poet, if anything would. When received, we had some sport over it, and then it passed by—seldom remembered, and then it passed by—seldom remembered. seldom remembered—until long after we came to Brooklyn.

Mr. Beecher was writing "Norwood" when Mr. Robert Bonner called one day. Just as he was leaving he told Mr. Beecher he had offered a distinguished public man a large sum if he would write him two verses of poetry, and added: "I will give you as much as I have for 'Norwood' if you will do the same, Mr. Beecher."

"What! I write poetry! I never wrote a line in my life," replied Mr. Beecher. I was standing near him and said: "Why, Henry! Don't you remember those lines you sent me while you were in college?"
"Oh, Mrs. Beecher, repeat them to me,"

"Oh, Mrs. Beecher, repeat them to me," said Mr. Bonner, earnestly.

Knowing what the lines were, I was greatly amused at such an idea, but gravely began:

"It was something like this"—

"Ennice!" said Mr. Beecher, quickly.

"Never mind him, Mrs. Beecher. Tell me what it was, and I will give you \$5000 on the said."

"Well," I replied, "it begnn—'I started— "Envice!" exclaimed Mr. Beecher, exclaimed Mr. Beecher, with Now, Mrs. Beecher, do repeat it," said Mr.

I began again-" I started from

"Euxick!" still more emphatically, "Don't heed what he says, Mrs. Beecher, I'll

give you double the sum if you will repeat the lines.

"Now, Henry! just think of how much good such a sum would do, and you know it was simply for fun you wrote—! I started EUNICE!!" came from Mr. Beecher, and

this time it was with almost angry earnest-

At this point, not having the least idea of repeating the lines, but seeing Mr. Bonner's enmestness, and Mr. Beecher's fear that I would do it, I was almost sufficiented with suppressed laughter, but said:

"Why, Henry! Do you really believe I would repeat it?"

would repeat it?

Then turning to Mr. Bonner I said: "It was only a little sportive nonsense, with about as much postry in it as 'Jack and Gill went up the bill, etc.,' which Mr. Beecher sent me

years ago."

And this is the true version of the story of "Mr. Beecher's One Poem,"

#### MR. BEECHER AND COLONEL INGERSOLL

OFTEN has the inquiry come to meduring these past months; "Why did Mr Beecher countenance Colonel Ingersoll?" or "Why did Mr. Beecher grosp Colonel Inger-soll's hand in public?" and kindred quessoil's named in person? and kindred ques-tions. I cannot do better, I think, than to print here a letter from Mr. Beecher, never before published, addressed to Rev. A. N. Lewis, of Montpelier, Vermont, through whose kindness it is made possible for me to answer these queries in Mr. Beecher's own words. words.

As an explanation of Mr. Beecher's letter, Mr. Lewis writes: "In the year 1880 I wrote to Mr. Beecher, taking him to task (as one who had always believed in him, through good report and evil report) for his 'giving the right hand of fellowship to Colonel Ingersoll' on the platform at a political meeting. In the letter I also asked if he did not think that Rev. Dr. Backus's remark about the college bell making no more noise than a lamb's tail in a fur cap," was appropriated from Rabelnis, (Mr. Beecher had quoted it in one of his Friday evening talks.) His reply was so characteris-tic of the man that I have always preserved it in my scrap-book."

Mr. Beccher's reply was as follows:

Brookayn, November B. 1880.

Bran Sur: I think that there is only a resemblance, and not a ransal sequence. In the "fur bell" of (Dr.) Blackus, and the "feather bell" of Babelais.

I do not believe that the stout old Puritan ever brand of Habelais! and if he bad, and knew that an Episarpal minister was familiar with him, he would have held up body hands of herror? Not so do !! Not only do ! know Habelais, but Ingressell, whom you do not know. A rigid and relations despot of a father threw him off with fatal rebound in theology.

He be a man of pure morals, of happy domestic life, of warm friendships; an ardent personal friend of Garfield and minch esteroid by all who know him personally.

held and matrix essection by all who know an appearable.

He is an unbeliever in church and Bible, largely through ignorance; but on all public questions, education, morality, bemperance and purity, be is always sound and surnest.

It has been the rate of my life to work with any man of good morals, on all libes on which we agree, though is a franked others we disagree. Thus I work with Roman Catholies on charities, temperance, etc., with Roman Catholies on charities, temperance, etc., with Swobenbergimet. High Calvinies, whose through I admits for logic, and althor as a slander on tract; with a politicians, with any one "whose face is as if he would go to Jerusalem!"

officians, with any one "wiese tax is as the considered." It is desirable to be remarked the subsection of the subsectio think as they jocuse.

VARIOUS distorted versions have been given of an oath which Mr. Beecher is said to have used on a certain occasion, when very young, and, by request, I give the true story. It happened when he was nine or ten years old. He and his brother Charles were just scated at the breakfast table (his father was not at home that morning) when father was not at honse that morning) when his half-brother, Thomas, then quite a young child, took up a saltspoonful of salt and raised it toward his open mouth, as if he were going to take it. Quick as a flash, Henry gave the spoon a pash, which sent the salt into the child's mouth, to the great amuse-ment of both himself and Charles. But their mirth was of but a moment's duration. Their stepmother gave both a sharp box on the ears and sent them from the table without their breakfast. Henry used to say he never their breakfast. Henry used to say he never walked so straight, or felt so tall as when he and Charlie went from the house to the back of the barn. Seating themselves on a log, there was an ominous silence for a moment

"presaging approaching storm."

"Charles, what do ministers say when they want to swear? What words do they use?" asked Henry.

"I don't know," replied Charles,
"Can't you think of any?" asked Henry.
"No."

HOW HE ONCE SWORE

Another silence. Then drawing himself up very straight and bringing his doubled fist down on his knee with great force Henry exclaimed-Damen !

Then he used to tell that a great horror came over him the moment that word escaped tame over aim the moment that word escaped his lips. He was sure the devil must be very near to him. Without another word he stole back to the house and shut himself into his room in an agony of fear and remorse, and remained there till his father, who had been absent, returned, and called him.

"But why were you so very angry for being sent from the table without your brenkfast?"

I asked him once.

"Oh, that wasn't it," he replied, "but because she boxed my ears. She might have whipped me a dozen times without cause, and I should not have been so angry

Mr. Beecher always felt that boxing a child's ears was unpardonable.

#### HIS HABITS OF DRESS

THE question has frequently come to me during the last few months, "Was not Mr. Beecher untily or indifferent in his habits of dress?"

Mr. Beecher was never untidy, but he was careless in leaving things out of their places. When dressing or undressing, he often tossed things upon chairs and tables, or left the bureau things upon chairs and tables, or left the bireau in a somewhat disorderly condition. That, however, was more my fault than Mr. Beecher's, because I was usually near by and rendy to put away whatever was out of place. His family said I spoiled him. I think not. But no man could be more fasticious than Mr. Mechanges includes a beringdom than

Mr. Beecher was in always having clean linen, collars, cuffs, and handkerchiefs, boots blacked, and clothes well brushed. Heing an early riser, he often dressed hurriedly, leaving clothes and boots unbrushed, and sat down at once to a writing table—which was always kept in our room—to develop some thought that came to him when he first woke, or while dressing, and he would often write until breakfast. Immediately after breakfast and prayers he often went at once to his study and wrote for an hour or two to finish what he had begun. But it was seldom that his clothes

had begun. But it was seldom that his clothes and boots were not in order before breakfast.

When in college and in Lane Seminary, his wardrobe was of the simplest and chengest. His father could provide no better. Of this be never made any complaint. But during his last six months at the theological seminary, he was offered the position of editor of the tincinnati. Journal "for a few months, with some prospect of its being nermanent, as the some prospect of its being permanent, as the editor's health had falled and he had gone abroad with little hope of ever being able to resume his work on the paper. Mr. Beecher, therefore, had reason to feel almost sure of continuing as editor, and in that case it was his intention to accept a call made to him by

a church a few miles from the city.

Up to this time he had never bought any clothes for himself, but with this work in prospect, he hoped to relieve his father from all further expense in that line. When his first payment from the paper cause in, needing an overcoat, he went to the tailor's in a very independent state of mind and made his first purchase. Delighted with this new experience, be hastened to write me and describe the overcoat, "a beautiful piece of black cloth, with velvet collar, lapels and cuffs. I have always admired velvet, but now I have some, When I come east for you I mean my wedding suit shall be as fine as my overcoat,

Alas for human expectations! Soon after Mr. Beecher had bought the overcost, with its velvet trimmings, and just as he had finished his theological course and was ready to begin work, the editor returned with improved health and resumed his editorial position.

For many reasons it was a disappointment to Mr. Beecher, but he accepted it cheerfully, as was his wont in all disappointments, and wrote me a humorous letter, saying: "Instead of a new welding suit, I shall have to borrow a coat of brother George's, but I've got the new overcost and the velvet collar, anybow,

After we came east, for many years a dear friend sent him a full suit every Christmas or New Year's, of the very best material. The quality of the suit was a great pleusure to hiso, and he knew much more about it, where it was made, or if there was anything specially excellent about the material, than I did, and he was particularly careful of it.

Mr. Hereber always admired velvet, and would have collars and ficings to his costs made of it, without regard to what might be the fashion, and from that, doubtless, arose the story that he had once worn a complete velvet suit, which he never did.

USE OF WINE AND TEMPERANCE VIEWS

MR. BEECHER was always a strong tem-Define advocate, and until 1850 no wine or liquor of any kind ever came into our house. At that time he came so near breaking down from overwork that he was sent abroad by his physicians, and upon his re-turn, not having regained his usual strength, they ordered him to take a glass of wine with his dinner. This he did, but only when at his dinner. This he did, but only when at home. After a short time he gave it up. In 1863, during war times, when his energy was taxed to the utmost, the physicians again ordered the use of wine with his dinner, and gave instructions that in future, after any ex-baustive effort, Mr. Beecher should resort to this stimulant. From that time we always kept wine in the house, and Mr. Beecher used it when under special mental strain.

He never urged those who had became in-

the never urged those who had became in-temperate, or who were in danger of becoming so, to take "the Pledge,". If any wished to do so, he was always ready to write the pledge for them, and it was very strongly written, en-closed in an envelope, and left with him as a sacred deposit. But this was done at the re-quest of the individual, not from any urgent speed from him, Mr. Beecher. Judging others by bis own nature, he felt that strong appeals by his own intere, he led that strong appears to their bonor, their manhood, should be more effectual than any pledge. The fact that Mr. Beecher did use wine at such times became known, for he took it openly—but not the reason for it—and this was the foundation of the many stories circulated, all calculated to misintermed his attitude on the temperature. misinterpret his attitude on the temperance question. But there are hundreds who, if they heard such statements, remembering how he had helped and saved them, could correct such impressions by giving their own exper-

#### AVERSION TO TITLES

SOME have usked me: "Why did Mr.
Beecher an persistently decline the rich D Beecher so persistently decline the title of "Doctor of Divinity?"

I know no reason except an utter aversion to such a thing as a title to his name. If others accepted the title it was their right, and in addressing them Mr. Beecher always used it. He used to say that such prefix titles as Judge, General or Doctor designated an individual's General or Doctor designated an individual's duties or calling, and were more of a convenience than anything else, and in some cases were almost a necessity. And "Reverend" for a clergyman might be classed in that category. But, he would laughingly say, the "Reverend Doctor of Divinity" was too much of a good thing for him to be burdened with. This title was offered him, I cannot now recall how often, but in every instance it was declined. His own views are expressed in a letter of declinature of that title, now beside me, and which I copy: beside me, and which I copy:

PERKERILL, August 21, 1800.

To the President and Board of Trusters of Amberet College,

GENTLEMEN: I have been duly notified that at the last meeting of the Board of Trusiees the title of D. D.

was conferred upon me.

It would certainly give me pleasure should any respectable institution bear such a testimony of good will, but that Amherst College, my own mother, should so kindly remember a son, is a peculiar ganification. But all the use of such a title ends with the public expression. If the wish to confer it be necepted, for the rest it would be but an incumbrance, and firmigh an address by no mount acressible to my tests. I greatly seeding

would be but an incumbrance, and fermish an address by no insurin agreeable to my hosts. I greatly perfer the simplicity of that which my mother uttered over me in the holy hour of infant consceration and haptism. May I be permitted, without seeming to under-value your kindness or disveteening the hotor meast, to re-turn it to your bands, that I may to the end of my life be, as thus far I have been, simply Hanny Ward Buscheri.

#### ATTITUDE IN PUBLIC MATTERS

HAVE been asked to say something of the methods which Mr. Bercher pursued in reaching his decisions on public matters.

In all questions of public interest, Mr.
Beecher never decided hastily as to the course

he should pursue, but after most prayerful and carnest deliberation. In political matters, he never worked for a party but for that which, after long and serious thought, he was convinced would be for the best interest of the whole country. But once assured of what it was his duty to do or say on any important matter, he was immovable. No personal consideration, nor the acute distress he always felt when compelled to differ from friends, and particularly from any of his church, had power to change the course his conscience called him to pursue. Next to his country, in his love, stood his church, and to feel com-pelled for his country's sake to disagree with any of its members, was a martyrdom little un-derstood by them at the time.

But that trait in his character is now, I think, truly recognized wherever his name or works are known. In looking back, all who knew him will recall many trying times when he was supposed to have made some serious, if not fatal mistake, and will now remember how patiently, and yet unfalteringly, be moved on in the way his conscience led him, without regard to the injury to himself, personally, that might result from such action, until at last the clouds between those he so truly loved were lifted, the old friendships were again resumed, and the truth of the judgment and wisdom which had guided him was frankly acknowledged by many. However much at various times Mr. Beecher may have been mi-judged or censured, no man ever necused him of acting from ill feeling toward any. No man was ever surrounded by such true and loyal friends, many of whom loved him and recognized the sincerity of his convictions even while disagreeing with him, and all the more when time and further reflection showed that on many points they had not rightly understood his motives, and learned at last how safe had been the light which guided him.

Mrs. Beecher's concluding paper, recounting the last days and death of Mr. Beecher, will be printed in the August JOURNAL]

#### THE BYRNTELL GOLDEN WEDDING

By Marjorie Richardson



HE south wind stirred the budding roses that claim-bered in wild profusion up the trellis till they reached the slanting roof of the old gray house. One slender branch, set free by the breeze, swayed de ii-antly for a moment, and then fell across Mes. Byrn-tell's lap, as she sat rocking

and knitting on the porch below. She gave a little start; the ball of yarn fell from her knee and rolled slowly down the steps, to be converted into a plaything for the house cat, Dinah, when it

plaything for the house eat, Dinah, when it reached the garden walk.

There was a far-away look in the elderly woman's face as she lifted the branch and gazed at the clustering buds; and she drew a long, contented sigh and put her check tenderly against the thorny little flowers. Dinah, undeeded, chased the ball of yarn up and down the steps, and finally began a work of destruction on it right under her mistress' eyes. Even Judge Byrntell came unnoticed across the lawn. He stopped in front of the porch for a non-

porch for a mo-ment, and gazed at his wife's unobser-vant lace, at the discarded knittingwork in her lap, and at the frayed and ragged ball of yarn in Dinah's possession. An amused expression came into his face, and be went quiet-

ind he went quietly up the steps to
her side.
"I hope they are
pleasant dreums,
Rachel," he said.
She gave a startled little turn, and

then hughed softly as she met his smil-

ing eyes. "They were," she answered, laystill held the fallen vine, on his arm. "They were of our wedding day, John. These roses carried me back a long,

me back a long, long time—fifty years, John."

"It has been a short time, Rachel dear," corrected the Judge gently. "So short that I can remember just how you looked when you drove away with me in the old chaise that June morning. You stood underneath the drooping rose vines for a moment, and you much a and you made a comely picture standing there, your white dress and bonnet out-

and bornet outlined against the dark foliage, and the reseson your cheeks matching those on the vines,
Well, well, that was a happy day, Rachel!
"And what a happy day its fittieth mariversary will be, John. Truly, a golden wedding

day, with all our children and grandchildren around us to

"Hark!" interrupted the Judge, bendling his bend to listen. "I can hear thoring; the old couch must be coming. Yes! there it is, humbering over the causeway. Come. Backel, quick! Stand on the steps, so that the chil-dren will see you the first thing when they turn the corner."

But the scious of the Byrntell family were

so much absorbed in contemplating the old homestead, with its broad acres, that their eves never once sought the porch; and Mrs. Byrntell's welcoming smile received no recognition, even the Judge's hand wave passed by unnoticed.

Quite a charming estate," Mr. Van Slater was saying. "It puts one in mind of some of the old English country places; the grounds are so extensive, and that bit of forest hand at the side might easily pass for a park. Beally, you know, Isabelle," turning to his wife, "I had quite forgotten what a delightful old spot

Tremendons amount of land about it," remendors into an in a first and a said Mr. Benjamin Berntell, eyeing it reflectively. "If those nolls in the adjoining town amount to anything, it reight be a good investment to run a street railroad through here, and then cut up the land father doesn't

nere, and then cut up the land father doesn't need into building lots."

"Oh, Benjamin!" exclaimed Mrs. Van States, in tones of languid repress, "the West has certainly wrought a great change in you. How differently you and Nicholas regard things; you worship the American def-lar"—

"And he the English sovereign!" put in Mr. Byrntell, with a short laugh. But here the coach turned in at the drive-

way, and the passengers became aware of the expectant old couple waiting on the porch steps to receive them.

It was ten years since the family had all been together in the homestead, and there was

something strangely pathetic in the anxious welcome of the old Judge and his wife, for they suddenly realized that a great change had come over their sons and daughters, and that

their greeting had no tender significance to the grandchildren.

"I feel as if I hardly knew you, my dear," said the grandmother trenolously, as she held the hand of a tall, hundsome girl in both her own, "It seems wonderful that little Katie

own. "It seems wonderful that little Katie should have grown up into a young lady." Miss Katherine Van Slater smiled faintly, and looked a trifle bored. Her grandmother dropped her hand and turned toward her sister, a girl with a sweet, uncertain mouth, and

large blue eyes.

"And this is Gertrude, who was hardly more than a baby when you went abroad, and Rosanumd—can this great girl be Rosanumd?"

Gertrude and her cousin, Rosamund Byrn-tell, received their grandmother's caresses rather carelessly; they were looking past her into the hall beyond, where several of the chier people had already gone.

"It is not in the least-changed," said Charles Beyond, the hadre's very past way, backing

Byrntell, the Judge's youngest son, looking about him. "One could fancy one had never

been away."
"Yes;" said the Judge, heartily, "Mother

"Don't fret about it, mother," said her son Benjamin. "Lately Anna puts up the white flag on all occasions, and it is something you will get used to. When her handkerchief comes out, you may know that she is going to declare herself in the wrong." "But, mother," said Mrs. Van Slater, "you really ought to question Katie and Surah; one-camot be too careful in these days."

At this moment Katie amenyed at the half

At this moment Katic appeared at the ball

At this handle of the control of the

mistress' notice.

That was a very different evening from the one the Judge and his wife had so often looked forward to, when sitting alone by the library fire, or on the wide porch, they had talked so happily of "the children's homecoming."

talked so happily of "the children's homeconing."

Old Mrs. Byratell felt as if she were in a
dream as she booked about her, and tried to
realize that these worldly men and women
were the same boys and girls who had possed
their early life in this New England home.
Not that they were wanting in deference and
even seeming affection for their mother and
father; but there was something missing,
something that had gone forever.

And the grandchildren—they were like so
many strangers; and before long grandmaintma began to stand in some secret awe of
them. Katherine and Gestrude were so signified and self-possessed, and Resamund, Benja-

fireli. Katherine and Gerrinal were so digitation and self-possessed, and Resamund, Benjamin's charghter, laughed incossintly and talked about so many things of which her grandmother had never even heard.

"I am afraid I shall never feel very much at home with them," thought grandmamma, and then chided herself for this unnatural senti-

It was not until after breakfirst the next morning that the subject of the golden wedding, the ostensible reason for this family gather-

my gracious! Did you ever hear anything so futury? Do you suppose pa and ma and I and

fricing? Do you suppose pa and ma and I and Annt Anna have come all the way from Senttle to go to a tea party?"
"Rosamand!" said her mother, reprov-ingly. "You see," she explained, turning to Mrs. Byrntell, on whose checks a faint flush had crept, "Rosamand means that this is too great an occasion to be celebrated in any small way. I agree with Isabelle; you certainly ought to do something out of the common, and I'm sare the neighbors will expect it of you."

you."

"It is quite the latest fashion in England to celebrate anniversaries at the family country place," said Katherine Van Slater, " and I hear everyone is beginning to adopt it over here, It sounds so well, too, if one has a large place like this, and can entertain as one ought."

"Oh, how lovely it would be," exclaimed her sister engerly, "if the tenants could have a holiclay and build bonfires and things. Of course, you have no tenants, but then there

a holiday and build bonfires and things. Of course, you have no tenants, but then there are the village people, or the farm hands, or—some one," she added, vaguely.

Mrs. Byrntell looked distressed.

"Perhaps we had better wait and ask your father," she said, addressing Mrs. Van Slater.

"We are such simple people I burdly think he will want any such—demonstration made."

Mennwhile the Judge was having his bad quarter of an hour with his sons.

The four men had strolled through the old barn, had inspected the wheat fields, and now seated themselves on a wall, under a shady

scated themselves on a wall, under a shady apple tree, and looked across the broad mead-ows that stretched before them to the river.

ows that stretched before them to the river.

"Judge, I have a proposition to make," said his son-in-law, at last breaking the silence.

"Isabelle and I talked it over last night, and decided to speak to you about it. We want a country place in which to spead our summers. Now, what do you say to selling this? Wait a bit; don't answer me till I put it all before you. You and Mrs. Byrntell are getting old don't you.

ting old, don't you know; you haven't enough money to keep up the grounds in the way you should; and besides, it must be a tremembous re-sponsibility. I would remodel the house, build a new stable, and give you a large price for it. and you might live here just the same, you krow. We should come down in the spring and spend the summer, and I would buy that piece of forest land at the side, too," he added, generously; "then that would prevent its being built upon. I see the town is beginning to creep up in this direction very

fast."
"I should hope it was," broke in Benjamin Byrntell, indignantly, "If that isn't just like you, Van Sta-ter! I won't have father selling the land; it's growing more valuable more valuable every day. It won't be long before it's in the heart of the town, and if any-thing is to be done with the member and woodland I'll buy them myself and tut memother

ment, anyway." headded, musingly, "There's a big water power here, just above the dam."

The Judge looked from one to the other,

The Judge looked from one to the other, surprise growing into anger upon his face.

"I don't wish to sell," he said shortly, "Mother and I have money enough left to live here without any changes being made." Charles Byrntell laughed lazily,

"I call that an excellent decision," he said. "Father doesn't care to be disturbed; he is like me. I say, get as much comfort out of life as one can without moving. I have reduced it to a science. I should not care if I never stirred from my club again. Every sort. never stirred from my club again. Every sort

of an exertion is a bore. Now, if "--The Judge did not hear the last of the sentence. He left the little group under the ap-ple tree, and walked away from them through the long sweet grass toward the barn. His lips were set firmly, and there were some lines on his face which had never been there be-fore. Hethought of the old days, when he and his boys had looked proudly across the fields, and talked of the time when they should have made enough money to buy that little wood-land they had been speaking of. Then none of the trees should ever be cut down, except just enough to open a little vista through which one could get a view of the mountains. And in leading them to that place this morn-ing, the Judge had wondered wistfully if they would remember that old ambition which had never crased to be an ambition with him.

Well, he saw it had been forgotten with the other associations, and——"Rachel must never hear of this," he murmured. "It would break her heart to know they said such things." wich things.

For the first time during fifty years the old Judge and his wife avoided each other, and when they were together they were singularly



"It is time you let people understand that you are the natural leaders here."

and I wouldn't have a thing altered; we

united you all to feel that whenever you came back to the old home you would find it"— "Stand perfectly still; don't one of you move an inch," shricked Mrs. Anna Prescott suddenly, as she sent her maid crawling on her hands and knees over the floor, "Ob, do

not more; you may step on it."

"Couldn't very well help it if we moved,"
gingled Bosamund Byrnstell, watching the
maid stretch out her long, angular arms, as
sise inchedulong, giving the carpet elephantine
pats with her large band, every now and then.

But wher's the sense Aust Anna! Still But what's the game, Aunt Anna? Still

"My gold vinalgrette-I have lost it, and here I am on the verge of hysteria; it must have been stolen since we arrived. Mother,

"Honest? Why, Anna," said Mrs. Byrn-tell, with gentle rebuke in her voice. "Don't you remember Sarah and Katie? They have

been with us twenty years or more.

"And probably stealing twenty years or more, too," seturned Mrs. Anna querislously, "I wish you would ask them about it now: it—it—has associations. Mr. Prescott gave it—it—has associations. Mr. Prescott gave it to me—just—before he died, and—and—I." —here her voice was lost in a sob.

You had a new top put on it at Chicago, and then in Detroit you broke the bottle and had that replaced, so I wouldn't cry about the sociations, it seems to me," said Mrs. Benja-

min Byrntell, blantly,
"You have no feeling, Julia," returned her sister-in-law, drawing out her hundkerchiel;

but, of course, I am in the wrong. Lalways
and I neknowledge it," and she walked up
the stairs to her room, followed by her male.

Mrs. Byrntell cust un uneusy glance at her
daughter's retreating figure, and looked ap-

pealingly at the faces around her,

ing, was broached. It was Katherine who

mentioned it.

"Mamma," she said carelessly, "don't you think you eight to order grandmamma's gown for the fete on the eighteenth?" Hergrandmotherstarted, and looked around

She had been listening anxiously to the plans Rosamund and Gertrude were making of lay-

Rosamust and Gertrade were making of inving out a tennis court on the smooth lawn in front of the house.

"It would be selfish to object," she had said to herself, "and yet John and I have been so proud of that piece of velver turt."

But at Katherine's words, drawing her-

thoughts in a new direction, she turned The fite on the eighteenth?" she fultered.

"Why, my dear, it is my anniversary day,"
"Of course it is," cried Resamund, catching
the last words, "But don't anniversary and
fète and golden wedding all come in the same
class, you dear old thing?" Resamund was

russ, you dear out thing? Rosaming was never very deferential to any one.

"You see, mother," began her daughter Isa-belle, as if she were explaining matters to a very young child, "you and father have a position to maintain in the neighborhood. It is time you let people understand that you are the natural leaders here; and there is no better way of doing so than in giving this five or garden party, or whatever you choose to call

but we shall arrange for you."
We had planned to do something," said grandmamma, looking at her daughter with auxious eyes. "Your father and I thought it anxious eyes. anxious eyes. "Your after and thousant as would be pleasant to gather about us a few of the old friends who are still left. Some of them were even at our wedding, and we thought we would have a quiet little tea party, and open the box of cake that was scaled up-

fifty years"—

"A tea party!" broke in Rosamund. "Oh,

They did not like to speak of the many changes that had been made, for feur of custing blame upon the children. They even made a pretence of enjoying the renovations, though grandmannan did took a trife doubtful when she saw the Judge's oid chaise pushed into a dusty corner.

"The world has taken a stride, mother, and left us with the chaise for behind."

He threw a wistful glance, however, at his old friend before he left the barn, and grandmannan walked slowly back to the house.

Her daughter Anna's sharp voice called her as she entered the door. They did not like to speak of the many

Her daughter Anna's sharp voice called her as she entered the door.

"Is that you, mother? Where on earth have you been? Your wedding dress and caplaive come, and we have been waiting a long time for you to try them on." And she harried the old lady into the sitting-room.

Mrs. Van Slater was just lifting a mass of silk and lace from a luge box, and as her mother entered she gave a final little shake, and held it up to be admired.

"Oh, isn't it handsome!" said Mrs. Benjamin Byrntell, taking up a corner of the luce.

jamin Byrntell, taking up a corner of the luce.

"Grandmamma is not used to managing a train, I fance; oughtn't she to try it on, and practice walking with it a bit?" suggested Katherine.

Katherine.

"Oh, not yet!" said her Aunt Anna hurriedly. "I want her to try on the cap first."

And she removed the simple little muslin cap
from grandhamma's gray carls, and replaced
it with an airy structure of violets and lace.

Resummad burst into bond laughter.

"Why, Aunt Anna!" she shricked, "Grandmamma's head looks like a flower bed."

Mrs. Proceeti's handkerchief was helf way.

maining a head looks like a flower bed."

Mrs. Prescott's handkerchief was half way
to her eyes; but, catching sight of her brother
Charles in the doorway, with a telegram in
his hand, she put it hastily down,

"Nicholas asked me to give this to you, Isabelle," he said: "It is from the rector of
Smit Mary's, Mr. Wyeth-Gordon. He is coming to-morrow morning."

"How delightful!" cried Mrs. Van Slater, taking the telegram eagerly. "I forgot to tell you when I came, nother, that Mr. Wyeth-Gordon had half promised to come down here. He is to repeat the marriage ceremony on the eighteenth."

"To repeat it?" said grandmamma, questioningly. "I don't think that is necessary. Have you spoken to your father about it?"

"It will make no difference to father," returned Mrs. Van Slater, impatiently. "As we are attending to the arrangements, we can't stop to consult you about everything."

"No, indeet!" put in Charles, with a mocking smile. "This is the girls' wedding you must remember, mother, not yours."

"If we could only have some choir boys come in ahead of grandmamma and grandpapa." marriaged Gertrude.

Old Mrs. Byrntell removed the violet capfrom her bend with trembling fingers, then without another word she left the mom.

Half as hour later the Judge found her sitting alone in her room. In her lap lay a time-stained box, from which came a faint scent of lavender flowers.

"See, John," she said, tremulously, taking from it a pair of gloves and satin slippers, yellow with age. "We used to say the time was short between that day and this; but I am realizing now that we were wrong. We have no place in the world of to-day."

"Not a bit of it, my dear," said the Judge." I have a plan which will show them that ing to-morrow morning."
"How delightful!" cried Mrs. Van Slater,

"Not a bit of it, my dear," said the Judge,
"I have a plan which will show them that
the old chaise and the old couple aren't to
be put in a solwebby corner just yet." He
looked at the gown grandmanama had laid on
the bed—an old-fashioned black silk, with thy the bed—an old-fashioned black silk, with they sprigs of pansies woren in it. "That is the gown you were going to wear on our golden wedding day, and that is the gown you shall wear. A minister coming! a rector, as they call blan, an Episcopalian, to repeat the marriage oeremony! as if the knot was not tied firm enough by a good old Orthodox parson they years ago."

"And boys to sing, John!" put in Mrs. Byrntell, faintly.

"And boys to sing, John!" put in Mrs. Byrntell, faintly.

"We have stood a great deal these last two weeks, Rachel." said the Judge, his anger rising. "The whole place has been made over to suit the children's whims, without a thought of our comfort. They sent the old horse to pasture yesterday, and stowed away the carriage that we have risiden in for twenty years. But we will have them both back again to-morrow. Now, listen to my plan, Rachel," and as he closed the door softly, Charles Byrntell came out of his room, across the ball, and walked showly down the stairs with a queer smile on his face.

At souset the next day, in the midst of the flurry of exterers and florists, who had come to make preparations for the fist on the morrow, an old horse and chaise was driven unnoticed out of the lane behind the barn.

But as it approached the first turn in the

But as it approached the first turn in the road, a man rose from a low stone wall and strolled toward it

"Stop a moment, father," said Charles Byrntell, putting his hand on the slowly turning wheel, "I have your wedding present here, wheel, "I have your wedding present here, and perhaps I had better give it to you now, and perhaps I had better give it to you now, for I want you and mother to have it on your anniversary." glaucing with a half smile at the large value on the floor of the chalse. "It isn't much, but I thought you would like it as well as mything. It's a deed of the forest land and south mendow we were speaking of the other day. I wanted you to know that I hadn't quite forgotten our old talks. Too't thank me, I don't deserve it. But there is one thing more I would like to say," be added, beaking down, with a slight flush on his face.
"I know our visit has been a disappointment to you, but don't think too bank of us; it has been more thoughtlessness than anything

The Judge grasped his son's hand heartily, and Mrs. Bryntell leaned down to put her lips to his forchesd in a parting kiss, but neither spoke. Then the old chaise disappeared around the head in the road in a cloud of dost. Grandmaranns and Grandpapa Byrntell were clouder.

were cloping.

#### WOMEN AND THE WORLD'S FAIR

By Mrs. Potter Palmer



HE Board of Lady Managers of the World's Coumbian Cam mission, the first body of somen le-gally ap-pointed to act in a national ca-

pacity by any government, was created and au-thorized by the concurrent action of Congress and the Columbian Commission to take care of the interests of women at the coming Exof the interests of women at the coming Ex-position. The appointment of the board was certainly not necessitated by any imbility upon the part of the National Commission to perform the duties assigned it; therefore, its creation can only have been a practical ac-knowledgment of the really helpless position of industrial women, and of the possibility that they and their work neight be overlooked in the preparations for the great enterprise.

IN November, 1890, the Board of Lady Managers met and organized. After its adjournment the first work assigned its members was to provide for the appointment of women on the various boards, as without such women on the various boards, as without such recognition in every State and Territory, and a share in the appropriations made in each instance, the work of the board would have been rendered very difficult. An amended bill was issued, asking that women be given representation on the various State boards, and a share of the funds to carry on their work, and, through untiring efforts, this has been generally adopted. In many of the States the legislators remarked that their attention was first called to the subject of the World's Fair, and the necessity for an appropriation, through the members of the Board of Lady Managers, who had spoken or written of Lady Managers, who had spoken or written to them about it. The various powers con-ferred on the board by Congress, the Commis-sion, the Directory, and the Legislatures of most of the States and Territories, influenced it to decide to mark the first participation of women in an important national enterprise by gathering such an exhibit of woman's work, and of all statistics and data in connection with such work, as would prove an object les-son, showing the progress made by women in every country of the world during the century in which educational and other privileges have been granted them; and showing, also, the in-creased usefulness that has resulted from the creased usefulness that has resulted from the colargement of their opportunities. It may, at this point, be mentioned in illustration of what the board is endeavoring to do, that several schools of industrial art and technical design for women have made application for space for exhibits. Within the few years in which technical training has been procurable, women have made mirrelous advancement. American women are now supplying practical "working" designs of great commercial value not only to manufacturers of their own country, but to almost every part of the earth, even try, but to almost every part of the earth, even to Japan.

THE board thus aims to show to the bread-The board this aims of show to the break-the winners who are fighting unabled the battle of life, the new avenues of employment that are constantly being opened to women; to demonstrate in which of these their work will be of the nost distinct value by reason of their natural adaptability, artistic tempera-ments, and individual tastes; what week rements, and individual tastes; what work receives the best amount of pay for the lenst
labor and time expended; what education
would best enable them to enjoy wider opportunities and to make their work of the
greatest worth, not only to themselves but to
the world. The Board of Lady Managers
have, therefore, invited the women of all comtries to participate in this great work, to the
end that it may be made not only national,
but universal, and that all may profit by a
comparison of methods, agencies and results.
Through the Department of State the governments of each country have been invited by
the Lady Managers to appoint a commission
of women to co-operate in this work, and it
was thought best to make this request direct
of the rulers of the countries, as the women
thus naroud, especially among the nations of thus named, especially among the nations of Europe, where the power is more centralized than with us, would feel that their commission was almost like a patent of pobility. In many ountries where w consen have her been recognized, such an appointment could

not fail to place their work upon a higher plane. The invitations of the board have met with prompt and gracious response. In England the Woman's Committee has already been announced, under the immediate patronage of the Princess Christian. The list of names composing the British Woman's Commission comprises many of the most dis-tinguished in Great Britain. In France a slight unexpected delay was occasioned by the change of ministry, but the French Woman's Committee has been finally an-Woman's Committee has been finally an-neunced; it is composed of many of the most influential ladies in France, and is now act-ively at work. The Empress of Russia has been graciously pleased to evince a strong personal interest in the purpose and plans of the board, and has named a committee to co-operate with it. The ladies composing the Russian Woman's Commission are of the highest rank and the nest advanced philanthropy. The president of the committee is Madane Vish-negradzky, the wife of the Minister of Fi-narce. In Germany, the Princess Friedrich Karl, at the personal request of the Empress, has consented to serre as the protectress of the German Woman's Committee, which has just been announced. This committee includes

ladies of rank and great social influence, and several recognized leaders in the movement for several recognized leaders in the movement for the advancement of women, now attracting so much attention in Germany. Switzerland will be represented. Miss Neville, of Geneva, sister of the celebrated Egyptologist, will organize the Swiss Committee. Holland, also, has a Woman's Committee. Altogether, the bosral's invitation may be said to have met with general acceptance. The commissions of women, organized in all countries as auxiliaries to the Board of Lady Managers, will be asked to recommend objects of special excel-lence produced by women, and the producers of such successful work will be invited to place sperimens in the Gallery of Honor of the Woman's Building.

THE board has decided that in the general Exposition buildings, where the competitive exhibits will be placed, it will not separate the exhibits of women's work from that
of men, for the reason that, as women are
working side by side with men in all the factories of the world, it would be practically
impossible to divide the finished result of their
contributed labor.

Nor would women be satisfied with prizes unless they were awarded without distinction as to sex and as the result of fair competition as to sex and as the result of fair competition with the best work shown under the general classification. They are striving for excellence, and desire recognition only for demonstrated merit. In order, however, that the enormous amount of work being done by women may be appreciated, a tabulated statement will be procured and shown with every exhibit, stating the proportion of women's work that enters into it. The application blanks now being sent out to manufacturers contain this inquiry. contain this inquiry.

Beside the foregoing extensive exhibit, women will have another opportunity of displaying work of superior excellence in a of displaying work of superior excellence in a very alvantageous way in the Women's Build-ing, over which the Board of Lady Managers will exercise complete control. In its grand central hall—the Gallery of Honor—will be grouped the most brilliant achievements of women of every country and in every line of work. Exhibits will be admitted only by in-vitation, which will be considered the contraritation, which will be considered the equivavitation, which will be considered the equiva-lent of a prize, and no sentimental sympathy for women will permit the admission of second-rate objects, for the highest standard of excel-lence is to be rigidly maintained. In the sur-rounding smaller rooms will be arranged a display supplementary to the wider race ex-hibit shown by the Department of Ethnology in the general buildings. This showing is in-tended to disprove the statement frequently made that women do not possess creative minds. It is designed to prove by ocular demonstration the fact generally conceded by minds. It is designed to prove by ocular demonstration the fact generally conceded by archæologists, that woman was the inventor of the industrial arts among all the primitive peoples, and that it was not until these became lucrative that they were appropriated by men. While man, the protector, was engaged in fighting, or i., the chase, weeman constructed the rude semblance of a home. She cooked the food and later ground the grain between stones and prepared it for bread. She cared the skins of unimals and fashioned them awkwardly into purments. Impelled by the the skins of minuls and fashioned them awkwardly into grements. Impelled by the necessity for its use, she made the needle, twisting the fibres of plants into threads. She invented the arts of basket making, weaving and knitting, and discovered the use of vegetable dyes. The first potter, she molded the coarse clay into jars and other domestic utensils, drying them in the sun and gradually learning to ornament them.

PH18 exhibit in the Woman's Building will illustrate the history of women from the time of the cliff-dwellers through the mediatime of the cliff-dwellers through the media-val ages, when, though her mind was not developed, her delicacy of touch was made useful in copying the elaborate manuscripts of the day and in nasking the rich illustrations that accompanied them in books of poetry; in textile fabrics, wonderful embroideries, drawn work, rare laces and celebrated tapestries, which have been famous in every country and period. The board will endeavor to secure, through its home and foreign committees, the originals, reproductions, or illustrations of various famous objects made by women which have had important influence on the epoch in which they were produced, such, for example, which they were produced, such, for example, as the celebrated Bayeax tapestry, made by Matilda of Flunders, the best and most com-Matikia of Flanders, the best and most com-plete history of the conquest of England by her husband, William the Conqueror, and which is constantly referred to by every authority treating of the military science, arms, accountements, manners and customs of that day. An effort will also be made to procure a reproduction of the famous doors of Strasburg Cathedral, which were the work of Stalina van Szighand sister and assistant Sabina von Steinbach, sister and assistant of the architect. Permission to make the copy has been officially asked by the Board from the German Government, and it is intended to use the doors for the main entrance of the Woman's Building. These illustrations will follow in historical sequence down to the present time, when her active brain is educated to cope with the scientific problems of the age, and her trained hand to make the delicate machiners of the watch. Such an exhibit as nuchinery of the watch. Such an exhibit as this has never been made, but so quick are the French people to seize an idea, that since the announcement of the plans of the Laty Managers in Paris, last June, an exhibit illusrating the history of noman's progress has already been arranged for most year in the Palais de l'Industrie, so that, though the Board of Lady Managers has the honor of originating this idea, it will not be the first to put it into practical execution.

BUT interesting as the exhibit in the Woman's Building may be, it is not alone designed to show the history of woman. The Board of Ludy Managers hope that such alone designed to show the history of woman. The Board of Lady Managers hope that such statistics and such representation may be procured from every country as will give an adequate idea of the extent and value of what is being done in the arts, aciences, and industries by the women of to-day. Several competitions have been opened since the formation of the board, which have already resulted in the awarding of prizes to women in the lines of architecture, sculpture and designing. The Woman's Building, designed by a woman, in itself, as well as in all its decorations, both exterior and interior, will serve to excuspify women's progress during the past few years in these new and heretofore untried pursuits. Not only has woman become an immense, though generally unrecognized factor in the industrial world, but hers being essentially the works of mercy and peace, herebest work is abown in the numberless charitable, reformatory, educational and other heneficent institutions which she has established for the allevixtion of suffering, for the correction of many forms of social injustice and neglect, and for the reformation of long-established wrongs.

A FULL and complete record of woman's

A FULL and complete record of woman's progress in these fields—what she has done, is doing, and endeavoring to do for humanity—had never been attempted before the board began the collection of this data from every country. The catalogue is already well under way, and the Lady Managers earnestly entreat every one who can add anything, no matter how small, to the list to thing, no matter how small, to the list to communicate with the board without delay. All organizations of women must be impressed with the necessity of making an effective showing of the noble work which each is carrying on. The board of Lady Managers especially desires to have represented in the rooms reserved for that purpose the educa-tional work originated or carried on by women. rooms reserved for that purpose the educational work originated or carried on by women
from the kindergarten organizations up to the
higher brunches of education, including all
schools of applied science and art, such as
training schools for nurses, manual training,
industrial art and cooking schools, domestic
economy, annitation, etc. When not practically exhibited, the work of such organizations should be shown by maps, charts, photographs, relief models, etc. The beneficent effects of this particular undertaking cannot
fail to be great and permanent. An international comparison of methods, agencies and
results, furnishing opportunity for the selection of the best features of each submitted
system, must necessarily reflect universal good.
To the hopeful it seems possible that from the
occasion may come solutions of certain previously insoluble problems, and that by this
means may even be discovered that subtle
secret which has hitherto eluded the philanthropist's too solid grasp—the helpfulness
which teaches self-help.

#### FACTS ABOUT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Illi-nois, will be held on October 12th, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

The exercises will last three days. The President of the United States will be present.

In April, 1895, a grand international naval review will be held in New York harbor.

The Exposition will open its doors to the public on May 1st, 1883, and close them on October 30th, of the same year.

The Exposition will be held under the aus-pices of the United States Government.

Almost all foreign nations will be repre-sented. Foreign exhibits will be admitted free of duty. A reproduction of Columbus' caravel, the Santa Maria, will be exhibited.

The Exposition will probably not have an Eiffel Tower. There will be, however, three observation towers about 300 feet high.

The reception of exhibits will begin November 1st, 1892, and continue until April 1st, 1893,

Queen Victoria will send sperimens of her own work done in spinning and knitting when she was a girl. Princess Louise will contribute some clay modeling, and Princess Beatrice several paintings.

It is estimated that the number of exhibitors delivered every hour.

Over 11,000,000 persons have, up to date, petitioned that the gates of the World's Fair be closed on Sunday.

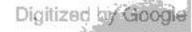
Hetween 10,000,000 and 20,000,000 silver half dollars of a special design will be issued by the United States Treasury Department for use as admission tickets to the Exposition.

Insurpnce aggregating \$3,000,000 is now carried on the buildings.

In the South Dahota exhibit there will be a life-size statue of a Sioux Indian maiden,

The Baroness Burdett-Courts, who is head of the Philanthropic section of the English Woman's Department will, if her health permits, be present at the Exposition. She is nearly eighty years of age, but suffers very little from ill health.

Plans adopted for lighting the buildings provide for 138,218 electric lamps. The light-ing will cost about \$1,500,000, and will be tentimes as extensive as that used at the Paris





"It isn't the thing we do, but the way we do it, that can make us famous."

#### AN EVERY-DAY GIRL

By Sarab Orne Jewett

PART SECOND



ARY FLEMING sat by her window one afternoon just before July came in. It was not in her little bedroom, but she felt great comfort in being

alone, and the green pear tree boughs into which she looked waved about in a way that was consoling. School had been fluished that very afternoon, she wasdone with the labor, the companions the liberty all of the consoling afternoon; she was done with the labor, the companionship, the restrictions, the liberty all at once. Things had turned out better than she feared; she had won the prize for history, and so had not come home empty-handed. The prize book lay in her lap, but she wished that she had not brought it up stairs. Her mother must take it and keep it; she had made a great sacrifice this last year to keep Mary at school, and alas! the hopes of seeing her a good tencher or even a good scholar were disappointed. Mary Flemling had a clear head, and common sense quite beyond her years, but she had not the quick memory that makes young people show best in recitation. She had fought very hard to keep even a moderate position in the class.

Now it was all ever, and she regretted many things, as girls and boys do at the end of

Now it was all over, and she regretted many things, as girls and boys do at the end of school days. It seemed so nauch easier to keep on with the familiar routine than to manage an inexperienced liberty. She did not know what to do with her feedom; she did not know what to do with herself and her life, She was grown up now, and she felt like a frightened, awkward child. Did every girl have such miscruble days of reckoning? She looked down at her peetty white gradu-

frightened, awkward child. Did every girl have such miserable days of reckoming?

She looked down at her pretty white graduating dress, and the tears filled her eyes; one even spattered down upon the prize book. Well, the world want on and the people were cheerful enough, after all? Did everybody worry and fret and feel builded, or was it only one girl now and then who tried to look things in the face and was agraid?

The peur leaves gave a last cool rustle; the sun was almost down and the summer breeze was still. There were skrill voices of children playing in the street, and people going by on the sidewalk talked loudly about one thing and another. Nobody spoke of the last day of school; even that was a small affair to the little town; it happened every year. The little town; it happened every year. The little town; it happened every year. The little girl at the window had a curious sense of apartness and lack of sympathy, and presently she took off the white dress impatiently and lunng it in the closet, and reached for her clean old checked ginglana, which she had been wearing in the morning. It did her good to touch it; "yes, this is mine," she thought with a thrill of relief and pieusure. "Wearing that dressed-up prickly white thing made me feel as if I'd always got to, and as If it would always keep hindering me." She haughed a little at her own fancies as she dressed herself in a hurry; it was almost ten time. Before she keep hindering me." She laughed a little at her own funcies as she dressed herself in a her own funcies as she dressed herself in a hurry; it was almost ten time. Before sha went down stairs she stood by the window again, and then with a sublen impulse she knelt down and rested her forefood on the window sill. She never had longed to be good and happy and not to make mistakes as she did just then, and for the first time in all her life there came to her a sense of help and pres-cuse, a warmth of sympathy and love, as if somebody heard and assured her in her be-wildred and trusting inthe prayer. She never had liked sermons and prayer meetings she would never go much with the girls and longs to evening meetings to whisper and hugh to-gether when they were not awe-struck by the gether when they were not awe-struck by the occasional solemnity. She had scorned the pions talk of certain people, but now she never could forget this moment by the window; her mother must have known such moments, and mother must have known such moments, and other people, and that was what they tried to tell about. She knew now for berself that there was a love useen, and another life, and that there was light in dark places. All this was known in a wordless way; it was all felt in

the silence of the summer evening, in the happy peace of her young and troubled heart, and Mary Fleming ran down stairs with shining eyes and went to find her mother and give her the prize book.

Mrs. Fleming had longed to go and speak to her girl, but she had taken off her best dress and begun to get supper and with great forbearance had left the child alone. She was sitting in the side door-way on the upper step mending a coat.

mending a coat.

"Why didn't you stay dressed, my dear?"

Mrs. Fleming asked with a little sladow of disappointment on her face. "I thought perhaps we'd go over to see old Mrs. Danforth after supper."

haps we'd go over to see old Mrs. Danforth after supper."

"I can put it on again" said Mary, crowding her mother a little so as to sit down at her side. "Where's father?"

"He's late to-night," said Mrs. Fleming, "I feel worried about father, Mary. I wish I could have done his work and let him gone to the exhibition to-day. I know he thinks a great deal of you, but he never can say much. He'll be so pleased about your prize."

"I ought to have had more: you have done exercthing to belp me along," said Mary.

"Supper's all ready whenever your father comes," said Mrs. Fleming, a little embarrassed by Mary's outspokenness, then she turned and kissed the girl as she had not kissed her before since her childhood. They were undemonstrative New England people, and it was only in some moment of excitement like this that they forget themselves enough to show the affection that was always felt.

"There's father coming, dear," said Mrs. Fleming. Her face was flushed and there were tears in her eyes. Her quick cars had caught his familiar step far down the street, and she arose and went into the house. For only one instant the girl felt the old instinct of repression and reticence, then she run down the wooden steps and along the path and met her

sion and reticence, then she ran down the wooden steps and along the path and met her

wooden steep and along the path and met her father at the gate.

"Well, it's all over," she said. "School's done father, and I did manage to get one prize, for history."

Her father took her by the hand as ise used when she was a little bit of a child, and they walked up the path together. He looked moved; his face was pale and he did not say a word, yet there was something fatherly and tender about him. Mary thought that he was pleased about the prize and that he was tred. When her mother saw him she started and asked quickly. "Why, what's the matter, Henry?—tell me quick!"

"I'm out of work," said the poor man, "and worse than that, I'm past work; I've got to trust to you and Mary now." He sank into a chair and covered his face with his hands. Mary and her mother stood speechless and looked first at him and then at each other.

It was one of Aunt Honnah's favorite say-It was one of Aunt Hannah's favorite say-ings" that there never was a wall without a door in it." Mary thought of this wisifully, and wondered where she should find the door in this wall which seemed to close her in. How she wished, that sorrowful night, that side could see good old Aunt Hannah's wrin-kied face, and her flowered border handker-chief, where there usually was some infullable herb stoneyd way that was professed to be just chief, where there usually was some infullible lier's stowed away that was professed to be just the thing for whoever impened to be ill. Aunt Hannah had a curious gift of instructive knowledge; she would follow her impressions wherever they might bud, and so she went from heave to house making earli her home in turn, receiving her inevitable welcome with quiet pleasure and then some morning flitting away unexpectedly, no matter what merry-making or necessity might claim her necessary

making or necessity might claim her presence for another day.

Mary wondered as she tried hour after hour to go to sleep that night whether this erratic adviser and friend might not soon appear. She could hear voices in her father's bedroom, and her mother was moving about as if he were in

pain. He had hardly told them anything more than his first distressed outcry as he came into the house. Why he had lost his work and what made him so ill his daughter did not know. Her mother had quieted and befriended him in the sweetest way, as if he were a child, and when Mary came to her room he had came to her room he had been asleep some time. Now all was going wrong again, and at last shegrew frightened and got up and went softly down stairs. The door was open at the steep stair-foot and the cool night air blew in. There were some hilarious men going by in the street men going by in the street, men going by in the street, shouting and singing in the quiet midnight, but their harmless racket seemed a horrible sort of thing, as if they were the harbingers of thre or irreparable disorder. Mary Fieming had a childish, helpless feeling as she stopped and listened to them: then she found herself thinking of John Abbott and wondering if he were awake on that

Abbott and wondering if
he were awake on that
farm which he tal ked
about up among the hills.
She did not like to go to
her mother's room; she
sat down on the last stair
and waited. It was chilly, and she drew her
little old shawl closer about her shoulders,
and thought, not knowing why, of her simple
finery of the daytime, of the white dress and
the graduating class; they seemed to belong
to the past; the noon of that day might have
been a year ago.

to the past; the noon of that day might have been a year ago.

Perhaps her father was going to die; the thought gave her a great pang. She never had known him very well; they were not intimate friends as she and her mother had always been, though she was the only child, and should have been more to him than if she had belonged to a large family of children. They had often treated one another sulkily, and yet she could remember him taking her to walk on Sandays when she was a little bit of a thing, and being so kind and affectionate. Oh, if he was going to die she never could show how entirely she had meant to be good to him, and to do kind things for him.

A tree toad in their little garden began its shrill note. The fragrance of the grape vine blossoms came blowing in, faint and sweet. She was tired after the excitement of the day and her later anxiety; she could not help crying as she sat upon the lower stair.

After a little while a light flashed bright into the little slitting-room and her mother came hurrying out of the bedroom looking very palcand dressed as she had been in the evening. She had not been in bed, and looked worried.

"Why Mary!" she said starting, "go back to bed, child. Father's a good deal easier now, he'll be better in the morning. I came out to shut the door and then I'm going to bed my-

self."

"Isn't be going to die?" faltered the girl, catching her mother's dress and hiding her face against it. She feared the answer more than she could say.

"No, dear, no," said Mrs. Fleming. "Why, Mary, this doesn't seem like you. He isn't so very sick, he feels and because he's lost his place, and this her feels and because he's lost his place. and this house may have to go; you know he hasn't paid so much on the mortgage as be thought he could. He's been real miserable," she whispered, "and I don't suppose he has been so smart as usual and they're cutting down on the help. There's a great many men know how to feel for him. He's been all worked up, crying and saying he doesn't know which way

to turn."

"I'm going to work just the first minute I can get anything to do," said Mary, "that'il be something; do tell him I said that, won't you, mother?"

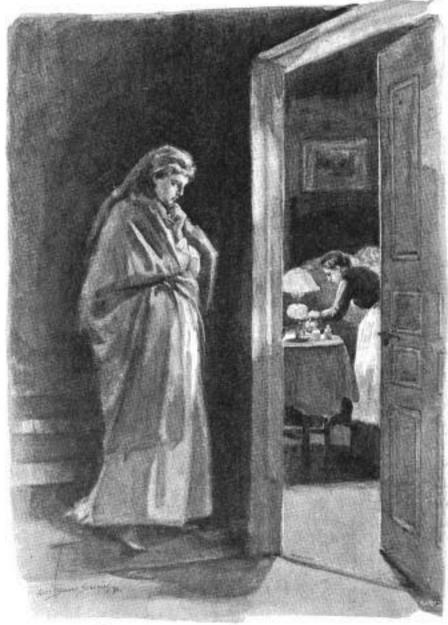
"Yes, but now you go to bed; come, I'll go up with you and tuck you up real nice just as I used to when you were a little girl. The trouble is that we never ought to have left the farm, but father meant you should have a good. farm, but father meant you should have a good chance to go to school, and we heard what

chance to go to school, and we heard what wages folks were getting and nothing would do but he must come."

Mary knew that her mother had always opposed this change. She had often heard it discussed, sometimes with considerable spirit, but her own heart shrank from the fancied loneliness of the hills and fields. She liked the petty bustle and newsiness of the village life; she had known nothing else, and she thought long about what could be done just where they were, after her mother had said good-night and gone down stairs again. "There must be a door in this wall; Aunt Hannah said there was always a door," but Mary could not find it that night, however hard she thought about it, and wished to know her difficult way.

Next morning when Mary Fleming awoke

Next morning when Mary Fleming awoke she felt a dult sense of heaviness and sorrow before she could clearly remember what had happened. Here was her father sick and out of work, and here was herself well and out of work, and here was herself well and out of work. What could be done? She hurried down stairs and found her mother busy with breakfast; her father was up, too, looking discouraged and cross, and Mr. Davis, the lodger, was drumming impatiently on the kitchen window-sill—Mr. Davis was prompt and methodical to a fault, and breakfast seemed likely to be late. They never talked at the table; they all ate too first if they had only known it, and presently Mr. Davis had gone. Mary's father looked after him wistfully as he took his hat from its mad and departed; the poor man's pale face flushed crimson, but he said nothing. He and Mr. Davis had always gone to their work together, summer and winter, these many years. Mary saw it and was sorry for him; her mother was in the pantry; she must have felt it, too—it was two or three minutes before she came out.



"At last she grew frightened and got up and went softly down stairs."

The breakfiest work was quickly done and still Mr. Fleming sat in the kitchen. He looked a little cross, but Mary only pitied him. When it grew too hot there he went name. When it grew too hot there he went out and sat down on the doorstep. A little later she passed him, dressed to go down the street. "Father," she said, "you've got a day or two at home now, why can't you hoe times beams and make the garden look a little better?"

I don't know, perhaps I will, dear," said "I don't know, perhaps I will, dear," said the discouraged man, starting up with something like cheerfulness, "Maybe I've forget all about farming." This attempt at a joke was very touching under the circumstances, but his industrious habit of life was satisfied with the suggested work. There was no danger of a crucky day now, and a few minutes afterward Mary remembered, with an old feeling in her throat, that he had called her "dear." She had a strange, new feeling of authority, and felt the beginning of a new power over herself and the events of life such as she never had known before. It dawned as she never but known before. It dawned upon her that if she were pleasant and kept firm hold of herself it helped everybody else.

Mary went straight down the street to the largest shoe factory and up its long flights of stairs to the stitching room, where she knew several of the girls. She had often come before to see her particular friend, Mary Arley, who had left school the year before to go into the shop. There was a heavy wooden box close by her machine to hold the stitched uppers of the shoes, and Mary Pieming perched on this to have a little talk.

"How are you, busy?" she asked, but Mary Arley shook her head.

"This is the first work Eve had for a day or

This is the first work I've had for a day or This is the first work I ve may for a day or two; it won't take me an hour. That's why I got out to go to the exhibition yesterday, Where were you all the evening? We kept thinking you'd come to the schoolhouse hall. Some of the boys wanted to go and get you, but I told 'em your father was sick. My father told me about him when he came house to supper. I'm real sorry. It's an awful hard time to get out of work. They talk of shut-ling shown here the first day of July for a fort-

ting down here the first day of July for a foctnight and perhaps longer."

"Ob dear!" said Mary, "what shall I do?
I need to go to work right off. I must be
earning something as quick as I can."

"There's no work here," repeated Mary
Arley, "and I don't believe you'll get in anywhere before fall work comes on. They won't
take on any beginners when they're turning
off their old help." She bent over her work
to turn a difficult corner carefully, and thes
said as she dropped it finished into the box:

"I'm going to leave and go up country. I

"I'm going to leave and go up country. I wish you'd come, too."
"Where? What are you going to do?" asked Mary Fleming, her spirits instantly

"To do updairs work in one of those som-mer hotels. I can get a good chance, or I can do parlor work. My mother scoush is house-keeper, and she said I might see about some girls to some with me, and she's coming down next week and will talk with them. She says she won't take anylody without seeing her. It's a new hotel and very high-toned."

Mary Flowing laughest. "I mean to ask mother," she said. "I should like it forty times better than the shop and the smell of all the poste and leather."

poste and leather."

"You're a proud piece," said Mary Arley.
"No, you area't, either. Some of the girls that come here are made sick for ever so long before they get used to it. I wish there'd be a patent for airing out shops surself, but I heree minded it so much as some. Yes, I'll come over to-night after supper. Your mother knows I'm steady. She'll let you go with me."

The girls laughed; they both knew that Mary Arley, with her quick, bright ways was not bull so steady as Mary Pleming berself, but she was sensible enough and most attach-ing. They were both pleased with their sum-mer's plan, but when Mary Fleming found heres joan, but when stary resulting forms heres! In the quiet street again she wondered whether she ought to go away from house. Perhaps she could find something to do in town, after all. But the great trouble was that when work was dull at the slove factories it affected everything. There were few boarders or lodgers to be had; there was no sloop work or hadgers to be mar; there was no storp work to be done at home; nobody had any sparse money. Going to school and graduating and having a prize for history second to have les-sened a girl's chance in life instead of bettering Her fingers were trained to no useful work or eleverness; she must start at the beginning. But it was something to have clear wits, and to know what one's disadvantages were, even if she did feel far behind the girls who had come out of school the year before and gone into the sloop.

A few weeks after Mary Fleming and Mary rley node their summer plans in the noisy stituling-room of the shoe factory they were sitting together on a high hillside in the shade of a great pine tree. The tree was a little way not in the open pasture, as if it were cap-tain of a troop of its fellows in the thick woods shore. When you sat in its shadow you could look off over green hills and blue mountains far into the distance, and close at hand were the valley farms and the new hotel on its high knoll. This was a most attractive looking huilding, of good proportions and simple, shapely roofs, and it stood soberly ned solidly in its place. Beside the book of pleasantness

and attractiveness, it seemed very homelike to our two friends, who already felt themselves an intimate part of the great establishment. "I thought at first that Mrs. Preston was poing to be cross and hard to suit. I must say so if she is your consin," said Mary Flem-ing, "But I like her better every single day; Like homestly."

ing. "But I like her better every single day; I do, hourstly."
"So do I," said Mary Arley. "I never knew her very well, only mother has always been wishing I was just like her, and that's enough to discourage anybody. Mother took me to see her ance; she last a lovely burse and exerything nice in it, but her bushand

failed and then the house was burned and he was sick and died. I was a little girl, but I

remember mother feeling very bad about it."
"She said something so lovely to me the other day, that she once had a happy bome berself, and now that it was gone she wanted to live to make things bomelike and pleasant for other people. She said that it was what she had to live for now, and she was giad of this splendid chance to be good to people in a bir hotel."

this spicified chance to be good to people in a big hotel."

"Lots of the people who come don't want anything of us except to keep their pitchers filled," said Mary Arley, pattibly,

"Well, I do like to lift their pitchers and have the water fresh and everything nice," in-sisted Mary Fleming, "Oh, how I do wish you had beard Aunt Hannah talk to me one day about doing little things. I keep remembering it whatever I undertake. She says that thering it whatever I undertake. She says that 'tisn't the thing we do, but the way we do it, that can make us famous. I've been think-ing about that ever so much since I came up here. You don't think much of women who here. You don't think much of women who know how to cook at home, but you find how nauch the head cook up here has to think of and how much he gets paid for it; and we don't think much of sweeping and house-keeping, but Mrs. Preston keeps everybody's work in her head and keeps as all spinning, whether we have got any head or not, and she is a great woman. I think she is, don't you? And everybody thinks so much of her, and she's so kind, and yet it's nothing but common housekeeping splendidly done. I heard those lovely people in the corner rooms saying that they were going to take their recons for all next summer.'

"You till their pitchers, don't you," asked Mary Arley, mischievensly. "You're always thinking about sober things. I suppose it's being an only child and always being with your mother. Now, I'm one of seven children and we all just grew up in a heap and never thought about anything. Come, we must go back, it's most pitcher time; there come the nien with the nulk. Can't you see them down there in the farm land?"

"Who's that big fellow coming this way? No, I don't mean in the lane; right down there beyond those junipers," exclaimed Mary Fleming. "Why, I believe it's Joan Abbott!"

The two girls scrambled to their feet, it was still warm out in the sanshine; they always left the old tree with regret and always came to it, if they could, instead of going to their rooms in the afternoon, as many of the girls did. The young man was harrying along the path; they could see his face now, and it was John Abbott, brown and manly. Mary Fleming had a strange, very dear feeling in her heart as she looked at him. know how to cook at home, but you find how

Fleming had a strange, very dear feeling to her heart as she looked at him.

"I came over to bring some spring chick-ens," he said, after the first eager greetings.
"Didn't you know that we were beginning to raise them on the farm when I saw you in the spring? They're just fit for market now. We supply a great many vogetables for the hotel, and now the chickens are salable we have to run two teams and I shall be coming twice a week. I didn't know you were here until yesteolay, or I should have managed to come before. It's only six miles from our farm,"

"Our busiest time is just coming on," said Mary Arley with importance, but Mary Plenning looked shy and eager.

"Perhaps you can go to ride with me some Sanday or off day," said the young man.

"Oh, we're engaged for weeks ahead all our space afternoons," said Mary Arley, amiably, but Mary Fleming and John laughed a little as they walked along together.

a little as they walked along tegether.

"How do you like being in the notel business?" asked John, patronizingly. "I suppose h's easier than farming, and that's some-

thing,"
"Mary's the head pitcher," laughed Mary
Arley. "She's also making a great reputation
for being the best duster on our floor. Now
I'm quick myself, but nobody ever said I was

I'm called the champion onion-wester on our place," announced John Abbott. "Tye got a premium for having the fastest eye for a

got a premium for having the fastest eye for a canker-worm's nest in the whole State of New Hampshire. We re conting out alread on our apple crop all on account of me."

"Everybody is famous but poer me," said Mary Arley, with an appearance of mournful-ness. "The trouble is that Mary Fleming is so smart that we all get scolded for not doing just as she does."

The young people were full of fun as they

The young people were full of fun as they scurried down the hill, and presently the two girls saw John Abbott go off in state on his long wagon with the empty chicken crutes. When Mary Arley joked about him and made damaging remarks about the appearance of his cruvat. Mary Fleming found that she felt is if she were being remarks found from the cold. as if she were being made fun of herself. She knew in that minute how entirely they belonged to each other. She seemed to be carried on a great wave far beyond the things of everybut life, and her old feeling of affection for him. She suddlenly remembered that night in the spring when they had both been to-getter, and wished with all her heart that she could have it over again to make it so much dearer for him and for herself. She had believed that he was not very far away, but some one lool said at first that the firm where he lived was over in another valley. Beside all this new joy and eagerness it was like see-ing somebody from home-size had never ing somebody from home-side had heree been away from her own people for three whole weeks before. She was afraid that Many Arley's quick eyes would be making discoveries, but for a great wonder she was spared any tessing, and so they went in to their evening mork.

(Continued in next JOHENAL)

\*,\* Simultaneous with the conclusion of Miss Surah Orne Jewett's story of "An Enery-Day Girl" in the next (August) Jornaya, will be commenced Miss Julia Magnuber's new novelette "A Live Ember." It is a beautiful story of the south, full of a quiet remarkle interest, and residered doubly attractive by a series of ambits (flustrations). series of arristic illustrations.

#### WHEN SHE COMES BY CHARLES B. GOING

MY love may come in early spring Through orchards, April kissed, With happy blue birds carolling in dreamy skies of mist, Then sing, glad oriole, and hush The mourning of the dove; But sing! sing, bobodink and thrush, Of love, and love, and love!

Or she may come in summer days, When heated meadows rest, And down the fields a goldfinch sways Upon the thistle's crest. Then, blackthroat, sing! You love the sun; Sing, quail, amid the heat; And all your songs shall make this one, My sweet! my sweet! my sweet!

Her path may lie through leafless trees; Her dainty feet may stir Soft rustling leaves; the chickadors May all make love to her. Then, sun, shine soft from golden skies; Stay, happy wind, to kiss Her cheek, and fill my sweetheart's eyes With bliss, and bliss, and bliss!

Across a track of drifting snow if she should chance to tread, The lingering flakes shall come and go Around her darling head. The longing flakes shall touch her hair. Then, snowbird, 'round her dart; Sing, shining snow and shining air, Sweetheart! Sweetheart! Sweetheart

I would, if she shall come in spring, That springtime might be here; I long for winter, if it bring My love a day more near For what is spring, or what is fall? Love only makes the skies. My love shall blend the joy of all Sweet seasons in her eyes.

#### WHERE BRYANT LIVED AND RESTS BY HARRED GODWIN



FOUR years ago the one-lun-dredth anniver-sary of the old Bryant homestead was duly cele-brated at Rodyn, Long Island. The old bewn beams of the house rang, but with the merry laughter of a far different genera-

William Creams Bayast

William Creams Bayast

William Creams Bayast

Wind dwelling place such as the Quakers, who thickly populated this entire region, were went to build—square, solid, with a row of secret columns adorning the front, and, it is said, with windows mude inordinately high, said, with windows made inordinately high, so that the feminine part of the family might not be entired from houseledd dusies by wayward peepings out upon the highway just in front.

A lovely spot, indeed, was that which old Kirk built toward the end of the last century. It was but twenty miles away from New York city, but it was wild and beautiful and inaccity, but it was wild and beautiful and inaccessible. In those days there were but a few
thousand composing what was to be the
magnificent metropolis of the New World during the next hundred years. Even when Mr.
Bryant went to live there, it was like a remote
corner of the earth. Built upon one of the
sloping hilloides of Hempstead harbor, the
spot was one which was graced by every naturat beauty, while the surroundings were as
still as a mountain fustures, except for the
songs of wild birds which came in great quantities as if to a chosen retreat. It must have
been this solitade, mingled with the natural
charm of a gently rolling country, half
wooded, half-cultivated, which made the author
of the "Forest Hymn," of "Thanatopsis,"
and of countless verses singing the praises of
Nature in all her moods, think it the nost Nature in all her moods, think it the most beautiful spot he had ever seen. Here he de-termined to pitch his tent in 1843, and here he lived for thirty-five of the years of an ever active and busy life as editor of the New York "Evening Post."

And to-day, Reslyn is much as he found. The steepy

little place from which the towers of the great Brooklyn bridge, and the spire of Trinity can be seen, and the born of the busiest city of America can almost be heard, has escaped the envious eye of the land developer.

After taking possesion of the losse, he trans-formed it as well as the grounds anoual it, and the simplicity of the Quaker gave way to the compara-tively hazarious taste of a New England Paritan.

It seems not a little odd to speak of Pori-tanie luxury. Mr. Bynant was imbaed with the most orthodox New England views, and clung to the stern and rigorous tenets of his forefathers throughout his life. Nevertheless, his tastes transt have seemed almost Oriental to the stiff necked old Quakers of Long Island, as they watched him distard the straight-backed rush-bottomed cluir for the lesser terror with hair-cloth covering. He lesser terror with hair-cloth covering. He was a moderate coun in all his tastes, but yet was a moderate man in all his tastes, but yet there was one thing in which he was extrava-pint, and that was his love of the country— the trees, the birds, the water, flowers and fruits, shruhs and vince, the air, and all the life and color of the landscape. To this taste his home at Roslyn ministered. There he loved to work, and, though he yearly made his pilgrinage back to his New Kinghand home at Canamington, in the Hampehire Hills, Ros-lyn was, I am sure, the place he loved best in all the world, because of its wonderfully varied beauties. Within a stone's throw of his workshop—a well-stored library—was, on one side a crystal lake with its langhing brook; on varied beauties. Within a stone's throw of his workshop—a well-stored library—was, on one side, a crystal lake with its langhing brook; on another was the garden with its teening flower beds and fruits. Further off was the solt water bay with its hills beyond, above which the poet viewed the setting sun from his window. On another side of him the hills nose abruptly, and there stretched a piece of woods—dense, like the forest of Fontainebleau—anot lending with rambling paths to a point where, from the clearing, the low, rolling hills and the distant waters of Long Island Sound sprend an enchanting panorana at his feet. As the lay narrows to the south, following the stores with the eye, the little village of Roslyn is seen nestling between overlanging hills, a jucture-sque hamlet, as sleepy now as it was then, and every whit as qualist.

Mr. Bryand's grounds were stuple, and he scarcely needed to wander from them to find inspiration for one of his thoughtful poens. He beautified the more innoculate surroundings of the house with shreds and trees, but left the rural parts as he found them, taking pans to preserve their purely rustic character.

The post rests lessible a most loving wife upon the hill overhooking this, his stamping ground for many years. There were bone thereabout who did not know his slender figure. Armed with a stek cut from the underthush of his wood, he was a constant crosscountry wanderer, and at eighty was still expert in vanithing the five-harred fences of that region, putsing as he went to pluck the wild flowers or to note some novel aspect of mature which interested him.

Hisday, when away from the editorial duties in his auter, was an alternative of work and

which interested him. Hisday, when away from the editorial duties on his paper, was an alternation of work and play. In the mornings he shut himself up in play. In the mornings he some number of this library, occupying himself, in his later years with his translations of Homer's great work was a more or less arduous years with his translations of Horner's great epics. The work was a more or less arduous one, but was accomplished with the regularity of clockwork, each day adding its quota of lines to what had already been done. From the time when this lask was over be was at the service of his friends, of whom he nearly always had a boxiseful, or armed with pruning knife, or other implement was at some talvaialways had a houseful, or armed with princing knife, or other implement, was at some physi-cal labor in the open air. Had be fived in the days of the amateur photographer we should doubtiese present a picture of him as he ap-peared in those nonly outlings, a generous Panama hat shading his face while he busied himself calling a handful of berries. He was a great believer in the cultivation of fruit, and, while not a strict vectorian at very analysis. while not a strict vegetarian, ate very sporsely of ments. Insleed, there was a generous corner of the

Indeed, there was a generous corner of the library itself devoted to works upon horticultural art, the margins of which, nearked with various notes in his handwriting, attest the care with which he read them.

As for the rest of the house it was large and roomy, and was filled rather with someynirs of the peet's life than with articles which appealed alone to the taste. He cherished more than any other thing the collection of antographic pointings presented to him on his seventheth hirthday by the artists of New York, It was a diminative, yet characteristic, collection of the work of his contemporaries and friends. Some of these were illustrative of his poens, others were merely characteristic landscapes. This little collection—for none of the pictures was more than a foot square—lang in the dining-room, as it does still.

In his last years be hurried to this retreat early in the spring and lingered until late in the autumn, making only occasional visits to the city bought never vivine up his interest in

the autumn, making only occasional visits to the city, though never giving up his interest in public affairs. He scanned the new-papers closely till the last and dispatched his editorials by messenger from Rossyn as occasion arcse. It was this easy and modest activity in his old-age which kept body and mind in splendid-vigor till the day of his death, when the de-sire, expressed in one of his poems, that he might die in Jone, came to pass, and children from the village scattered over him the field theorem of which he was so food. flowers of which be was so fond.

The Bryant Home at Roslyn, Long Island

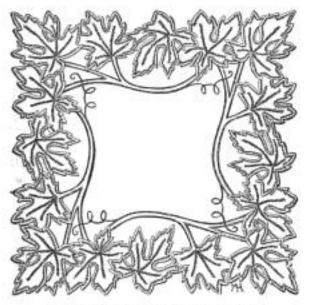
#### FOR THE CENTER OF THE TABLE



BY ANNA M. PORTER

RETTY designs for table service are always acceptable to the house-

always acceptable to the housewife whose household belongings pay a silent tribute to the
definess of her fingers. Illustration No. I shows a dainty effect in
yellow and white. The material
employed for the ground is fine white linen.
The edge of the mat is formed by the irregular
outline of the leaves used as a border design.
Each leaf is worked all around with buttonhole stitch in white embroiders wilk and close hole stitch in white embroidery silk, and close against this edging is a feather stitching of



AN EMBROIDERED CENTER PIECE (Illus. No. 1)

yellow silk. The veins are also in feather-stitch, of both yellow and white silk, worked one into the other. The stem and tendril forms are worked in a treble outline, having a yellow thread in the center with a white line upon each side.

The design for a center piece in Illustration No. 2 is for appliqué in the Honiton braid on a ground of line white linen lawn. The braid is tacked on according to

the form shown in the drawing, a slightly larger braid being used for the edging of the mat. The buttonhole stitch is worked, in white embroidery silk, and the centers by which and the centers by which the braid is held together are rendered also in white silk in the simple manner indicated. The material is cut away from beneath the braid after the work is finbraid after the work is fin-ished, giving a very delicate open-work effect. The flower forms are embroi-dered in long and short stitch with white silk. This design might be readily adapted for an ob-long shaped cloth, if desired, by simply repeating on each

by simply repeating on each side the middle section of the pattern the required number of times to make it the right size. The work it the right size. The work could be rendered more elaborate by the introduc-tion of the wheel or other lace or drawn work stitches similar to those already shown in the doilles pub-lished in the May number. The ten-cloth, Illustration

No. 3, is executed in a simi-lar fashion to the preceding design, a variation in the effect being produced by the introduc-tion of yellow silk for the buttonhole edging, Instead of the yellow, a delicate shade of any desired color may be employed, pale blue or sea-green being particularly duinty in effect. Care should be taken not only in applying the braid for these designs, but it is necessary to spare no pains to keep the pattern even.

about seven inches is a good size, and smaller doilies for tumblers, after-dinner coffee or Roman punch sets measure from three to five inches, according to individual taste and re-

A point that cannot be emphasized too strongly is the necessity for the exercise of judgment in order that the pieces employed may not only be in harmony as to color and

style with each other, but also with the china and other table decorations. Furthermore, it easion upon which it is used, and in keeping with the cir-cumstances of the household. Eccentricities as to form, design or color should not be insign or companion not be in-dulged in unless it is possible to afford the possession of a number of sets. The choice as to style is wide, and the extreme daintiness of much work that we see the object of wondering admiration as individual associadmiration, as individual specimens of artistic skill, but the wise housewife will consider the practical side of the ques tion also, and select for her use only what will be durable and lasting. In most cases beauty, richness and dur-ability do go together, as with deawn work and many line and handsome productions in lace and similar work, but where it comes to less expensive styles for the table, let what is used be the best of its kind, the unquestionably most suitable fabric for this purpose being fine linen.

#### DAINTY NEEDLEWORK FOR THE TABLE

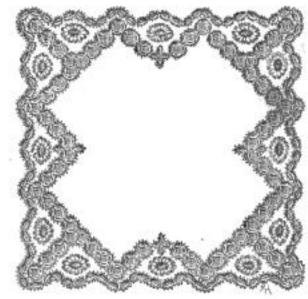
Worked by Skillful Fingers Especially for The Ladies' Home Journal

#### HINTS FOR TABLE NAPERY BY MAUDE HAYWOOD

THERE is, at this time, apparently no field
presenting such possibilities for dainty
noedlework as that covered by the requirements of a table fally, and yet nearly, suppilled with decorated linen. In saying decorated linen, very elaborate embroidery is
not necessarily implied, for
although rich and delicate
needlework way well-seried.

although rich and delicate needlework may well enrich the napery used on festive occasions, that employed every day in the family should also not be without the stamp of individual handiwork. For ordinary use the table cloth and table nuclins may have for their napkins may have for their sole decoration the united initials of the husband and wife formed into a mono-gram and worked solidly in white. The monogram can be embroidered for a ong tablecloth at the two right-hand corners, far enough in to lie on the sur-face of the table, or it may be placed so as to appear just beyond the edge of the center mat. It is per-missible to introduce the monogram, worked in a suitable size, in connection with any design, upon all the dollies used for various purposes, working it either in the center or in one corner, but as a rule it is liked only upon the cover

No. 1) liked only upon the cover or plate dollies, and not upon the smaller ones. The center mat varies in shape and size according to the dimensions of the table. For a round table a square, round or triangular shaped center piece may be employed, but care should be taken that all the linen employed may be in keeping. When a table cloth is dispensed with, upon a polished table, the cover dollies must measure at least sixteen inches, otherwise twelve inches is considered the correct size. For dessert dollies

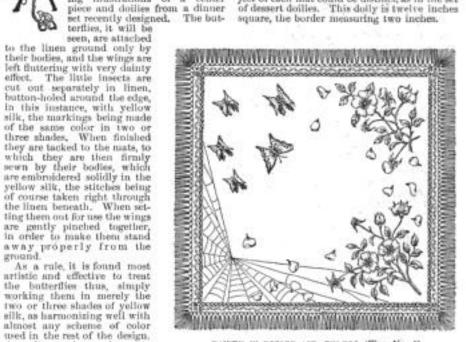


A HONITON BRAID TEA-CLOTH (Illus, No. 3)

#### A PRETTY PLATE DOILY

A PRETTY PLATE DOILY

I LUSTRATION No. 6 gives a plate doily which is particularly happy in choice and arrangement of the flowers, a sweet clover field being, as is well known, the happy hunting ground of honey-loving insects, and the four-leafed spray introduced among the foliage is prettily suggestive of good fortune and sumshine in the pathway of life, as the blossoms and butterflies themselves bring back to the mind a picture of summer days. The entire set might be in the same flower, using the white, pink and purple varieties, and making overy design different; or, if preferred, the subevery design different; or, if preferred, the sub-ject of each mut could be distinct, as in the set of dessert deilies. This dolly is twelve inches square, the border measuring two inches.



DAINTY IN DESIGN AND COLORS (Illus, No. 5)

# of any special set, however, various hues may be intro-duced. But it is rarely wise for this purpose to attempt anything like a realistic representa-tion of the insect in its natural coloring. A SET OF DESSERT DOILIES

In Illustration No. 4, six out of twelve des-sert doilies are given. They are all dif-ferent in design, and of extremely delicate coloring. In size they measure seven inches each way, including the border, which is an inch and a quarter deep and is made of the linen itself fringed out in the manner shown. The ribbons used

According to the requirements

THE NEW BUTTERFLY DESIGNS

By Mas. D. Barnes-Bruce

NOVEL and pretty feature in the decoration of embroidered table

linen is shown in the accompany-ing illustrations of a center

in the design are on half the number of mats of a light dult blue, and on the other half of a maize color. The flowers employed according to the order in which the doilies are arranged in the drawing are ns follows: Carna tions, in pale pink tints, with a blue ribbon; pansies, in shades of rounve, with a maize ribbon; pink tipped daisies, with a blue ribbon; forget-me-nors, in pale blue, with a little pink in the buds, and a maize ribbon; this-tles, in dull light purples, with a maize ribbon; and pale yellow narcissi rith a blue ribbon. The other six de

signs which complete the set include violets, clover and lilies of the valley with maize ribclover and files of the variety with manar ris-bons, and also buttercups, eglantine and haw-thorn, having blue ribbons. The flowers are embroidered solidly, and the ribbon may be variously treated, according to taste. It may be worked solidly, merely outlined, or out-lined and filled in with brier stitch, darning, or any fancy stitch preferred.

#### DIFFERENT MODES OF FINISH

THESE dollies may be variously finished ac-A cording to taste. Some prefer a plain hem-stitched border to the fringe; others, again, like a scalloped edge worked with silk in button-hole stitch; but it must be confessed that the preference lies with the fringe made of the linen raveled

out, if only it is nonnaged proper-ly. The effect of the whole set when finished is very dainty, the coloring being kept delicate sc-cording to the cording to the prevailing taste, the almilarity in the shades used for the rib bon throughout, and in the general arrangement and treatment of the designs, giving a harmonious effect to the twelve doilies when seen together, while variety is obtained by the use of different flowers on each mat.

CENTER PIECE OF BUTTERFLIES AND ROSES

THE same finish is used for the center piece 1 (Illustration No. 5), and it is well to notice that the labor bestowed upon the edgnotice that the labor bestowed upon the edging of the mats in this way is a characteristic of really high class and artistic work, and is a by no means unimportant detail which marks the difference between good and careless needlewomen. The roses on the center piece should be executed in delicate pinks, and the web is preferably of gold-colored silk. One of the flight of batterflies is worked on the linen ground instead of being applied like the others. Sometimes on large

times on large pieces the last two or three are em-broidered flatly in this way, and made very small, as if they were fiding away in the

distance.
The butterfly designs can be em-ployed for other purposes besides table lines. They are especially liked for burean sets, Very dainty pin-cushions are made in this manner, and as if the but-terfly had just set-ted on the edge of

WER AND BUTTERFLIES

WER AND BUTTERFLIES

No. 80

WER AND BUTTERFLIES

No. 80

WER AND BUTTERFLIES

No. 80

WER AND BUTTERFLIES

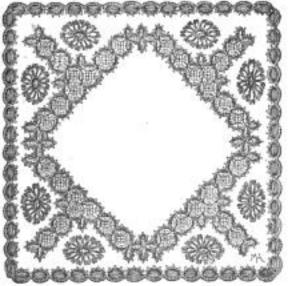
They are pretty when quite small and round, finished with a puffing of silk.

The idea of applying portlors of the design in the way described can be carried out with many variations in style. Single flowers can be treated in the same way as the butterflies shown here, the greater part of the work still shown here, the greater part of the work still being embroidered flatly, and a few blossoms being raised and arranged with a view to their greatest effectiveness. Small drugon-flies or other insects having gauzy wings night be rendered in bolding cloth on a ground of the same. The markings could be indicated by a fine thread of silk, or the brush called in to the sid of the needle, and any tint or veinings required painted upon them. This latter kind of work would of course not be to perful or work would of so durable as that worked in wash silks upon

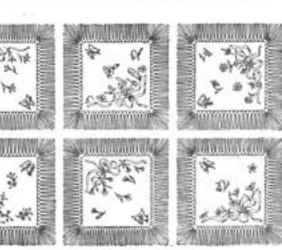
linen, which can be repeatedly laundered.



A PLATE DOILY OF CLOVER AND BUTTERFLIES



A CENTER PIECE OF WHITE ON WHITE (Illus. No. 2).



A SET OF DESSERT DOILES (Illus, No. 4)

#### THE STORY OF TWO HEARTS

By Isabel A. Mallon



AY up in the high Scotch high Scotch hills where the heather makesa beautiful purple bed for the birds to rest in, where the rocks and the

rocks and the sky are the same curious gray shade, and where the nearest neighbor is twelve miles away, there lived in an old manor house, with his mother, a boy named James McFarland. Hig, blonde and handsome Jamie walked around watching the birds as they flew, the sky as it changed, the flowers and foliage as they had first one light and then another upon them, and be tried with his pencil to reproduce that which he saw in nature. All of his heart seemed full of color, all the world full of color, and he longed to put those tones where they would just, and to put those tones where they would just, and yet the big, shy follow, who did not wenr his beart upon his sleeve, hid his face in his mother's inp when he told her that he wanted to leave home, that he wanted to go to that great city called Paris, and hearn to be a painter. Now, God creates nothers. And al-though the neighbors scoffed at what seemed Jamie's idle desire, yet the noother determined that her boy should have his own way. So she went to a far distant kinsman and borrowed a little money that Jamie might begin his

THE canny Scotchman was louth to part with the siller, but he knew that his own people were bonest, that the grounds about the manor house were good and gave forth plenty, and that he would receive back not only his money but a good interest with it; for, as he shreadly remarked: "There is nae use of putting a leddy under obligations when it can be made business." So with a hopeful good-bye and a "God bless you, my sou," from his mother ringing in his ears, with a curious determination to succeed for the dear mother's sake, and a brave heart to make a name for himself, Jamie reached Paris, He went into a world-famous studio and he worked, and worked, and worked. His fellow students laughed at him and urged him to go with them to hear beautiful music, to see beautiful women and to have a merry davee, but Jamie good-naturedly shook his head and said: "No, no; I'm here for work." They laughed at his lack of sentiment, so they thought it. They laughed at his willingness to derote days and nights to his work, and one day a pleasant American put his hands on his shoulders and said: "Now, my Scotch-

to devote days and nights to his work, and one day a pleasant American put his bands on his shoulders and said: "Now, my Scotchman, what do you intend to be?"

Jamie's clear blue eyes looked up into his and with a warmth that was unexpected he answered: "A great artist." Then a merry little Frenchman called out "What about your sweetheart, Jamie?" The eyes drooped, there was a faint blush on his face, and Jamie said: "I cannot let anybody talk to me about said: "I cannot let surbody talk to me about that. When God gave me a heart to love and an arm to project a woman He created the woman for me, and some place, perlupe, far off in the world, she is waiting until I come. May-hap she will come to me, but until then 1 do not want to waste my time in saying words of love to lassles that are as nothing to me, to tire my eyes by looking at beautiful women who couldn't make me love them, nor in chip-plug up my heart into little bits until it would not be worth offering to a pure woman such as I mean my sweetheart to be."

as I mean my sweetheart to be."

Nobody laughed; the little Frenchman grew
silent, the big Englishman caught Jamie's
hand full of paint brushes, and gare it a squeeze
that meant." You are right, old fellow," and
the kind-hearted American boy turned away
and stared at the wall through two big tests.

NOBODY works with all his heart without putting heart into it, and after four years of study when other workers—fiful workers—had produced one picture and then stopped, when names had been of moment for a day and when names had been of moment for a day and then forgotten, there was shown at the Salon a picture about which all Paris crowded and of which all the critics talked. Nobody could deny its beauty, nobody could deny the good work that was in it, and fame was predicted for the man who had done it. It was the picture of a woman, simply dressed and holding in her hand a little bunch of violets; from out her face came a look of pure, strong womanbood, a book such as the great masters knew so well should be put into the face of the Virgin Mary, and a look which is the right of girlhoot. Far down in one corner was the artist's sign manual, two little hearts united, and in the catalogue you saw the picture was called "My Ain Sweetheurt" and that it was by James McFarland.

One day a big blonde man brought a little

One day a big blonde man brought a little Scotch lady to look at it—a little Scotch lady gowned in gray and with a denure little bounes, from under which looked a face full of pride and love, and these two stood in the crowd unknowing ned unknown. And the muther whispered to harmen. Thereis also the mother whispered to her son: "Dearie, she will come to you some time—wait for her."

ER own people had always called her a Puritan, and it was deemed a jest in the family to say that Dorothy Adair had a bit of Plymouth Rock in place of a heart, for she never let any man grow well enough acquainted with her to whisper a single word of love. Those in her own household knew of the loveling bindows that made her whole life a heart. Those in her own household knew of the lov-ling kindness that made her whole life a beau-tiful story, and yet even they would ask her: "Dolly, when is the prince coming?" and Dolly would raise her head and look at them and answer "He's not coming; he's waiting for man".

One year a little child among them was taken very ill, and it was decided that to keep the little one he should breathe warmer air, see bluer skies, and go where the flowers blossom in wintertine, and Dorothy, because she was a ministering angel, went to see that the little haldle was well carrel for for anyon she was a ministering angel, went to see that the little laddic was well cared for far away from bome on the shores of the Mediterraneau. With his old nurse every morning saw Doro-thy start on the side the invalid's carriage and tell him of all the wonderful sights, encourag-ing him about his weary back, and thinking out for him some amusements. He always wanted to draw, until at last they attached to his chair a board on which the paper neight rest, and the thin nervous fingers could easily guide the pencil that drew caricatures of everybody. He made the girl that laughed seem nothing but one enormous smile; he made the pretty girl look a slave to her beauty, so interested was she in it, and he ridiculed his decreated laughed at his nurse with a never-tring neural. tiring pencil.

ONCE when Dorothy was not with him a man came up and stood beside the sick boy's chair, looked at his pictures and then said: "I think you and I ought to be friends, because we are both artists," and then be showed him one or two mistakes he was making, and he told him he ought to try and do better and nobler work than that, and talked to him in a gentle and easy way, until the little in-valid had a new interest in life; but as Dolly came near his new friend fled, as if her silken skirts had frightened him. She was soon told the story, and then she hoped that she might say thank you to the man who had made for brother a happy half bour, but the days went by and though the boy and the man became treat friends the man pager would story or by and though the boy and the man became great friends the man never would stay or would come if he saw Dorothy there. To be sure, he had never looked into her face, and it was said of him that he dreaded to meet women, and somebody who knew told Dorothy that he was the great artist James McFarland, that he had never gone among women at all, and that he was here on the Mediterranean because he had lost the one nearest and dearest to him, his mother? and that his old studio seemed cheerless and lonely without her kindly presence, so that he had made out her kindly presence, so that he had made one here. That he was always glad to see his men friends, that he knew the wives of some of these, respected and honored them, but that not even one women could say she had ever heard a word of love from him; that his sign manual on his pictures was two hearts united with a tiny blue ribbon. That he had made his fame with one picture which he would not sell, but that from it had come not only reputation but riches.

You know how invalids are, especially in-valid boys, and so one day when there was a little bit of mist and Dorothy's poor lad had to stay in the house all day, he mourned and refused to be comforted because he could not see his artist friend. He wanted to go after him, he felt that he could not live unless he saw kim, and so it was concluded that nurse should go and ask him to come; but that did should go and ask him to come; but that did not satisfy the little man. Nurse? Yes, but Dorothy too, and so she went out to meet her prince. In the big studio they waited silently useff the great man came to them, and then Dorothy quietly told what their errand was, and she wondered that this world-famous artist should stare at her and blush and stam-mer like a boy, although he said at once he would come to his little friend and would bring some marvelous colors. He did come, not only once, but many days, for the poor little man was undergoing an operation that meant either life or death to him. On one side of the cot was the artist, bearing the ill side of the cot was the artist, bearing the ill tempers of the sick boy, guiding the weak little hand and doing pictures for him that if they had had the two hearts upon them would have been eagerly sought for by the rich man who was filling his gallery with the works of the great men of to-day.

On the other side was Dorothy, now sewing on a hit of lines, now arranging a dainty disk.

on a bit of linen, now arranging a dainty dish for her boy, now watching him so that she might see whether the pulse was too weak, or whether he was tiring himself, but always busy as a true woman is when some one she loves is ill, and busy in the way that bespeaks the woman of refriement. No noise in her movements to jar the invalid, no insistance of what he did not want, but a placid readiness to do as he asked, and to make him comfort-able.

Dropping his pencil the laddie looked into Jamie McFarland's eyes one sunny morning and said: Jamie, why do you always put two bearts

on your pictures?"

The needle on the other side of the bed went

The bestlie on the other side of the bed went very quickly, and Jumie, who had been doing a little sketch, raised his head and looking over beyond the boy, answered:

"My lad, when I was young, I thought out that God himself had somewhere for me a heart that would respond to every beat of mine, a heart that would be my joy, my pride, and my resting place. I did not know where it was. I could not offer it my love, and so I mye it my work. To-day I can do more. I gave it my work. To-day I can do more. I can say I know where it is. I can say that the work and the love both belong to it and I do say, Dear heart, you have come to me from way over the sea. You are mine."

And the laddle said:

"Whose heart is it?"

And Jamie answered:

"Thou will it. Provided by the said."

"They call it Dorothy's heart." Somehow they never quite knew how, just above the little heart that was beating with so much excitement there lay a small white hand and on it a larger, stronger one that clasped it firmly and knew that he had his own. It seems like an every-day story—this one of two bearts—and it is. Months afterward when the invalid was well and strong, he stood beside Jamie and handed him the golden circlet that he put on Dorothy's finger—the circlet that he put on Dorothy's finger—the circlet that in the sight of God and man united two hearts forever. And later on, when they all went back to the old studio in Puris and they saw the first great picture which Jamie had painted, the boy, who had the heart and the eyes of an artist, looked at it and said; "Why, it is a picture of Dorothy!" and so Jamie with his arms around his "Ain Sweetheart" told how the dear little mother insisted that she was to be waited for.

This is the story of two hearts whom God had destined should come together, to live and love together; to bear each other's hurdens, and claim each other's joys.

#### ROWING FOR GIRLS

BY KLASN LE GARDE



I has always been noticed

Thus always been noticed that girls who from child-hood are necustomed to row are of a cheerful temperament. As if that was not enough of a recommendation, such girls have never known what dyspepsia means. If the exercise is vigorous, the faster is the flow of the blood. With the quickening of the circulation, perspiration becomes profuse and the body is enabled to throw off all poisonous matters. If I knew a girl who was duli, heavy footed and heavier thoughted, with a blotched and muddy colored skin, who sometimes thought she wanted to be as well as another girl, but did not do anything to reach it, nor knew how, I should put her in a row hoat in a shallow pond, place the oars in her hands and tell her to take care of herself. Unkind? I think not, I should have a long rope, you know, attached to the boot, one end in my hand. The position night frighten her a little at first, but the natural instinct to help herself would come to her uid, and then, too, rowknow, attached to the boot, one end in my hand. The position might frighten her a little at first, but the natural instinct to help herself would come to her aid, and then, too, rowing is not difficult to learn. To most girls it comes as naturally as walking. They creepalong the water, not far off shore, first with one oar, then trying two, keeping stroke for stroke, up and down, "catching crabs" occasionally, old Nep's protest at being conquered by such a courageous piece of prettiness, and in the three or four attempts may be the delightful sport is theirs. So this girl with the torpid liver and the lethargic feeling must be the gainer, for she has to think faster, she must move and breathe quicker in that unison of time kept by her fast impelled oars. How can such a girl long remain ill or stupid?

Rowing, too, expands the chest. The next time you see a boat's crew at practice look at the breadth of shoulders of its men and propare to be envious. And should you ere be in the Cove of Cork, marked on your modern geography as Queenstown Harbor, notice the women who "welcome the coming and speed the parting guest," in their little boats that toes like very cockle-shells under the shadow of the great stenner on whose deck you stand, These women have the broad shoulders, the bright eyes, the roey complexious, the full

of the great steamer on whose deck you stand. These women have the broad shoulders, the bright cyes, the rosy complexions, the fail chests, the strong organs of respiration that are bred of healthy, vigorous exercise on the water. Like all women that row from girlhood their backs are strong, "strong as iron bunds." Corsets, or "stays," as they would call them, they never owned. Nothing so becomes a woman as health, and the girls of to-day need not use ronge at their dressing tables nor sigh for beautiful complexions and figures if they will exercise constantly and regularly in the open air.

open air.

The good effects produced by rowing upon.

The good effects produced by rowing upon.

The good effects produced by rowing upon the muscular system can be secured by certain mechanical movements produced by the rowing machines of the well-equipped modern gymnasium. The latest invention, a bydraulic rower, gives the same stroke and same resisting action as does the water.

In so practical a matter as rowing, written instructions are of little value. Experience is the best teacher. The girl rower in learning, requires a good steady boat, a light oar and a companion who knows how to pull. The latter can either act as steeres or pull too, but should encourage the tyro to exert all her power and "pull, pull away." The learner must have her hands properly placed, the outside hand grasping the oar with the thumb above the handle, the inside hand holding the "loom" of the oar just where the rounded "loom" of the oar just where the rounded part joins the square, and keeping the thumb beneath. The elbows must be kept close to the sides, and well straightened immediately after the conclusion of the stroke. The stroke is finished by feathering the oar, and this is done by a turn of the wrist, which places the blade of the oar parallel to the surface of the water instead of vertical to the surface as durwater instead of vertical to the surface as during the pull. In rowing, the body should
awing to and fro in a straight line with the
stem and stern of the boat. The rower should
throw herself well forward, in taking hold of
the water with the oar, and lean well back in
lifting it out of the water, the oar not being
dipped in the water beyond the blade.

A little practice will enable the beginner to
feather her oar but feathering is not because.

feather her car, but feathering is not necessary at first. Backing is effected by pushing the blade of the car through the water in the direction opposite to that of rowing, and feathering the our as it leaves the water. Keeping time and stroke becomes necessary when two or more are pulling together, and in the first is the exact execution at the same moment of the feathering of the oars and their

recovery by the whole crew.

Girls can just as well learn a good style of stroke from the start as a poor one. The best stroke is one which does not cause the boat to jerk. It should begin with a nest and delicate drop of the our in the water without any splash; the rower cutching hold of the water at once and gradually increasing her power.

#### BOTH ENDS OF A BELL WIRE

BY FLORENCE HOWE HALL



OOR beils are pretty fair indicators of character. Probably you have not been conscious of it, but every time you pull a door bell you register what manner

register what manner of man you are as certainly as though you were dropping a nickel in the ubiquitous slot. Your ring will not tell everything about you, from the color of your eyes to your taste in flowers, but to those who know the signs the door bell is as good as a title page. Anyone who has had occasion to answer bell pulls knows how much difference there is in them. One person's difference there is in them. One person's method varies very little from time to time,

difference there is in them. One person's method varies very little from time to time, though the difference between that method and somebody's else, while slight, will be sufficiently well marked. It is seldom that two rings are exactly alike.

Any busy housewife doing or superintending her own work, and anxious to avoid unnecessary interruptions, learns the language of door bells with almost unerring certainty. The one she knows best is perhaps the postman's. That has a professional snap and ving in it which is unmistakable. It says as plainly as words, "Come now; I'm in a hurry, I shall stand here just forty-live seconds, and then shove this letter under the door." The grocer's young man has a bad temper; we do not have to watch him to know all about the quick, vicious jerk that almost snaps the wire, and sends a wild jurgle into every corner of the house. That bell almost swears. The ring which announces the minister's wife is as different as can be; the bell seems almost proclaiming "peace to all in this house."

So the housewife recognizes each; the impatient man, who pulls the bell twice in quick succession, and does not wait long before try-ling it again; the one of more philegenatic tem-

So the housewife recognizes each; the impatient man, who pulls the bell twice in quick succession, and does not wait long before trying it again; the one of more philegenatic temperament, whose ring is slower and more substantial; the hesitating woman who draws the knob out in a succession of nervous little jerks; the seedy individual with matches to sell, who stretches the wire carefully to its full length, and then allows it to relax with a faint, apologetic thickle; and the jolly friend who knows he is welcome, and therefore grasps the knob with a hearty swing that is fairly eloquent with good nature, and sets the bell to shaking its sides with such peals of echoing laughter that it positively cannot stop all at once, but subsides gradually with a merry, irrepressible, little titer. A door bell has as many voices as visitors.

There is nearly as much difference in the way bells are answered. It is quite as important to know how to answer the bell as to know how to ring it. Servants are upt to be quite neglectful in this particular. I know of certain houses where you can always tell whether the mistress is out or at home by the speed, or lack of speed, with which the servant comes to the door. To be sure, it is not always possible to respond instantly. In houses where there is only one servant she

always possible to respond instantly. In houses where there is only one servant she may be engaged in kneading bread or scrub-bing a kitchen floor, and will, of course, remay be engaged in kneading bread or scrub-bing a kitchen floor, and will, of course, re-quire a couple of minutes to wash her hands and put on a clean apron. But servants are not always the offenders in this matter of slow response to a bell. It seems almost to amount to a fad among certain fishionable people to keep one standing on the door step an unconscionably long time, no matter if the weather be wet or the thermometer down among the teens. Perhaps it is intended that the visitor shall have an abiding sense of the importance of the bousehold, or it may be that the mistress wishes more time to make a change of tollette; but whatever the cause the delay is highly exasperating and altogether unpardonable. The practice does more than cast a doubt upon the hespitality of the house-hold; it is a gross discourtesy. In your par-lor you would not wait fifteen seconds before answering your visitor's question; why should you keep him on your door step five or ten minutes when he rings to know whether you are at home?

The publicacephy of door bells is not known. are at home?

The philosophy of door belis is not known to the etiquette books, but it includes some things which may be remembered with profit at either end of the wire.

#### THE CHICAGO WAY

A group of Western and Eastern members were recently sitting in a committee room in the House, at Washington, when the subject came up of Sousa, the famous bund-master of the Marine Band, going

at Washington, when the satgect came up or sours, the famous band-master of the Marine Band, going to Chicago.

"Why, Chicago'll want the Capitol next," an Eastern member remarked.

It is this "Chicago way" of getting good things that has given the great prairie city her pre-embence in so many important business lines. Chicago is the greatest manufacturing center in America, and investors have a fishion of following in the wake of factory strongholds, for that meme stability and permanence.

In the center of Chicago's manufacturing district Chicago Beights is studied. A lot in this most destrable growing location is a safe, permanent investment. The syndicate of wealthy and surcessful men owning this property have prepared a handsome booklet—"Chicago, Beofra, Path"—and a request sent to the Chicago Beights Land Association, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, will bring it to the address of any person who wishes reliable information about Chicago's interesting features.

We send free to all applicants our booklet on Highland Evaporated Cream Dainties. HELVETIA MILE CONDENSING CO., Highland, III. \*\*

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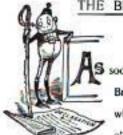
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#### THE BROWNIES THROUGH THE YEAR

A NEW SERIES OF 12 ADVENTURES OF THE FUNNIEST LITTLE MEN IN THE WORLD

By Palmer Cox

NUMBER TEN THE BROWNIES



sunny-faced July Brought round the time when banners fly On every pole, o'er every door,

IN JULY

The country through from shore to shore, The Brownies met to have their say Respecting Independence Day. Said one: "If I have reckoned right The days as they have taken flight, We stand upon the very brink Of that great day when people think Of heroes who so freely gave Their sacred lives on field and wave, That generations yet to be That generations yet to be Might live and move in liberty." Another said :

" My comrade true, Your mental almanae won't do, You're just two dozen hours too fast; I have the days from first to last All jotted down in black and white As plain as printer's ink can write; To-morrow night will usher in

The time for banners and for din, When children all are up and dressed Before the stars have gone to rest, And when the sun looks down at folk The earth is blue with powder smoke."

A third remarked: "Then let it be
Our plan to-morrow night to see That city stretching in its pride, With streets so long, and parks so wide, That holds the Hall where Congress broke In flinders fine the monarch's yoke. In finders tine the monarch's yoke.

To never after be resigned.

To timber of that galling kind.

Around the table we will stand.

Where people signed, with steady hand,

The document that did declare.

Their home and country free as air."

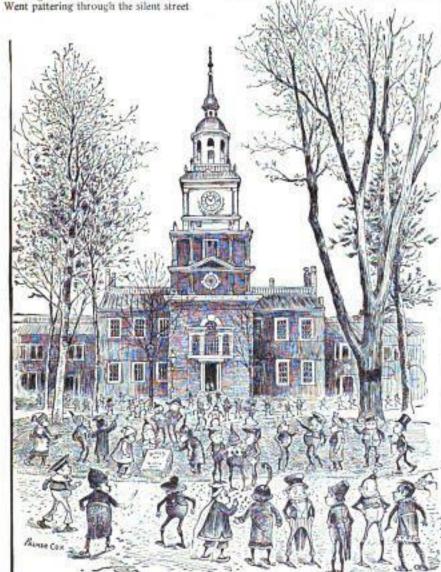
That night indeed, the Brownies' feet.

Want nattering through the silent street.

The Hall was reached in half an hour, As one might judge who knows their power, And how they laugh at bolt and bar, At heavy staples driven far, And locks that few can comprehend, With combinations without end. As through the ancient rooms they passed On many things their eyes were cast



That brought a smile, a frown, or sigh, According to what drew the eye. Said one: "The rust is working well To make away with sword and shell And musket; they will hardly last Until another century's past." Another answered: "Well, who cares How soon the rust eats such affairs; The blunderbuss, head-cleaving blade, Horse-pistol, shell and hand-grenade But call to mind the trying days When people saw their hamlets blaze, And saw the hireling Hessians stride Upon the land, with pomp and pride, But other steel and other lead, Than they had brought was painted red, And many mounds soon rose to show What numbers came, that failed to go." From place to place the Brownies went: At this they paused, by that they bent To study out the writing old That something of its history told. The Brownies tried to imitate The manner of the statesmen great, Who by that self-same desk of oak, Had stood for hours, and firmly spoke Of taxes, duties, slights and harms, And stirred the people up to arms, Oft asking in a stinging vein If they would wear a bond or chain, Or were prepared at once to fling Defiance at the tyrant King.



Unnoticed by the men in blue Who searching glances ever threw As here and there with solemn round They guarded people sleeping sound.

Around themselves the flags they wrapped That o'er the Continentals flapped, When through their ranks, on hill and vale, The whistling bullets swept like hail.

Said one: "By weapons hacked and worn, And battle flags blood stained and torn, That find a place on every wall, 'Tis plain as A B C to all No easy task they undertake Who aim established laws to break,

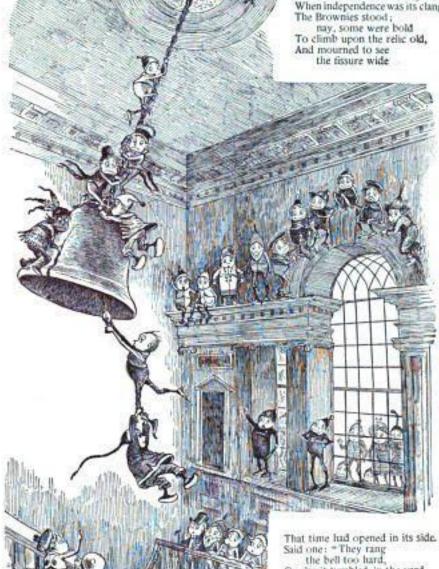


To right their wrongs like men begin, And independence strive to win."



Another said: "This still is found Where too much wrangling does abound; While those at home dispute and spout About their orders and their doubt, Those in the field who face the foe Are standing barefoot in the snow."

Around the bell that loudly rang When independence was its clang, The Brownies stood; nay, some were bold



To reach a sofa long and wide Now Brownies ran from every side Each striving to be first to treat Himself to such a famous seat.



Said one: "Upon this soft strong That here you see has rested long, And been well tried by moth and rat,



And called to mind the hopes and fears And hardships of those trying years When in his army, staunch and true, There was not one whole coat or shoe,"

Or else it tumbled in the yard From belfry beams, and struck a stone, That cracked it bad, and changed its tone: It now sounds like an earthen pot

But what of that? It matters not. It did its duty on that day, And to its credit, let me say, That there was meaning in its ring

That well might stun a listening king. Now let it rest, for sword or gun Can ne'er undo what has been done." So many Brownles had a mind Upon that bell a place to find They started it upon the go Till swaying wildly to and fro It caused a punic and a scare That soon disturbed the bravest there. -Some to the chain above held fast, Some flat upon the bell were cast With arms and legs extended wide And with it sailed from side to side; While banging round with heavy stroke

The restless clapper silence broke. Alarmed lest such a fearful din Would bring the wondering people in, The Brownies tried in every way

To choke it off without delay.

At risk of limb, and life as well, Some bravely hung below the bell, As back and forth it rocked and swung, And did their best to hold its tongue, And glad enough were Brownies bold When they at length the bell controlled. So all were free to gain the street And hasten off to their retreat.



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Philadelphia, July, 1892

#### J HOME WITH THE EDITOR



VERY careful student of the sexes has written that men have twelve distinct advantages over women calculated to make life for them essier and happier. Just what those twelve ad-

yantages were, as thus recorded, I do not now recall, but surely one of them
must have been the greater
made elaborate, it is from choice. With
coman it becomes almost a necessity; that is,
f she wishes to be in "the fashion," and what
roman does not?

Till's question of costume is, I believe, becoming more and more of a hardship
rith women each year, and I do not wonder
that many of them are becoming positively
ampatient at the foolish rapidity with which
changes are demanded and made. Whether
more was exacted of women by the dictates
of fashion last spring I know not; but it
sconed to me that I never remember having
met so many women as I did at the opening
of the present out-of-door season, who were
positively at their wits' end about their costumes. One fact seems certain: Simplicity is
not the aim of those who decree what women
shall wear. The fashions are becoming more
confusing; the changes are radical where once confusing; the changes are radical where once they were slight, and the mental strain, to say nothing of the financial manipulations neces-ary, is not calculated to make our women either lealthier or lappier. A garment is no somer considered in good form than the edict goes forth that it is "out of style." The con-stant wonder to me is how women actually get even a reasonable amount of wear from their garments before they are decreed un-fashionable. Such a thing as "making over" one year's dress to bring it in accord with next year's style is becoming almost an impossi-bility. The present aim seems to be rather in the direction of putting even sensible economy out of the question. And no place of the matter has brought with it so many difficulties as this. Where dress with a woman was once a pleasure, it is now a burden, and each recurring season seems to add fresh perplexites. And yet no woman can neglect the matter of how she dresses. It may be unfortunate, as it is undoubledly an error, that we are upt to judge a woman somewhat from her dress, but the fact remains. We expect of woman, far more than we do of men, that they shall be well dressed, and to be well dressed is not an easy matter. Where the money is provided, taste is often lacking, and where good judg-ment exists, there too often the "all-essential"

I HAVE never been in sympathy with that class of writers who constantly ridicule woman's dress, or whose greatest pleasure seems to be to make a fool of the woman who tries to be in fashion in her costume. Ridicule, to my mind, is always a poor instrument in argument; and when it is applied to woman's argument; and when it is applied to woman's dress it makes no one more ridiculous than the one who employs it. A love of dress is implanted in the heart of every moman, and it is unnatural to ask her to overcome it. Nor do I think it should be asked of her. A well-dressed woman is always a pleasure to the eye, and I believe it is a woman's duty to make herself as presentable in her dress as her circumstances will permit. Whether we men will admit it or not, there is nothing that we like to see so much as a woman well dressed; and what we like to see, my friend, we should be perfectly willing to pay for. From the manner in which some men pay a milliner's, or a dressmaker's bill, you might think that they never paid anything for their own clothes. I have no patience with that class of men who seek every opportunity that presents justif to I have no patience with that class of men who seek every opportunity that presents itself to comment upon the cost of the wardrobe of their wives or daughters. If a man takes pride in seeing the women of his family becomingly dressed, he should take equal pleasure in paying the cost. A woman cannot dress on nothing any more than can a man. And because she wants a few more things than does a man it is because she is a woman, and it is right that she should have them. If men would universally adopt the system of giving their wives allowances, the question of dress with women would be robbed of at least one of its unpleasant features, i. e., asking their of its unpleasant features, i. e., asking their husbands for money upon the occasion of their smallest necessities.

THERE are men who, reading these words, will accuse me of encouraging what they choose to term "the feminine vice of dress." Dress, with women, is not a vice. It never has been, and never will, in the hands of a sensible, prudent woman. It can be made that, of tourse, and more, just as anything can be car-ried to excess. The great trouble is that some men do not seem to realize that a woman's wardrobe, be it ever so economically arranged, cannot be so simple as that which will an-swer for a man. What is absolutely neces-sary for the proper costume of a woman is altogether too often looked upon as a luxury by a man; and he calmly reckons out to him-self that as he indulges in no luxuries he does not see why his wife or daughter should ex-pert any. When it comes to woman's dress not see why his wife or daughter should expect any. When it comes to woman's dress there is such a thing as stretching economy a little too far on the part of a man. I have very little respect for a husband or father who makes it a source of constant humiliation for his wife or daughter to approach him on the subject of their dress and its cost. No good woman will ask a man to go beyond his means for her wardrobe, but she should be given what she needs, and that cheerfully and with a willing hand.

No advocacy of extravagance in woman's dress is intended in these words, for I yield to no one in the strongest admiration for simplicity of costume. And I believe that if women would follow their own common sense a little more, and pay less attention to some of the stily fashions constantly originated, they would be far happier. The lesson which some of our average women have yet to learn—although they are learning it. I think, better every day—is that the wealthiest women, the nicest women, the women of taste and refinement in this country, follow strict simplicity in their dress. Anything that approaches conspicuity is being entirely left to the lower and vulgar classes, which believe that they are well dressed just in proportion as they attract attention. I was talking on this subject, a few days ago, with the pastor of one of the wealthiest congregations in New York, a church whose membership represents hundreds of millions of dollars, and he said: "I often look over my congregation from the pulpit and notice the difference in the dress of our women. The wealthiest and most substantial dress the plainest, and make absolutely no show whatever in their garments. These women, whose husbands command millions, invariably affect the quiet in costume, and the most subdued colors. They positively shun anything in the way of outward show, and jewels on their custumes are, without exception, always conspicuous by their absen. The showy-dressed women are always thos who either have become suddenly rich, or who have everything they possitive that because they contract the a wealthy denly rich, or who have everything they possess in the world on their backs, and believe that because they come to a wealthy church they must dress in the most approved fashion. I can invariably pick out what are called the 'solid women' in my congregation has from the perfect simulatity of their dress." just from the perfect simplicity of their dress."

THERE is no truth so valuable for our women to learn than this, and for those who have learned it to bear in mind. The evil in feminine dress of to-day lies not with our wind women, but with our women of average means. The wealthy woman rarely overdresses; the average woman far more often, and she stamps berself by that very indiscretion. It is not the mistress who overdresses as much as it is her servour who tries. dresses so much as it is her servant who tries to initate her. The nice and refined women, the women of taste, are not the purchasers of the showy dress patterns and mislit hats which we see in the show windows. Just in propor-tion as a woman is refined in her nature is she quiet in her dress. A refined woman never dresses loudly. The present tendency in red is not followed by girls and women of refine-ment. It is affected by those who forget that red is the most trying color which a woman can wear becomingly, and that there is no color of which one so soon tires. Only a few women can choose a perfect shade in red, and those are, as a rule, not the women who wear it,

If there is any woman who should dress quietly, it is she whose income is limited. Where the domestic purse is sufficiently copious to stand the strain, the caprice of a conspicuous dress pattern or a startling color can be indulged in, since when the eye is tired after wearing it two or three times it can be discarded. But the vast majority of women in this country cannot afford this. Hence does the precisity become greater for patterns. discarded. But the vast majority of women in this country cannot afford this. Hence does the necessity become greater for patterns or styles which are quiet and unobtrusive, so that they can be mande to do full service. Men of even more than nooderate incomes invariably pursue this plan, and leave exaggerated fashions severely alone. And they save themselves an enormous amount of worry and unrest by this practical method. And what is possible with men is in a measure just as possible with women. Caprices in dress are for the luxurious classes.—I was just going to say for the wealthy classes, but they never recognize them. The women who avoids showy materials and styles is the woman who is not only in stricter necordance with what is best and most tasteful in fashions, but she is far more content and of easier mind than she who affects all the latest "kinks," and stamps herself as being on dress parade every time she emerges into public view,

WHERE hundreds of women show a lack of common sense in the matter of V lack of common sense in the matter of dress is in the mistaken idea that they can "wear anything." Take the "box cost" as an example. Since I have taken any interest whatever in woman's dress I have never seen an uglier garment conceived. The style was originally designed for men, but it was so hideous that they refused to adopt it. So the fashion creators decided to try it on women. To the credit of the great majority of women be it said, however, that they are not permitting it to become a general style. Yet a few have affected it, and some results that I have seen are positively ludicrous. Now, the "box coat" can be worn gracefully by very few women, and even upon those who possess the cont" can be worn gracefully by very few women, and even upon those who possess the all-essential figure and proper height it looks only passable. But to see a short woman with a "box cont," as I have seen her on the street, is a sight for the gods to behold! And the same is true, only in a lesser degree, of the Russian blouse. On a tall woman it looks well; on a woman of short stature it looks distinctly out of place. The adoption of the shirt front was another mistake for many women. Fortunately, however, that style has been confined to a certain class which is ever women. Formulately, however, that slyle has been confined to a certain class which is ever ready to accept anything that is either far-fetched or unfeminine. I believe it is called the "smart set"—a particular set that is always known for its bad taste in dress and vulgar display.

RECENTLY we have been undergoing a siege of the "bell skirt." I concede that the bell skirt is one of the most graceful garments ever designed for women. But, like garments ever designed for women. But, like everything else that is good, it seemed destined to be overdone. When this particular skirt was first brought out it was made just to escape the ground. Then a train was added, and it was dragged out into the street. Now, while the bell skirt with train is a beautiful garment for the drawing-room, it was never intended for street wear. And when its mission was distorted, it ceased to be a garment of grace, and became an accumulator of filth, so that a woman of cleanly tendencies and a bell that a woman of cleanly tendencies and a bell skirt became impossible, unless she chose to encourage backache or spinal trouble in carry-ing her train. Now we are through with the bell skirt, since the fishioners in Paris have decreed that skirts shall be short and barely touch the ground.

I SAW an illustration of the little annoyances which present styles are calculated to bring upon women in a New York surface car the other day. A young woman entered the car, and selecting a sest occupied it with the customary feeling of consciousness that everybody was looking at her. Now, this poor girl had quite forgotten that fashion had lately made yards of streaming ribbon hashionable, and in a moment both she, and, of course, all the other passengers in the car, were startled at seeing her head-gear suddenly, and in the most mysterious manner, rise from her head and settle back against the window-pane of the car. Naturally everybody in the car tittered—all except the girl, who had not grown quite accustomed to the new style of silken appendages. And it is singular to me that women do not get into more trouble with these ridiculous streamers. I call them ridiculous, for they are scarcely anything else. It does not make a woman look a bit more graceful on the street, when there is a refreshing breeze, to see her walking along with four or five yards of ribbon standing out straight breeze, to see her walking along with four or five yards of ribbon standing out straight behind her like the streamers on a flag-pole in

THERE is one consolation about these ex-A aggerated styles which are gotten up for women, and that can always be found in the fact that they are short-lived. Caprices in dress, once they become general, are very quickly taken up by the cheap manufacturers, and women of taste are quick to discard what is worn by the woman who promenades on the streets of our cities on Sunday afternoons decked in all the colors of the rainbow—and a decked in all the colors of the rainbow—and a few never seen in any rainbow. The accordion skirt came, was abused, and has gone: the tan-colored jacket, now that it can be had for three dollars, has been shelved; the "bell skirt" has had its day; ribbons are so cheap that the streaming ribbons will soon be con-fined to a class; the "box coat" died at its hirth; the Russian bloase has been overdone! And thus coes on the merry way of weapen's And thus goes on the merry war of women's dress—a war which, as a man, I can look upon with complacency, for, like seeing a battle, it is ever most interesting to those who view it from a distance.

IT lies in every woman's hands, however, to make the battle long or short, as she wills. Women can complain as long as they choose at the burdens laid upon them, but the matter rests in their own hands, and when they elect to throw off the yoke they can do so. A style unnoticed never becomes popumatter rests in their own hands, and when they elect to throw off the yoke they can do so. A style unnoticed never becomes popular. If we would not patronize so many of the farce comedies on the boards of the theater of to-day, there would not be the influx of such trash now inflicted upon us. The creators of fashions are like the managers of our theaters—they supply that for which there is the most demand. The creation of fashions is simply a business with them. If women will countenance the ridiculous in their costume by their patroniage, they will be given pleaty of it. But if each for herself concludes that simplicity will be the order of the day, simple fashions will be given. And when fashions become more simple, then will woman's dresses become far more effective, since a woman rever shows to better advantage than when she wears a well-fitting gown of quiet color and devoid of any elaborate accessories. The eye should ever attract the eye except for its perfect fit and becomingness to the person who wears it.

#### GIRLS OF WHOM WE ARE PROUD



HEN somewhat over a year ago
THE LABURS' HOME JOURNAL
conceived its offers of free
general education at Vassaror
Wellesley Colleges, or a musi-

or cuestey Colleges, or a musi-cal or vocal training at the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston, the pro-jectors had little idea of the hearty reception of the plan and the degree of success which has attended it.

THE results have been of the most flattering order. Three girls were sent to Vassar and Wellesley Colleges as the outcome of the first offers of a general education. Then came the offers of a general education. Then came the offers of free musical and vocal training at the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston, and during the term just ended the Jounnal has had the gratification of seeing over forty girls win an entrance into the Boston Conservatory. The majority of these girls have been at the Conservatory during the past winter and spring, and with the opening of the new term on September first the rest will enter. The reports received by the Jounnal from the management of the Conservatory regarding these girls have been of the most encouraging character. "They are among the brightest and most energetic girls we have ever had at the Conservatory," says one report. From the girls themselves the Jounnal has likewise received a succession of the pleasantest letters recording their progress. JOURNAL has likewise received a succession of the pleasantest letters recording their progress.
"We receive the very best the Conservatory affords," wrote one of the girls. "My room is all that I could wish, large, airy, sunny and wall heated—in fact, one of the most desirable in the building. I already feel at home in such a delightful place, though abroad continent is between me and my home. The advantages here are the best the country affords."

WITH the great success attending the plan, the Joensal has removed the limitation of time originally fixed in connection with the offers, and next term will see even a larger coterie of girls at the Conservatory than attended during the senson just closed. Already over twenty-five girls will enter at the opening of the new term on September first next to make their home in the great Boston institution, and that number will probably be largely augmented before the date comes around. Likewise has the scope of the original plan been broakened so as to include the study of art and painting as well as of music and singing. This addition now places before the girls of America the most complete series of free educations in the fine arts ever attempted. The girl who loves to paint has now the same The girl who loves to paint has now the same opportunity as the girl who loves to sing—an opportunity never before offered and which will perhaps hever be repeated by any other periodical.

THERE are thousands of American girls THERE are thousands of American girls with a love of music, singing or painting, who have never had a chance to develop their talents, and it is to these girls that the Jounaal's offers hold out a special degree of attractiveness. We are anxious, in every sense, to give these girls their opportunity, and in these offers we believe they have it. The effort asked of them is but a slight one, and the humblest village girl has the same chance as the girl who resides in the city. The offers have remerable been consisted with the confers the confers have consisted to the consistence of the confers have consistent as the girl who resides in the city. The offers have especially been conceived and so arranged as to place them within the reach of every girl, no matter what her circumstances. Many of the girls whom the Journal has already maintained at the Conservatory never believed that success was possible. But they tried, and won. The thing which looked a formidable task at the start became a pleasure when it was once taken up.

I CANNOT here, in the limited space left me, say much of the detail of the offers; but the story has just been printed by the Journal in an attractive booklet, and this will be cheerfully sent to any one who will write for it. There will be found in this booklet are complete explanation of the offers, and that how they can be sequent. and just how they can be secured. Some twenty of the successful girls have been induced to tell the stories of their success in winning the offers; and these are given in their own language, and with their portraits as well. I wish that every parent who reads the Journal, as well as every girl, night send for a copy of this little book, and rend what can be done by girls who have energy and push and determination.



Perhaps it may turn out a song, Perhaps turn out a sermon.



N. born of woman. full of whims and fancies as becometh the son of his mother, is a slave to precedent and habit, as is seemly in his father's child. Like unto his mother, he doeth exactly the right things in precisely the right way against all reason, and committeth such fenrful blunders

as make the angels laugh when be essayeth to be logical. And following in the footsteps of his father, he walketh cautiously in the reaon his name, he wanged cantonsy in the rea-sonable ways of his own perfect invention, and cometh out wrong every time, and crieth un-to the wife of his bosons: 'What did I tell you?' with condemnatory emphasis on the "what." One of his weaknesses, inherited from a long line of ancestors of both sexes, is to consider that the stars in their courses compel him to go into the country, when by rea-son of the closing of the schools the children are turned back upon the home. Year after revolving year, he offers himself a willing sacrifice, upon the incalescent alters of July, untaught by all the sacrifices of preceding

#### MIDSUMMER MADNESS

MIDSUMMER MADNESS

WHEN he who lives on senoty salary, in a rented house in town, begins to draw plans of a neat, inexpensive cottage in the cognetry, a cosy little summer nest that might be built by an economical and painstaking architect for about \$25,000, somewhere on pine-crowned mountain slope or down by the loud-sounding sea, the poison is working. When his conversation turns to long exhibitrating transps through leafy woods, and all-day strolls by purling brooks, where eager trout leap far out of the water to see if you have brought along your book of flies—keep the f's in those two words far apart and pronounce distinctly—it is time to send for the doctor. When he, who would fall off a sur-horse standing still unless he had something to hold on by, talks of inspiring gallops down windon by, talks of inspiring gallops down wind-ing country roads and shadowed bridle paths, with the free winds lifting the lair from his heated brow-he whose hair was lifted clear heated brow—he whose fair was lifted clear back to the crown by the scalping knife of Time summers ago—you should write his mother to come on at once. And when he babbles about the independent life of the farmer, of the lowing kine that come sweetherathed and with slow step from fragrant postures in the shadowy twilight, of the merry song of the jocund resper, as he goes a-field, he is a gone man for the summer. Close the house, bar door and shutter, give everything over to the passing sneak-thief and the domiciliary visits of the inquisitive burglar, and hie thee away to the country with kim. All is over.

#### WHEN THE DOG STAR RAGES

CERTES, it is rather warm in the city. The CERTES, it is rather warm in the city. The passing water-cart, the artificial shower of pent-up civilization which is brought forth rather than down, without the aid of fair science or General Dryenforth's bombardments, does not lower the temperature; it merely changes it from the dry furnace heat of the pavements to the moist heat of the steam coil at the same degree. The loud-voiced buckster, selling despondent clusters of heart-broken vegetables that have died of grief and homesickness in the wilderness of brick and mortar, breuthes up all the air on your block in half a dozen shrieking inhalations of his double-acting lungs, as he goes howling down the street. The only bird in sight, the pugnacious English sporrow—whom not the summer's heat, nor winter's storm, not the summer's leat, nor winter's storm, nor hate of men, nor rubber slings of boyish archers nor yet the prowling cat that climbs the trailing vine or walks along the dizzy reaches of the cornice to feed upon the tooth-some sparrow squab—the sparrow, whom not all the stings and arrows of outrageous for-tune can subdue, quarrels and fights all day after its kind, and keeps you in a state of continual irritation, when you would be cool and calm. You try to read, sitting before the coolest window in the shadlest nook in the house, but every room is kept so dark for fear of heat and flies that you cannot read at noonday without lighting boup or gas, and that would turn the room into a roaring, fiery

If by stealth the man should let in a little light and air—that is a man's idea of cool-ing a room, to open it wider than the Chicago Exposition, and let in all the dust, and bent, and noise, and flies, and glare the street can pour into it—he is discovered every time. She whose genius had made every room in the house a storage warehouse for night air comes in and wonders "where all these flies came from?" He, with extravagant gesticulation, doesn't know-at least he says he doesn't, and doesn't care, which is true; what he wants to know is when they are going back again? These constant companions of man in all i sunny hours make life a burden to her. He comes home from the wearisome office, and she meets him at the door. The smile of welcome still lingers faintly on her face, the ghost of what it used to be a few weeks before

TEARS, IDLE TEARS

A N anxious look sits enthroned in her A eyes, which behold not him, but seem to be fixed upon invisible things in the circumto be fixed upon invisible things in the circum-ambient air. In one band she holds a fly brush or the ever-ready apron. She holds the screen door open about three inches, that is, if he is six inches in diameter; if he is eight, she will hold the door an inch wider, but never quite so wide as he is; he wriggles in sidewise, holding his breath to make himself harrower, and as he makes the passage, above his head, and under his feet, around his less his head, and under his feet, around his legs that apron will which and rustle and flap like a restless comet that has lost its bearings and got into the wrong system. When he crowds in at length two flies follow him; not on him, but after him. She lets the door swing to with all the emphasis the inanimate spring can throw into a slam, and weeping, says that she can go in and out of that door fifty times and any and never let in a fly, while every time anybody else comes in millions of flies follow them. Tears, idle tears. Little do the flies care for them. One vicious slap of a folded newspaper disturbs a fly on the wall more than all the tears that have been wept since Niobe roads a spectuale of herself. made a spectacle of herself.

FLY TO THE DESERT, FLY WITH ME

EVERYTHING then, finding the city un-endumble, flies to the country in the summer time. Even the circus withdraws from the dust of the town, finding much deeper dust and much dryer on the country ways. Man is not a free agent; he obeys not only inexorable laws of destiny, but likewise only inexorable laws of destiny, but likewise his wife's. He decides on going into the country; she selects the locality. She is the last one to leave the house. She trusted him once. That was thirteen years ago. He left the back kitchen door wide open and also the gas burning in the front hall. Cats and dogs and things dwelt in that kitchen, and that fan-jet of gas burned like the "fire that burns for are" or at least used to on the altars in the aye" or at least used to, on the altars in the temple of Puldownjahr Vesta, all that summer, temple of Puldownjahr Vesta, all that summer, Let us draw a veil over the home-coming that year. They did. Since then she has been the last to leave the ship, as indeed is the captain's place. Rest and quiet follows the excitement of preparation and departure, and she leans back in her sent in the pleasant car, with the expression of a woman who is waiting for her wings to come home, and is confident they will match and fit without alteration. They debark at the station, where the wagon is waiting to take the happy family to the snammer house. Horror smoothes her tranquil face the wrong way! She just remembers that from sheer force of habit she left the front door key under the mat. She looks about for a clean place in which to have left the front door key under the mat. She afit. And she would have it too, but her husband's laugh recalls her. He means it for a triumphant taunt. Instead of gall and wormwood, it is nepenthe, first proof and heroic dosc. She is herself again. He laughs at her all the way to the farm. Then he remembers that after carefully locking all the trunks he put the keys in his cout pocket, and then changed his coat. The keys are hanging over the back of a chair in his room one hundred and sixty-five miles away. Carone hundred and sixty-five miles away. Cur-

#### "UNDER THE TREES"

It is pleasant loitering under the leafy cano-ples of July woods, far from the madding crowd, from the city sights and sounds. It is rather a strange sensation, at first, to get the rather a strange sensation, at first, to get the
weather prognostications two days afterward,
but that soon wears away, and you find yourself wondering, with no little anxiety, when
you plan a little picnic, a fishing excursion, or
a mountain climb, what kind of weather we
probably had day before yesterday? It is
something of a hovelty to learn the art of making ice cream without a freezer; also without
ice; likewise without cream. What ingredicuts are used you never discover, but you ents are used you never discover, know they are new to your astonished palate. Your busband wears a flaming red and black striped blazer as he strolls across the pasture, and learns that animals are not color blindstriped blazer as he strolls across the posture, and learns that animals are not color black at least not all of them. He reaches the fence in time to prevent your budding into charm-ing widowhood, but the animal which escorted him thither bears away the bated blazer on its borns, like a triumphant law and order siety that has mided a procession of anar-ists. You lie down under the whispering trees, but the lawn is not the velvet land-made grass plat of the town lot. It is roughly grass pint of the town lot. It is roughly moved with the swift sweeping scythe, and is of the stub, stubble: you give that up. More-over, while the fly has ceased to trouble, the intrusive ant has come upon the stage, and say what you will of the fly, he did not crawl up one's sleeves and down one's back, nor inup one's sleeces and down one's back, nor into one's shoes. Files are bad enough, we
think, until we strike a few choice, fat and
menty mesquitoes or a handful of sportive
ants! You ask the farmer how soon the
blackberries will be ripe. He says this week,
if your boys go back to town. If they stay
out he doesn't reckon we will have any ripe
fruit of any sort this year. This settles the
farmer's standing with mater familie. What
time those dear innocent boys have to interfere with the fruit prospectus is more than you
can conjecture. THE GLORIFIED BLACKBERRIES

THE creek is four miles away, and the boys disappear regularly soon after breakfast with bait enough to feed a state hatchery, and hooks and lines enough to fit out a mackerel fleet. They return at supper time, wet and muddy to the eyes, and with nothing about their persons except appetites, which seems to have been lost by some wandering ostrich of the desert, accompanied by vacuums to match. When the blackberries, taking advantage of a wild midnight ride for the dector, seven miles away, and the subsequent advantage of a wild midnight ride for the doctor, seven miles, away, and the subsequent sequestration of the boys in bed for five or six days, finally do ripen, you revel in the luxury of eating "live" berries from the vines. Your joy is a little tempered now and then. The trail of the serpent is over everything in this bright world of ours. We could manage the serpent, maybe; the hogs will run the snakes out of any bramble patch in one season. But there is a bug with a name as long as a snake that abides among the blackberries. He does not eat them. He just haunts the patches where city boarders are staying, and makes it his business to arise early in the morning and crawl over the largest and finest and ripest berries. When you cat a blackberry and ripest berries. When you cat a blackberry that has been glorified by a visit from this bug, you just lie right down in the briars and ask to die. You do not want to live a minute longer. Not with that taste in your mouth. If I understand rightly what a bramble is, the blackberry, in a state of nature, is the brambliest thing that ever brambled. A hu-man being, clothed and in his right mind, who goes in at one side of a wild blackberry patch and comes out at the other is moved with wonder at the compensations of nature. with wonder at the compensations of nature, For every one of the thousand scratches on his perishing frame he has a rendy-made landage hanging loosely from his rainsent. How men can behold such things and yet vote the other ticket is a mystery to everybody eise. If you will run your hand, or better, your sleeve, lightly down a blackberry cane, from top to root, you will observe that all the briars hook upward, to catch everthing that comes down. Then, if you will run up the other way, you will observe that all the briars hook down ward, in order to catch everything as it comes ward, in order to catch everything as it comes up. You remember the woman who always brings the biggest basket to the Sunday School
picnic brings it empty? Well, she is a sort
of human blackberry cane. You watch her
breaking her back when she carries that basket

#### WHAT'S IN A NAME

What's in a Name

The blackberry has more good points and better staying qualities than the strawberry, but the strawberry has the longer pedigree and the larger family. Last spring, having occasion to lay in a new strawberry bed—I had slept in a fearful hollow of a large assortment of billowy hotel beds all winter, and wanted a change—I sat down one evening to read up on the strawberry. After ascertaining that of some one hundred and thirty-five varieties, not more than one hundred and seventy-four could be conscientiously recommended as the best by the editor, I wrote for another magazine. It had a list of only eighty-six varieties, but they were all new, and all different from the other man's. I understand that of the eighteen thousand new words added to the language in the Century dictionary, if that is the correct number, some fifteen ary, if that is the correct number, some fifteen thousand were secured from the catalogues of the nurserymen, and twelve thousand of these were the names of strawberries, mostly new. I have resorted to naming everything in my garden over again, as soon as I buy it. In this way I can remember the names, and the berries and things thrive quite as well under

#### A FIELD FOR INVENTIVE GENIUS

WHAT is needed in the small fruit market W HAT is needed in the small fruit market is not so many names but a few more berries, say about two pints to the quart, Every berry in the land has more names now than a caterpillar, and be has more than he can remember. When he begins business he is a plain enterpillar, and everybody who steps on him knows just what to call him. Then he retires—that is if he has a chance to retire before he is trodden under foot—and is known as a larva; then he gets to be a pupo or a chrysalis or something, and by the time or a chrysalis or something, and by the time he gets to be a butterfly he forgets what the old firm name was. You are probably think-ing of some people just now who, like the strawberry, travel on their names. And do not just exactly know how they got them,

#### A POWER FOR EVIL

have fostered and developed, if they did not create, a passion for gambling. But the strawberry wears the blue ribbon when it comes to making liars of men. It has got to be so that men and women universally disbelieve the combined statement, supported by affidavits, of the strawberry man, the strawberry box, and the strawberry himself. The purchaser turns the box over to look for the telescopic bottom, he measures the box to estimate its canty cubic contents, and then be pours the service out on the table to see the corruption and littleness and greenness of mendarity hidden away under the aweet-faced, honestlooking liars that lie on top. This also is vanity. Still, one must not too harshly nor yet too quickly blume the strawberry for all this. A newspaper says "The steam and horse railways of this country compel 150,000 men to labor and break the Salbath every week." Well, yes; so they do. But you can't hold the railways responsible for the other 285,000 men who insist upon going fishing

Robert J. Burdette

## HOW AND WHERE CHICAGO GROWS

INTERESTING QUESTIONS CONCISELY ANSWERED

Q. At what rate is Chicago growing as shown by the last census? A. One new inhabitant every nine minutes from 1880 to 1890.

Q. To what is this remarkable growth largely attributed? A. To the location of new manu-facturing concerns.

Q. How much population do some of the larger factories bring? A. From 5,000 to 10,000 at a time.

Q. What is remarkable about the location of factories? A. They do not find sites inside of Chicago, but in some of her manufacturing suburbs

Q. What about factories that grow up inside the city? A. When they reach large proportions they also remove to a manufacturing suburb.

Q. What is the reason for this? A. They are afforded ample room at very low prices, and better shipping facilities than inside the city; also cheaper taxes, cheaper labor, and immunity from strikes and troubles incident to city legislation.

Q. What must a given point possess to be attractive to factories? A. It must be the junction of two or more railroads, affording it the Chicago rates of freight to all points.

Q. What kind of railroad affords the best shipping facilities? A. A Belt Railroad, which encircles a city, making a switch connection with all its railroads and thereby effecting a quick and complete system of transfer for freights.

Q. What other facilities ought a manufactur-ing town to afford? A. The cheapest and best fuel in the market.

Q. What is coming to be the favorite fuel with the largest consumers? A. Crude petro-leum, because it is cheaper and its supply is uninterrupted and automatically regulated, thereby dispensing with firemen.

thereby dispensing with firemen.

Q. What notable example of fuel oil may be mentioned? A. The Illinois Steel Company, perhaps the largest fuel consumers in Chicago, formerly used train loads of cost daily, and owned and controlled their own coal mines, coal railroads, and coal cars. After experimenting with fuel oil, they discarded coal altogether and now burn 5,000 barrels of fuel oil daily.

Q. What advantages has the new factory town of Griffith? A. It has four railroads, including a complete belt line and also the two oil pipe lines of the Standard Oil Company.

Q. What facilities do these afford? A. Chi-

Q. What facilities do these afford? A. Chi-cago rates of freight to all railroad points, a very cheap local rate to and from Chicago, and a constant supply of fuel oil free of freight charges and uninterrupted by the delays of shipments, strikes, and washouts.

Q. Can any other manufacturing suburb lay claim to all of Griffith's advantages? A. No. A few have equally good shipping facilities and others have fuel oil, but NO OTHER POINT HAS

Q. What has been the history of real estate investments in other manufacturing suburbs of Chicago? A. They have been uniformly profit-able, and values have increased much faster than in ordinary residence suburbs. A few lots bought early have made their owner rich.

Q. Have Griffith lots already had a rapid advance? A. No. The point is new, and investments can be had on the ground floor.

Q. What can lots be had for and on what terms? A. Residence lots range from \$100 to \$300, and business lots from \$350 to \$625 on monthly payments of \$4 to \$15 if desired.

Q. Why are business lots generally considered the best investments? A. Because their number is limited, and the value to which they may rise is unlimited.

Q. Where can a map of Griffith, showing its relative location to Chicago, be seen? A. On the back cover page of the February, April and June issues of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Q. Who are the promoters of Griffith? A. Jay Dwiggins & Co., 142 Washington Street, Chi-cago, who sends plats and all particulars free.

Q. How may lots be purchased by those who cannot now visit Griffith? A. Having sent for a plat with prices and terms printed upon it, a selection of lots may be made and a deposit of \$10 a lot sent, which will secure them for thirty days within that time the full or half cash payments may be sent, entitling the purchaser to a liberal discount, or monthly payments may be made if desired.

O. In case the nurchaser does not wish to

POWER FOR EVIL

Q. In case the purchaser does not wish to rely upon his own judgment and wishes to secure lots, in a general way, than any other one thing, perhaps, in all the world. Cards have fastered and developed, if they did not a deposit of factories and developed, if they did not a deposit of \$10 per lot and request Jay Dwig-gins & Co. to select for him the best lots unsold of the price desired.

Q. What have purchasers found to be the business rule of this firm relative to lot selections? A. Those who visit Griffith and look over the ground may have any lots they please; those who leave the selection to their judgment. those who leave the selection to their judgment get none but the best located lots unsold of the price and kind desired.

Q. What guarantee do they make? A. All lots selected by them are guaranteed high and

What privilege have customers who are unsuited with selections made for them? A. They may exchange for any lots unsold.

What does THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL recommend to those thinking of making real estate investments? A. A thorough investi-gation of Griffith's claims before buying else-

Q. What assurance have THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL readers that they will be fairly treated by Jay Dwiggins & Co. should they wish to invest? A. The firm is one of high reputation and good standing in Chicago, and refer to the Columbia National and the Metropolitan Na-tional Banks of Chicago and the Chicago Real Estate Board, who may be written to.



this Department is to bring the members of the Order of The King's Daughters to closer relations by personal and familiar "Talks" and "Chais." All letters rs" bearing upon this one and special purpose only, should be addressed to got The Lantes' Home JOHENAL, and she will be glad to receive them. Please end letters to MRS. BOTTONE concerning membership in the Order, or business f any nature. All such should be addressed direct to the headquarters of the wenty-third Street, New York city, and prompt attention will be given.

#### TO HEART TALKS

REALLY think that this menth I ought to tell you of some things the members of my Circle have said to nie. One dear woman writes me that she has joined our Circle, but that she does not expect to do any great work in the world, but says she has a field of labor, for she has a large family; and she adds that it seems to her a greater work to over-come berself than to endow a college when one has plenty of money; for she is planty of money; for she is
r case, it would be easier to give
n to practice self-denial, and I
with her. "A large family!"
such that means when all the girls
n and the boys men. To "show
nome" (it does not say talk it) is
creat a work as some of us will ever
: writes and thanks me for trying
om "things" to "thoughts," and for
the girls to think more truly and live
bly than neerely for self and worldly
s. She says where she is the tide of
reldiy life is so rushing, the air so full
ish struggle. She closes a most internud to me helpful, letter, with this
w: "I am only an ordinary mother;
res and problems and first work, and all
a strength for, lie right close to me in
one; but I feel a sleep interest and symone; but I feel a deep interest and sym-in all lines of progress leading upward." all I can say is, I wish we had more ordinary mothers.

#### OUTSIDE-INSIDE

i passing along one of our principal avennes the other day, and glancing, as one apt to do, at the houses, I was surprised to, in the windows of a "brown stone front," stead of flowers statuary; and the faces ore toward the street. They were very stead of flowers statuary; and the faces are toward the street. They were very vely, but they impressed me painfully. I nought of those inside the house who had of the benefit of the beauty, as strangers on he outside had. As I walked on, I fell to hinking. Was not the statuary facing the street a picture of real facts that exist in many houses, where the outside gets the benefit of the beauty and pleasant things, rather than the inside? Have you not noticed that there are hoones where the sweetest things are not said to those in the home, to those hearest, but to the outside, to those not connected with the family? Many a woman is charming in appearance, in conversation, to the outside, but is far less charming inside the home; and, but is far less charming inside the home; and, of course, it is equally true of men. Some men are leveliest at home as husbands, as men are loveliest at home as husbands, as fathers; some men are most charming in their club and with those outside the homes. We seem to take it for granted that the things most vital to our happiness will grow inside the family without cultivation, and all the cultivation to insure admiration is expended outside the home. The husband is apt to drop the lover in the husband; and the wife, who before marriage did everything to please, acts as if that was all over, and the statuary faces the outside, and from the outside rather, perhaps, than from the inside, we hear the perhaps, than from the inside, we hear the words, "How lovely!" We take too much for granted as wives and mothers; because he is our husband, and they are our children, we think that all we want ought to come to us.

#### FAMILY RELAT

THE fact is, we must cultivate the friendship of our own—the fact that they are ours in the sense of family relationship does not neces-surily make them ours in the sense that we most need them. Friendship must be grafted on the stock of family relationship. Many a bushand is not a gentleman at house though a gentleman outside of home, and equally so with the wife; but the wife needs the gentle-man, and the hushand needs the lady. Then if you add to this the educated woman and the educated man, and education must always be going on, so that the interesting article in the magazine and the daily news should be shared, then you get companionship, and that is necessary to both: and whether in landshand or wife, what they do not get inside the home we must not be surprised if they get outside the home. We are now and again startled by revelations we do not eare to speak of, but what led to the fatal step we do not hear. Then in regard to our children; we must make friends of them, and friendship is a thing that needs cultivation. I know families where the sons and daughters almost worship the mother; but in such cases they are unlike what gave me the thought I am gaving to you the best was not given to the outside,

#### CULTIVATE THE HOME

NOW, do not misunderstand me. I do not mean that the outside must not not mean that the outside must not have anything, that the mother must always stay at home. If she does, she can never give her best to the home. She needs to be freshened by outside contact. She must minister to the highest in her husband and her children, and to do this she must not stay in the bones all the time. There are women who, as they say, only care for their husband and their children. Well, they are in danger of not belog much cared for by them in some future; for a woman must grow to keep up with her husband and children, and to grow she must not stay in the house all the time if she can get out. She must go out and get, in order to take in and give. There is, or should be, such interest in emptying the budget of order to take in and give. There is, or should be, such interest in emptying the budget of news at night when all get home. Cultivate your conversational powers at home. There must be a change in a good many families; perhaps each member of the home interests people outside, and when home is reached each one is selfishly silent. I wondered how that statuary looked that I saw on the avenue to those taske the parlor. Take the lesson, Daughters and Sons (for I find the Sons read this page). Do not neglect those you really this page). Do not neglect those you really love the best, and on whom you will have to depend some time for your greatest comfort.

#### GIVE AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN YOU

THE flowers will not cost you any more now The flowers will not cost you any more now that the pretty girl you sent the flowers to is the mother, do you think she will not appreciate the flowers? As I stepped into a lovely room a few days ago, and looked at the great tall roses, my friend, who has been married about three years, said to me, as I exclaimed at the beauty of the ruses, "My husband sent them to me. He has kept me in flowers ever since our marriage, just as he did before we them to me. He has kept me in flowers ever since our marriage, just as he did before we were married." And verily he has his reward in the radiant face of his wife. I said, calling her by name: "Any one, to look at you, would see there were no strained relationships in your case." In this case there was plenty of money, and perhaps some of you are saying: "I would give costly flowers, too, if I had the money." Smiles, kind, appreciative words, do not cost money, and they are Insperishable flowers. If you married that you might have a housekeeper, do not be surprised if you only have a housekeeper. You will get in your family, as well as outside of it, what you give and no more. "Give, and it shall be given you." applies to the home, and many a woman gives her sweetest smiles to those outside the home, because from outside she gets them, rather from the inside where she ought to have them. So it will pay us to she ought to have them. So it will pay us to look at this subject from all sides. I am rather tired of seeing all the flowers at wed-dings and funerals; we need a few in between. dings and funerals; we need a few in between, Maybe a few flowers put into the land when it was warm, instead of when icy cold, night have kept the hands warm a little longer. Anyway, it would have made the beart, that has at last ceased to beat, a little lighter. The first bit of poetry I ever remember to have committed to memory commenced:

"Let us love one nuother, Not long may we stay."

LIFE IN OUR CIRCLE WHAT work is your Circle doing?" This W is the question that comes to me, and the writer adds that she fears the Margaret Bottome Circle is selfish. Well, if we were asked individually whether we were unselfish, I imagine the answer would be: "I want to be unselfish." I find I have a great business on my hands in trying to be unselfish. So you see, my dear friend, that each member of you see, my dear friend, that each member of the Circle has a work to do in being unselfish from day to day. I know the lives of many of my Circle; they tell me what they have to endure—how hedged in so many of them are. If I should tell you the histories of many of those women you would need no other novel. Oh, the hard battle that is being fought out that only God knows about! Day after day the deep mean of suffering hearts comes to see from my Circle. Now and seem comes of the deep mean of suttering nearts comes to me from my Circle. Now and again comes a burst of sunshine from some happy daughter, who tells me that her life is a stream of joy, her husband lovely, simply worships her; and her children are a perfect delight. One of this class wrote me the other day that after rending my talk one month she thought she would write to me and tell me to write in people who had no troubles; but before the letter was written one of the dear children sickened. and when her letter come to me it had a dark border. How few have no troubles! How quickly the bright life finds itself in shadow! The truest way of getting light ourselves is by trying to give light to others.

BE NOT EASILY CAST DOWN

THEN a rare letter from what we call a so-"HEN a rare letter from what we call a sa-ciety woman in our Circle. She says:
"Please take me in the 'Mangarez Bottome Circle." I am rich in temporal blessings, but oh, so poor in grace and strength, so easily 'cast down!" I hesitate from telling you the trials of this person in attempting to form a Circle. She was so surprised at the pride that was shown by church members in regard to the social standing of those that were in the Circle; she saw so much self-seeking and self-aggrand/zement that she retired from what is aggrandizement that she retired from what is called Christian work; but in being with us in our corner she tells me that she was brought back to the true spirit of our order. I am sure this dear sister will not feel that I non betraying any secrets, for she is only one of many who could write just the same from their "exquisite homes." She says "It is harder for us who live in the whirl of society, with pressure home duties to pressess His harder for us who live in the whirl of society, with pressing home duties, to possess His spirit continually. It is so hard to find the time for taking in, so I fear we miss knowing His will toward us." And then she tells me of her disappointment in the spirit of "children workers." So much is done for the poor, she adds, and so little for the rich, and they are so often the spiritually needs: their trials dren workers." So much is done for the poor, she adds, and so little for the rich, and they are so often the spiritually needy; their trials are legion where money does not belp. The most tender part of the letter I cannot give you, but she has been won to the "better part" through our talks in the Journal. I thank the dear sister for her letter; and what shall I say of so many letters that have come to me? One lies before me now that almost took my breath away for very joy. The letter is from California. She tells me her life is a "sweetly busy one," but that she sits once a month close to use and takes in all I say in the Journal. But what made my beart give a great bound was this: "There are fully one thousand King's Daughters in southern California asking for the Father's loving benediction to rest upon you. Is there a possibility that we may see you here some day not very far away?" Well, really, I felt like starting at once, and I assure you I am still hoping to see the State I have so wanted to see; but whether I ever will or not, that letter took me through a golden gote, and I was in a climate where the flowers of love were very wonderful! And for a moment I seemed to realize my extreme wealth in the love of many women. I can never tell the joy this Journal, has been to me, and it seems to me I never saw a magazine so loved by those who take it."

#### USING THE WILL

To keep your faith in a good God, under some circumstances, is no little thing, yet you must. You must "hold the fort." You must use your will; get it on the right side and use it. 1 will! I will! fell do right if it kills me! I will die doing right! There is a sentence it would be well for us to meditate on: "Satan entered into him." Satan never enters well it will be right has cidided. I have "Salan entered into him." Salan never enters until the will to do right has yielded. I have had the saddest things come to my knowledge of late, cases where the will had been yielded to do the wrong thing so long that it seemed to have no power to do right; and when I targed the cessation of wrong-doing the answer has been: "I may say I will not yield to temptation, and yet I know I shall when it comes. I seem to have no will," O, how pitiful it all was! And then I did so want to urge upon the young to get in the habit of using their will upon the side of right.

#### CHARACTER SOWING

EVERY action is a seed you sow, and you reap habit; "you sow habit, and you reap character; you sow character, and you reap destiny." I am glad to think of how many will rend these words at this time. Use your will! Guard your will; it is the citadel of your character. I like, at this time in my life, to look back over the way I have come; and, for the sake of others especially, get at the sources of power and weakness in my own character. I was brought up in a church where we ter. I was brought up in a church where we were trained to speak of our spiritual life as a kind of Circle of the King's Daughters, though not so called. I belonged to a "class," as it was called. I well remember that at one time was called. I well remember that at one time in my young life I simply said one thing week after week: "I do not belong to Satan, and he shall not have me. I do belong to Christ, and I will be His." Ab, well, it has been the refrain of my life, with variations; and after all these years I still feel the need of "I will," and "I will not." I wish I could get you to see that the very thorn in the flesh in your life, which you may know and do know, may become the source of power in your life.

Do you think, dear Circle, that I talk too much to you on this subject? Well, perhaps I should not but for the letters my Circle send me. Sometimes I think that whatever the

should not but for the letters my Circle send me. Sometimes I think that whatever the work of others may be, mine becomes more and more a ministry of sympathy, there are so many broken hearts to be bound up, and the oil of sympathy is constantly called for. And at times all I can say is: "I am so sorry for everybody, dear God, do help everybody," and I am sure He will. I am sure that this night of sorrow will soon end in joyons day, and we can lighten our own load by taking a little of somebody's else load. Strange paradox, but it is true! O, believe me, dear daughters, as you turn from your load to help, even just ns you turn from your lead to help, even just a little, to bear somebody's else load, your own will lighten, or there will come fresh strength to bear. We will not be selfish; we will care to bear. We will not be selfish; we will care for some more fortors sister, and maybe, some time, will not on the suggestion of the one who wrote she feared we were selfish, and we will take hold of hands and lift from the pile of misery, and enlarge the pile of happiness.

#### BAD TIMES FOR BABIES

By A. P. GHINNKLL, M. D. Dean of the Medical Faculty, University of Vermont.

After using lactated food for five years in cases of children suffering from cholera infantum, and in debilitating or wasting diseases, during which time it has never failed me, I have pleasure in calling the attention of physicians to it, and in recommending its use.

Affinells

The statement above is one of inestimable

value to mothers, if they will but avail them-selves of Prof. Grinnell's experience.

More than one-third of all the babies born die before they have lived a year, and two-thirds of the little unfortunates die in the

thirds of the little unfortunates die in the summer months.

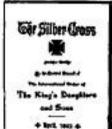
Cholera infantum is, of course, the most de-structive cause. The infant's stomach gives out, and frequently the natural food is not nourishing. That is one reason why lactated food is used. This food is pleasant to the taste, ensily digested, and contains the elements of strength that the little ones so sadly need. It is what physicians term a predigested food. It is what physicians term a predigested food, and they consider it especially valuable in all weak conditions of the digestive organs, not only for infinits, but for invalids, the agest, and all whose atomichs are weak. Thousands of packages are prescribed every year by physi-ciaus, but the greatest demand comes at this

Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., who put up lactated food, have probably received more heartfelt letters of gratitude from delighted mothers whose habies' lives the food has saved than one could read in a month. Hundreds of photographs of little ones have been sent to the company by grateful parents. A child's life is too sacred a thing to be trifled with. Lactated food should be used from now on through the summer, until the child is old enough the summer, until the shift is old enough to cat other food with safety. It is not expensive; it is not a secret; it is prepared under the supervision of no less a man than Prof. Boynton, of the Vermont University; it will prevent cholera infantum; it will save the life of the child who is wasting away with this dread disease. From every away with this dread disease. From every part of the country come the most grateful testimonials of its vulue—from mothers and fathers whose babies have been saved, and from

invalids to whom it has given strength.

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Lanus' Home Journal that herated food is not
a medicine—it is simply nature's substitute for
mother's milk, and is a pure food that has
savel many a little one's life. All reputable
druggists sell it, or it can be mailed on receipt. of price, twenty-five cents, lifty cents or one dollar. We will send free to any mother, a pamphlet containing valuable information, and also a beautiful birthday card for her baby, at her request.

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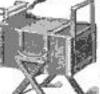


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#### THE HORSE AND THE RACE TRACK

By Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.



ROM many sources have there recently come to me letters asking that at this particular season of the year I shall write something of horse racing; whether I believe in the whether I believe in the turf, and if racing a horse means cruelty to it. It was my privilege, some years ago, to preach a special sermon on the horse, and I said then, what in this day bolds good, and even more so, that there needs to be a redistribution of coronets among the heute creation.

brute creation.

#### THE HORSE IN THE BIBLE

FOR ages the tion has been called the king of beasts. I knock off its coronet and put the crown upon the horse, in every way nobler, whether in shape or spirit, sagacity or intelligence, affection or usefulness. He is semi-human, and knows how to reason on a small scale. The Centaur of olden times, part sman sense. The center of odern times, part-horse and part man, seems to be a suggestion of the fact that the horse is something more than a beast. Job sets forth his strength, his beauty, his majesty, the panting of his nostril, the pawing of his boof, and his enthusiasm for the battle. What Ross Bonheur did for the cattle, and what Landscor did for the dog, Lob with mighter paged does for the borse. Job, with mightier pencil, does for the horse the horse in the Bible.

Job, with mightier pencil, does for the borse—
the horse in the Bible.

Eighty-eight times does the Bible speak of
the horse; he comes into every kingly procossion, and into every great occasion, and
into every triumph. It is very evident that
Job and David, and Isalah and Ecckiel and
Jeremiah and John were fond of the horse.
He comes into much of their imagery; a red
horse—that meant war; a black horse—that
meant famine; a pale horse—that meant
death; a white horse—that meant victory.
Good Mordecai mounts him while Haman
holds the bit. The Church's advance in the
Bible is compared to a company of horses of
Pharaoh's charlot. Jeremiah cries out:

"How canst thou contend with horses?"
Isala says: "The horse's hoofs shall be
counted as filnt." Miriam clasps her cymbals
and sings: "The horse and the rider hath He
thrown into the sea." St. John, describing
Christ as coming foeth from comquest to conquest represents Him as seated on a white
horse. In the parade of heaven the Bible
makes us hear the clicking of hoofs on the
golden pavement: "The armies which were in
heaven followed Him on white horses."

As the Bible makes a favorite of the horse,
the patriarch, and the prophet and the evangelist and the apostle stroking his sleek hide
and patting his rounded neck, and tenderly
lifting his exquisitely formed hoof, and lightening with a thrill to the champ of his bit, so
all great natures, in all ages, have spoken or
him in encomiastic terms. Virgil, in his
Georgies, almost seems to plagiarize from this
description of Job, so much are the descriptions alike—the description of Virgil, and the

description of Job, so much are the descrip-tions alike—the description of Virgil, and the description of Job.

THE HORSE IN HISTORY THE Buke of Wellington would not allow
I any one irreverently to touch his old
war-horse "Copenhagen," on whom he had
ridden fifteen hours without dismounting, at
Waterloo; and when the old horse died bis
master ordered a military salute fired over his
grave. John Howard showed that he did not
exhuest all his sympathies in pitying the
human race; for, when sick, be writes home:
"Has my old chaise horse become sick or
spoiled?" There is hardly any passage of
French literature more pathetic than the lameentation over the death of the war charger,
"Marchegay." Walter Scott has so much admiration for this divinely-honored creature of
God, that in "St. Ronan's Well" be orders
the girth slackened, and a blanket thrown
over the snoking flanks. Edmund Burke,
walking in the park at Beaconsfield, musing
over the post, throws his arms around the
worn-out horse of his dead son Richard, and
weeps upon the horse's neck, the horse seeming to sympathize in the memories. Rowland
Hill, the great English preacher, was caricatured because in his family prayers he supplicated for the recovery of a sick horse; but
when the horse got well, contrary to all the
prophecies of the farriers, the prayer did not
seem quite so much of an absurdity. THE Duke of Wellington would not allow prophecies of the farriers, the prayer did not seem quite so much of an absurdity.

#### MALTREATMENT OF THE HORSE

WHAT do I think of the maltreatment of of God, you ask me? If Thomas Chilmers, in his day, felt called upon to utter a protest against ornelty to animals, how much more, in this day, is there a constant need of articles and books in defence of the horse! All bonor to the memory of Henry Bergh, the chief apostle for the brute creation, for the mercy apostle for the brute creation, for the mercy he demanded and achieved for this king of brasts. And no smaller wreath of laurel for Miss Sewell, for her God-inspired work, "Black Beauty." A man who owned four thousand horses, and some say forty thousand, wrote in the Bible: "A righteous man regarded the life of his beasts." Sir Henry Lawrence's care of the horse was beautifully Christian. He says; "I expect we shall hose 'Conrad,' though I have taken so much care of him that he may come in cool. I always of him that he may come in cool. I always walk him the last four or five miles, and as I walk myself the first hour, it is only in the middle of the journey we get over the ground."

#### THE MAN WHO TORTURES A HORSE

THE MAN WHO TORTURIS A HORSE

I DO not believe in the transmigration of
sonis, but I cannot very severely denounce
the idea; for when I see men who cut and
bruise and whack and welt and strike and
mani and outrage and insult the horse, that
beautiful servant of the human race, who carries our burdens, and pulls our plows, and
turns our threshers and our mills, and rons
for our doctors—when I see men thus beating
and abusing and extraction that creature if for our doctors—when I see men thus beating and abusing and outraging that creature, it, seems to me that it would be only fair that the doctrine of transmigration of souls should prove true, and that for their punishment they should pass over into some poor, miserable brute, and be beaten and whacked and cruelly treated, and frezen and heated and over-driven into an everlasting stage horse, an eternal trav-eler on a tow-path, or tied to an eternal post in an eternal winter.

Oh, is it not a shame that the brute creation.

eler on a tow-path, or field to an eternal postin an eternal winter.

Ob, is it not a shame that the brute creation,
which had the first possession of our world,
should be so maltreated by the race that came
in last! The fowl and the fish were created on
the fifth day, the horse and the cattle were
created on the morning of the sixth day, but the
human race was not created until the evening
of the sixth day. It ought to be that if any
man over-drives a horse, or feeds him when
hot, or recklessly drives a nail into the quick
of his foot, or rowels him to see him prance,
or so shoes him that his fotlocks drop blood,
or uses the diabolical check-rein, or puts a collar on a raw nock, or unnecessarily clutches
his tongue with a twisted bit, or cuts off his
hair until he has no defence against the cold,
or unmertifully abbreviates the natural defence against insectile annoyance, that such a
man as that himself ought to be made to pult
and let his horse ride!

#### THE QUESTION OF SPEED

DUT not only do our humanity and our Christian principles and the dictates of God demand that we kindly treat the brute creation, and especially the horse; but I say that whatever can be done for the development of his flectness and his strength and his majesty ought to be done. We need to study bis anatomy and his adaptations. I am glad that books have been written to show how he can be curred, and what his usefulness is, and what his capacities are. It would be a shame if in this age of the world, when the florist has turned the thin flower of the wood into a gorgeous rose, and the ponologist has changed the acrid and gnarled fruit of the ancients into the very poetry of pear and peach and plum and grape and apple; and the scarling cur of the Orient has become the great mastiff, and the miserable creature of the olden time harmyard has become the Devonshire and the Alderney and the short-horn, that the time harmyard has become the Devonshire and the Alderney and the short-horn, that the horse, grander than them all, should get no advantage from our science or our civilization or our Christianity. Groomed to the last point of soft brilliance, his flowing mane a billow of beauty, his arched neck in utmost rhythm of curve, let him be harnessed in graceful trap-pings, and then driven to the furthest goal of excellence and then fed at huxuring on this. pings, and then driven to the furthest goal of excellence, and then fed at luxuriant out bins, and blanketed in comfortable stall. The long-tried and faithful servant of the human race deserves all kindness, all care, all reward, all succulent forage and soft litter and paradisal-cal pasture-field. Those farms in Kentucky, and in different parts of the north, where the horse is trained to perfection in fleetness and in beauty and in majesty, are well set apart.

WHEN THE TURF IS INJURIOUS BUT what shall I say of the effort being made in this day, on a large scale, to make this splendid creature of God, this divinely-honored being, an instrument of atrocious evil? I write no indiscriminate assault against the turf; I believe in the turf if it can be against the turf; I believe in the turf if it can be conducted on right principles, and with no betting. There is no more harm in offering a prize for the swiftest racer than there is harm at an agricultural fair in offering a prize to the farmer who has the best wheat, or to the fruit grower who has the largest pear, or to the machinist who presents the best corn-thresher, or in a school offering a prize of a copy of Sunkespeare to the best reader, or in a household giving a lump of sugar to the best-behaved youngster. But the sin begins where the betting begins, for that is gambling, or the effort to get that for which you give no or the effort to get that for which you give no equivalent; and gambling, whether on a large scale or a small scale, ought to be denounced scale or a small scale, ought to be denounced of men, as it will be accurred of God. If you have uron fifty cents or five thousand dollars as a wager, you had better get rid of it -get rid of it right away. Give it to some one who lost in a bet, or give it to some great reformatory institution; or, if you do not like that, go down to a river and pitch it into the water. You cannot afford to keep it; it will burn a hote in your purse; and you will lose all that, perhaps ten thousand times more—perhaps you will lose

estate, and you will lose all that, perhaps ten
thousand times more—perhape you will lose
all. Gambling blasts a man, or it blasts his
children; generally, both and all. It is very
rare that a gambler makes either a good hisband or a conscientious father.
Cultivate the horse, by all means; drive
him as fast as you desire, provided you do not
injure him, or endanger yourself or others.
But be careful, and do not harness the horse
to the chariot of sin; do not throw your
jewels of morality under the flying hoof; do
not, under the protext of improving the loorse. not, under the pretext of improving the horse, destroy a man; do not have your name put down in the ever-increasing catalogue of those who are ruined for both worlds by the dissipations at race-courses.

#### GAMBLING OF THE RACE TRACK

THERE is one word that needs to be writ-HERE is one word that needs to be writ-ten on the brow of every pool-seller as be sits deducting his three or five per cent, and slily "ringing up" more tickets than were sold on the winning horse, a word to be writ-ten also on the brow of every book-keeper who, at extra inducement, scratches a horse off the race; and on the brow of every jockey who shackens pace that, according to agree-ment, mother may win; and written over who stackens pace that, according to agree-ment, another may win; and written over every judge's stand, and written on every board of the surrounding fences—that word is "swindle!" Yet thousands bet. Lawyers bet; judges of courts bet; members of the legislature bet; members of Congress bet; professors of religion bet; ladies bet, not di-rectly, perhaps, but through agents. Yester-day, and every day, they bet. They sain. professors of religion bet; tadies bet, not di-rectly, perhaps, but through agents. Yester-day, and every day, they bet. They gain, they lose; and this summer, while the para-sols swing, and the hands clap, and the huszas deafen, there will be multitudes cajoled and deceived and cheated, who will at the races go neck and neck-neck and neck to perdition.

#### SLOW AND SWIFT DRIVING

AT the same time, I do not believe in slow driving. There is no more virtue in driving slow than in driving fast, any more than a freight train going ten miles an hour is better than an express train going fifty. There is a delusion abrond in the world that a thing must be necessarily good and Christian if it is slow and dull and plodding. There are very good people who seem to imagine it is humbly pious to drive a spavined, galled, glandered, spring-halted, blind, staggered jade. There is not so much virtue in a Rosinante as there is not so much virtue in a Rosinante as there is no a Bocchaltus. At the pace some people drive, Elijah, with his horses of fire, would have taken three weeks to get into heaven. We want swifter horses, and the church of God needs to get off its jog trut. Quick tempests, quick lightnings, quick streams, why not quick horses? In time of war the exvalry service does the most execution; and as the battles of the world are probably not all past, our Christian patriotism demands that we be interested in equinal velocity. We might as well have poorer guns in our arsenals, and clumsier ships in our navy-yards, than other nations, as to have under our cavalry saddles, and before our artillery, slower horses. From the battle of Gunicus, where the Persian horses drove the Maccionian infantry into the river, clear down to the horses on which Philip Sheridan and Stonewall Jackson rode into the fruy, this arm of the military service has been recognized. Hamilicar, Hamilhal, Gustavus Adolphus, Marshai Ney were cavalrymen. In this arm of the service, Charles Martel, at the battle of Poitiers, best back the Arab invasion. The Carthaginian cavalry, with the loss of only seven bundred men, overthrew the Roman army with the loss of seventy thousand. In the same way the Spanish everyte horsets T the same time, I do not believe in slow threw the Roman army with the loss of seventy thousand. In the same way the Span-ish cavalry drove back the Moorish hordes.

#### A MESSAGE FOR THE SUMMER

BEFORE these words shall be read in The

BEFORE these words shall be read in The Ladius' Home Journay, I shall be across the ocean where, with members of my family, I hope to pass a summer of rest. Although absent from these shorts, I shall speak to you through the Journay, I shall speak to you through the Journay, probably better because of the rest I shall seek, and get, thun if I remained at home; but while in foreign lands let me leave a message for this summer with each and all of my readers:

Wherever your footsteps may lead you during the warm season before us, let me enjoin you to rest heartily unto the Lord. Conscientionsly avoid resorts which tax by requirements of style, or be independent enough to resist them. Recreation must be regulated, or it may run into dissipation and defeat its legitimate ends. Gain flesh, gain sleep, gain spirit. Recuperate! rejoice! Rest with an easy conscience and a happy heart, coming home chal in new armor, to fight the battles of the Lord.

## 7. De with Talmage

Epirois's Nork—The regular departmental heading, generally used in connection with Dr. Talmage's writings in The Ladges' Hong Jouns at, will be discarded for a few beaus to come, since Br. Talmage's assember articles will be of such a nature—European in their flavor—as to provide their being classified under one general beading. Dr. Talmage's article in the August Jounnat, will be cultively different in character from anything which has previously appeared from his pen in this magazine.

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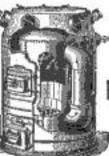


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This Department is conducted and edited by RUTH ASHMORE, who cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which her young women readers may desire help or information. Address all letters to Ruih Ashmore, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.



OU want to make it the sunshine of a day, don't you? The sun-shine from above looks down on you early in the morning, just as it looks on the tallest tree and the tiniest flower, and makes them glad. So it must come to you.

So it must come to you.

And it must not give a gladness that lasts only
for the hour, but all the day through. Do
you know what I mean? When your heart
sings with joy as you awaken and find yourself in a flood of golden light, you should
say: "I am going to be the sunshine of the
day," which is, by the by, being the one who
makes everything pleasant for everybody else.
It means excusing faults, seeing virtues, and
giving a helping hand wherever it is needed:

It means excusing faults, seeing virtues, and giving a helping hand wherever it is needed; it may mean taking a sick baby in your arms for an hour while its mother rests; it may mean being the conciliating spirit between two friends that do not quite agree; it may mean giving a willing hand in the house, setting the table, making the beds, or sweeping the floors, but it certainly does mean the doing whatever is nearest to you, by lifting the burden from tired shoulders.

Try it for one day out here in the country, where the flowers will all nod approval, and where, as the sun sinks to rest, it will seem to laugh out its delight at the mental sunshine that you have made. You are doing better work, my friend, when you make yourself the sunshine of a house, the reliance of those who are not very strong, than when you go to far-off lands to look after the heathen. So try, through one of these long summer days, what you can do. And you are not the girl I think you, if you do not make all the remaining days of the years as fruitful of good deeds as is this first one.

#### THE GIRL WHO CONDESCENDS

The Girl Who Condescends

I Do not like her, no matter where she is, whether it is in the city or the country. And I am perfectly certain that every one of my girls agrees with me. Sometimes she is well taught, and then she thinks that nobody else knows anything; and on matters of information she would condescend to anybody even as learned as Carlyle himself. She is offensive, but occasionally she meets her match, and everybody is happier after she realizes this fact. Sometimes she is a beauty, and from the height of her good looks she condescends to every other girl not equally blessed. She is faintly surprised to find out that a girl with a less beautiful face and better manners is more popular than she is. Of course, though, she does not realize that this beauty of hers is only a question of a few years, and then how misa question of a few years, and then how mis-erable her condescension will seem. Some-times she is top-loftical, simply because her-gowns are fine, and her jewels many; this is the meanest of all, and the one easiest laughed at. She evidently does not realize that moths can destroy her marments, and that her good at. She evidently does not realize that moths can destroy her garments, and that her good fortune may disappear as has that of many another before. What shall you do when you are condescended to? Why, nothing. It may be disagreeable—so is a dose of medicine. Swallow the dose of medicine with a smile, and look at the condescending young woman as an awful example that you must not fol-low, and later give fervent thanks that that particular small sin, the rudeness of conde-scension, is not upon your list.

#### WHAT NOT TO READ

What Not to Read

I't was my dear country girl who asked me
that. That is, she put it this way: "You
see we have a great many visitors during the
summer; when they come they bring with
them the books they have bought on the
train, and when they go away they are apt to
leave them behind. Of course, we are not
near book shops, and most of us are greedy
for good books; sometimes those left are delightful; sometimes they make me wonder,
and I am left undecided as to whether they are
quite the books I ought to read. Of course, I
know the difference between a good and know the difference between a good and a trasby novel, but there are other books the worth of which is unknown to me. How shall I decide?" I can only tell you of one way. After you have read a book, or when you begin to read it, unless you would like to tell every word of it to your father and your brothers I advise you to drop it. Then there is another way: If it is a book that in any way shakes your belief, drop it; do not wait to see how it ends; do not wait for anything, but egarding it as a weapon of evil, put it in regarding it as a weapon of evil, put it in the fire. Between you and me, the so-called re-ligious novel has done more to make people unhappy than anything I can think of, and I do not advise your reading it. Even a be-lief that seems sure may be shaken, and it is wisest not to tamper with it. I do advise your reading good, sweet, honest stories— stories of devotion either to duty or to love; in fact, I do not think there is anything quite as good for a girl as an honest love story as good for a girl as an honest love story which ends happily, and where the right peo-ple get married, and try their very best to be happy ever after.

#### A COUNTRY LUNCHEON

A COUNTRY LUNCHEON

You are a country girl. You are bright, well read and interesting. Your cousin from the city has come to visit you; you want her to meet your friends, but you think to yourself, with a sigh, that whatever entertainment you give her will be difficult to manage, because you know just what your friends will do. They will come gowned in their best, and two or three of them, though they are good, sweet girls, have not the remotest idea of the gown which is suited to the country, as differing from that which is worn in the city, and so they will appear in bot silks, heavy cloths, or whatever they have heard of as the last, new, and most desirable toilette. You remember the fine luncheons that your count gare last winter, and you know you cannot attempt to vie with them; but you can do something much better, you can be perfectly original, and give that most delightful of all things, a country luncheon. Have it at twelve o'clock, so that before the extreme heat of the day is reached your guests can, if they wish, go home. In each invitation put these few words: "I trust that you will come in a cotton frock, as otherwise you will not harmonize with my table, and I am sure you would not wish to be a false note in its symphony." Now, spread your table with the whitest of linen, and if you have any old china about the house use it either for decorntive dishes, or, if ther is enough, have it for your service. The most important thing about your china is that it should shine like a mirror. Get down the 'old candlesticks, and whether they are brass or silver, put them at your china is that it should shine like a mirror. Get down the old candlesticks, and whether they are brass or silver, put them at each end of the table, with a candle in each, not lighted, but wound about with ivy; you do not want smilax in the country. In the center have a big bowl of glass or china, filled with country flowers, great bunches of white roses, hollyhocks, and all the flowers that grow out of doors, that just grow of themselves and by the help of God Almighty's sunshine. Have a dish of bright red radishes, with their green leaves, surrounded by plenty of cracked ice; and then, at the other end, have a dish of those pretty, though much despised, long-stemmed onions, arranged in ice like the radishes. Let your sweetnests stand on the table, on each side of the bowl of flowers.

#### DAINTY PLACE CARDS

T each place have an ivy leaf tied with a white ribbon, and written on it in white A white ribbon, and written on it in white ink the name of whoever is to occupy the seat. It is just possible 'that your city cousin may be a bit of an artist; and in that case, if she wishes to help, let her paint some quotation cards in green and gold. You will have to est cold ham, cut as thin as a wafer, and surrounded with beautiful fresh parsley; with this you will serve lettuce heart: almost as white as litles; this will come after your main dish, which I should suggest might be small chickens, fried in the Baltimore fashion, with cream gravy, and with this serve hot asparagus, with a plain drawn-butter dressing. Have that most delightful of all things to est, good bread and butter, and to drink plenty of cold, well-made lemonade, in which you have bread and butter, and to drink plenty of cold, well-made lemonade, in which you have thrown a handful of strawberries, or, if they have gone, either raspberries or blackberries may be substituted for them, while what tooks like a bouquet on the top of the pitcher is really a bunch of spicy mint, plucked from the garden early in the morning. For your sweets have that something which you can never get any place but in the country, whipped cream, which is so much better than iced cream that really they ought never to be compared. With this serve either lady or pound cake, cut in thin slices. When your finger-bowls are brought around, let each one have a spray of fragrant citron aloes floating on top, or, if this does not grow at your home, then put a leaf of rose geranium. The girls will come in their gingham gowns, looking as pretty as possible; they will be at ease, your guest will see the best side of them, and after guest will see the best side of them, and after it is all over and everybody has gone home, she will tell you she never had such a delightful time as at your country luncheon.

#### A FEW DON'TS

THEY are for the country girl. I say to Don't imitate your city coasin in her use of

Don't imitate your city cousin in her use of

Don't imitate your city cousin in her lazi-

Don't imitate your city consin in any of her faults, but in all of her virtues.

Don't let your city cousin hear you use bad

nglish or spenk with a twang. Don't let your city cousin see you over-

Don't let your city cousin imagine that country living will do anything but make you a post charming woman.

Don't let your city cousin think that country girls and country flowers are not as charming and lovable as those bred in a bothouse of the

## WHAT YOU WANT \* \* TO KNOW \* \*

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers—RUTH ASHMORE.

A M AND OTHERS-I cannot nevise any kiseing

R. L. E.—The propriety of a young girl going to a ball, even to look on, must be decided by her mother.

H A. N-1 can recommend nothing for the removal of moles, except a visit to one's family physician.

Violatt N. -tientle massage, using vaseline or office oil to facilitate it, will tend to make the neck plumper. C. T. H. – The article on graduation gowns in the May Journals will give you some suggestions which may be helpful.

T. -In writing a basiness letter to a woman, whether she is married or not. "My Dear Madam" would be the proper mode of address.

MILLIE - Throw a small lump of borax is the water in which you bathe your face, and unless the group look comes from some stomach trouble this will lessen it.

F. & G. - There is no necessity whatever of your as-sing the young man to assume his cost and hat; he is approved to be capable of looking after them himself.

H and M.—It is not ladylike to stare at anybody through an opera glass. (2) It is not wise, to say the least, to permit every one to call you by your first name.

GREATLY ANNOYED—When one perspires to such an extent as you describe, it is caused by physical weak-asses, and you should get your doctor to give you a tonic to brace you up.

GRACK S.—A girl of fifteen would suitably wear ber hair braided, tooped and tied with a black ribbon. If it is becoming, I would advise the hair being drawn off the face and no bang cut.

W. M. -i think the very best cure for a had skin is an absolutely bealthy body. Find out if there is not some reason uply your face is so covered with black heads; attack not the effect, but the cause.

Violet - Usually the one who goes away is the first to usele. I think an all-white would be pretired for the graduation dress. It is not is quite good taste for a young girl to go out driving with a young man.

M. N. AND OTREMS—I do not speak especially to the girls who do housework, because I count them in with my working girls. My dear child, it is not in this world the work we do, it is the way we do it. Never believe that I do not consider every girl as my friend.

A. E. S.—It is in very bad taste to send your visiting eard as a mode of expressing your regret in not being able to accept an invitation to some entertainment. In-stand write 'Miss Jones regrets her inability to accept Mrs. Heavie's courteous invitation for Friday evening." J. J.—If you make an effort to remove the flesh from your face you will certainly regret it, for the loose skin will form into wrinkles and you will look much older than you really are. I trust that you will take my ad-vice and allow the flesh, which is evidently indural, to stay there.

C. M.—In eating, the fork is used exclusively, the knile being only given to one for the surpose of sepa-rating the fixed. When a plate is handed to you keep it, the custom of passing a plate on lawing entirely gone out of style, and the host naturally serving the visitor first.

E. P. J. I.—I would not advise your thinning out your bang by using any preparation upon it, but inswed draw some of the feat to the back, allowing it to mingle with the back hair so that it will grow long. A blick bend, or a very heavy one, coming low on the foreband is not feationable.

V. U.—An invitation gives in honor of your daughter should read to this way. "Mr. and Mrs. William Gray request the pleasure of your company on Thursday greening, June 19th, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson "909 Fifth Avenue."

Quiro—I do not think I would send the young man flowers. Very simple acrs of courtesy are too frequent-ly construed into meaning a great deal. (2) Men visitors are supposed to look after their own costs. (3) Regular exercise and care as to your diet will do more to reduce your fiesk than anything else.

F. W. V.—I cannot suggest to you any employment whatever. If, as you say, you have as much money as you want, it seems to me it is your duty to leave the money-paying peadloses to the women who need them. The work intended for you is very certainly near you, but you must find it out for yourself.

C. J. C.—If a man friend after being very politic should neglect year, and you are sure that you have done nothing to invite this treatment from him, it would be most dignified for you to ignore him altogether, though, of course, you would give a polite though de-cidedly formal bow when you need him.

ELEER AND OTHERS—I cannot refrise anything to change the color of the halt. I have said this a number of times, and I very much wish that my girls would not ask me this question again. Heached hair is an ecidence of extremely had taste, and well-beed women would as soon think of publicing their faces black as of changing the color of their halr.

Vigron.—When some one gives you a message of re-membrance from an absent friend, it is only necessary to say "Thank you." (2) The proper mode of accepting an invitation for the theater would be, "My Pear Mr. Brown, it gives me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation for Wednesday evening. Thanking you for your consideration. I am, Very cordially yourg, Alice Smith."

Lect.i.s.—Wash the scalp carefully in manu water and ordinary brown soap, applying the lather which the scap has made to the skin with a soft brash; after-ward wash the lead thereughly with ober manu water and fan it dry. If it is given this treatment once every two weeks, and brushed thoroughly every day, there is no reason why it should not be entirely free from dandreff.

Musea.—There would be nothing improper in your sending a bunch of flowers to the gentleman who is going to graduate. (2) A pretty shade of thin, or a most green suffing, would make you a senari grown. Got a dark blue serge jacket; do not have it made too long and it will mewer for both spring and summer. I do not advise a light coat, as I think they will seen lose their promiarity. their popularity

Miss X.—Why not just your bangles on a chairtaine? This would be a decided change from wearing them as bracelets, 12: In writing a note to a young man commence it: "My Dear Mr. Brown," even if you are in the habit of addressing him by his Christian name. (1) A pretty handkerchief, or small bunch of flowers, just a posy to wear on the breast, would be pretty to send your girl friends. (4) it is not a quastlan ever of the cost of a precent; it is the thought which prompts it that makes it valuable.

Gypsy S.-If your skin is in a very had condition I could suggest your consulting a physician; but if it is would suggest your consulting a physician; but if it is simply the ordinary breaking out that is so apt to come in the spring, take supplair and mobases such some im-provement is rediced. (2) I do not think it right for a girl by marry a mean where she does not form, but as your say you like not respect the man, is it not just possible that that like may grow to be love? (2) Some suggestions and welding dresses were given in the June number of the Jounna.

NEVARA—If a brother and a sister receive invitations to a party of any kind their acceptances or regrees should be separate. (2) Only in very full dress, when the gloves are not to be removed. Is it programme leadest year bracelets outside of these. (3) If your name leadest year is a stranger in received be seen proper to say. "Miss Smith," for you are, of course, giving the title for which you wish is becauted. (3) If you are willing to discuss which you wish when you wish to be called. (4) If you are willing to do by low to believe the first which you wish when you were time. (5) If a wortone text drive meditive well, it is quite as proper for her to drive a pale of larges gauge.

#### ABOUT PIANOS

THERE are two mistakes to avoid in buy-THERE are two mistakes to avoid in buying a piano. One is to save that hundred
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MR. COATES cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which his young readers may desire help or information. Address all letters to FOSTER COATES, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



CORES of letters reach me every mouth from boys asking how they may ob-tain work in New York city. A great many of my readers seem to have an ir-assistible desire to begin

their business careers there. I have been at some pains to seek the advice of I have been at some pains to seek the advice of eminent business men on the subject. New York does not differ from any other city in the method to be parsued in seeking an engagement. Much depends upon what line of work a boy wishes to follow. It would probably be quite as easy to begin in any other city, although there is no doubt that in the end New York offers more opportunities for both fame and fortune than any other city on the American continent. However, if every boy thought this way, New York would soon be over-run with a vast army seeking employment, and there would be few positions that would be really worth the liaving. There that would be really worth the having. There are many opportunities claewhere that promise well, but it is a difficult matter to obtain places of responsibility and power in small cities, because of the limited scope of trade.

#### BRIGHT BOYS IN DEMAND

HAVE said before in the JOURNAL that I bright, enterprising, studious and thoughtful lads are always in demand in a big city. The opportunities are more numerous, the capital invested is much larger, and promotions, because of the great volume of business, are more rapid than in the smaller cities. The compensation, too, is somewhat higher, and altogether the field is more promising than anywhere else; that is, of course, if boys are willing to work hard for small pay until they can demonstrate their usefulness and their ability to make money for their couployers. I do not want any of my readers to misunderstand me, and to get the idea that New York is the only place where success in business comes quickly. A great many men, who have never seen New York, have amassed enormous fortunes, and made splendidly successful business careers. They might have done even better in New York. Hen who work hard, and who are honest and faithful usually make a success in any line of work they take up. It is all a question of getting a proper The opportunities are more numerous, the capiup. It is all a question of getting a proper start, knowing what you can do, and then working with tircless energy until the end in view is accomplished.

#### KNOWING WHAT YOU WANT TO DO

Be sure you know what you can do, and what you want to do, before you begin to seek employment. Boys, as well as men, fall because they work at something they do not understand, or do not like. You must not expect to find just the sort of work you want without some trouble or inconvenience. "The difficulty with most boys who present themselves for engagements in our stores," said a prominent wholesale grocer to me the other day, "is that they are totally unprepared for the positions they seek. They are looking for some light employment, where the hours are short, and the pay high, and they profess to be willing to do anything that is wanted of them if the labor will not soil their hands, and they are unrestricted in their liberties. They are apparently eager for employment in our great grocery house, but they have given the subject of our business no thought before making application for place: they forget that in all commercial houses the way to begin is at the bottom, on small pay, with a prospect of rapid advancement if the services rendered are valuable to us. A boy seeking employment with us should, first of all, have a natural aptitude for the grocery business. You can see at once that if a boy's mind runs in other channels the work would be distasteful to him, and he would simply be doing what he was told in a perfunctory manner, hopting that something would turn up in the business. he was told in a perfunctory manner, hoping that something would turn up in the business or profession upon which his mind is set. Such boys are of no value to us; we want only those who are not afraid to toil day and night, if necessary, until they have established their usefulness, or created a place for them-selves. Once we find a boy who is doing this, who is thoughtful of our interests, who gives evidence of business ability, and is strictly honest and faithful, advancement is rapid, and he may hope, in time, to obtain any position in our employ—places worth having, with an annual salary anywhere from twenty-five hundred to twenty thousand dollars a year. It is a free field and no favor. Every business house in the country wants bright, industrious, and money-making boys and men, but the boys must be willing to begin at the very lowest rung of the ladder, and carve out their own fortunes. There are many men in our stores who have not begun with us as boys. stores who have not begun with us as boys, but have learned the business elsewhere; but the majority of our employes have been with us since boyhood, and they are now carrying on our vast business. One man, who is now in a very responsible position here at twenty thousand dollars a year, began fifteen years ago at six dollars a week. So you can see there is plenty of opportunity. If a boy fails it is largely due to himself."

#### POSITIONS IN OTHER STORES

WILAT this gentleman land to say in speaking of his business is largely true of other great commercial houses. The boy seeking employment in one of the wholesale dry goods houses must be well educated, have unexceptional references, be willing to work early and late for small pay, with the chance of rapid promotion when he is worthy of it; he must also have, as I said before, a natural aptitude for the work, and, of course, the more knowledge of the business he may possess the better chance he has of he may possess the better chance he has of securing a position. No firm cares to bother with a boy who is not himself ambitions, and who will not work with courage and determination for the interests of his employers. It is perfinent to know something as to the compensation a boy may expect when he begins work in commercial houses. There are a good many large firms who insist that a boy shall give three to six months of his time without now. There are other houses who begin with pay. There are other houses who begin with only a small sum per week, say two dollars and a half or three dollars, notil the beginner has given evidence that he likes the place, and his employers esteem him, and that he will be worth employing permanently. There are still other houses that have no fixed rules on the subject and who may four three dollars to six dollars per week, according to the work the boy may be required to do. In the main, I should say that the average rate of pay for a boy who is beginning work in a great store is four dollars per week for the first six months.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN BANKS

DOSTTIONS in banks and banking houses DOSITIONS in banks and banking houses are very largely sought after by boys and young men because of the gentility of the work, the easy hours, and a belief that the compensation is large. I was talking to the president of one of the largest banks in New York the other day, who began twenty years ago by sweeping out the office. He rose from one position to another, from \$3.00 a week to \$25,000 a year through his own industry and business tact and ability. He had no idea when he first entered the bank that he would romain more than a few weeks in its service. beginess tact and ability. He had no idea when he first entered the bank that he would romain more than a few weeks in its service. The work was hard, the pay was small, and he knew nothing and cared less about the banking basiness. But he was for-seeing for all that He was the first to reach the bank in the morning and the last to leave at night. He did not wait to be told what to do, but husied banking the terrory moment, doing uncomplainingly eresything that came to his nand, and studying fate into the night, until he become an expert mathematician. He also began to read and study books upon banking and currency questions, until he had fairly mastered some of the great problems of finance. He also watched and studied how the business of the office was conducted, and he gave such evidence of business shrewdness that when a vacancy occurred he was made messenger for the institution. He become asymmetred with business men and the employés of other banks, and it was not long before he was again promoted. Gradually his pay was increased as he was pushed up from one place to another. The business of the bank increased very largely, because the city was growing and it was in a favorable locality. All this time the young man had one ambition. It was to be cushier of the bank. It was a long look forward, but he was young and could afford to work and wait. In less time than he imagined he was made cashier, then vice-president, and when the president of the instination suddenly died, he was called to sit in his place, and many of the directors of the bank were near who had known him when he was only an humble messenger. What one mush can do on he done again. I simply cite was only an humble messenger. What one man can do can be done again. I simply rite this as a notable example of what hard work, patience, integrity and ability will do. Talking to this gentleman recently, I asked him what was the best meshed for a boy to pursue who desired to enter a bank or a banking He told me the above story of his own house. He told me the shove story or misown life, and said that he knew no better way than for others to begin as he did. Of course, not every boy can be as successful, but he can work and hope. Compensation in banks varies according to the work performed. There is only small pay for beginners, and from \$800 to \$2,000 a year for first-class clerks later an

#### GOOD TRADESMEN IN DEMAND

IN a recent article in the Jouanas, I dis-cussed at length the question of a trade or a profession for young men. You will re-member that I decided in favor of a trade. My article attracted a great deal of attention. Hundreds of letters came to me endorsing my views, and I was able to place a number of my readers in communication with trades schools, so that they might begin their career successfully. There is not much that I can add to that article upon the value of trades for young men, but I am more convinced than ever that every boy should learn a trade before he begins to study for professional life. The pay to young apprentices varies from \$2.00 to \$6.00 a week, according to the usefulness of the boy and the work to be performed.

#### WHAT THE LAW OFFERS

NEW YORK has a large army of lawyers. A small percentage of them are able men and understand their business. The others do not amount to very much and conothers do not amount to very finich and con-sequently make little headway. Many of the great legal firms employ large forces of clerks. These men are not very well paid. Young men who desire to become lawyers must be well educated, have great patience, evenly balanced minds, have some ability as public speakers—the more the better, of course—be good students of bussas nature, have the good students of buman nature, have the power to grasp quickly the pith and point of the subject in hand, and know how to analyze and solve all sorts of complex problems. There is not nuch in the law for clerks. Only a few offices find it necessary to employ high-priced men, and by high-priced men I mean those whose salaries will run from \$2,000 to \$6,000 per year. Young men who enter law-yers' offices do so usually on very small pay, so that they may learn from association with their superiors how to conduct husiness for themselves in the future. It would be hard to say just what the average New York lawyer carns in the course of a year. A very few of earns in the course of a year. A very few of the giants in the profession curn \$100,000. the giants in the profession carn \$100,000. There are others who make from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and there are a great many who find it difficult to make \$2,000. It all depends upon the lawyer's ability and the opportunities that may come to him in getting big cases. The profession does not promise much for a young man who must rely upon his own ability to make money. There is hardly a living in it, unless one possesses more than usual ability, or is belped by friends.

Why NOT CREATE A PLACE?

#### WHY NOT CREATE A PLACE?

Why NOT CREATE A PLACE?

If financial success is what is desired, there is plenty of room for boys who can create positions. By this I necan working in some new line of business that is not overcrowded, where the remuneration is sure and large, and fame awaits those who are shrewd and farsecing. Look at the army of men who have made fortunes out of electricity within the past dozen years. This is a business still in its infancy. Not even Edison, the wizard of Menlo Park, to whom the world is more indebted to-day than to any man of this age, dare say what progress will be made in this line of work in the years to come. Very little is yet known about electricity. Experimenters are bosy day and night in this work, and their profits are very large.

Take, for another example, book and news-

their profits are very large.

Take, for another example, book and newspaper illustrating. Ten years ago there were only a few men at work trying to bring this most important work to the perfection it has now reached. I say perfection, but ten years hence the work of to-day will seem very crude. There is an excellent chance here to make money if one has the pluck to work and the ability to offer something new. Our newspapers and books are mone generously illustrated to-day than ever before in the history of the world. But it may be necessary to walk upon new lines and new ideas to succeed.

tory of the world. But it may be necessary to walk upon new lines and new ideas to succeed.

There is no end of other work that will pay well, too; professions and trades that are not overcrowded, and offer splendid openings for bright boys—designing of all kinds, engineering, new ideas that may be used to make lighter and quicker work now being performed in a crude way. Look at the vast fortunes that have been made out of seving machines, typowriters, telegraphy, the telephone, and you will see that there is bope for those who have ideas, and are willing to work.

The truth of the matter is that the world is not standing still. Great changes are going on about us every day. We have not reached the age of perfection in anything. The people, particularly Americans, are hungry for novelies in every line. Boys and men with new ideas are always in demand. So I say if you cannot find the position you want in life, it is in your own power to create something that will sait you. Do not sit down and wait for some one to come to you with an offer of a profitable place. The "some one" is disappointing always. Learn to help yourself. There is plenty of profitable work in this country for every one. The complaints that constantly reach me that this and that line of work is overcrowded and profitless are undoubtedly true, and I know the difficulties that beset a boy in trying to get a foothold in life. But with study and persevernnee, with eyes always open to make the most of the opportunity presented, with a fixed determination to get on, no master what the obstacles, portanity presented, with a fixed determina-tion to get on, no master what the obstacles, success is sure. Honesty, faithfulness, pluck, and patience always count in this world. Once you have begun right, the rest is easy. You cannot fail if you do right.

#### ONE THING TO REMEMBER

BOVE all, remember that it is only by bard work that success is achieved. If you would win in the great struggle of life you must study and work without intermission. As one of the most famous of our self-made men has said, "You must not only work, but you must select your work with intelligence. you must select your work with intelligence. You must be preparing the way for what you intend to become." What your hands find to do, do it so well that you will satisfy not only your employer, but yourself. Bors who do this are bound to achieve financial success, and that is a great deal in this world, but not all. Financial success does not always bring happiness. You can round out your enreers in a splendid way by doing something for others as well as yourself. If you find some weak brother who is not as able as you are to weak brother who is not as able as you are to cope with the world, be generous and do what you can to sid him. Try to do something for others every day. Helpfulness is a word that you should always keep in mind.

#### SOUND, PRACTICAL ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE

A BUSINESS education is necessary to business success. Every person should study book-keeping, business forms, penmanship, letter writing, business law, or shorthand; as home, by mail. Successfully taught by BRYAST & STRATFOS'S COLLIDE, 450 W. Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Prospectus.

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#### THE CHILD AND THE POET

BY KATE TANNATT WOODS



HE front door with Doc-tor Oliver Wendell Holmes has always been kept open. Every stran-ger has felt at liberty to call upon him for advice, hooks, autoroupts, and

call upon him for aivice, books, autographs, and even pecuniary aid, and the great-hearted poet has responded unselfishly to most of the appeals. There is not an author in America who has done more to encourage young authors than Ductor Holmes. The "front door of his feelings" has been ruthlessly pushed open more than once by the intrusive and unworthy, and yet no word of bitterness ever escupes him. It is a liberal education to number such a man among one's friends, and the "secred chambers" must be guarded with jealous care. With reverent hands we gontly lift a corner of the curtain which shields this favorite of the reading and thinking world from the gaze of idlers, and bid those who are discreet and wise to remember how little the world really knows of one whose name is a household word. household word.

THE poet has taken his readers into his con-THE poet has taken his readers into his confidence on many occasions, both in prose and verse. We have walked with him under glorious trees which he has measured for us; we have looked with him upon the Charles River from his oriole window, and nature has brought us healing through his interpretation. As a physician and professor he has made for himself an undying name; as an author all lands sing his praise; and yet there is another side to his life which is known only to those who have seen him in his home.

The inside hie of an author is like the heart of a rose, more intense in color, folded with complex precision, richer in fragrance, and more attractive than the outer petals which the winds sport with and the sun fades. For this reason, biographies are so often unsatis-

this reason, biographies are so often unsatis-factory; they never get into the heart of the

LET me tell you how one friend of the gifted. Dector first saw him. It was many years ago when a large square house stood upon one of the principal streets of the city of Salem. The steps of this boase were often occupied by noisy boys and girls on their way to and from school. There dwelt that excellent scholar and true gentleman, Hon. Charles W. Upham, the author of a valuable work upon witchcraft. His wife, a noble woman, was the sister of our beloved "autocrat," and to this house he came at a time when the writer was just old enough to admire greatness in the intellectant world, and young enough to sigh for her first long dress. Numerous plans for helping the poor and needy were made within those walls, and the gifted hostess found ready sympathy and assistance from the mother of the small girl alluded to. Thus it chanced that one memorable evening, when a certain French translation had been correctly made, and the music had been duly thumbed and thumped out through an aution read of certain French translation had been derrectly made, and the music bad been duly thumbed and thumped out through an entire page of "Richardson's instruction Book," that a re-ward of merit was offered in the form of per-mission to sit up later than usual to call for the mother at the large house, and there see the wonderful and adored poet.

I't was a very great and grand event, and the small girl's curly locks were dressed with trembling fingers. At last the bour arrived, and the child who had been guilty of scribbling over the fly-leaves of her books, and what was worse, had been severely punished for writing some jerky lines on the title page of her Bible, was really and truly going to see a great poet who not only wrote out his thoughts in verse, but in prose.

Three times did that small girl walk about the block before she could summon courage

Three times did that small girl walk about the block before she could summon courage to ring the bell and dismiss her attendant. Was it really true, there words of a wicked big brother, that the great man would amile in Greek and wink in Latin? At last she was inside, and a gentle voice was saying: "Why did you not come earlier, dear?" and another somebody said: "And this is the gentleman

you were so anxious to see. Yes, there he was, seated in a large cush-ioned chair, his bend thrown back a little, and a little on one side, his eyes sparkling, his face beaming with smiles, and one small white hand ressing on the arm of his chair; this was Oliver Wendell Holmes. The small girl never Oliver Wendell Holmes. The small girl never quite knew how she approached him, or how he came to be hobling her hand; memory plays no tricks with the words he attered. "So you are the girl who writes poetry? Well, child, anybody can write verses." For a moment the small girl felt like crying. She was forever disgraced before this brilliant man. Who could have told, and how ashaned she was. Soon the host spoke in that melodicing voice which had been admired even in compressional halls. "Do not look so distressed," said he, "your mother has shown their research," said he, "your mother has shown the same of your lines, and you can still write, I think, for she has consented; only, I had to see the verses. It will not harm you to sing for yourself and on old man like me, and some lay I should not be received for any lay I should not be received.

and some lay I should not be surprised if you

sang to the world.

WHAT an evening it was! The Doctor told stories, and made jokes with everybody, while a pair of young eyes were constantly on his face. The happy time came to an end that night all too soon, and on the

way home the small girl was questioned thus:
"Well, child, you have seen the poet, and
how do you like him?"
With the simple directness of childhood
the reply came: "I think he writes bigger
than he is."

The years flow away and the Doctor's young

than he is."

The years flew away, and the Doctor's young admirer traveled far and wide, always returning him with the dear friends at home. So it chanced that some years after, when she was holding in her arms a little child whose life was slowly going out into the great unknown, that a letter was brought in from the gifted man, who is hever too busy to be kind. In the hush of midnight, within the shadow of death, the man whom the world applauded found time to pen words of comfort to a young mother whose heart seemed breaking.

To use his own words: "He has capital enough of humanity to furnish sympathy and unshrinking service for his friends in an emergency."

gency."

On another occasion, when he was enduring great personal grief from the death of a beloved son, he not only announced it himself the son and the son a spinal strain. fored son, he not only announced it himself to a friend who was suffering from a spinal trouble due to a fail, but at the close of his letter added, as if to lessen the gloom: "The best news I can hear of you is to know that you have got your back up."

This absolute forgetfulness of self is rare and beautiful.

In that charming study where Doctor Holmes writes, there is an opportunity for many lessons of importance. No one can be seated there for an hour without being impressed with the methodical and orderly habits of its owner. Letters answered, or to be answered, bave each their appropriate place, and until recently the Doctor has not employed other eyes and hands to assist him.

As a young lady recently remarked: "The table in that study has all the daintiness of a ladies" bouder. Brie-à-brae is about, with dainty toys sent by friends, and every appliance for rendering work easy can be found near the pen and pencils. All these things bespeak the fine nature which must have system and order to perfect its work.

bespeak the fine nature which must have sys-tem and order to perfect its work.

In this cheerful room, with the sunlight creeping in to touch the long rows of books upon the walls, sits Doctor Holmes still, working with the energy of a young man, al-though he constantly alludes to his years, and calls himself an old one.

THE wife of his youth, a son in all the vigor of manhood and the decoted daughter, who was his companion in that memorable "One Hundred Days in Europe," have all passed on before him, yet he makes no moan, utters no complaint, and fondly talks of the children still left him, or his grandchildren, with the loving warmth of his most generous nature.

In the summer by the sea, or in winter before the open grate in his luxurious study, he
is always the same cheerful philosopher, chatting with his friends of the past and present,
discussing new books, or teilling a story to
amuse a chance visitor. He is the same loyal,
kind and discriminating friend whom the
small girl believed him to be in the long ago.

As I saw him but a few weeks since, with
asternoon sin, and as I noted how gently time
had dealt with him, I breathed a fervent
prayer that he might live to bless the world
for years to come with his presence, as he
must always bless it with his written words.

#### THE STORY OF A POEM

N the minds of many the authorship of the well-known poem "If I Should Die To-night" is still a matter of doubt. At various times it was attributed to Henry Ward Beecher, but when its authorship was denied by him it was in turn by others. The real author always claimed by others. The real author always kept in the background, her modesty not allowing her to step in where others dared to tread. Then friends took up the matter, and claimed that the author was Miss Belle E. Cinimet that the author was alias below in Smith, one of the instructors in Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa, where she still resides. Asked not long ago to give a history of the writing of her famous lines, Miss Smith wrote to the Editor of The Larges' Home Journal in a letter now lying before him:

"The verses were written in the fall of 1872.

They were first printed in 'The Christian Union' of June 18th, 1873. The poem was soon copied quite widely, and claimed by several authors. Within a short time after its publication my time and strength were so absorbed by the duties of a trength, life that my sorbed by the duties of a teacher's life that my thoughts were turned from literary work, and I paid little attention to the varying fortunes of my verses. Besides being too busy, I was too proud to make a claim where others had asserted their right to my work. At last friends assumed the privilege of friends, and claimed the verses for me without my knowledge. I have been almost daily surprised at the courteous recognition I have received from many sources, though I am aware that many still support others' claims." too proud to make a claim where others had

## \*LITERARY \* QUERIES

Under this heading the EDITOR will endeavor to answer any possible question con-cerning authorship and literary matters.

M. C.—The author of "Fluvia" and "Glaucia" is E. Lestie.

M. M.—The publication you name is published in Den-ver, Colorada.

M. V. M.—I do not know of a translation of Toepfer's
"Nouvelles Generolies."

ZULIEKA—Any letter addressed in our care to Mr. Will Carleton will be forwarded to bins.

TALMA—Mrs. Browning is the author of "Aurora Leigh." There are several editions published.

EURENA-Engene Field is the author of "A Little Book of Western Verse," and "A Little Book of Profit-able Tales,"

M. H.—The work I have frequently instituted as suitable for the purpose is "Periodicals That Pay Con-tributors." Price, \$1.00.

V. S.—William Allen Butler is the author of "Nothing to Wear," in which the character Miss Flora McFlimsey appears. It is published in book forts at 75 cents.

CLATE AND T. B. A.—I do not know the nature of the lot, or who the characters are intended to represent, of se books you mention. Write to the publishers of the

ENNY-The author's name is not printed on the title page of "Gerabline; a Tale of the St. Lawrence," nor is it given in the latest catalogue. It is written, however, by A. Hopkins.

HATTR-See "Old Forty" in this column. Read the book mentioned; you will be aside to obtain many sug-gestions that will enable you to write an away on books and reading.

P. E. P.—Ossinn, called the warrior band, was the so of Flugal, King of Morren, and the first wife was lke crana, daughter of Cormac, King of Ireland. His poem can be had for a moderate price.

M. J. W.—There is an extensive literature on physical culture, especially on calletheoles. As good a work as you would probably need is Pome's "Swedish system of Educational Dymnastics."

B. K.—Oliver Dinon & Co. is probably one of the largest music publishing houses in the country. The principal house is in Baston, Massachusetts, Address them regarding any music you desire published.

OLD FORTY—You sak me to give you a list of books solitable for a young woman of twenty to read. It would be impossible for me to do so. Frocare a copy of Purter's "Books and Ressling." It will help you greatly.

Aquia—I doubt whether William Bean Howells ad-brers at present to the Swedenborgian bellef, although this carty training was under that influence, his father having been a believer in the seachings of Swedenborg

F. F.—All young writers naturally find the literary road a hard one to travel. Energetic and continuous work is the only thing that will help you toward success. (2) Your spelling is incorrect. No writer shoulders in this.

B. M. G.—Caroline Atwater Mason has written "A Daughter of the Done," "Mrs. Resilier Lamar," and "A Christman Girt" etc., for the Judustat. A two-part story by the appeared in the last May and June issues of the Journal.

M. R.—Mrs. Anne Jenness Miller's work on physical culture has recently been published. Its full title is "Physical Benety: How to Obtain and Row to Pre-serve I." The price is \$2.00. The Journal's Book Department can supply it.

8. D.—If you want a work that will assist you in teaching your class of little girls sewing, get a copy of "Needlecraft," and for your class of boys, "How to Use Wood-working Trook." The latter work tells what can be done with the knife, etc.

8. E. C.—The "Young Mee's Journal" is published by Reveil & Co., Union Square, New York. (2) I can-not give you a list of precious stores and their mean-ings. Consult some book on the subject: King's "Book of Precious Stores," for instance.

 H.—"The Arabian Nights" is a collection of stories from the Arabia, that have been translated into Eng-lish. There have been several translations, the most rotatio one being by Ilurius. An abridged edition has been prepared by his wife, in six volumes. J. D. R.—if you have postical inclinations, and desire to improve them, you will dud the following works of value and assistance to You? Walkerse "Blaymer Blaymeter; or, the Bale of Blayme," \$1.50, and Mosel's "The Blaymeter; or, the Bale of Blayme," \$1.50. These can be had through our Book Department.

J. S.—I would not advise you to take advantage of the fact that you are an occasional contributor to a periodical to send frequently articles for consideration, lear in mind that no editor desires, or can afford, to have one contributor appear too often in his columns. Distribute your work.

ANNER M.—John Greenbeaf Whittler, the poet, was born near Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1906. He has written very little of late. A complete edition of a works was found a few years ago, and subjected to his personal supervision. 12) A letter addressed to Mr. Whittler, in our care, will be forwarded to him.

A. S. H.—Bancroft, Presecti, Hildreth and Molley are geominest Alucrican historians. (2) Presume a copy of Periodical That Pay Countibutors." (3) In writing fic-tion, you can use the names of real piaces. (4) Write to some of the principal magnition and ask them If they would care for a story of the special kind you mention.

ABREE-The last work of General Lew Wallace is "The Boybood of Christ." (2) The name of the author of "Looking Forward" is not given. (3) E.P. Stock has book was "Taken Allvu." It was not quite finished when he died, but he left noise sufficient, so that the story could be completed satisfactority by others. This was done.

M. L.—Short stories have been in much demand with-a the last year or so by the imagnities. But the popu-ir desire for collections of stories in book form has allen off. Good trackallons of strong and effective stories, that have not been translated before, are more or lose desired. Try some of the publishing houses. Prices paid for them vary.

W. M. AND OTHERS—When in search of periodicals and magnatines, you will save yourselves much time by addressing at once such houses as The American News Company, Strontano, or The International News Company, all of New York. You can practice all direting and demostic periodicals from them, in every branch of industrial and general literature.

M. A. D.—Those who write criticious upon books are generally paid a salary by promisent formula. (2) Publishers send copies of their new backs to critics is advance of publication for the juryose of being read and criticised. (3) You must seek such a position, and make your desires known. (4) There is more train in writing than implements, unfortunately, (5) It is advisable to present permission whos "writing up" a person with a view to publication.

8. V. F.—The "Encyclopedia Britannies" was originally poblished in Great Britain. When the ninth edition was begun, the English edition was said in this country. Charles Socilour's Sons soid, by arrangement with the highsh publishers, a cheaper edition. This was done to compete with the "Staddard" reprint. Since them many cheap editions have appeared. There has been much courierency over the number, and many actions as law to restrain reprinting.

G. B.—The question year ask regarding international experight would be difficult to answer fully. Write to the Librarian of Congress, Weshington, B. C., and ask him to send you a copy of the copyright inw. There is no charge for it. (2) French works can be immediated and published here without the author's consent, but it is better to secure the nother's approval. (3) If a work is politished here in French, and copyrighted, no one can publish a translation without the consent of the owner of the copyright.

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Miss Maude Haywood will be glad through this Department to answer any questions of an Art nature which her readers may send to her. She cannot, however, undertake to reply by mail; please, therefore, do not ask her to do so. Address all letters to Miss Maude Haywood, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### FRENCH TAPESTRY PAINTING



response to the general expression of interest in the subject of the art known as French tapestry painting, it is proposed to devote a few articles to the care-ful explanation of the ful explanation of the method, which in real-

ity is very simple and is readily acquired by an artist having some previous knowledge of drawing and color. The true art of tapestry painting consists in the imitation of the woven goods by means of applying liquid dyes to a woolen canvas, manufactured to imitate exactly the Gobelin stitch, the colors being after-ward fixed and made indelible by the action of steam. It is claimed, therefore, that the main difference, apart from the merit of the work, between the woven and the painted piece, is that in the first case the threads are dyed before being woven, and in the second case afterward. The advantage, of course, of this painting process is its small cost com-pared with the product of the looms. The main items to be considered in reckoning the value ainted tapestry is the amount of time it will take to execute, and the price of the can-vas employed as the ground, which must be all wool and of the best quality, and which in this country costs seven dollars and a half a yard, fifty-six inches wide.

THE necessary outfit, including the set of THE necessary outfit, including the set of Grénié dyes, and medium, about a dozen brushes, glass palette, and a few small jars in which to mix the washes, costs considerably under five dollars. The brushes are made specially for this kind of painting, and are of bristle, short and stiff. The dyes are put up in a concentrated form, and require much dilution with medium and water for ordinary use. Buttle beginners realize the strength of the Until beginners realize the strength of the colors they are apt to be wasteful by putting out much too great a quantity on the palette, and also are liable to make their painting at first too dark and heavy. As they come from the laboratory the dyes appear strong and crude, but when once their possibilities are understood the advantage gained in being able to obtain them pure and unmixed will be ap-Every conceivable shade and tous of color can be produced by their means.

T is much better, if in any way possible, to L take a few lessons in order to see practi-cally the handling of the dyes. However, where this is not feasible, the best plan for a beginner who has procured an outfit and feels in absolute ignorance of how next to proceed, is prob-ably to take a simple flower or conventional abiy to take a simple flower or conventional border, which may be put afterward to some decorative use, and in attempting this to be-come acquainted somewhat with the mixing and applying of the dyes. It will be advisable to have a spare piece of canvas at hand on which to try the tints, experimenting with various combinations of color until a satisfice. various combinations of color until a satisfactory result is gained.

T may be helpful to suggest some artistic I T may be helpful to suggest some artistic and useful mixtures for ordinary purposes. For greens usix in various proportions indigo, Itsitian yellow and sanguine; indigo, yellow and cochinesl; also emerald green and yellow used extremely pale. The best method usually is to paint in the shadows, allow them to thoroughly dry, then put a wash of the high light over the whole form and where necessary to work up the half tones with a complementary shade while this wash is still slightly wash. To not in the half tones are consected. moist. To put in the half tones successfully in this way, however, requires some experience with the dyes, and great care in preserving the high lights pure, but the result, if good, is a very soft bleuding of the tones. For yellow or golden coloring use for the lightest shades either yellow pure and very pale or with a little touch of poncess added, and brown with some yellow added for the shadows. For blue objects make the shadows of a greenish blue, employing indigo, and mix for the wash ultramarine blue and emerald green very much diluted, possibly working a little pure sanguine into the half tones. Make the shadows of delicate pinks, quite grayish, in the first in-stance, and use for the wash a light shade of either ponceau, sanguine or rose, according to taste. Wherea large surface is to be covered mix a sufficient quantity of color in a jar, diluting it with medium and water in equal parts. The it with medium and water in equal parts. The medium must be used freely, and none of the dyes applied without it. The importance of this role lies in the fact that the addition of the medium is necessary in order that the steaming shall properly fix the colors and render the painting indelible. The highest lights are best obtained by gently scraping off the necessary amount of color encefully with the rounded blade of a pen-knife; of course, this must not be done until the wash course, this must not be done until the wash is perfectly dry.

#### HOLIDAY SKETCHING

THE ART OF ILLUSTRATING



URING the hot summer months, when studio work seems out of the seems out of the question, the artist turns naturally to out-of-door sketching and study. In the case of a student freed from the routine of daily classes involving necessary grind at the drudgery of one's chosen profession, it proves a more effective as

well as a more congenial recreation to change the character of work undertaken, rather than the charmeter of work undertaken, rather than to lay aside pencil and brush altogether, for the time being. The majority of our art students spend the summer months in the country, among the mountains, in pleusant until districts, or by the river or senshore, and aketching will usually form their principal secupation and enjoyment. Now, broadly speaking, sketching may be considered as of two kinds. The first is done more or less perfunctorily, whether for study or amuseperfunctorily, whether for study or amuse-ment; the second is undertaken with a definite object, to gain material which shall prove useful in that branch of art to which the present or future aim may be directed.

THE ambition of very many students turns nowadays toward illustration work, and truly in their case a summer holiday cannot be better employed than in trying their apprentice hand at work which possibly may for the present be beyond their scope to undertake successfully, but which will prove an excellent training if taken up in the right apirit and with the truest sims. The tendency of school study, excellent and indispensable as it is, tends somewhat to train the average pupil in conventional methods, and requires to be supplemented by work which shall decelop supplemented by work which shall develop originality, and give scope to the imagination. Each judividual student should endeavor to see and interpret nature independently.

A FIELD of work that contains many pos-sibilities, is the illustration of children's cooks. But to achieve true success in this line demands the exercise of the highest and best qualifies of an artistic temperament. In the first place, in order to appeal to a youthful audience it is necessary to possess a direct simplicity in dealing with one's subject. Children and child-like, not childish, natures come nearest to a true understanding of the mysteries of creation. A further quality desirable is an imagination which is able to invest all lives with an individuality and a reason. ing things with an individuality and a mean-ing of their own in the great order of things. Very dear to the hearts of lads and lassies are those stories which have for personages in their drama birds, flowers and insects, with a background of sunshine or storm, forest, dell or glade. The pictures illustrating such a tale ought all to be made out of doors where the ought an to be have actually happened, and where indeed, as the pencil travels over the paper and the living things come and go in the sunshine, it needs but very little imagination to weave endless fancies and quaint con-ceits, winning readily from Nature herself the material in poetry, prose and picture for a dozen books for little folks.

GAIN, there lies a fruitful mass of mater-ial for illustration in the multitude of fairy tales and folk-lore which are the heritage of every nation, and which, existing as they do under various forms in almost all known countries, may be regarded as sufficiently mi-versal in character to find their legitimate set-tion and the scenes in any land. Allocarch ting amid the scenes in any land. Although fewer in number than those of the old world, local tales and traditions, such as that of hip Van Winkle, do exist even in America. Whatever may be said of the matter-of-factness and the materialism of the age, the fact remains that romance and idealism, whether in art or literature, does not fail to find an appreciative audience. The form in which a book or audience. The form in which a book or article is gotten up contributes more than the average amateur supposes, to the result of suc-cess or otherwise. Rules cannot be given, and even general hints will not prove of much avail unless the artist personally have the re-quisite decorative instinct, but every detail of arrangement is worth careful consideration and thought, it being no less a part of the artist's business to study the due relation of letter-press and illustrations, than to make the drawings adequate interpretations of the text. The methods of reproduction for illustrative purposes are, of course, numerous. When colored drawings are attempted it should be re-membered that each added that increases the expense of producing the plates. Some of the most effective and most popular illustrations in recent years have been made in outline with the pen, either in brown or black, and colored in flat washes, only a very few tones being used, but these few being employed to the utmost advantage.

## HELP IN SYOUR OWN WORK

Under this heading I will be glad to answer, every month, questions relating to Art and MAUDE HAYWOOD.

J. T. R.-You can use oil paints on chamois skin thinning the colors with spirits of turpentine.

F. A. 11.—I have mover heard of "Short Hand Painting," so can give you no information concerning it.

Mas. H. M.—Offing out the picture preparatory to the second painting will probably remedy your trouble with the umbers.

GRAPHITE-You can fix penell drawings by dipping them in a dish of milk, making them thoroughly well Hang them up to dry by two occuers.

S. R. C., A. G. R., Mus. F. E. M. AND MANY OF HERS-I must repeat that I cannot give addresses of firms or personal recommendations in this column.

Ourna.—To obtain the desired magenta shade, mix Antwerp bins with crosson lake, or it the tore he very deficate, substitute rose madder for the last-named color.

A. E. H.—Use prepared lineard oil for oil paint' log. A good medium for ordinary use is made from lineard oil, epirits of terpentine audicupal variable mixed in equal parts.

GRETHUDE.—Rub lineced oil into the palette every day until the surface is thoroughly glossy. To prepare a palette successfully a little oil and a great deal of rub-bing is homospry.

Tu C. II.—The series of handbooks on various branches of art, as published by Wissor and Newton, and obtain-able through drulers in artists' materials, are helpful for self-istight amateurs.

A. W., Mas. F. K. W., Mas. M. H.—Lam net acquainted with any immiliant on ritions embrodery. Direct inquiries to the Society of Decurative Art, 28 East 21st Street, New York City.

Bga—It emissing depends on the rates at which the journal or magazine pays for the illustrations, and sector vary greatly according to the standing or financial prosperity of the publication.

BACHEL.—Yes, small sketches of animals can be well rendered in water cuters, although life-size studies are made with greater facility in oils. (2) Water cotors should be framed with a mat.

M. F. E.—Frepare the wood panels with linseed oil, robbing it well into the grain with a soft rug. Repeat this treatment every day for shout two or three wasks, until a sufficient possib is attained.

L. F.—This page is specially intended to give help to readers who have not many opportunities of gaining art instruction. I do not largest to know of any free acticols out in your part of the country.

Mas. C. J. and L. H.—Mineral colors are employ in painting china, and the pieces have to be fived it kiln. A series of articlose on the subject were publish ket year, beginning in the March Jouanal.

B. E.-I am well that books for children, if really good and original, command the readity market. (2) It is impressible to give any adequate idea of prices, so many things affect the permitary value of work.

MARGARET—To reply fully to your question would require the space of an article. In the asswers in this column from time to time, directions for the coloring of passe and other flowers have frequently been given.

Lényue—Von would be more likely to get the tor-ture of the beard with an ordinary flat hog-hair brash, if your query refers to oil outsides. Hair should be rendered in a beld, free manner, not in nigging strakes.

Liona.—First paint the sunset coloring down over the brures of the distant mountains. Thes by their forms in with purplish tones, avoiding barsh or distinct out-lines, theroding them off imperceptibly into the back-ground of sky and choods.

Mns. V. C. V.—The only thing for you to do is to take your painting to a picture restorer. The reason of the cracking is proteinly owing to its having been variabled too soon, or else to the quantity or quality of the med-tum employed in maxing the colors.

Tonawania.—The flue lines hemstiched delles would be far more effective and durable if embroidered in waching silks than if painted in any manner. Scattered flowers in light yellow, or is white outlined with policy, would be a presty decoration.

"Mas. G. C., writes Mrs. H. H., will find that repeated-offing of the canvas after the painting is theroughly dry, will cause the duliness to entirely disappear. Ranthe off well into the canvas once or twice a week until the desired result is attained." In several ways this might be a better plant than varnishing the picture.

L. A. D.—I think you could get a stamping octifit from any dealer in materials for embrokery. (2) In paint-ing to office and the country of the country of the center and paint outward, taking care the paint does not specied. (4) In amount leaves introduce yellow other, new siemas, burnt siems, cadmium and rose modeler.

M. S.—A good method of becoming acquainted with the requirements of illustration work is to study the drawings which uppear in the best imagedness. For and ink drawings are smally reproduced by the photo-en-graving process and are drawn larger thangibey appear when published. No knowledge of culor is necessary in this branch of work.

P. M. U., Max, M. H. H., Max, G. C., Max, A. E. D. S.,
—Tapestry painting, properly so-called, is done with
liquid dyea upon a woolen canvas, the colors being afterward fixed by the action of steam. The series of articles
begon this mouth are being published in response to inquiries on this subject. The dyea are seed with good office upon slik for various decorative purposes.

Man.s.—The method is simply to work over the solar print with a crayon, strengthening the shadows and defining the forms all the time carefully following the original. Make good use of the print, that is to say, get the effect with as little additional work as possible. (I) The number of times it should be enlarged depends, of course, on the size of the head in the cabinet photograph.

M. A. J.—If you mean drawing with a pen in India ink, I shows know of a handbook on the subject, but there is a chanter devoted to it in Handerton's "Graphic Arts." Exching is the art of drawing on cop-per, the lines being outen out with acid. From a plate so made the "cichings" are printed. (2) If you wish to variable an oil painting, use pale copal or mastic variable.

Asknots Astrist—The only way to obtain liberalism work for papers is to submit dimerings to the editors, as you have already successfully provent. that discretion as to the style of work sent to a particular magazine, in order that it may be smithled to its probable requirements. Attention to this point saves much unnecrosory disappointment. (2) Guan water may be used sparingly in liming photographs.

E. M. B.—A wash of India link or sepia laid on with a brush may be used respectively in backgrounds of pen drawings in black or brown. (2) Whatman's hot pressed paper can be employed for pen and ink drawings. (3) Probably the greater ment of the work, or possibly the reputation of the artist, caused the smaller drawings to be weeth a higher price. In art matters quality rather than size determines value.

Mas, C. O. L.—The Gréniel dyes can only be fixed by steam upon whole stilk and so rendered inficints. It is impossible to fix them in the same way on a linen or cotton ground. Painting of any kinds mentioning for the decombine of materials intended for frequent washing. For firther information read the articles on impostry pointing now in course of publication. (2) Lastra paint-ing and fitter work are not the same thing.

But a.s.—Your idea for treating the wooden blanket to make a pertiere is good. If you wish to use offs, employ the kend manual rope silk. Flax thread would asswer the purpose very well and be much less expensive for a large piece of work. (2) I should not attempt to point the ground itself, but a dade of better sheeting in a definel, contrasting shade, having a design tinted and embrosleeed upon it, would be effective.



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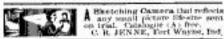
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A Department devoted to a sociable interchange of ideas among JOURNAL readers. Address all letters to MRS. LYMAN ABBOTT, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, 433-435 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



HAD recently the pleasure of a quiet talk with Mrs. Ballington Booth. Her face showed that although she was in the midst of much questioning and un-der a pressure of care

that would overwhelm most persons, she was quite at peace in her heart; and one thing which she said very casually would, I think advantageous for all of us busy housewives to ponder. I asked her if she had met a certain person in the town where her home is, and

person in the town where her home is, and she said: "Yes, but I have seen very few people there, for my home must be quiet for both my husband and myself." It is hard to make a quiet home where business must creep in, but what a blessed thing it would be if we could have a little holy of holies in every house into which the family could go every house into which the family could go and get away from the pressure of the burdens, whether they are in the shop, the office, on the farm or in the kitchen. For the physical health of the family, and its moral and men-tal health, such a place would be more effec-tive than the most elaborately served meal or the most beautifully decorated parlor. It would draw the children closer to the parents and to make the fifth serveries. and to each other if the sunniest, sweetest room in the house was where father and mother and children could go to get away from the bustle and friction, though the rest could last but a short time.

... SHOULD a girl of sixteen by given an allowance?

MOTHER.

A girl of sixteen should have had an allowance for many years. On the principle that it is never too late to mend, she should have it at that age if it has been neglected before. By the time a girl is eighteen her allowance should cover all her regular expenses, excepting her board. Emergencies caused by sickness or accident she need not be responsible for. So much has been said already in this page on this subject, that I refrain from enlarging, as I might, on the wisdom of giving all children an allowance and training them by degrees to a allowance and training them by degrees to a knowledge of the value and the use of money.

... SHOULD a wife rebuke her husband for extravagance of focusionally he is reckless enough to spend a dollar or two on flowers, when every penny is needed for bread, butter, shoes, stockings, etc. 7 Viota.

I think a wife does not gain much by rebuking her husband on any subject; and if the flowers he buys are brought home for the enjoyment of the family, and he is willing to take a little less butter on his brend in order take a little less butter on his brend in order to buy the flowers. I should try to share the lack of butter with great cheerfulness and take my share of enjoyment from the flowers. If the husband is thoughtless in regard to the absolute necessities, and inclined too much to indulge in luxuries, propose to take charge of the family purse. In one household, admirably conducted, the husband has for many years turned over the entire income to his wife, taking from her a suitable allowance for his own expenses. As prosperity has come to them, that allowance has increased. Would it not be well for husband and wife to sit down together and, carefully going over sit down together and, carefully going over the expenses, see if they cannot be adjusted to allow of an occasional flower, which may atone for a patched shoe and scant butter.

FOR the women who ask through your columns what they should do to interest the children on Senday afternoon I would sugged the sking of a libbs scrap book, which I found very held tween my libbs girl was old crough to read and write. The pictures may says afternoons I would suggest the apking of a libble scrap book, which I found very held; when my little girl was old coough to read and write. The pictures may be cut from papers and imagaines, baaching the child to reject the coarser pictures. After pasting them in the book, which may be an ordinary account book, with bere and there a few leaves cut out, a libble verse should be chosen to soit the picture and written above or below it. The mother can give help when the question is asked, "what can I have for this picture?" by pointing out some prominent feature; for instance, if of sheep feeding in a measion, tell them to look for the word "sheep" in the Concordance; then from the many sweet verses they will find under that head to select the one they like best. A well suggests many texts; so do tross, some of the selections may be a little incongruess, and bring a smile to the mother's lips, From my little girls book I take the following: Between a bringard scene is written. Behold the foods of the air, for they say not, "etc. A lake with boots has," Now as the walked by the Sea of Gaillee He saw Simon and Andrew his breather." A picture of Whillier in his scarty with its shelves of books from flour to celling, seems to have suggested with breach, and much singly be a warriness of the flex in the said with the sea appreciation. "of making many books there in the sense in the end, and much singly be a warriness of the flex purpose, that of giving glomaters and comparison is the child with tracks up the books a new very uneful, and

These Bible scrap-books are very useful, and afford a great opportunity for unconscious study of the Bible. The incongruities are sometimes very amosing. A band of children were making such a scrap-book recently, and had put in a picture of some skaters. The text, "the wicked stand in alippury places," seemed in a certain way appropriate, but was rather severe on the furpuy looking children who were sploying the exercise. These Bible scrap-books are very useful, and who were enjoying the exercise.

I WISH our dear girls would stop and think offener? I know they do not mean to do wrong, but sometimes appearances are against them. While I do not agree with a friend of mine, who, in discussing some bright, gay girl who had brought cussers and severe criticism upon herself by indulging in what seemed to her harmless fin, said "she had as well be wrong as seem so;" still, we will agree it is best to be prudent.

The case was this: When driving from a watering place to a neighboring town, she and her escort laughingly resolved to register as Mr. and Mrs. ——. They did so, and spent the morning and early afternoon shopping and driving. As such things will do, their joke (7) become known, and for asthlie her life was miscrable. See has lived the unpleasant remore down; but she fully realizes the suffering that may result from thoughtlessess. She did it for fin. Wherehold she find the far I fulled direct cut also often received? In the failure to receive cards to a large reception to which all her companions were invited? I say she has lived it down; still, there are some people who will never forgive nor forget the offenes, and will be continually on the look-out for errors and further indiscretions on her part. Does not the Ebbe warm is against the appearance of evil? Take the admonition to yourselves, and give no one cause to speak elightingly of you. Elizaneris.

A wise caution very gently given.

WORRY is the enemy of work. It is the Chinese wall mirror that calarges, distorts and mains it.

Does your attle need "going over," and is it a bugbear to you, dear little woman." Bort you remember that three days is long enough in which to assort, straighten and regulate everything in an attle. Go at it and get it dose, and put worry to flight. How often do we hear women of all ages say! "I have been buy all day, but have done nothing." It is proverbial that women fritter away their time. How is it to be avoided? My dear sister, think over the deeds of one day and see where your time went. Did you not struggle to get in too many things, and then have a constence-emitten feeling that much was left undone? Have the courage to give up doing forty things that can't possibly be done, and do, say, Eur others well, but do them; let nothing prevent it. Put away the forty things from your mind. Toes them overboard, and let them go.

Worry over tunnerwancy things is the com-

Worry over unnecessary things is the commonest cause of mental and physical breakdown. It is hard to learn to let the unnecessary things go, and probably these words will fall fruitless on the minds hardened by continual pressure of fretting and anxiety. Ambition and vanity are hard task-masters, and drive us to the performance of much hard work; and the most hopeless thing about such slavery is that emancipation is not desired.

The fact that I am a woman, eager for woman's advancement in every proper sphere, may have much to do with making me impervious to the hackneyed arguments against our fitness for the practice of medicine. He who argues that the practice of medicine is not a suitable profession for our sex does not deny that there are many brilliantly successful women in it. Admit, then, that you may employ a man or a woman with equal satisfaction, it is purely a matter of individual taste whom you choose. Speaking for myself, and for many of my friends, I can say that we most decidedly prefer the woman. Possibly the prejodes that guides us is as footish as the one that londs the conservative to say: "Oh, I never could treat a woman to attend me; I feel so much safer with a man." It seems to me, however, that good sense and gued morals are with us. As to my own particular doctor, I wish she might be met and known by him who writes of the loss of womanly sweetness. Why, even were she less able and hoss successful, I almost fear that most of her patients, including myself, would still cling to her because she is so sweet, so womanly and so lovable. And yet she always impresses one with her power and firmness. I have always had a woman physician when I could get out, and the old idea to the conteary notwithstanding. I feel that I have propriety on my side, as well as personal preference.

There is no longer any question as to the advisability of having some women physicians. It is not worth while to argue either for or against it. Women have proved their fitness to practice medicine, and whether one employs a man or a woman depends on circumstances and preferences. But I think the business woman, whether she be doctor or not, needs cautioning that her pushing about in the crowd of workers does not make her less gentle and fine in her manners. The exceptions are noble, but the large majority of women who have entered into competition with men in the earning of money are not so with men in the earning of money are not so charming as is your beloved physician. The new conditions, it is easy to see, may produce unpleasant results, which will not follow when there has come to women a longer ex-perience of the outer world.

FOR over a year I have been a very close reader of your page of the Jouintal, and have often been touched by the appeals for a little light by the way; and again have felt very indignant at others, such as "Happy Wife," in a former assumer. In talking to friends about her very severe treatment of "complaining about tous" for bread and received a stone." Please let us turn the tables on "Happy Wife," and, adopting her even expression, tell her that we have no patience with such Finarisaical natures as here that would say "I have fullowed such and such a line; go and do like who, and if your access is not the same as mine it is your own fault. So reap the consequences in silence; do not distort me with your failure." And they wrap the robes of selfishness closer around them and "pass by on the other side." In all probability, the surroundings or dispositions of no two of our readers are alike, and how can the more fortunate ones say to these others, "If my plan does not succeed with you, blame yourself." My own home is indeed very happy, due a great deal, as I believe, to my own exertions; but I am sure it is due a very great feed to my surroundings and my husband's disposition. To these treathed moment on, and you must arrely win.

Traily one must steer a may from Scalla in

Truly one must steer away from Scylla in avolding Charybdis. Gratitude at one's own happy situation must not be changed into conceit; neither must gratitude be misjudged and called vanity. There is no lesson more forcibly taught in the so-called lower walks of life than that a cheerful disposition makes even great burdens light; and if one has found the way to lessen sorrow, and to compar great difficulties, shall she not tell her "glad tid-ings," and urge her alsters in misery to try the same good way?

WHEN THE LADDEN HOME JOURNAL came this morning, and I was reading the many letters written by women who think they are unhappy because their dross are in a sense contracted, I thought I should like to tell a little about the life of one who has every leastly—everything that momey can buy! But oh, their women, I am adrikt the best thing of all, happiness, will never be mine! I cometimes think there is no such thing as happiness in all this dark world. For the past year my life has been so full of secretor, yet to the eyes of the world I ought to be the most happy of women.

Righteen months ago I was persuaded, against my better Judgment, to marry a very weakiny man over twice my age. Unfortunately, I have what the world calls beauty. Ah, this endowment is sometimes the greatest curse a woman can have! I see now it has led now into all my follow. I am treated as a mere doll, decked out in gorgeomese, to display my bushand's weath. I have been passionately lond of reading all my life, but even this is denied me, because I once foolishly corrected my husband in some literary matter when he made a mistake.

Do any of was a secondary to the most party of the party of the made a party of very manual party when he made a mistake.

my hishand in some literary matter when he made a mistake.

Do any of you remember the life of Dorothea in George Ellot's "Middlemarch?" because her life is nothing compared to what I have to endure. When I read of these mothers who are worn out with the care of their little children my heart longs to tell them how they should appreciate these little blessings which God has been so good as in give them.

I am never allowed to be with my little son more than one heur a day, and I sincerely hope you women will never know the aching of my heart when I hear his baby voice and know I am powerless to soothe him. Now you must understand how sad my life must be. At twenty-three there seems nothing before me but black closels.

Can you not exercise a little independence, and spend more time with your child? What would be the penalty if you should say: "I must care for my child; he is mine to train and to love; I must have him with me?" It may be a hard matter to control your indignation and your temper, but if you could, without neglecting the things which would make the home attractive to your husband quietly the home attractive to your husband, quietly arrange your time for reading and for caring for your child, and assure your husband that you feel it is right to do so, would you not

I HAVE enjoyed this department so long, and obtained so many useful hints from its colemas, that when I discovered a good thing yesterday, I said: "Fit send it to the Jou's xai." If do most of my own work, but for all that my hands are soft enough to be almost burned into histors with the beat that will find its way through the iron holder. This is the "good thing" I discovered: In making a new holder yesternay I shifted between the layers of doubled faced canton thansel a thick layer of sebestos, the fluffy, therets preparation used so much in our unitural gas fires. The result is a perfect success. The holder need not be mark thick enough to strain the hand, as the sebestos thoroughly protects from the heat. My hesband thinks it ought to be patented. May be it is, but I never heard of it.

Such a holder as you describe would be very useful in the household, and for the frequent "pressing" which every woman finds necessary if she keeps her wardrobe in order, would be a great saving of hands unaccustomed to the use of the ordinary flat-iron holder. The impulse which caused the writing of your letter is so good a one that I venture to ask why we do not often let others share the benefit of our "discoveries of good things?" Surely we must be discovering them all the time! Wise women ought to find better ways of "doing things," as they throw the light of modern learning on daily labor. There is scarcely a machine in use that will not be antiquated in a decade because some one has "improved" upon it. Are we not a little at fault that we are not as eager for better methods as the machinist is for better tools?

A Sone of your interested readers may I ask a practiAll cal question concerning bone life? Ever since my
school days, years and years ago, my social friends have
contiled to me their heart traits, and I heartily desire
to become wiser and broader in my views of human
nature to help these nucleus longing, tried ones.

The following is one question: Is it duty, or a mistaken sence of duty, for one in a family to suffer in the
continuance of a daily service for another, who, but for
the habit of looking for it, burece able in every respect
to do the work himself? I refer more particularly to the
edserty, who unconsciously fall into the habit of expecting aftention. A lady who could not secure efficient
"help" walted on her sick bushand for weeks, day and
sight. After he was able to be up and riding out daily
he would look for her to start up the moment he came
is and unbutton his wrap, adjust his footstool, get him
something to est or pat the medicine into his menti.
He wanted her to do something for him continually
from very love of baving her sear him, he said. She,
however, became so tired and nerveus that she could
not est with any degree of comfurt, neither could she
get any sound, refreshing sleep. He wondered at her
condition, understall not seen have such light mistakenthing for the matter for a wife to attempt to claim
her needed rust in a case like this, and in some homes
the would rather work on and die, as more than a few
have done, than try it.

A physician and an earnest church worker living in
one of the fairest cities of our land wrote to his deconsed wife's parents the following. "The brave, loving
heart that had borne its borden for years, had reached
its jimit and could not raily by any earthly sestioned.

As a matter of fact, her work has been beyond her
strength dering our changedid life here. She, however,
was better and uncomplaining, talked hopefully of an
early day when she need not have so many cares, still
theorem showed she had exhanned for her to such a degree for commel an

These typical cases show that "children of a larger growth" want to be coddled and petred and nursed just as the babies do. The petted and nursed just as the babies do. The habit of depending upon others is almost uni-versal, and we are all in danger of putting that habit on. So we may look in these mir-rors which our sister holds up before us, and see whether they reflect us. It is very true that women are most likely to suffer from the nuconscious carelessness of those whom they love, but they are not the only sufferers. And women are oftener than men the sinners, I think. Daughters allow their mothers to do for them what they should do for themselves, and mothers become over-dependent on their daughters. What is more common than to see an elder sister in a family made the beaver of the burdens of the entire family. Such experience often works out in her an exquisite character, but she gains her beauty at the expense of those whom she so unselfishly serves.

A.F. St. Abbott.

When the Pie was opened



### The Birds began to sing the praises of Bird's Custard Powder

An English Table Luxury Providing Dainties in Endless Variety The Choicest Dishes and the Richest Custard Entirely Without Eggs

Birn's Custard Powder is now introduced into America, and will very shortly be on sale at all the principal retail stores. Meanwhile every American lady is invited to send to Alfred Bird & Sons, 2 Wooster St., New York, for the Dollar Sample Box of Bird's exquisite English Home Specialties, and to entertain her family and friends with a few choice English dishes by way of a change.

#### THE DOLLAR SAMPLE BOX

contains four of the articles for which Bird's name has been a household word throughout Great Britain and her Colonies for more than half a century.

#### CONTENTS OF THE BOX

FIRST, a packet of BIRD's CUSTARD POWDER, sufficient to make four pints of the richest custard without eggs, which may be served



either from a dish or in the ordinary custard plasses, and is delicious with all canned, bot-tled, or fresh fruits. Bird's Custard possesses the richness and nutriments of cream without risk to the most sensitive digestion.

SECOND, a packet of Bind's Blanc-manor. Powder, enough to make three large Blanc-



manges a pint each The Blanc-manges are most agreeably flavored and are highly nutritious, and can be pro-duced in a variety of tints, forming a charming des-

sert dish, and contributing to the decoration of the table.

THIRD, a tin of BIRD'S CONCENTRATED EGG Powners, a complete substitute for eggs in pud-dings, cakes, buns, griddle cakes, and all simi-lar kinds of English and American confec-



tionery, to which it imparts the lightness, the richness, appearance and flavor of new-laid eggs. This tin is equal to 30 new-laid eggs.

FOURTH, a canister of Bind's Giant Bariso Powser, claimed to be the strongest and best article of the kind in the whole world. It will go twice as far as ordinary baking powder, and is guaranteed free from alum, animonia, or any impurity whatsoever, all the ingredients being of the highest quality. N. B.—Messes, Bind were the original inventors of Baking Powder in 1842, and the secret of their process has never yet been discovered. process has never yet been discovered.

For a fifth article the box contains a copy of

hints and numerous original recipes of tasty dishes for the dinner and supper table. The recipes are all new to American cookery, and suited to American measures, methods

and cooking utensils. The whole of the above are enclosed in a tastefully finished artistic Cartoon Box, an excellent specimen of English fancy box ware. When the samples are taken out, it will make a

very pretty handkerchief, glove, or cotton box.

This Dollar Sample Box is intended solely to introduce Bird's English Specialties into American Homes, and cannot be purchased retail, and Mesers. Bird will not be able to supply more than one sample box to each household. Remember the object in view is to distribute samples of the Special Domestic Lexuries for which Bird's name stands first nd foremost as a guarantee for Purity and

High Quality, A remittance of one dollar to Messrs. Bind & Son's New York Offices, 2 Woosren Strang, New York will bring the sample box EX-PRESSED Free of Charge. If any dissatisfaction, the money will be willingly refunded, providing the goods are sent back intact.

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MISS PARLOA will at all times be glad, so far as she can, to answer in this Department all general domestic questions sent by her readers. Address all letters to Miss Maria Parloa, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cooking receipts are not given in this Department, hence do not ask that they be printed and do not send manuscripts of that nature to Miss Parloa.



MONG the letters which come to me every month there are some which so appeal to my sympathies that there is a strong de-sire to write many long personal answers; but this is not often possible, as my friends must readi-ly understand. When the questions are of such

the questions are of such general interest that they touch nearly every housekeeper the answers should go into the Journas. I have before me several letters which it would be a pleasure to print in full if there were space. As they are on a subject which troubles many housekeeper. I will nearly four them. housekeepers, I will quote from them.

#### LIMITED INCOMES CAUSE PERPLEXITY

Limited Incomes Cause Perplexity

A BROOKLYN woman asks: "Will you
of advice? There a family of six, who require
fresh meattwice a day, at least, They will eat
no soups, stews, nor neade dishes, no matter
how well propared. The meat bill is thirty
dollars a month. Can 1 do better than that
and give what is required? What ought to
be the sum for dry groceries for a month for
six persons who average four guests a week?"

Every housekeeper finds that meat bills are
the heaviest of all the table expenses. With
a reasonable family of fair size a capable
woman can reduce the expense by buying
large pieces and having them cut up to suit
ber convenience; by substituting fish and
ages when they are pleatiful, and may be had
at reasonable prices; by purchasing some of

eggs when they are plentiful, and may be had at reasonable prices; by purchasing some of the cheaper outs of mests and using them in soups, stews, braizes and the many other tempting things which can be made from such cuts when slowly cooked; by preparing little savory dishes of the remnants of cold cooked meats and fish, and by using a generous amount of cereals, regetables and fruits. If, however, as is the case of the correspondent, the family will cut only fresh meat, I see no way of economizing, except by providing more vegetables and cereals and simple desects. If you must have a large amount of fresh meat you must pay for it, and it seems fresh meat you must pay for it, and it seems to me that an average of eight cents a person for the meat consumed at each meal is very low, and the housekeeper who can manage to give her family fresh meat at this figure in an Eastern market cannot be charged with extravagance in that line.

#### LIVING BY THE OUNCE UNCOMFORTABLE

LIVING BY THE OUNCE UNCOMPORTABLE

THE amount one should pay per month
for dry groceries depends wholly upon
the manner of living. For example; the average estimate per week for butter in a family
is one pound for each person. In my own
household we average four people, and use
about three pounds of butter a week. All my
cooking, except deep frying, is done with butter, and there is no special effort to economize
in this direction. The secret of the small
amount used is that we make very little cake,
and rarely any pastry. I am sure some folks
would consider me extravagunt in my use of
milk and cream, but each household has its would consider me extravagant in my use of milk and cream, but each household has its special extravagances and economics, and it would be impossible to give an accurate esti-mate without a knowledge of these. Many housekeepers can and do estimate to an ounce how much of exerciting to purchase for a week or mooth, and they make that do, no matter what comes up. Of coarse, in such cases there is no allowance made for the oc-casional or mescreeted must, thus shorting casional or unexpected guest, thus shutting out all real hospitality.

#### REFINEMENT MAKES A VAST DIFFERENCE

A NOTHER writer states that until the past
two years she had always had abundant
means; now she is compelled to do her own
work, and has to dress two people, pay rent
and living expenses for a family of three
on seventy five dollars a month, and she wants to know if she can do this and have things for her table wholesome and dainty.

for her table wholesome and dainty.

Much, of course, depends upon the woman's taste, skill and strength. As she is doing her work herself, she ought to be able to give the table an attractive appearance. Refinement works wonders in such matters. But in order to keep within her income it will be necessary to exercise great care in the selection of such food as will yield the largest amount of nutrition at the least cust. Many excellent little dishes can be made out of some of the common things. Living in San Francisco, where means, vegetables and fruits are so much cheaper than at the East, this correspondent will not have to draw so share a line at these items as have to draw so shorp a line at these items as the Eastern woman does.

Salar Salar

#### NUTRITIOUS AND ECONOMICAL FOOD

NEW JERSEY woman writes: "My family consists of five grown people requiring two meals a day, as they all support themselves. It is a necessity, if possible, for me to keep my table on less than ten dollars per week. As you are so practical in your ways, I thought perhaps I might be one of the Journal sisters and receive the benefit of your instruction." struction."

Even with two dollars per week for each person the cost of each meal per person would be only about fourteen cents; not a large sum for a working man or woman. Nothing is said as to the third meal, which is probably taken near the place of employment. If this meal be a substantial one the supper can be light, but if, on the contrary, it be a light inneheon, then the breakfist and supper should be nutritious and substantial. Of course, should be natritious and substantial. Of course, with such small means the choicer cuts of fresh meats are out of the question, but the tougher and cheaper parts can be used braized, stewed, made into soups, or used in any of the savery dishes that only require long, slow cooking to make them tender and appetizing. Eggs, when the price is reasonable, are a most sufficiently and economical kind of food. When there is no objection to pork, on the score of creed or health, it can be used in combination with many kinds of fish, vegetable and cereals to give them saveriness and the element they to give them savoriness and the element they luck—fat. Macaroni, when cooked and served lack—fat. Macaroni, when cooked and served with a sauce, is nutritious, healthful and cheep. Peas, barley and beams, when made into stews, purses and soups, make highly nutritious and very cheep food; and beams are good and substantial when baked. Home-made bread is essential to healthful and cheap living. Chocolate and cocoa, made with milk, and served with good bread, are a nutritious and pleasing combination. Simple desects are economical combination. Simple deserts are economical and healthful. Stewed fruits, with good bread, are much to be preferred, both on the score of economy and health, to pastry, an article both unhealthful and expensive.

#### SIXTY DOLLARS A MONTH

CALIFORNIA woman writes: "Do you A CALIFORNIA woman writes: "To you asking me to live on sixty dollars a month? By 'living' I mean buying food for my husband, mother, myself, two servants and two children, the age of the oldest being two years and a half."

If that is all heads and two childrens are a control of the oldest being two years are a control of the oldest being two years.

If that is all her husband can afford to have If that is all her husband can afford to have spent on his table he is not unreasonable, provided he does not demand more than that amount of money can cover. With such favorable prices as are to be found in San Francisco, I think it possible to set a plain table for that sum. That this particular family care only for beef and lamb makes it a hard neatter to give variety, which is a desimble element in one's food. I think a great mistake is made in not using more vegetables, fruit and simple dessert. It is by making use of the "left-overs," in the form of simple and savory little dishes, that one's table can be provided with a variety and the expenses reduced. Try it in your own bousehold. duced. Try it in your own bousehold.

#### EQUIVALENTS IN WEIGHT FOR MEASURES

MANY requests have come for a table which would give a sure equivalent of small quantities by weight. Here is a list for the materials most commonly used in the kitchen. The spices are all ground;

Ginger -1 heaping tempoonful, ½ corce. Constron -1 heaping tempoonful, ½ corce. Albeide -1 heaping tempoonful, generous to un moensture, %

Contenuou—1 beaping teaspoonful, 32 conce.
Albebe—1 braging teaspoonful, generous measure, 32 conce.
Coves—1 teaspoonful, sügüniy beaped, 32 cunce.
Macs—1 braging teaspoonful, 32 cunce.
Macs—1 braging teaspoonful, 32 cunce.
Natures—5-equal 1 conce.
Peoper—1 heraping teaspoonful, 32 cunce.
Maks—1 braspoonful, 32 cunce.
Maks—1 braspoonful, 32 cunce.
Maks—1 braspoonful, 32 cunce.
Maks—1 braspoonful, 32 cunce.
Seds—1 touspoonful, 32 gibtly beaped, 32 cunce.
Beds—1 touspoonful, 32 gibtly beaped, 32 cunce.
Beds—1 touspoonful, 32 gibtly braspoonful, 32 cunce.
Granulated sugar—1 historyopenful, 32 cunce.
Granulated sugar—1 hasping tablespoonful, 32 cunce.
Braspoonful—1 rounding tablespoonful, 32 cunce.
From—2 scant braspoonful, 32 cunce.
Tous—3 scant braspoonful, 32 cunce.
Tous—3 scant braspoonful, 32 cunce.
Braspoonful, 32 cunce.
Braspoonful, 33 cunce.
English currants, cleaned—1 cupful, 5 cunces.
English currants, cleaned—1 cupful, 6 cunces.
English currants, cleaned—1 cupful, 8 cunces.
English currants cleaned—1 cupful, 8 cunces.
Pastry flour—1 cupful, 6 cunces.
Pastry flour—1 cupful of cellulary placed cupful, 8 cunces.
Pastry flour—1 cupful of cellulary placed cupful, 8 cunces.
Pastry flour—1 cupful of cellulary placed cupful, 8 cunces.
Pastry flour—1 cupful of cellulary placed cupful, 8 cunces.
Pastry flour—1 cupful of cellulary placed cupful, 8 cunces.
Pastry flour—1 cupful of cellulary placed cupful, 8 cunces.
Pastry flour—1 cupful of cellulary placed cupful of cellulary p

The cups used in these estimates hold half a pint, old measure. They are nonle of tin, and divided into quarters and thirds. Nearly all first-class kitchen furnishing stores keep them, and every housekeeper should have a

#### THE FURNISHING OF PARLORS

THE FURNISHING OF PARLORS

LACH month brings several letters asking about furnishing the house, particularly the parlor. It would be impossible to give full directions to anybody in regard to the fornishing of a house or any one room in the house without seeing the place and having some idea of one's means. But now for a general word as to the purior. The furnishing should be in harmony with the rest of the house. Do not have it so much finer that the contrast will be marked. In a country house the furnishing should be of a lighter and simpler kind than for a city house. Full parlor suites are neither so fashionable nor pleasing as odd pieces; but it must be remembered that these odd pieces must be in harmony.

People of moderate means might furnish a room of good size in this manner: Place diagonally in one corner of the room a sofa, upholstered either in plush, damask, brocade, tapestry or rugs. Have in other parts of the room two arm chairs, upholstered to match the sofa. Have also one or two intan chairs with plush cushions for backs and sens. Get several small wooden chairs, of handsome finish, and with the seats unbol-

tau chairs with plush cushions for backs and scuts. Get several small wooden chairs, of handsome finish, and with the seats uphol-stered in silk tapestry or plush. Put a table at one side of the room. On this set a lamp at one side of the room, On this set a lamp brice-brac. Have one of the ration chairs near this table. A pedestal with a piece of statuary would be effective in one corner, and a calcingt in which to place drive brice-brace. statuary would be effective in one corner, and a cabinet, in which to place dainty brie à-brac, can be set in a corner or at one side of the room. If there be a piano, have also a music cubinet. A clock and a few ornaments should be placed on the mantel. Rugs and pictures all finish a room wonderfully. Even if you are rich, it will be better to buy these things a few at a time, studying the effects they give.

#### SURSTITUTES FOR STAINED GLASS

NFORMATION in regard to sesuething to In FORMATION in regard to something to take the place of stained glass is requested. I have knowledge of two articles, and there may be many others. One of these comes ready to be pasted on the plain glass, it being simply soaked in water for about a minute and then laid on in its proper place. This work has to be deae curefully. After the design has been applied to the window it is allowed to stand for a day, and then lead lines are put on. This gives a good imitation of stained glass. This substitute comes in almost endless varieties, and one can cut up the sheets to form any

substitute comes in almost endless varieties, and one can cut up the sheets to form any combination required.

For half a dollar one cauget a pattern book, which gives in colors all the designs made, and also states the size and price of each. The book can be returned and the money will be refunded. This firm also offers to put any design selected from the book on panes of glass of the same size and shape as the customer's window, and send it safely packed, at the rate of one dollar per square foot. These panes of glass are to be placed over those in the window and fastened with a narrow beading of wood.

ing of wood.

The other stained glass substitute conses. The other stained glass substitute cones, like the first, in sheels, borders, corners, etc., and you can make your,own combination; or, you can send for the pattern book, select what you want and get estimates. The prices vary with different designs, but to give you some ides, here are a few of them: Corner piece, 9 x 9 inches, with one set of colors, thirty-nine cents. When brown is substituted for green, the price of the same piece is one dollar and a the price of the same piece is one dollar and a half. Another piece, 19x 15 inches, cut with one set of colors, forty-three cents, with another set, twenty-right cents—the colors used and the designs controlling the prices. used and the designs controlling the prices. This last substitute does not come prepared to be put on the glass. A cement is provided, which you must apply yourself. When the design is perfectly dry it must be varnished, if anybody is interested enough to send me an addressed and stamped envelope I will forward the names of the dealers in these goods.

#### TO KEEP REFRIGERATORS SWEET

THIS is one of the most important duties of the bousekeeper. No matter how many servants she may keep she should give this matter her personal supervision once a week. The refrigerator should be in perfect condition. If the bining he broken in any part, so that the water soaks into the wood attend to the religing at once; or, if the refrigerator be not worth that, discard it wholly. When possible, avoid having the drain pipe connected with the plumbing in the house. Have the refrigerator placed where it can be flooded with air and light whenever necessary, but, of course, in as cool a piace as possible. Once a week have everything removed from it. Take out the shelves and wash them in hot soap-stale; then pour boiling water over them. Place them in the sun; or, if that fails, by the range, that they may be perfectly dried. Now take out the ice rack and wash and scald in the HIS is one of the most important duties of that they may be perfectly direct. Now take out the ice rock and wash and scald in the same way, except that, as there are grooves or wires in this, the greatest care must be used to get out every particle of dirt that may have lodged there. Next wash out the ice compartment, running a flexible wire rod down the pipe, that nothing shall lodge there. Put two tablespoonfuls of washing-soda into a quart of boiling water and on the fire. When this of looling water and on the fire. When this boils, pour it into the ice compartment; follow this with a kettle full of boiling water, and wipe dry. Now wash the other parts of the refrigerator with hot soap-ands and wipe perfectly dry. Be careful to get the doors and ledges clean and dry. Leave the refrigerator open for an hour and then return the ice and fond to it.

I plan this work for a day when the ice man is due. The work is done immediately man is due, The work is done immediately after breakfast, so that the refrigerator is ready when the ice comes. Should you, after this care, still have trouble do not use the refrigerator. It will be far better to get along without the comfact it affords than to endanger health and life by using a contaminated article. Food should never be put in a refrigerator while warm, because it absorbs the theory of other food and also heats the refrigerator.

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eachly as from the parent, about a
link in to act before a brig. Even
to have a delicional butcheson with
the aid of the begint when it which
make cooking so easy, it seems to
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the test of treather analysing the
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## DRESS MAKING BY EMMA M. HOOPER

MISS HOOPER invites, and will cheerfully answer any questions concerning home dressmak-ing which may be sent to her by the JOURNAL sisters. While she will answer by mail, if stamp is inclosed, she greatly prefers to be allowed to reply through the JOHNNAL, in order that her answers may be generally helpful. Address all letters to Miss. EMMA M. HOOPER, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### LITTLE THINGS IN DRESSMAKING



seems trivial to talk of hav-

T seems trivial to talk of having a well-supplied work-basket, sharp scissors, etc., but all of this adds to the workwoman's comfort, and when she is comfortable her work is very apt to look better than when she is "cranky." Have an easy sewing chair, long needles for basting and those of medium length for sewing. Use finely-pointed pins for wool, and black, round-headed pins for silk or velvet materials, in which an ordinary pin-hole will show. Silk basting or fine cotton thread should be used on silk goods, and in ripping such threads cut them every few inches or they will leave a mark if "long drawn out,"

#### A FEW MORE DETAILS

SHEARS for cutting out should have long blades, large finger, boles and be of light weight. Ripping scissors must be finely pointed, and keep old scissors or a knife for cutting whalebone. There is now a machine for press-ing sleeve and other curved seams upon, that is remarkably convenient for use in the sewing is remarkably convenient for use in the sewing room. The French skirt having the lining sewed in with the outside material has the can vas fac-ing sewed in between the lining and outside, ing sewed in between the lining and outside, the seams separating for this purpose near the lower edge. The velveteen binding or facing is applied as usual. The protectors worn on the edge of skirts are both one, and three yards in length. A very nice skirt is beautifully lined with silk and finished with a hemmed or plaked ruffle of the silk as a balayease on the inside. Many cannot afford a silk lining, and while they are charming to wear they are by no means a necessity. The skirts continue long, though the rumor is gaining ground that the French men dressmakers are against the style, and will change it gradually. In the meantime the bell skirt sweeps on. A correspondent wonders why so many on. A correspondent wonders why so many bell skirts gap apart in the back. Simply be-cause the maker forgot to catch the placket opening half-way down with a buttonhole beneath the plaits and a flat button, which like the modest violet is too lowly to be no-ticed.

#### THE LATEST DESIGNS

A VERY pretty house dress is made of red crépon for a bell skirt, pointed basque back, corselet front and full sleeve uppers drooping over deep cuffs. The edges of the collar, wrists, corselet, basque back and bottom of the skirt are trimmed with black silk moss hands at twenty-five cents, headed with jet gimp at the same price. The crépon was one dollar, and lined with percaline at tifteen cents. Princess gowns have a voke, round or V-

Princess gowns have a yoke, round or V-shaped and a corselet of silk edged with a bend gimp. Slender figures wear these yokes in cross-wise tucks. Convenient "back" dresses are of serge, cheviot, homespun, etc., fishion-ed with a bell skirt; in fact, there is but one skirt, and that is both a belle and a bell. Jacket seams and a belt across the waist line, which passes through openings made in the side seams, and fastens in front over a loose blouse of wash, China or surah silk, which usually has a back of silesia and is entirely separate from the back of silesta and is entirely separate from the jacket waist. Small revers are worn again, and deep, close-fitting ouffsend at the top in a point up over the sleeve. The Russian blouse has be-come one of the fads of the season, but let short and stout figures flee from its shadow. Sleeves are broad and full to the elbow, close below, and many have a small cuff flared out instant the bond of the arms, others are broadjust at the bend of the arm; others are brace there with velvet or silk ribbon or a band of passementerie. Shirt sleeves ending in narrow wristbands are worn on outing gowns. Jaunty tennis gowns will have a bell skirt and Russian blouse, as well as the longer worn sailor and shirt waist. Striped flannel and "Outing" cloth still prevail for these pretty

#### FOR STOUT FIGURES

A WAIL goes up from all over the land regarding "bell" skirts, but the wailer is stout, and the present style of skirts is not kind to a prominent or stout figure. There is but one thing to do and that is to eschew such an unbecoming style and wear appropriate and becoming fashions, even if they are not the prevailing ones. The bell back is cor-rect and the plain, flat sides are not bad, but rect and the plain, flat sides are not bad, but the front must be draped by lengthwise folds running in each side of the belt, which extra cloth requires an extra length of about half a yard at the top, which must be draped on the wenter, as these flexible folds cannot be arranged by any set rule. For a moderately stout figure a pretty skirt has the sides meeting at the center front of the belt where they are lapped over, and then diverging so as to leave a reversed V in the center.

#### DRESS AIDS FOR MOTHERS

NEAT DESIGNS FOR MISSES



MOTHER writes me: " How

MOTHER writes me: "How shall I make my daughter small waisted?" which question opens a field of thought and gives ample room for the dress reformers. Growing girls are apt to be too stout or so tall and slender as to resemble a cornstalk, but if dressed according to the needs of their figure many of these blemishes, if nature can be a blemish, may be modified, if not hidden; for fashionable trimmings may be adapted for such opposite forms. The bretelle ruffies, commencing narrow and scanty near the center of the waist line and growing fuller and wider over the shoulders, where they end or continue down the back as in the front, were apparently invented for the stout girl, as they give her a longer and more slender waist, as does the pointed girdle now worn. For the slender girl, the bertha trimming of lace, embroidery, silk, etc., outlines a round yoke, falling fuller over the shoulders and giving breadth to the grit, the bertha trimming of face, embroidery, silk, etc., outlines a round yoke, falling fuller over the shoulders and giving breadth to the form and fullness to the flat chest. Both wear bell and gathered skirts and full sleeves. One may wear any material, but the other looks better in narrow stripes, small figures and solid colors. Girls of fourteen to sixteen years were the Passian blooms which has been dec wear the Russian blouse, which has been des-cribed many times, for their street and house wear the Russian blouse, which has been desdresses. Other pretty waists for them have a round back, where it buttons, and short, square jacket fronts opening over a plastron of China silk or surah. Neat challie frocks have the front shirred on cords from one armhole to the other, forming a yoke, with the fullness running into a pointed girdle made of sixinch ribbon, which is then folded narrowly around the waist and falls in two long ends at the back. A girl of fourteen wears a gathered skirt of crépon, three yards and a half wide, with a round waist gathered at the neck in shirred tucks to form a yoke. The sleeves are shirred at the wrists, and a corselet from the side seams is laced permanently in the front, as the frock fastens in the back. The corselet is well boned, straight on the upper edge, nine inches deep, and slightly pointed or round on the lower edge. White mull, thirty-two inches wide, and from thirty to forty-live cents, is greatly used with a trimming of point de Genes lace for dainty midsummer frocks.

FOR SMALLER GIRLS

#### FOR SMALLER GIRLS

THE all-wool and mixed challies in cream, pink and pale blue grounds are neatly fashioned with a full skirt, two yards and a half wide for a girl of eight years, round waist gathered around the neck to form an erect frill and at the waist line, back and front. Full sleeves shirred at the wrists to form a frill. sleeves shirred at the wrists to form a frill.

The only trimming is a piece of No. 12 ribbon set on the front of the waist as a V reaching to the waist line, then carried up under the armholes to between the shoulders at the back, where it forms a short Watteau bow with ends to the bottom of the frock. Girls of two or three years wear their skirts to escape the floor in the quaint Greenaway style or well above the feet; this is entirely a matter of taste on the part of mother, though it is well to remark the feet; this is entirely a matter of taste on the part of mother, though it is well to remark that the very long skirts are not as universally worn as they have been. Striped cottons like Madras, "Outing" cloth, cheviot and Bedford cord are trimmed with several rows of fancy braid on the bottom of the gathered or box-plaited skirt, the sailor collar and cuffs of the blouse. Cotton cords and piqué frocks have a gathered skirt, full sleeves and round waist, with a short yoke, collar, turned back cuffs and pointed girdle of plain colored goods edged with several rows of cotton braid or edged with several rows of cotton braid or passementeric, which is now made in fancy and plain designs. Plain and figured colored mults and lawns for the warmest summer days are made with a low "baby" waist, full sleeves and a gathered skirt sewed to the waist belt; a frill of the fabric trims the low neck, and a yoke of white nainsook completes a cool and not expensive freek. a cool and not expensive frock.

#### THE TINIEST OF BOYS

ET them wenr their dresses to the ankles when from one to two years of age, with the skirt gathered or box-plaited, the waist made in three pieces, buttoned in the back, the turn-over collar separated, back and front, and cont sleeves having turn-over culls. Em-broidery edging figures as a trimming on small boys gingham, Bedford cord and piqué dresses. The latter are made with very wide collars and cuffs edged with embroidery, kilt skirt in and cutts edged with embrodery, kit skirt in box plaits and round waist having a wide plait, back and front, with simulated hip pocket edged with embroidery on either side. At three years kilt skirts coming two inches below the knees are of serge, cheviot, plaids, checks and diagonal fabrics, as well as of cloth, with sort stricts that the product of the plaids. pinin and striped flannel.

## DRESSMAKERS CORNER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any reasonable question on Home Dressmaking sent me by my readers.

EMMA M. HOOPER

M. A. C.—There is no reason why two friends should not dress alike.

MISS KATES.—A letter to you has been returned to me as "succalled for."

MARY R.—Am sorry, but we cannot promise to answer at any stated time.

Miss JENNIE T. L.-Letter sent to given address on March 15th has been returned.

Mas. Paul. D. M.—No address given in your letter of April 5th asking a reply " by return mail." C. R.—Consult a physician in regard to the moles. (2) up the fish net in diluted alcohol and dry without

Wisconsex—You did not send any address, and if you wish to buy a stamping outfit address the Ladius' Home Journal.

Tipony Winks-Chalifes and white gowns were written of since your letter came. (2) Crépon, serge, China silk, buibse, etc.

Mas. W. H. W.—You can use tan with the pale green, an old rose thina silk or surah would prove more be-sming to a pale brunetts.

SARAH K.—Select gray and trim it with narrow jet grap. (2) The new designs written of in the May issue will have nested you ere this.

Mns. C. R.—I fear this is too late, but a mavy serge bell skirt and blazer, with shirt waist of percale, would be all you could have for the sum named.

Mizzan-Bell skirt, ruffle, high sieeves, corselet front, coat-tail back, vest of spring green bengaline or crèpe, changeable gimp of gold and green beads.

INQUIRER—With a clear, rosy skin you can fortunate by wear any color. (2) Poptin will dye. (3) I should call you only plump, but near stripes, as plaids are

ADELINE—If you wear a loose, well-fitting corset there is no necessity for discarding them. (2) Wear dark reds, yellow browse, pavy blue, clear tais, yellow and dark green.

NEW SUBSCRIBER—Grenadine will be worn, and should be trimmed with jet gimp over a lining of satin or sorah. If you wish to brighten it, have a colored vest of crepe de chine.

Entrut—For the mult have a full skirt, gathered sleeves, deep cuffs, round waist, yoke and cuffs or cuffs and a bertia ruffle of point de tienes lace; belt of ris-bon or a girdle of the lace.

M. H. S. - You should have sent me your address, as your reply would be too long for this column, I am sorry it is too late to assist you. The number of gowns depends upon your means.

Mas, D. A. N.—Nall heads are quite out of date. (2) Trim the vests with cross bands of jet or silk gimp for one style nnd as a V and pointed girdle for the other, (3) Both shirt waists and guimpes.

Miss, Wm. J. W.—You neglected giving any address for a "personal reply." (2) I could not advise this color for a wrap. As your dress is now made I can only say be careful to write full address.

Let Y H.—Hell skirt, ruffle, high sleeves, pointed busque, V neck, siceves to elbows, ruffles of point do festes ince on neck and sleeves, morel ribbon on basque edge tied in a long bow at the back. For demi-dress, I judge.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER—I am sorry your letter remains so long unanswered, but, as I have said many times, you must allow three moetls for a reply through the JOURNAL. My space is small, and I have many corres-

GERTHUDE F.—The challe should have a rather full skirt with a raffle on the edge. Blound wabt, with high sleeves, and wear an olive ribbus belt, round or made as a pointed girdle. Deep cuffs and yoke of eera Irish

BLOXDE-With a long wast and ordinary hips you can certainly wear light colors, as the floshy persons they are unbecoming to are those very short-wasted, dungy women, C2 Get a rather light gray and trim with jet gimp. Use flat and lengthwise trimmings.

Frances R.—Your mniecial is silk-and-wood gloria.
(2) Try benzine on a scrap of the dress and if it does
not spot it the solid places on the skirt can be easily
removed. If it does poot try powdered French chalk,
raibbing it well on each spot, tetting it lie for a day and
then brush it off.

OLD TEXAN—A refined woman will certainly prefer wearing a petitionat at all times. (2) Silicen petitionals are preferred by fishilomable women for all occasions— black or dark changeable silk for the street and light changeable ones for the bouse, though many still cling to muslin for the bouse, and always will.

N. H. READER—The present style of dress, with a bell skirr, flat border, lengthwise basque trimmings and a basque with a pointed front and deep coat-tail tark, will certainly make you took taller. Wear narrow stripes or plain goods in almost any color, yellow, pale green, yellow tan and pale gray being the trying colors

Brown Eves.—No such, and use a guimpe of white naineouk with the old rose and a ruffle of point de Germs lace on the low neck of the dress peager. (2) Black has not gone out entirely, but is rather passe. (3) Make the white with a guimpe of white or blue China silk and a ruffle of the same around the low "baby" neck of the dress waist.

LILLIAN B.—Evening cloak of one of the deep capes of gray, has, red, pale green or old rose ladies' cloth, with frilled collar of black or fern lace over the shoul-ders. (2) Lace dress has a bell liming of satis, sursh or tafficts with a roffle, pointed basque, high sleeves, no sums in lace of basque except shoulder and sinder arm. Trim with jet, moiré ribbon, colored silk or crèpe vest.

Must. E. W.—If your satis is good send it to a dyer to be renorvated, as it is one of the worst fabries to get the phalis pressed out of. (2) Five widths will make a bell skirt, and one a blas ruffle on the edge. Out of the re-maining width make new plain, pointed fronts, and have the back pointed, trimming the lower edge and wrists with narrow gimp. Finish the neck with a turn-ever frill of the same, and bring it down a little in the front.

Mas. M. H.—If you have not remodeled your silk, make it with the paints for the sides, the trimmed one for the front, leaving slashings if you misst use these places, belt back, new high sleeves, new hack to basque out in two long late, sixteen inches below the waist line, and smillar labs on side forms. Trim edges with a narrow passementerie, and have a full plastron to a corselet front. Corselet has been described; also this four tabbasque.

Paner-Your hair is a very handsome red. (2) Out the basque in a point, back and front and trim neroes the front with lare five inthes deep as a bertia mille, making it very full over the shoulders to give the high look, and each long it up there with bows of black mode ribbon. Trim edge of basque with the ribbon, tying it at the back, or finish writes, lower edge and colour with narrow jet gimp. (4) You will find girls dresses written of in this beau, and the braid can be used on the edges.

siges.

E. C. J.—Felt will dye very nicely. (2) Tuble scarf of Redhard lines embroidered with white, blue or red cottest, all of week colors, (3) Bip up the Norfolk jacket and reake a pointed basque, with pearl buttons, high skeeves and stitried basque, with pearl buttons, high skeeves and stitried edges; this will give you a longer look, (4) The half long skelt of garnet slik will make a double bell skirt, with edges trimmed as a flat border with simp jet. Basque pointed, back and front, so as to fit it for remodeling, but went the skirt over it to give a redied appearance and wear a best in pointed girlie style trimmed with gimp to imitate a Russian blurse. Add sleeve-capt in Excession style full over the shrathers and reaching to the bend of the elbour. The plate must be present out, which is a thankless task, even when the slik will admit of your puring a damp cloth on the wrong side and pressing until dry.

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VERY SIMPLE AND PRETTY (Illus. No. 3)

#### SOME SUCCESTIONS ABOUT THE HAIR

By Isabel A. Mallon



EN in the world of fashion there can be no doubt that the influence of good taste overrules everything else. At one time some fapoos hair dresser, or some great beauty, approved of a certain method of dress-ing the bair and all the ing the hair, and all the world, that is, the world

world, that is, the world of women, followed her example. It made no difference if one were a tall stender woman with classical features, the same mode of arranging the hair was adopted as that fancied by the piquant benuty with a short face and nose tip-tilted, and whose dimples were supposed to excuse her lack of height. This has been changed. And the "becoming" is triumphant. Margery, whose golden locks naturally fall in soft ensy ways and look best in a loose twisted knot, wears it that way, while Catherine, whose black, glossy hair seems of itself to roll away from her forehend and demand that it should be braided and carefully pinned to it should be braided and carefully pinned to show the shape of her head, selects the mode that is most proper. To be governed by fashion, whether it is becoming or not, is counted an evidence of vulgarity, yet if a fashion suits one's face and change is desired from the usual method of arranging the bair. from the usual method of arranging the bair, then it is at once proper and in good taste to make the fashion subservient to one seelf, and select for occasional use a pretty new style.

ABOUT THE CARE OF THE HAIR

BEAUTIFUL hair requires that never-ceasing care should be given it. It demands much brushing, some thought as to the kind of pins used to fasten it, and gentle consideration for it, so that when braided it is not pulled, and when one is asleep it is not allowed to be loose and so get matted. It sounds very



A GRACEIUL COSPIERE (Illus, No. 1)

pretty in a romance to read of the sleeping beauty with her hair floating about her like a clonk, but it would have taken the sleeping beauty many an hour in the morning to dis-entangle it, and she would have lost many a hair in this operation. At night the hair should be loosely braided, tied with a ribbon, and allowed to long so that an entire rest from pins may be given to it.

and allowed to hang so that an entire rest from pins may be given to it.

A very coarse pin, one that is sharply point-ed, or a rough one, will in time ruin any hair no matter how beautiful it may be. The best pins for the hair are the small ones of tortoise shell or amber, but in many instances, espe-cially where the hair is fine and dry, they will not hold it me.

#### THE COLOR OF THE HAIR

IT almost goes without saying that a well-bred woman does not dye her hair. If in some moment of, I was going to say temporary insanity, she should be induced to do it, although it would be mortifying, and she will have to permit herself to look like a striped zebra for a short time, still it will be wisest to face the situation and allow her hair to grow back to its natural color. The famy for blonde hair, which has been credited to the fact that the heautiful Empress of the French possessed the beautiful Empress of the French possessed it, may really be traced as far back as history it, may really be fraced as far back as fastory goes. It is always said that Eve was a blonde, while the hair of Venas was, so it is told, a perfect golden. Lacretia Boegia, Lady Macbeth, Queen Elizabeth, Anne of Austria, Marie Antoinette were all light haired. However, this does not make less marvelous the beauty of dark hair, which from the jet black, which shines like ebony, to the dark brown, with its glints of gold, cannot be surpassed. The explanation as to the difference in the hair is told very famulty in an old book. It is said: "That heaven sent upon earth many women with very fannily in an old book. It is said: "That heaven sent upon earth many women with golden hair so that they might charm the other half of humanity. Seeing this, the devil, who bates men, sent cooks. These, with their sauces and ragouts, disordered the human liver and produced the desired result—dark skin and hair." However, the color most esteemed just now is an ashy blonde, a shade that no dye will produce, and which, as it must have a clear white complexion accompanying it, as well as black brows and lashes, is counted by artists at once the most peculiar panying it, as well us make troops and tables, is counted by artists at once the most peculiar and artistic contrast. All hair is beautiful that is well cared for, and if it be remembered that smooth crimps are best suited to dark hair and fluffy ones to light, not so many mistakes will be made in arranging the coiffure.

#### ABOUT CRIMPING THE HAIR

OF course, it is true that many beautiful suits of hair are ruined by careless crimping. This is done by hot from that burn it, and dirty from that discolor it, making the body worlding has been available.

locks anything but lovely. With care the haircan becrimped or curied, and not burt in the least, French hair dressers prefer the old method of turning the bair around in a circle, putting a soft tissue paper over it, and then pinching it, a method that is certain to preserve the hair, and which forms soft fluffy curls when combed out, The ordinary curling iron, however, will produce the same re-sult if a little care is used; the iron must not be allowed to get over bot, as this will

over hot, as this will
ruin the metal, and
it must be absolutely
cienn. A good hair
dresser carefully
whee off her iron, so
that any smoke that may have gotten on it will
not abide upon the bang. For crimping the
back hair the large, flat iron made especially for
this partnesse is given the perference over outthis purpose is given the preference over put-ting the halr in pins and pinching it, but the wielder of the iron must be careful that it does not get too bot.

#### A GRACEFUL COIFFURE

A GRACEFUL COIFFURE

In Illustration No. 1 is shown a preity arrangement of the hair, certain to be becoming to the woman who has rather a large head and who, therefore, does not want to make it look top-heavy. There is a very short bang, that is loosely curled and which lies decidedly close to the head. The front hair is then drawn back in a soft manner, although it is not waved, and it is turned over the fingers until a fluffy puff is achieved. This is fastened to place with lace hair-pins, forming a rather solid foundation for the puff which is just above it, and which is made of the back hair drawn up as shown in the illustration.

#### ANOTHER PRETTY COIFFURE

A VERY different mode of dressing the hair is abown in Illustration No. 2; this style being intended for one whose face permits of wearing the hair low, and whose hair is sufficiently light in color to stand its being crimped in a very loose manner. The front is cut so that when it is coried the bang looks slightly pointed, the center curl coming right down, as it should, in the middle of the forchead. The remainder of the front bair is, after being crimped on a large iron, drawn back very loosely, the ends being turned up in long soft knots as shown.

#### ABOUT BRAIDING THE HAIR

BRAIDING the hair is decidely in vogue, and women who like their hair to look nent and smooth prefer it to what is careed the fluffy style. The mistake usually made by the girl arranging her hair in braids for the first time, is that she begins her braid too low; first time, is that she begins her braid too low; as she wants to loop it or twist it she must brush it up from the nape of her neck and start to braid it mid-way of the back. Then it is easily turned around and fastened, if she wishes to wear it in that fashion, or if it is to be looped, she lets part of it belong where the plait began making the other curl around the top and tying the ribbon below that. By the by, no other color ribbon is worn but black, and one must bewere of having too wide a ribbon or too large a bow.

#### A VERY SIMPLE STYLE

PRETTY arrangement for the hair of a young girl is shown in Illustration No. The back bair is braided and tied with a



CRIMPED IN A LOOSE MANNER (Illus, No. 2)

black ribbon, the front having just a suggesblack ribbon, the front having just a sugges-tion of a bang, so that a soft framing is given to the face while the hair beyond is drawn up in Pompadour fashion, and the ends are curled and fastened on top with lace pins. This looks somewhat elaborate, but a careful study will show that it is very easily arranged, and the hair once trained in this way will soon fall naturally into the lines desired.

#### THE MOST ARTISTIC STYLE

THERE are in this world a few women who, having their hair arranged in the most artistic style possible, can keep it that way, but the average woman finds that it has an inbet the average woman finds that it has an inclination to temble about and to grow untidy, so that she, after one or two trials, gives it up in despair. However, for the benefit for those who can keep their hair in perfect order Illustration No. 4 is pictured. The hair which is cut short all around the face is loosely curled, the bang not extending very far back; then the hair at the sides and on top is right from where it grows, crimped, drawn back and histened in loose curls that form in their outline a chate-

their outline a chatelaine, or rather the chatelaine effect. Much care must be taken in arranging the hair in this way, for while it should be for while it should be firm by fastened to position, still the hair-pins must not show; and, while it is fluffy and loose looking, it must not have the air of unti-diness. For evening this mode is de-cidefly desirable, but I can scarcely commend it as an arrangement to be worn under hats of worn under hats of any sort. The effect would be entirely lost by any covering.

THE PARTING OF THE HAIR

VERY decided fancy has arisen for part A VERY decided fancy has arisen for parting the hair. It may be just in the
center or slightly to one side, as is most becoming, but the part does not need to extend
through the bang, so that the soft framing
for the face is still retained. The hair on
each side of the part, wherever it may be, is,
however, brushed very smoothly, and made to
look as glossy as possible, so that a decided
contrast is offered to the fluffy part of the hair.
Parting the hair slightly on one side is a style
commended to women whose faces are somewhat slender, and whose features are pronounced. The part immediately in the cen-



ONE OF THE MOST ARTISTIC STYLES (Illus, No. 4)

ter of the head requires very regular features, ter of the head requires very regular leatures, and so is not altempted by very many women. By the by, this parting the hair on one side does not mean the arranging of it in such a way that a mascaline look is given to the face, but, instead, as the parting is slightly to one side of the center and does not extend entirely forward, it is maker coquettish than otherwise in its effect. Women who wear their hair very plainly part it in the back and turn it over like a French twist, drawing it up to the top ike a French twist, drawing it up to the top of the head in such a way that the perting

#### A FEW LAST WORDS

To brush and brush and still to brush is the best medicine for the hair, remembering always that it is the hair and not the scalp which is to receive this treatment. Upon the brush used depends a great deal. In the first place it must be immaculately clean, and one's brushes should be washed as religiously as it The comb that it will disentangle the hair if it is snarled, but if the bair is well brushed the comb really is of very little use. A fine comb is never advised. The brush should have long, soft bristles that go through the hair, taking with them every particle of dust and leaving behind them a glow that is beautiful.

Many women consider the attainment of some special arrangement of the hair a desirable something that they will retain all their lives. And after all I do not know but they are right. We think of somebody we love; think of her with soft sweet curls framing her forehead: think of her with beautiful hair drawn back smoothly; think of her with bair parted "Madonna-wise on either side her head," and it is a bit of a shock when one sees her after an absence to discover that she does not look quite the same and that somehow she seems a little older. My friends, it was a wise woman who said: "I began to arrange my hair in a certain fashion that was becommy hair in a certain fashion that was becom-ing to me when I was thirty-five years old, then it made me look forty-five; but as the years have gone on I have never changed it; now at fifty-five I look ten years younger and at sixty-five I am expecting to look twenty." You know the secret? It was that she never changed in anterproper changed in appearance.

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DRESS MAKIN**G** BY EMMA M. HOOPER

Miss Hooper invites, and will cheerfully an-swer any questions concerning home dressmaking which may be sent to her by the JOHRNAL sisters. While she will answer by mail, if stamp is inclosed, she greatly prefers to be allowed to reply through the JOURNAL, in order that her answers may be generally helpful. Address all letters to Miss EMMA M. HOOPER, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### LITTLE THINGS IN DRESSMAKING



seems trivial to talk of having a well-supplied work-basket, sharp scissors, etc., but all of this adds to the

but all of this adds to the
workwoman's comfort, and
when she is comfortable
her work is very apt to
look better than when she
is "cranky." Have an easy
sewing chair, long needles
for basting and those of medium length for
sewing. Use finely-pointed pins for wood,
and black round-headed pins for silk or velvet materials, in which an ordinary pin-hole
will show. Silk hosting or fine cotton thread
should be used on silk goods, and in ripping such threads out them every few inches
or they will leave a mark it "long drawn
out."

#### A FEW MORE DETAILS

HEARS for cutting out should have long blades, large finger holes and be of light weight. Ripping scissors must be finely pointed, and keep old scissors or a knife for cutting whalebone. There is now a machine for presering sleeve and other curved seams upon, that is remarkably convenient for use in the sewing room. The French skirt having the lining sewed in with the outside material has the curvas facing sewed in between the lining and outside. in with the outside material has the curvus fac-ing sewed in between the lining and outside, the seams separating for this purpose near the lower edge. The velveteen binding or facing is applied as usual. The protectors worn on the edge of skirts are both one, and three yards in length. A very nice skirt is beauti-fully lined with silk and finished with a hemmed or pinked ruffle of the silk as a bala-yeuse on the inside. Many cannot afford a silk lining, and while they are charming to wear they are by no means a necessity. The skirts continue long, though the rumor is gain-ing ground that the French men dressmakers are against the style, and will change it graduare against the style, and will change it gradu-ally. In the mountime the bell skirt aweeps on. A correspondent wonders why so many bell skirts gap apart in the back. Simply be-cause the maker forgot to catch the placket opening half-way down with a buttoniole beneath the plaits and a flat button, which like the modest violet is too lowly to be no-tical.

#### THE LATEST DESIGNS

A VERY pretty house dress is made of red crépon for a bell skirt, pointed busque back, corselet front and full sleeve uppers drooping over deep cuffs. The edges of the collar, wrists, corselet, busque back and bottom of the skirt are trimmed with black silk moss bands at twenty-five cents, beaded with jet gimp at the same price. The crépon was one dollar, and lined with percaline at lifteen cents.

Princess gowns have a voke, round or V-

Princess gowns have a yoke, round or V. shaped and a corselet of silk advention. Stender figure-ritended to be used cross-wise tupleforations on costs are of tan are of assurer, or kid, with a small medallion ethnite lace in the center of each. Both french and English dressmakers are putting these buttons on white or black cloth coats, The combination of tan, black and white is one much favored on the other side of the

TURKEY red cotton is liked for frocks to be worn at the seaside. It is made up with a plain skirt and has a long coat trimmed with coarse frish lace. Very often an elaborate arrangement of red satiu ribbons forms the waistcoat. With this should be worn a small red hat trimmed with white lace and a black shaving-brush pompon, while the glaves, shoes and stockings should all be red. This custome, atterly impossible in the city, makes an attractive bit of color against "the sad sea

THE Empire belt or girdle is worn very ex-tensively with gowns having the Wat-tean back. Often it is a very wide ribbon, and again it is formed of folds of white silk. five in number, that make it much up and give the short-walsted effect that is considered desirthe stord-waisted effect that is ordered orest-note. Girls with very small waists are wearing nather broad belts fastened at one side with a really fat reserve. This is placed right on the belt itself, slightly to one side of the front. By the by, in arranging ribbon belts remember that the ends and hope can be tied in any place except at the back.

GENTLEWOMEN whose years are many, \*\* Whose brains are wise and whose hearts are young, keep themselves looking pretty and dainty by wearing little caps made of bits of real lace and upon which are placed coquettish. lows of pale rice, blue, or white ribbon. These little cars are nost becoming, and if some one edgests to un elderly lady wearing a ribbon. I can only answer as did another woman writer: "That it is the withered ook upon which the mistletor blooms."

#### DRESS AIDS FOR MOTHERS

**NEAT DESIGNS FOR MISSES** 



MOTHER writes me; "How stail I make my daughter small waisted?" which question opens a field of thought and gives ample room for the dress re-former. Graving girls are formers. Growing girls are

formers. Growing girls are apt to be too stout or so tall and slender as to resemble a cornstalk, but if dressed seconding to the needs of their figure many of these biemishes, if nature can be a blemish, may be modified, if not hidden; for fashkomable trimmings may be adapted for such opposite forms. The bretelle ruffles, commencing narrows and assum over the conter of the waist forms. The breteile ruffies, commencing nar-now and scanty near the center of the waist-line and growing fuller and wider over the shoulders, where they end or continue down the back as in the front, were apparently in-vented for the stout girl, as they give her a longer and more slender waist, as does the pointed girlle now worn. For the slender girl, the bertha trimming of lace, embroldery, silk etc. ontilines a round voke fullier fuller silk, etc., outlines a round yoke, falling fuller over the shoulders and giving breadth to the form and fullness to the flat chest. Both wear bell and gathered skirts and full sleeves. One may wear any material, but the other looks better in narrow stripes, small figures and solid colors. Girls of fourteen to sixteen years solid colors. Girls of fourteen to sixteen years wear the Russian blouse, which has been described many times, for their street and bouse dresses. Other pretty waists for them have a round back, where it buttons, and short, square jacket fronts opening over a plastron of China silk or surab. Neat chalife frocks have the front shirred on cords from one armhole to the other, forming a yoke, with the fullness running into a pointed girdle made of sixinch ribbon, which is then folded narrowly around the waist and falls in two long ends at the back. A girl of fourteen wears a gathered skirt of crépon, three yards and a half wide, with a round waist gathered at the neck in shirred tucks to form a yoke. The sleeves are shirred at the wrists, and a corselet from the side sents is laced permanently in the front, as the frock fastens in the back. The corselet is well boned, straight on the upper edge, nine inches deep, and alightly pointed or round inches deep, and slightly pointed or round on the lower edge. White mull, thirty-two inches wide, and from thirty to forty-five cents, is greatly used with a trimming of point de Genes lace for dainty midsummer frocks.

#### FOR SMALLER GIRLS

THE all-wool and mixed challe. I pink and pale blue was the square,

sists of a narrow twist of velvet and a shaving-brush pompon at one side near the front.

ELABORATE necklaces are no longer in vogoe, a single string of gold or pearl beads fitting closely about the throat being counted all that is necessary.

VERY dainty slipper is of black velvet A and has its entire surface covered with facets of steel set in at regular intervals, that glitzer like so many diamonds against their black surface. I mentioned this in black velvet with steel upon it, because that is the most artistic, but similar slippers may be gotten in green or brown velvet, with gold facets upon them.

THE extra broad black satin tie such as goutlemen wear in the evening is much wenr with her pink, pale blue, or lavender shirt. These shirts, by the by, must have white collars and white culfs, or else they are not esteemed good form, and if this was said of her shirt the tailor-made girl would be made very wretched.

A VERY great many of my readers write asking how they can best clean white gloves. In all the large cities gloves are thoroughly well cleaned for ten cents, and when the cost of the material for cleaning them is considered, the amount of time taken and the chance for a bad result considered, it can be easily understood that there is economy in submitting one's gloves to a professional

THE fancy for white ribbon ties around the braided knot of bair still continues. The ribbon should be about an inch wide, of gros-grain with a corded edge.

Bow knot pins are now sold with a chate D laine attached: the chatelaine book may be removed if desired. These bow knots come in dull yellow, etroscan or bright polished gold, and also to silver, plain and filigree.

## DRESSMAKERS CORNER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any reasonable question on Home Dressmaking sent me by my readers.

EMMA M. HOOPER

M. A. C.—There is no reason why two friends should not dress allke.

Mass Karu 8.—A letter to you has been returned to the as "uncalled for."

MARY B .- Am sorry, but we cannot promise to answer at any stated time.

MINN JENNER T. L. - Letter sent to given address on March 15th has been returned.

Mas, Pavi. D. M.—No address given in your letter of April 5th asking a reply "by return mail." C. R. - Consett a physician in regard to the motes. (2) Bip the fish set in diluted alcohol and dry without treating.

Wescossen—You did not send any address, and if you wish to buy a stamping outilt address the Lanus' Home JOURNAL.

Tible. Wises.—Challies and white gowns were written of since your letter came. (2) Crépon, sorge, China allie, butiste, etc.

Mas. W. H. W.—You can use tan with the pale green, or old rose think allk or surah would prove more be-oming to a pale brunctus.

SARAH K.—Select gray and trim it with narrow jet gimp. (2) The new designs written of in the May issue will have assisted you ere this.

Mas. C. R.—I fear this is too late, but a many segge belishirt and blazer, with shirt walst of percale, would be all you could have for the sum mands.

Mittram-Bell skirt, ruffle, high sleeves, corselet front, contrall back, vest of spring green bengaline or crepe, changeable gimp of gold and green bends,

Inquiren-With a clear, ney skin you can formate
it wear any color, (2) Poplin will dye. (3) I should
call you only places, but wear stripes, as plaids are
passe.

ADRINSE-If you wear a loose, well-fitting corset there is no necessity for discarding those, ct2 Wear dark refs, yellow browns, navy bise, clear tan, yellow and dark grees.

New Sussemmen-Greendine will be worn and should be trimmed with jet gimp over a fining of satin or surah. If you wish to brighten it, have a referred yest of crips decline.

Enver—For the until have a full skirt, gathered steroe, deep cutte, round walet, yoke and cutte or cutte and a bertia ruttle of point de Genes ince; beit of ath-ion or a glotte of the lace.

M. H. S.—You should have sent me your address, as your reply would be too long for this column. I am sorry it is too late to assist you. The remoter of gravas depends upon your means.

Max, D. A. N.—Nail heads are quite out of date. (2) Trim the vests with cross bands of jet or size gimp for one style and sea  $\mathbf{v}$  and pointed girdle for the other, (3) Both shirt waists and guitness.

Mns. Ws. I. W.—You neglected giving any address for a "personal reply." (21 I quait not advise this color for a wray. As your dress is now made I can only say be careful to write full address.

Laty H.—Reil skirt, ruffle, bigh sieeres, pointed basque, V neck, sheves to elbows, ruffles of point de tienes late on neck and sheeves, more ribben on basque edge tied in a long bow at the back. For demi-dress, I judge.

ANXIOUS INQUERES.—I am surry your letter remains so long unanswered, but, as I have said many times, you must allow three months for a reply through the Joe exat.— My space is small, and I have many corres-positions. GRETRIDE F.—The challie should have a rather full skirt with a raffic on the edge. Round walst, with high sleetes, and wear an olive fibbon helt, round or made as a pointed girdle. Deep cuffs and yoke of ecru Irish noted lare.

BLOSDE-With a long walst and ordinary bigs you can certainly wear light colors, as the fleshy persons they are unbecoming to are those very short-walsted, dumpy women, (2) Get a raiher light gray and trim with jet gimp. Use flat and lengthwest irlminings.

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You littend to atways buy the best, if the price is not too high? Probably so: every semilide person does; but has this determination extended to PENE? does, that has the active members arises and to TINAS. There is periodical own in pins; it has taken years by the coldest and largest mean facturers of gamain the world to evolve this "acme of perfection." It is called the "Paritan." Stroke marked, that you may be some always of gesting what you want. Send vis-har for the sample card showing the pin and trade mark. Sent free. Don't farget the mane "Puritan" when you make your next purchase. Manufactured by

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#### TWO WORN SPOTS

on the back of the spoon spoils it.



STERLING SILVER INLAID SPOONS and FORKS
will show no worn spots. - - on receipt

Phances R.—Your material is sik-and-wood gloria.

(2) Try benefits on a scrap of the dress and if k dose not spot it the stilled plans on the skir on the skir of the strength of the dress and if k dose removed. If it dose present the weis are kept in the "Corset, Ladies' Underwear then begin to perartments in many of the leading restall these to the leading restall the still the stil Departments in many of the leading retail stores in America. They will be kept in every store, if you and your friends will ask for them. If not in stock when you ask for them, they will be obtained for you. Mention the matter to the lady in charge of the Department, and if necessary show her this advertisement.

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#### COSTUMES FOR LAWN TENNIS

By Isabel A. Mallon



HE delicate, fragile girl has no longer, from a physical standpoint, any social posi-tion. She is looked at by all the other women with an nir of pity that is strongly akin to contempt. Of the justice of this not much can be said, for, after all, the woman who is not strong is probably who is not strong is probably handicapped from her birth, and much should be forgiven her because she suffers much.

However, as a nation we ought to welcome the healthy, hearty girl who can bent her brother in munaging a teems ball, in rowing a hoat, and very often in managing a frisky horse. The tennis girl belongs essentially to the summer time, for she wants verdure green upon which to have her court, and she longs for the way to ships belong a that the way to this belongs as for the sun to shine brightly so that she may warm up and her skin get that healthful glow which will make it so white and so pink dur-ing the coming winter.

#### THE MATERIALS FANCIED

JUST why stripes should attach themselves to lawn tennis costumes is not known, but a good tennis player would as soon think of playing with a strange racquet as she would of not achieving a striped effect in her castume. It is true that veritable stripes in flanned, showing blue and white, scarlet and white, brown and white and black and white, may constitute the skirt, while the blouse is of plain material. Occasionally, plain white flannel is used, and then it is trimmed with a



A STRIPED TENNIS SUIT (Illus. No. 2)

colored flamed either as a striped bordering, or it may be appliqued on to make it appear like such stripes as the zebra uses for his everyday frock. A preference is given in fabrics to highst-weight flamels, and though they may be made up as picture-squely as possible, still they must not be elaborate, and sufficient room must be given for all parts of the body to have perfect freedom. Sometimes the biomes instead of being flamel is of soft silk, usually a cream in shade, and then for wear over this, if one should get over-heated, or if the day should be chilly, is an easy but well-fitting plain cloth blazer. Serge may be used for a tennis dress, but expert players count it as tennis dress, but expert players count it as

rather heavy.

English girls have a great liking for the heavy striped cotton material which we call "awning fabric." This they use for the plain full skirt and then have a blouse of blue flannel or silk, as is most fancied. Some very coarse wool stuff is shown and commended for gowns for out-door went, but as it has a very wide mesh that would easily pull apart 1 cannot recommend it, believing that plain fennis flannel is after all, the most desirable of the fabrics commonly shown for gowns to be worn for out-door games.

#### THE DESIGNS FANCIED

FASHIONS do not change much in the tennis get-up. Having discovered that a moderately full skirt is required for swiftness in running, that an easily fitting bloose with full steroes permits one to be more at one's case than in a close-fitting basque, the tennis player, though she may modify does tennis player, though she may modify does not absolutely after the general style of her costume. She has found that a skirt too full will tend to fly forward as she rous and course her to trip, that a sleeve too full looks ridiculous, and that a blouse too loose is dowdy, up above everything else the tennis girl likes to look trig. The accordion-plaited skirts are still in favor, and as they are not made as wide as they were at one time, and as the plaits are caught here and there to position, they do not fly out and give the mushroomy they do not fly out and give the mushroomy look which was characteristic of them once.

Though a short skirt is required, it need not be one that is awkwardly short. Any little individuality may express itself about the blouse, where quaint sleeves, becoming collars and jaunty ties are possible. For belts, the plain leather one continues in favor, al-though the soft leather one, pointed and faced in front, is also fancied. When sashes are worn they are usually of soft silk, and pro-vided they flatten to place they may be as long as the wearer desires.

#### A TYPICAL TENNIS DRESS

A TYPICAL TENNIS DRESS

A VERY pretty tennis dress, more elaborate than any seem, is here shown. Illustration No. 1). It is of white flammel laid in accordian plaits; the skirt being, however, very well fitted to the figure. The blouse waist is of pale blue silk, the sheeves, which are slightly raised on the shoulder, being turned over at the elbow to show under sleeves of white flammel; the cuffs on the upper sleeves are of white flammel, those on the under part being of blue silk. The collar is of blue silk, and the long soft sash, which is simply knotted on one side, not tied in a bow and ends, is of the soft blue silk with its ends fringed out. The one side, not teed in a bow and code, is of the
soft blue silk with its ends fringed out. The
last is a white felt turned up from the face
and having a cluster of pale blue ribbon loops
as its decoration. The low shoes are of white
ennyss, and are worn over pale blue stockings.
This soit could be duplicated in any colors
faucied, but the combination of white and
pule blue is so dainty looking and usually so
becoming that it is oftener noted.

A STREET TENNIS SHIT

#### A STRIPED TENNIS SUIT

A STROPED TENNIS SUIT

A T Illustration No. 2 is shown a tennis superstation No. 2 is shown a tennis expert at the art of tossing a bull, or following its swift career. The plain skirt is made of red and white striped flannel, the red being a decidedly dark shade. The blouse waist, which is very loose fitting, has inserted in the front a plastron of white flannel lined across with red braid matching the stripe. The sleeves are raised on the shoulder a very little, are easy fitting and finished with the simplest of cuffs. The apron is made of heavy white linen, being turnel up at the bottom, as is usual, to form the pockets in which the bulls are held. The waist band is an ordinary one of white ribthe pockets in which the balls are held. The waist band is an ordinary one of white ribbon. The hat is a straw one that comes well over the face and shades the eyes, its decoration being red poppies. The shoes are the usual canvas ones, and the stockings are red. A gown like this could be developed in any of the materials fancied for out-door sports, and the design has much in its favor, for while it lacks the smart air of the first one shown, it has a devidedly business, like look and would

has a decidedly business-like look, and would suggest that the glel who were it played tennis to win and not merely to look fashionable, or because it was pretty. The wearing of the apron is a matter of individual taste.

#### A BLOUSE THAT IS FANCIED

I LLUSTRATION No. 3. There is always L. some girl who has not a regular tennis get-up; who either does not care for it, or who, it is just possible, does not wish to spend her money on a gown that can only be used for money on a gown that can only be used for one purpose, so wisely enough she makes for berself a blouse like this, and wears it with some plain skirt. The material is white flanned, showing alternate stripes of scarlet, blue and brown. It is closed down the front with small dark-blue buttons and the fullness is gathered in at the waist by tapes in regular casings. The collar is of light brown silk, and the tie that comes

is of light brown slik, and the tie that comes from under it, which is carelessly knotted, is of white silk. The sleeves have cuffs matching the collar. The belt is a pointed one of light brown leather laced down the front, and the can is front, and the cap is the regulation white one that seems dedi-cated alike to man or woman for rowing or ball playing or indeed any sport that is pos-sible under the sun. Plain white flannel bhouses look well when worn with skirts of worn with skirts of dark blue or black, but if an ordinary skirt is worn the striped blouse seems more in harmony with a dark skirt than does the all-white one; of course, the advantage of the alladvantage of the ali-white is that it can visit the lumndry, but if it is wished that it should look well it must go to a laundry where the workers are adepts in the art of making flaunds look as good as new. And certainly, when they are all criticled up, as is too often the case, you could not say this you could not say this about them. So, after all, unless you are very sure of your laumbry, a silk shirt is advised; though according to the doctors and all the health people, the flan-nel is given the prefer-ence. But be sure of

your laundry.



THE TENNIS HAT

A FANCIED BLOUSE (Illus. No. 3)

simplest manner possible, so that it will not seem to fly out of place roch time that a sudden flight is necessary. In fact, while a tennia costume must be pretty and easy to wear, it must at the same time have the trig look that is possible even in an outing get-up. The only jewelry worn is the medal won at some tenns tournament, but the good taste of this even may be questioned. The good tennis even may be questioned. The good tenuis player gives no thought to how warm she is getting and consequently, too often, becomes the victim of her own carelessness, catches cold and loses her good looks, when, if after she has finished playing she were a little careful and would be rubbed with alcohol she would find that her skin would become remarkably white and soft, and that she berself would be in good health.

#### THE FEW LAST WORDS

I CANNOT say too much in encouragement of out-door sports for girls; they get their lungs full of good fresh air, their bodies are nell developed and the chances are that keeping well physically they are also in good health mentally. A sprightliness is apparent in the bearing of a girl who has been congirt with the services.

girl who has been confined in school or office a number of months after she has returned from a needed outing. But do not let yourself become so absorbed by the gentle game of ten-nis that nothing else nis that nothing else in life is of interest to you. Make your pleasures subscrivent to your duty, and you will find that you can more easily bear the burden that may be imposed upon you, and

that you can more keenly enjoy the de-lights that conse to you. And do not be selfish about your pleasure; that is, because you play well do not allow yourself to make a jest of the girl who is not as much of an adept as nuch of an acept as you are. Instead, show that you are a conricces liesters, and a good friend by assisting her in every way possible so that she will not feel her ignor-noce. A hipt here and angestion there are a suggestion there given in a quiet off-handed manner will put her at once at her ease. That is the best of all games to learn, the art of making your visitors feel heavy and the art of making your visitors feel happy and at home, and it seems to me you would be counted a poor tennis player if you did not know how to manage your friends so well that when they called "love!" there would be more menning in it than is usually im-plied by the word.



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### WOMEN'S CHANCES AS BREAD-WINNERS \*XIII—WOMEN AS TELEGRAPHERS

MRS. M. E. RANDOLPH (An Expert Operator)

JOHN B. TALTAVALL (Editor "The Electric Age")

A WOMAN OPERATOR'S VIEW OF IT

LARGE field of labor is open to intelligent women as telegraphers," said a New York newspaper article dated 1867, and it added: "In this profession at least as good pay and as much independence is found as in any other employment. There are about thirty women engaged at this work in this city."

This was in 1867; to-day there are thousands of women engaged as telegraphers. In New York they occupy a room in common with the men, at 195 Broadway, and not only have entire charge of the city department, but

with the men, at 195 Broadway, and not only have entire charge of the city department, but are found working the heavy "through" circuits and on duplex and quadruplex circuits in the various divisions. About 225 women are employed in the operating departments, and seventy-five check clerks in other departments. About 30,000 messages are daily handled by them.

The telegraph business has grown so heavy that the accounting is in charge of a bureau for that especial business, with a talented woman as wire-chief, and another clever woman as an assistant. The salaries are from \$25 to \$50 per month. These are the general limits; exceptions there are, but not many. The chiefs get from \$00 to \$00, or perhaps \$100 per month. There are no women managers in New York or vicinity who receive more than this. The hours of service are from \$ 10 5.30 o'clock, although exceptions are 8 to 5.30 o'clock, although exceptions are made, the same number of hours being given from 9 to 6.30, or otherwise, at the preference

from 9 to 6.30, or otherwise, at the preference of the employé. So far as I have heard from managers and chiefs in the service, women have given the fullest possible satisfaction as manipulators of the electric key. And in a measure they are peculiarly adapted to the work. The accuracy of transmitting the Morse telegraphic alpha-bet relies entirely upon sound, and woman's touch is singularly adapted to it. It has often been said that women thus far have been given only minor places in the service. This seen said that women thus far have been given only minor places in the service. This is not so. Some of the most important "circuita" in the Western Union service, for example, are handled by women, who are paid precisely the same salaries as would be paid to men. And I have still to hear of one case where a woman was found inefficient from lack of application or skill where sie was given opportunity to show her capacity. On the contrary, she has universally given satis-faction in whatever position she has been

placed.

The best indication of woman's progress in The best indication of woman's progress in telegraphy lies in the fact that more women are constantly being placed in charge of the branch offices throughout the country, and thus thrown, to a more or less extent, upon their own resources. Where ten years ago a woman would never be thought of in connec-tion with the management of a "sub" office, now she stands an equal chance with a man, I believe telegraphy is in every respect, not I believe telegraphy is, in every respect, not only a congenial occupation for women, but it is one which fits her in a great many respects; and her opportunities in the profession are, as is the case in all other walks of life, precisely what she chooses to make them. And there is plenty of more room for good workers at the "key."

The question is sometimes asked, why do not women study the science of electricity? My answer is, in all cases where their positions My answer is, in all cases where their positions have brought them in contact with the science of electricity, they have mastered all problems necessary to the practice of their profession, but telegraphy being a very nerve-exhausting profession, the hours—often nine and a half spent in constant service—leave them too exhausted for study and research. One is on her mettle as to speed the entire day. The joys and woes of thousands are all unmasked in the hands of telegraphers. With highly-wrought, sensitive natures, this is exhausting; add to it the dots and dashes and the pen strokes in one day's business, and you find one's nerves and bodily strength in great need of recuperation. Were the opportunity given, there is no doubt that women would be as successful in electrical science as they are in astronomy and other sciences.

astronomy and other sciences.

Do they give as good satisfaction as men?
Remove all jeniousies, let them be judged by
an impartial tribunal, and I answer "Yes."

To become a telegrapher, the best course (un-

less one has influence at beadquarters and can get into the main office in some minor capacity, with the privilege of learning), is to learn at the famous Cooper Institute, in New York A really proficient operator will always find emplopment, but has usually to com-mence on a low salary and get more by application, \$5 a month increase at a time, un-til the highest salary is reached.

How large the field of labor in the telegraph world is many be found by clausing at the sta-

world is, may be found by glancing at the sta-tistics of the largest company in the United States; it controls over 715,591 miles of wire, and has over 21,000 offices. In 1891 its receipts were over \$23,000,000. M. E. RANDOLPH

\*This series of papers "Women's Chances as Bread-winners," was commenced with "How to BECOME A THAINED NUBSE" "How to Become a Thanker Nouse," January, Parl
"Wooden as Steinmarphens," February, "
"Wooden as Deesmarkers," March, "
"Wooden as Deesmarkers," April, "
"Wooden as Deesmarkers," July, "
"Wooden as Deetmarkers," July, "
"Wooden as Deetmarkers," July, "
"The Gibt, With Warts to Thach," September, "
"Wooden as Internet Becomments," September, "
"Wooden as Ant" Devember, "
"Wooden as Ant "
"Wooden as Aut "
"Wooden as Aut "
"Wooden as Aut "
"Wooden as Internet "

The back numbers can be obtained at ten cents each.

FROM A MAN'S STANDPOINT

HAT the telegraph service offers an attractive and remunerative field for woman's work is amply shown by the fact that the number of women who practice it from day to day probably exceed in number those who devote themselves to any of the other so-called "genteel" professions, and the number is all the time increasing. Telegraphy seems to have an irresistible charm for many

other so-called "genteel" professions, and the number is all the time increasing. Telegraphy seems to have an irresistible charm for many young women, and for the matter of that many that are not young. The interest of the poodding student in her work is kept from flagging in anticipation of the day when she will be able to communicate with another operator hundreds and perhaps thousands of miles away with the same room. Even those to whom the question of money is but a consideration of secondary importance are sustained by the prospect of indulging in this unalloyed delight. It is just possible, when the young woman arrives at this stage in her experience, that her ardor will have become somewhat dampened, and she will have received a very forcible illustration of the truth of the saying that anticipation and realization are very different things, indeed. Very few professions are pleasant to learn, however valuable they may be when proficiency has been acquired, and I mention this as showing that the beginning.

been acquired, and I mention this as showing that telegraphy has its redeeming features, even at the beginning.

Women, as in nearly every other walk in life, are beginning to take a more important part in conducting the business of the telegraph. The number of women engaged in the various branches of the telegraph service has increased very largely within the past few years. Not many years ago it was an unusual, as well as an unwelcome sight to some, to see a woman working in an office where were many as twenty or thirty male overstors were to see a woman working in an office where as many as twenty or thirty male operators were employed; and even in the larger offices, where the employment of women was almost a necessity, they were secluded from the men, and worked in separate departments, sacred to themselves. Little by little the barriers were thrown down, until at the present time men and women work indiscriminately together in every department, and the relations existing between them are of the most cordial and pleasant character.

It would be safe to say that the number of

pleasant character.

It would be safe to say that the number of women who carn a livelihood as operators in the telegraph service in this country is now fully thirty-seven thousand. This does not include women who are employed in other departments of the service. Of this number, New York and Brooklyn alone have nearly one thousand. They are employed in the main offices, in the hotels, railroad offices, on the famous big exchanges, and in brokers' offices, and in fact in every form of business activity in which the telegraph is called upon to play a part. Many industrious young women study stenography in their spare momenta and when they become proficient in both branches, good paying positions are nearly always ready for them.

Very few of the women telegraphers who

Very few of the women telegraphers who fill the highest positions are "college bred," a term sometimes applied to those who have learned the business outside a regular telegraph office in a school. The explanation of the large number of women telegraphers in New York City is secretimes attributed to the the large number of women telegraphers in New York City is sometimes attributed to the presence of these schools, but in reality the number of young women who attend them are rarely qualified for practical work. The Western Union Telegraph Company alone, in New York City, gives employment to several hundred small girls who perform office work in the operating and other departments. They are given an opportunity to learn the business, and in this way they soon become capable of taking charge of small branch offices. As they are brought up in a telegraphic atmosphere, are brought up in a telegraphic atmosphere, so to speak, they are familiar with all the details of the business, and are very naturally given the preference when vacancies occur. As they gain experience, they are transferred to more important offices, or busier wires, as the case may be, and receive higher salaries, until at last they return to the main office; not as poorly paid office girls, but as experienced and fairly paid operators.

But even now they have not reached the

even now they have not reached the limit of possible success, for there is a more exalted position than that of operator, to which any woman may aspire. They are promoted to executive offices, or what are known as chiefs and traffic chiefs, who look after the movement of business and see that messages are subjected to no unnecessary delay. There are a few offices of considerable importance managed by women, but the number is not large. It has always appeared rather singular to me that, with the number of intelligent and well-educated women in the business, more of them do not interest themselves in the study of the science of electricity. Women rarely, if ever, interest themselves in the phenomena of electricity, and although they are brought into daily contact with its manifestations, they possess very little information re-garding it. The comparatively recent inven-tions, the duplex and quadruplex, used for sending a number of messages over the same wire simultaneously, are difficult of compre-hension, and very few women have mastered their intricacies. The men having this branch of the business in charge have undergone a special training for the work, and up to the present women have not entered into competition with them.

In the work of receiving and sending messages women do equally as good work as men. They may not be capable of such phenomenal bursts of speed as the male telegraphers, but at the same time extraordinary speed is not so much an element of success or necessity as accuracy and the ability to maintain a fair average rate. They perform really creditable work, and agreat point in their favor is their reliability. As yet women have not been very successful in the handling of press reports, Day, and night the Associated Press and the United Press send many thousands of words to the newspapers in all parts of the country. In the work of receiving and sending mesto the newspapers in all parts of the country, and the wires are almost exclusively in charge of men. The immense amount of matter to be bandled necessitates a very high rate of he handled necessitates a very high rate of speed, forty-eight words a minute being maintained for hours at a stretch. A woman's strength is hardly equal to such a task. Since the introduction of typewriters into telegraph offices, women have taken kindly to the machines, and in their use have become proficient. The typewriter reduces the labor very materially.

John B. Taltavall.

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#### THE REVIVAL OF TATTING

By Alice S. Luka



EEP a thing seven years, and you will find a use for it," says the old for it," says the old proverb, and those care-ful women who, when the fashion of tatting declined laid their shuttles aside for un-earthing in that future which gives all things their rotation, will find that the time is now at

that the time is now at

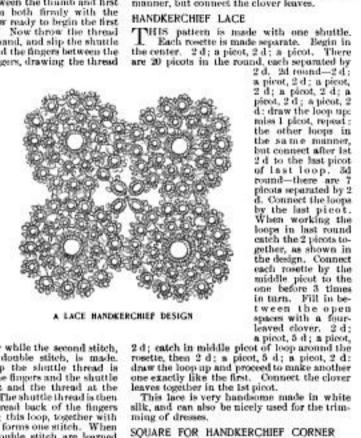
This is the era of the revival of tatting, and the fashionable occupation of a decade ago is the fashionable occupation of to-day, To paraphrase an ancient poet of dignified

fame, tatting is popular because, "Her hand alone her work can do, And she can tat and tattle, too."

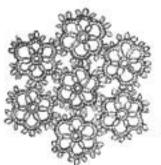
#### DIRECTIONS FOR TATTING

TATTING seems difficult to beginners, but a little practice will enable the worker to make the stitch without trying knots. All that is required is a tatting shuttle and a spool of thread. Use coarse thread to practice with, First insert the thread in the hole at the center First insert the thread in the bole at the center of the shuttle and tie it around the part of the shuttle in which the hole is made. Wind the thread around this part until it is filled. Hold the shuttle in the right hand; take the end of the thread between the thumb and foreinger of the left hand. Pass the thread around all the fingers of the left hand, extending them so as to form a large hoop, and cross it over the end which is held between the thumb and first finger, securing them both firmly with the finger, securing them both firmly with the thumb. You are now ready to begin the first single or half stitch. Now throw the thread loosely over the left hand, and slip the shuttle under the loop around the fingers between the second and third fingers, drawing the thread from the shuttle.

second and third his from the shuttle tightly, and allowing the thread around the fingers to form a loop on this thread. If it is right you can pull the shuttle thread back and forth through it, but if not made rightly if not made rightly the two thrends will be in a knot so that neither can be slipped. Always re-member that the left hand must be pas-sive, with fingers partly closed, until the shuttle has been slipped through the loop, and the shuttle thread is drawn tight, then the fingers of the left hand are extended, causing the stitch to be pulled up, when it is held under the



it is held under the thumb and forefinger while the second stitch, or last half of the double stitch, is made. For the second loop the shoutle thread is passed in front of the fingers and the shuttle is slipped between it and the thread at the back of the fingers. The shuttle thread is then drawn tightly, the thread back of the fingers forming a loop on it; this loop, together with the one already made, forms one stitch. When both parts of this double stitch are learned the rest of the work may be mastered rasily. The thread must always be thrown over the knuckles first, then over the palm of the hand, to form a double stitch. A picot is formed by to form a double stitch. A picot is formed by



A CLUSTER OF CIRCLES

leaving a space of one-fourth to one-half an inch, according to size desired, between the double stitches. This space, when the knots are brought close together, forms the picot loop. Some tatting patterns need two shuttles to work with. In such cases tie the two threads together, pass the thread from one around the fingers of the left hand, and work with the other shuttle exactly as if you were with the other shuttle exactly as if you were working with but one.

#### CLUSTER OF CIRCLES

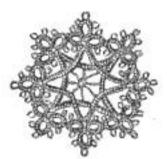
CLUSTER OF CIRCLES

Begin in the center with one shuttle.

2 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot; repeat 3 d between each picot; there are 9 picots in number. 2d round—finiten thread in 1st picot. Make 9 d; a picot, 9 d; draw the loop up, pull the thread through the same picot started from, begin the next loop in the same manner. At end of round tie thread and cut off, the take thread and the in picot of last round. Take the second shuttle and tie in the same picot. Make 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot; repeat all around. Connect circles three times when joining one to the other.

STAR FOR HANDKERCHIEF CORNER

THESE stars are very pretty, and easily made. Two shuttles are used. One square over-inps the other, as shown in the design. The center of the star is filled in when finished with lace stitches. The the two shuttles together. Make 18 d: then use one



STAR FOR MANDKERCHIEF

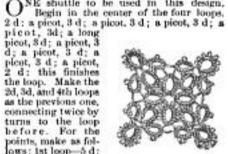
shuttle alone for the three-leaved clover; \* 4 d; a long picot, 3 d; a long picot, 3 d; a long picot, 4 d; make two more loops in the same manner, then use the two shuttles as before, 18 d: repeat the clover leaf from \*; repent twice more; four times by turns three clover leaves. Make the upper square in the same manner, but connect the clover leaves.

#### HANDKERCHIEF LACE

#### SQUARE FOR HANDKERCHIEF CORNER

O'NE shuttle to be used in this design,

as the previous one, connecting twice by turns to the loop before. For the points, make as fol-lows: 1st loop—5 d;



lows: 1st loop—3 d;
a picot, 6 d; eatch in SQUARE FOR CORNER
long picot: 6 d; a
picot, 5 3. 2d loop—
5 d; connect to picot of last loop; 3 d; connect to
1st picot next to long picot: 2 d; connect to
next picot: 2 d; catch in between the loops:
2 d; connect to next picot: 2 d; connect to next picet: 2 d; canch in between the soops; 2 d; connect to next picet; 3 d; connect to next picet: 5 d; a picet, 5 d. 3d loop—5 d; connect to picet of the fast loop; 6 d; catch in next long picet; 6 d; a picet, 5 d. 4th loop— This is called the picet loop. There are nine picets, each separated by 2 d. All the remain-ing points are made in the same manner.



A PRETTY PAIRY ROSETTE

A PRETTY FAIRY ROSETTE

THIS rosette is very pretty when made in a pattern design of three for trimming dresses. Silk is then used, Brainerd & Armstrong No. Two shuttles are used in making this resette.

strong No. 500. Two shuttles are used in making this resette.

Begin the center with 1 d; a picet, 2 d; a picet, 1 d; draw the loop up and pull the silk through the first of the six picets, put the shuttle through the silk drawn in picet and fasten, then take the second shuttle and tie silk in the same picet.

2d round—Make 2d; a picet, 2d; a picet, 2 d; a picet,

it is specially adapted for articles that are in

#### SOMETHING ABOUT WHITE SHOES

BY ADA CHESTER BOND

LIGHT evening toilette is not complete without white shoes or slippers; and a white shoe that is soiled is execuble. There are many popular failacies in this world; one is that raw eggs are not good to eat, and another that white shoes are perishable. Perishable, indeed! My white not good to eat, and another that white shoes are perishuble. Perishable, indeed! My white shoes have lasted me longer than any shoes I have ever had, and with nothing more than a little "elbow grease" to preserve them. Any druggist will sell you ten cents worth of pipe clay. And who does not possess an old tooth brush? With these two articles there is no excuse for the dustiness of your white shoes. Use the pipe clay dry, taking care always to rub the way of the grain, so as not to roughen the suddo. Do not be afraid to brush hard, or to get too much of the clay on the shoe. You cannot get too much of the clay on the shoe. You cannot get too much of on, and unless you are an athlete, with an arm of iron, I do not believe you can brush too hard. Pipe clay, used in the same way, will also clean trimmings of white cloth if they are excessively solled. Use the clay wet; it will make them look badly at first, but if brushed carefully with a clean brush and fresh water, it will dry off in a most satisfactory manner. I have kept a little white broadcloth waist-coat, collar and cuffs clean in this way for two years. White undressed kid gloves may also be cleaned in this way. It is with pipe clay that the men in the British army keep their white gloves and the white in their uniforms so immaculately clean.

#### JAPANESE HAIR-PINS

By W. P. POND

THE chief distinction between the appearance of the male and female Japanese lies in the hair. The men shave nearly the whole of the head, while the women allow it to grow, and even add to it by art, when required. It is then twisted and coiled into elaborate and fantastic patterns which few eastern hairdressers could imitate or equal. The hairpins used are not so much for confining the locks in their places as for actual adorment, and are very fashionable. They are of enormous size, seven or eight inches in length, and half an inch wide, and are made of various substances, tortoise shell, carved wood and ivory, many of them being composed of earved figures adroitly pivoted so as to appear to dance at every breath drawn by the weaver, Others are made of glass, and are bollow, and nearly filled with some bright colored liquid, so that at every movement of the head an air bubble runs from one end of the pin to the other, producing a most curious effect in a strong light. Sometimes an extra fashionable woman will wear a dozen or more of these pins in her hair, so that at a little distance her head looks as if a bandle of firewood had been loosely stack into it. The higher in rank the Jananese woman the more elaborate her coiffure is likely to be. THE chief distinction between the appear-

#### AN ECONOMICAL SKIRT FORM

BY ADELAIDE F. COOPER

I WONDER if some woman who likes to after her dresses when they are a little out of fashion, and who cannot afford a wire frame upon which to drape them, would like to know how I made one which I like better thun the wire forms, and which cost me absolutely nothing? I found in the attic a hard wood stick about the size of a bed slar, a little known rechars. On this I don not have been as the contractions. absolutely nothing? I found in the attic a hard wood stick about the size of a bed slat, a little longer, perhaps. On this I cut notches corresponding with my shoulders, waist and neck. I then beguiled my cousin into fashioning a board about a foot square for a base, with two braces about a foot long to steady it. He then nailed a narrow strip of wood across the shoulder notch, making it the width of my shoulders, and another scross the upright just below the waist, on a line with my hips, making it a little shorter than my hips are wide, this comprising all the carpenter's work necessary. Now for the getting into shape. Two small pillows would have answered, but I happened to have a half-filled belsier, which I threw over the top of the upright. Around this I put a pair of corsets, over which I placed a fresh corset cover, with the farther addition of a white skirt, and behold, an excellent duplicate of myself, minus hend and across. My young lady is always at hand. She never gets tired of standing, no matter how much I may draps, and pull, and measure in trying one effect after another. By seeing a gown on her, I can see exactly how one will look on myself. I find her a most valuable adjunct in the work of dressmaking, and I think you will, too, if you will only try her. This form is especially adapted for skirt draping—not for the fitting of the waist. the fitting of the waist.



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#### SYMPATHIZE WITH THE CHILDREN



HERE are some people who come into our lives like a gleam of sunshine. We feel unaccountably rested and cheered and refreshed after meeting them. If we go to them in trouble they have time to sit down and listen to the stery of our worries and anxieties without fubriture to get away to consthine else.

out fidgeting to get away to something else. They enter into our cares as if they were their own, and in some inexplicable way our bar-den grows lighter as we tell how heavy it is, and we are comforted. They have the power of substituting "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness;" they have the blessed will of suppositive. gift of sympathy.

THE dictionary tells us that the word comes THE dictionary tells us that the word comes from the Greek respective, meaning conformity of feeling, that being derived from sun, together, and pathor, suffering. Perhaps it is because the griefs of life do rather overbalance its joys that we most often need some one to suffer with us, and so we find the origin of the common application of the word when we trace it back to its source. Yet in moments of great happiness we want some one to rejecte with us as truly as in times of moments of great happiness we want some once to rejoice with us as truly as in times of woe we feel the necessity of some one to weep with as. There are heart-felt joys with which rib stranger, and not even the most intimate friend, intermeddles, but there are many which we must recount to a sympathizing our before we can fully realize our own most forbefore we can fully realize our own good for tune. Our pleasure is doubled in the telling, and our friend's unselfish delight at our grantication makes it infinitely sweeter.

REALIZING as we do the comfort of sympathy for ourselves, it is strange that we are not more ready to bestow it upon children. Their sorrows seem so trivial to us we forget that they are very real to them. They have no past to compare the present with. When the cloud overshadows them they cannot remember, as we can, a hundred summer tenspests from which we emerged unburt and not the worse for the temporary wetting. It seems to them that the sun will never shine again. Each less is irremediable, each disancement. again. Each loss is irremediable, each disap-pointment overwhelming, each childish dis-grace an indelible stain. They cannot look forward into the future and see there compensation. They need some one to enter into their feelings and to help them to bear the af-dictions which compared to their feeble powers of endurance are anything but light.

THE mother, absorbed in her own trials, is not always ready to give it. A broken-nosed doll seems to her a small cause for a pas-sion of tears, and yet the same chord is touched that moves her to despondency when her household idols are shattered, or her heart's dearest possessions taken away. A success at school, or a triumph in the playground, perschool, or a triumph in the playground, per-haps touches her more easily, and yet she does not always give that full measure of intelli-gent appreciation which is so dear even to a child. Children are quick to detect a false ring in any sentiment. If interest is only simulated they will find it out as certainly as an older person and more rapidly. Who does not know that chilly sense of repulsion, of being thrown back upon one's self, that comes when the friend upon whom we have relied when the friend upon whom we have relied for sympathy and comprehension fails to give it to us? The unsympathizing glance, which says in effect: "Go away, I am too busy with my own affairs to be troubled with yours!" turns our bearts to lead. Who that has ever experienced it would willingly inflict it upon anyone else?

DOES not the little child feel something of Data when the mother is too hurried to listen to its tiny troubles, or to rejoice in its trifling pleasures? Is not the young girl de-terred from turning to her mother for sympa-thy and counsel because she knows that the thy and course because she knows that the problems and events which seem so important to her will awaken only a balf-hearted interest and be thought unworthy of being treated seriously. When a boy can say to himself: "Mother understands, she always knows what I mean, she'll want to hear all about it," he will not healtest to m to hear all about it," he will not hesitate to go to her if he is in difficulties.

ET us be very tender with the joys and sorrows of these immature minds. riper experience must help them to bear them well, to learn the lessons which each is meant well, to searn the lessons which each is meant to teach. They do not seem important, and yet they are, for in the plastic character of childhood each touch leaves an indelible impress. Let our sympathy be unstinted, so that they may always feel that nowhere is it as warm and rendy as in their own home.

Expression Bourseas Source. ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

DURING THE LONG VACATION HOW SHALL WE AMUSE AND BUSY OUR CHILDREN? BY HELEN MARSHALL NORTH



ALF of the mothers in the land, and two-thirds of the other half, are just now asking the question, Wintshall be done with the girls and be done with the good boys during the long vaca-tion? Private schools which close their doors enrly in a recover them until the last

June and do not reopen them until the last of September, leave a large gap in the child's existence which must be bridged over in some nanner. The public schools retain their hold upon their charges a little longer, but, in either case, thousands of children all over the country are released from stendy occupation and conlinement for four or five hours a day and

try are released from steady occupation and confinement for four or five hours a day and thrown upon their own resources or those of their guardians, for occupation, for ten or twelve weeks of the most trying weather in our climate. No wooder the question arises, What shall we do with them? They are all in the growing period, full of life, eager, restless, interested in new things. No one head could supply suggestions for interesting such a great family of young people of widely different tastes and babits, but a few hints in this direction may not come amiss.

The difference between an occupation and an avocation is, of course, that the former refers to the principal business of one's life, the other—the avocation—to a minor interest, something calling one aside from his principal business. Going to school is an occupation for the boy or girl; fortunate is the child who has been taught an avocation. A young boy of my acquaintance finds his avocation in amateur photography. During the school months of the year, he has very little time to devote to his favorite amusement. There are taugh problems to solve, long Latin lessons to learn, compositions to write or declamations to learn, beside a debating society, a reading club and other diversions which spring naturally out of school companionships. But from the middle of June he is quite free to consult his own inclination as to the spending of his time. He has taught bis next younger brother to assist him in taking pictures, and so has time. He has taught his next younger brother to assist him in taking pictures, and so has always an agreeable companion in his pleas-ure. Last year, when they were at the farm-house where the family spends the summers, Tom found an old tumble-fown sugar-house which had been left to itself for a long time. With a few boards and some nails, and a little With a rey boards and some thats, and a lattice help from the bired man, the old sugar-house was transformed into a snug little den in which Tom keeps all his implements for taking pictures, and does most of the necessary work of finishing. This year be will have a small corner cut off for a "dark-room," and he has made some nice little cuphoards out of ne has made some into tithe capounds out of old packing boxes, finished them with finex-pensive portières, and they are already in the freight car, on their way to the farm.

The region abounds in picturesque views,

and the boys will have glorious days tramping over the hills and by the brooksides. For my-self, I think it is much more manly employment than dragging fishes out of their river homes with sharp hooks, or sending swift bullets crashing into the tender bodies of birds. Then too, every member of the farmer's household, including the bired man, enjoy "sitting" for pictures, and before the season is over, they will all be done up in blue prints, at least. The walls of the "den" are decounted with the products of Tom's toll, and with sketches and pictures taken from illustrated papers and magazines which Tom has the privilege of cutting up. He generally selects the illustrations and little Ben does the cutting and pasting. There are also a few Japanese fans and umbrellas honging about the walls of the "den," and at the front door some Chinese lanteress. Tom has transplanted a half dozen wild elematis plants around the ment than dragging fishes out of their river some Chinese lanteres. From his transplantes, a half dozen wild clematis plants around the building, and in a year or so it will be covered with a mass of the pretty summery vines. Great branching ferms grow in what the boys are all and all continue the "don." call their door-yard, and altogether the "den" is a source of infinite amusement and consid-

is a source of infinite amusement and considerable benefit to the children.

Another family of children, most of whom are girls, living in the same region, inspired by the hoys' success, have adopted a similar plan; but their small play-house is more elaborately decorated. They are interested in pretty much everything in this world, but dolls still hold a warm place in their hearts, and to their little house they carry all the small families and their wardcobes, furniture and games. They have taken a number of useful lessons in housekeeping, invidentally, and ready for visitors, to whom their mamma is quite groud to show the ingenious devices of her little daughters. But they do not play here alone, which reminds me of a source

enjoyment which children are apt to overlook.

Making collections of things, from buttons to base-balls, always furnishes interesting employment for a bright child. Did you ever make a collection of leaves? Of course not in the city, where every flower and leaf is bought over the florist's counter or of a street vender. But out in the woods and fields there are countless forms of leaves, big and lists, light-green and dark, veined with white or delicately shaded, no two of them exactly or delicately shaded, no two of them exactly alike in shape, size, or color. If you have no book prepared to receive them, you can easily make one of wrapping paper which will serve to hold them in place until you can find some-thing better. Take a long tramp in the woods or over the bills some morning, and bring back a leaf of every different sort that you have seen. Perhaps I should not have said take a long tramp because if you allegant to have seen. Perhaps I should not have said take a long tramp, because if you attempt to bring a leaf of every sort that grows by the way, you may not be able to get so very far away from home. There are all sorts of trees to look for, beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, willow, and dog-wood, besides the ordinary orehard trees, apple, penr, cherry, peach and plum, and several varieties of many of these.



#### BABY LANGUAGE

HAVE enjoyed the blessed boon of metharhood for twenty years, and the sweetest marks I have heard has been furnished by eight hables, who have learned to talk in one home during that thue. Each buby had a historiagn of its own; each had a surprising originally, an individually in his expressions that was very dear to me, and I could not bear the thought of forgetting. So it, adopted a very happy plan. I kept a record of each child's butty talk, apetical and sentenced just as it wounded, and these records have been a spiter of infinite pleasure and atmissment to the enter family. Talk published may be pleasant for other mothers so obtaining may be pleasant for other mothers as obtained out that all bubbes do not talk arms.

A MAN OF TO-MODROOM.

#### A MAN OF TO-MORROW

I AM an antisting reader of This Labous' Hosen JocusMat. and for the post few meether a reader of the
Mat. and for the post few meether a reader of the
Mothers' Corner." My haby weighed 12% posseds
at birth. He cut a took at ten weeks old, and at six
mentils had right. He has been very breakly. When
the reader turned cold I made him two flavored dresses,
which he ware time about, and torsied his white dresses
into agrees. By doing that way he has worn white all
his lift, and has been no trouble to keep dean and
warm. Can suppose tell me where I can get patterns
for beby shoes that I can make out of lett? M. B. C.

#### AN ECONOMICAL WARDROBE

AN ECONOMICAL WARDROBE

I READ with interest the "Mothers' Corner," as well in all of Title Lantas' House Journal 1. I notice "Am Economical Wardrobe" in the March sumber, and I think there is something left out of it. I see no provision for night-dresses, onless the unting flanned crappers are considered as such, and I do not think they would take the place of somen or name slips for wear night and day, at first, and afterward, when he long dress is assumed, at about three months, I use the slips as night-dresses. And I don't see how a halve can be kept sweet and clean with only two petitions if they are worn hight and day. I think three or four escability has now the seed that the same of the seed of th

#### SAFETY STRAPS FOR INFANTS

SAFETY STRAPS FOR INFANTS

I HAVE received so much help from this page, I should like to tell other mothers a contrivance for my buly. When he was about alx months old he would not set still in his carriage when in the house, but was continually trying to least over the ables so for that he was in constant danger of failing. So my bindand planned a little harmses considing of three pleets of non-elastic webting, with a buckle on the end of each planned a little harmses condeling of three pleets of non-elastic webting, with a buckle on the end of each side. Two of the pieces are three-frontiers of an inchwide and long enough to buckle around the haby's body under the arms.

The narrow straps are buckled through the walet strap should be buckled monfortably light, the substrap should be buckled monfortably light, the substrap should be backled monfortably light, the substrap should be backled monfortably light, the substrap should be seen enough so that he can move about freely and get to either side but no over the side. As this simple contrivance has savest me many moments of weary while boxy about my work, I thought it might be equally useful to others.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

#### HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

DABY will sleep very constrainty upon a bed made upon two chairs pinced baside mether's lack. The little one can be easily handled by mother when accessive during the night, and both will rest much better. Have haby sleep in varietis places in your bosse in the day dine, then when you go showhere he will not take east so easily. Don't be too regular and exact in ble cars, for when change is accessary it will come that much harder on him and cause greater commetten. I have been greatly helped by "Mothers' Council," and hope to be helpful in return. An Ouro Manna.

#### REMEDY FOR STOOPING

WHAT can I do with a little girl who is growing very fast, and whose shoulder blades are teconing very prominent, emoting her in look and to be stooped and roundedcooldered. She also turns her toen in its walking; this last habit she comes naturally by, nevertheless I would very much like to be note to broke they for the awkward habit.

ANXIOUS MOTERIA.

 Stand, feet together, weight over the center of each foot, hands at side. Raise arms sidewise to level with shoulders, taking a deep breath at same time; lower arms slowly, exhaling.

2. Raise arms sidewise over head, inhaling:

lower arms, exhaling. See that neither the head nor the abdomen be pushed forward.

3. Bend arms at elbows, hands in front of shoulders, brought us far sidewise as possible, elbows close to side; extend upward, palms in, arms carried back and stretching up as far as possible. Avoid tendency mentioned in coud exercise.
4. Same as in 3. Extend hands straight out

at side, fingers lending.
5. Same as in 3. Extend bands downward

and back of the laips.

7. Bend arms at elbows, lift sidewise to horizontal, elbows drawn well backward, palms down, forcarro and hand on a straight line; fling forearms out and back till on a line with the upper arm. Keep clost well ex-panded. This throws the chest out, presses the shoulder blades down, and corrects the tendency to round shoulders.

velop the noiscles designed by nature to hold the body in an erect position. Repeat each exercise several times.

A word of caution: Don't tell the children to throw their shoulders back, nor make them self-conscions by repeatedly calling attention to their stooping. And above all, don't allow them to place a book upon the table and lean over it. William S. Barus.

#### THE BABY'S BLANKET

THE BABY'S BLANKET

I AM always much interested in the "Mothew' Council," and thought I would add my mite of experience. I invented something in the line of baby biassists that I have found to be very satisfactory. I had blocks out for an outlinequalt, and one-half of them ableads worked in red; so I set them touceder, and then worked interested them to the blocks in yellow and several them together, not them fast the very flower white contentation and theed cacle, flaishing the edges all around with torchom been, and gying how or dibbon to make the working in each corner. As long as buby needed to be wrapped in something I found those very nice. They were sell, within, and could be easily kept clean. They were sell, within, and could be easily kept clean. They were sell, within, and could be easily kept clean. They were sell, within, and could be easily kept clean.

They were also dainly and pretty. Now he sleeps in our I pin in the back and that keeps in little hands owered at right.

Denners Tope, we Nothers Recommend.

RUBBER TOPS TO NURSING BOTTLES

RUBBER tops to mursing bottles can be boiled from time to time without injury. This keeps them perfectly sweet in the hottest



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CINCINNATI, O.



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#### DON'T RUIN YOUR BABY'S FEET

Mothers, you are responsible if your child's feet are injured. Sent your address and get description of my improved haly shee. W. H. BIXLER, Hagerstown, Md.

B of every gar- A means re- B quired. New tending Y means for the pal., Sec.; short cholme, 25 pet., Sec.; kind, an's, mal'r'i required, valuation by glowle information by professional turner, and portfolio of babbes, from life, first, with each. See England Pattern Ca., En 5, Feeling, St.

Pith Edition, postpaid, for Se, for stamps.)

THE HUMAN HAIR,

Why it Patts Off. Turns usey and the Remedy,

Ry Prof. HABLEY PARKER, F. R. A. S.

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BABY'S REALTH WARDROBE. Complete outfit Small Spaces of the Country of the of t



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answering any question regarding flowers and floriculture which may be sent to him by the JOURNAL readers. MR. REXFORD asks that, as far as possible, correspondents will allow him to answer their questions through his JOURNAL Department. Where specially desired, however, he will answer them by mail if stamp is inclosed. Address all letters direct to

EBEN E. REXFORD, Shiocton, Wisconsin.



NE of the finest plants of recent introduction is a new variety of elematis, called Davidiana. It is from Japan, and claimed to be en-tirely hardy. It came through last winter well. It is a shrubby It is a shrubby, upright plant,

unlike all other clematises, which are vines, It grows from two to three feet high, and has a mass of rich green foliage, above which it throws its many flower stalks, on which small leaves are borne in whorls. The flowers are produced in clusters at each whorl of leaves. They are bright lavender in color and very fragrant. If this variety proves to be as hardy as claimed, it will be a great addition to our somewhat limited list of desirable plants for border use. The perennial poppy, Firebrand, is a charming plant for massing, because of its intensely bright color. Its flowers are very large and of the most glowing scarlet, with a black center. It is a wonderfully free bloomer, and nothing else with which I am familiar among border plants can equal it in striking effect. To secure the best results from it, plant it where it will have a background of evergreens, or some other plant with dark foliage, to show off its great, flaming blossoms against. Platycodon grandiflors, introduced a year or two ago, has proved to be perfectly hardy with me, and is an acquisition of great merit. It grows to a height of about three feet, and all summer long it bears a great abundance of star-shaped flowers, three inches across. There are two varieties, blue and white. As an effective flower, it is at once graceful and striking.

THE CARE OF HELIOTROPES unlike all other clematises, which are vines,

THE CARE OF HELIOTROPES

THE CARE OF HELIOTROPES

I HAVE been experimenting with the hellotrope, and I find that it can be made to assume a drooping form very easily, and with satisfactory results. If several stems are sent out near the base of the plant they will, if not given some support, be pretty sure to fall over the pot. Draw these down by weighting them as described in the article on the fuchsia. Do not let the plants bloom until you have all the branches you want. Give a rich, light, sandy soil, and be very sure to give water enough. Scores of complaints come in about the leaves of the heliotrope turning black and falling off. In most cases I am convinced that this is due to insufficient moisture in the soil. This plant has very fine roots, but a great mass of them, and they take up water very rapidly. You may give a heliotrope—and not a very large plant—as much water as you give a geranium and think you are giving all that is required. Your plant will fail to make a vigorous and healthy growth, because it is not moist enough at the roots. Examine it, and you will find that the tiny roots have extracted the moisture almost wholly. If not given more water at once, some of the young and delicate roots are injured, and the plant takes on a diseased condition from which it often never recovers. Do not get the idea from what I have said that the soil in which heliotropes are grown ought to be kept wet. Not at all. But because it requires more moisture than many plants—because it extracts it more rapidly from the soil — water should be given oftener to keep the soil in the proper condition. A good specimen of the heliotrope is a beautiful sight. A poor one calls for your pity.

A FEW SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS

#### A FEW SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS

TF you want good dahlias during the fall I room has be sure to give your plants all the water they require. Unless you do this you will have few blossoms, and these will be inferior.

Sweet peas require a good deal of water. in a moderately dry season, in order to keep them blooming well. It is imperatively nec-essary that all seed-pods should be removed as soon as formed. If you allow them to re-main on the plants, you will very soon find a decrease in the supply of blossoms.

If you have chrysanthenoums planted out in the beds, see that they do not suffer for moisture at the roots. It is well to apply liquid manure at least once a week, as at this season they will be making growth, and strong plants with a vigorous development of branches is what should be aimed at. This growth must be secured before the plants begin to bud, as after that all the energies of the plants go to the perfecting of the flowers.

you have a choice petunia among the seedlings in your bed of summer-blooming plants, makecuttings from it for use in winter. Stick these cuttings in the soil near the parent plant, and they will soon take root, and be in fine condition to pot by the time cold weather

GROWING THE POPULAR CINERARIA

GROWING THE POPULAR CINERARIA

We would have few more popular summer flowering plants than the cineraria if it were not for the fact that no flower is more subject to the attack of the green fly. If there is one about the place you will find it on these plants, and in a short time you will find them covered with these pests. Soon, if not attended to, the plant will begin to show yellow leaves, and in a short time your plants will be spoiled. I have tried insect powder and tobacco dust on them, but I find nothing so effective as therough funnigation with tobacco leaves. It is something of a bother to funnigate plants, and the operation is far from being an agreeable one, but still, if you love flowers, you will be willing to put yourself to some trouble for them. If you are not you ought not to have any; that which costs us nothing we do not appreciate. See a well-grown asseriment of the cineraria in fall ought not to have any; that which costs us nothing we do not appreciate. See a well-grown specimen of the cineraria in full bloom, and you will come to the conclusion that to own such a plant is worth a good deal of trouble. It is better to buy young plants than to try to grow them from seed; those that you buy in spring will come into bloom by June, and a group of them will give a most gorgeous show of color. They range through all shades of purple and blue to pink and red, and some will show such brilliant contrasts of color in the same flower that you will conclude that few flowers are better adapted to brighten a window. There are both single and double kinds; both are beautiful. The first leaves of the plant are very tiful. The first leaves of the plant are very large and quite cover the pot, but as the flow-er stalks are sent up the foliage decreases in size, so that the flowers seem borne on almost leafless stems above a mass of foliage sent out from the base of the plant. Give a soil of loam, well enriched, and shift from time to time till you have them in seven and eight-inch A QUEEN AMONG FERNS

NE of the most beautiful of ferns for the

Summer decoration of the greenhouse is the adiantum farleyease. It is a strong grower, but at the same time one of the most delicate and graceful of the adiantum family. Its fronds are quite large, and the folinge heavy in one sense, and in another not so. While set so close along the stems that it gives a more mas-sive appearance than that common to most sive appearance than that common to most adiantums—though massive is not just the word to use to convey the menning I have in mind, but nearer it than any word I can think of just at present—it never loses its graceful and airy look. There seems something more substantial about it than there is about such varieties as A. gracillimum and A. cunentum. Still, it is quite as beautiful, indeed, it is a better variety than either of the others mentioned for the amateur, as it is a stirdier grower, and succeeds where they often fail, and a well-grown specimen is sure to attract more attenand succeeds where they often fail, and a wellgrown specimen is sure to attract more attention from all save those who admire the extremely delicate and fragile members of this
most lovely family of plants more than they
do the more vigorous ones. It does well in a
soil composed of leaf mold and turfy matter,
half and half, with sharp sand worked in
liberally. Drain the pots well, and then water
doily; keep in shade, shower at evening unless
you keep the air of the greenhouse moist at
all times, in which case it will not be necesanry to apply water to the plant.

THE STARRY JASMINE

ONE of the sweetest of flowering plants is is simile revolution; it bears small clusters of starry flowers of a rich yellow, and these are full of a very rich, heavy fragrance of the kind peculiar to the cape jasmine and the tuberose. Its foliage is a dark, shining green, and furnishes a pleasing background for the flowers. To grow it well, give a loamy soil in which there is sand enough to make it soil in which there is said enough to make it light, and make it quite rich. Water freely; while growing and blooming it likes plenty of sunshine. It can be trained about the window, or to the rafters of a greenhouse, where it is most effective. If grown with jas-mine grandillorum, which is much like it in all respects save that of color, the latter being white, a fine effect is produced-an effect worth striving for.

#### THE YELLOW DAY LILY

 $\Gamma^{ ext{HIS}}$  hardy plant, given in the catalogues as hermocallis flava, is to be found in some old gardens, but it is comparatively rare. It deserves general cultivation. The flowers are borne very freely, and flowering is con-tinued for a long period. The flowers are of a clear canary yellow. Its foliage is very luxuriant, and on this account alone it would be well worth growing. It should be disturbed as little as possible. Propagation is effected by division of the roots. There is no difficulty gryssion of the reeds. There is no difficulty attending the cultivation of this most pleasing old border plant. Give it a rich soil and keep it free from weeds. To this plant age has brought only added value and beauty.

## FLORAL HINTS

E. F.-The "regular pond flly" and the water fily are the same.

Max. O. G. K.—Do not continue pinching back, with this plant after August. Pot in September.

EMMA H.—I will devote a special article to this sob-ject, as several others have asked questions similar to yours.

M. W. N.—If you had written me personally, I could are given you information desired; but this column amout be used in advertising anything.

AN OLD SCHEERINGE-I know of no method of drying flowers by which their narrani color can be re-tained. I do not think there is any such process.

Mrs. D.—Both closus discolor and begonia rabra can be grown from cuttings inserted in sand kept wet and warm. They do best if bottom heat can be given,

STELLA E. Coorcus—You can keep the bulbs in paper sacks, in a cool, dry roots, until you get ready to plant them out again. But don't disturb until they have fully riperted off.

Paner—If seed is sown in spring, you will have blooming plants for fall. Give a taif study location, if possible. No watering will be required, unless the senson is very dry. Any good self will grow them well, though they seem to like foam best.

S. R. F.—This correspondent has a large bed of hya-cinths. She would like to see it for annuals, or annuar flowering plants. Must she remove the bulks? No: plant the summer blooming plants among the bulks. They will not interfere with each other.

Miss. W. S.—Your failure with this plant no doubt comes from your carting it back in the fail, before put-ling in the cellur. You cut off the fature flower supply, as the bods are already formed; the time to prune is immediately after blooming, and before the season's growth takes pince.

EFFIE PEARITE-I think your failure with roses comes from a kind of milders, from what you say about the appearance of the leaves and their failing off. This almost always comes from too low a temperature, or too match exposure of tender growth to a draft. Hoses do not require great beat.

Mis. Waive—There are several blue flowers for ordinary stitling-room culture. Perbase the best, all things considered, is plannings capiends, and lavender blue, very florifecous, and an almost constant bloomer. Becomilia ciata is a berighter blue, and very pretty. The veronicas number several blues in their lise.

E. M. II.—The white worms in the soil of pot plants imust always come from manner. The flux are acheed irom larvan in the soil. To rid plants of worms use lime water, but several correspondents advise ticking matches in the soil. I use Food for Plowers as fertilizer. It is safe, effective, easily applied, and rooks to warms.

Miss M. H. G.—An apple geranium requires precisely the same treatment as that given others of its class. If your orange is lactined to rest, withhold water for a time. Do not left get positively dry, but do not give enough water to encourage much growth. When it shows signs of starting, increase the supply. If the surface of the soil in a pot looks dry, and the plants in a condi-tion of growth, you can safely give more water.

tion of growth, you can safety give more water.

MAMIE R.—Try helichore powder on the worms. Let all builts remain undisturbed until they have completed their amount growth, and "ripered off." You can tell about this by the foliage turning yellow. Then take up. They can be kept est of ground until September of Cotober, or re-planted at once. I like the plan of allowing hyacinths and other tuble hardy enough to stand the winter out of doors, to remain undescribed year after year, until it seems advisable to separate the plants.

L. A. E.—If you apply beliebore to your rose bushes early in the season, I think you can prevent rayages from warms. Don't wait until they come. Take it for granted that they will be there and head them off-grathe stars of them. Be sure to get the heliebore on the under side of the leaves. If applied as a previous use a beliews to puff it among the foliage. If in influsion, apply with a syriage, which will throw it up against the leaves. When applied in powder, be sure to have the fishings molet, so that 2 will adhere.

Miss Hoddens.—For your bay window I would advise cobes scanders. It is a very rapid grower, and a good specimen would seen cover all the surface you were willing to give it. It has prefty foliage, and bears large, beli-shaped Bowers of purple, shading to green, give it a large pot or box to grow in, and plenty of water if the not is fieldy rapposed to light. If shaded, give less. It is very easily grown. There is a green and white kind, il. scanders variegats, that is fine for the house, but it is backly as vigorous a grower as it, scanders.

PLANTAIN IN LAWN—"Our lawn is overron with plantain. What shall be done with it? The lawn-mover slips over it without harming it, and we cas't pull it." I would advise using a broad clase. Fit a handle to it of a sefficient length to make it possible to use the implement easily, without stooping march. With this chief cut off the crown of each plant. In this way you can kill the weed. The same is true of dandellors. But he sure to let neither plant ripes seed. If you do, the grass will be full of young plants next season.

C. E. P. G.—If, in your opinion, now earth baneeded, you can re-pot the amazylik as soon as it is done blooming; but if the soil does not seem exhausted. I would advise removing only that portions of it which can be taken out of the pot without disturbing the roots of the bulbs. You can leave the prosag bulbs, or remove them, as you think best. I prefer three or four is the same pot, giving a larger pet than is needed for single bulbs. A good compact for this plant is made up of fount, burly safety of your family, but the same of and rotten cow manner, and sand. Drain the pots well.

Miss R. G.—Transplant lily of the vniley after its foliage times yellow. This correspondent writes that she has an amarylilis Johnson'll having four large builts, from which she has thirty-two blossoms at a time, and she prefers to not separate the plants because of the fine show they make when kept growing together. It was for exactly this reason that I advised C. E. P. G. to allow several builts to grow in the same pot. Miss R. G. libricks, however, that her plant must need something done to it, as its roots are appearing above the soil. It would shift to a pot of ingrer size, discorbing the soil about the plant as little as possible.

Mas, V. McF, O.—I would not advise the use of an old buth-tub as a window box, for all the plants used to such a box or tub would have to be treated affice as to watering, and this might not soit them. Some kinds like a good deal, others little. I would use pots. In this way you have each plant under control. Window boxes, in which a large variety of plants are grown, are successes out of dears, but in the house conditions are very different. If vines are wanded use cobes sounders, strong grower, with purple, hell-shaped flowers; Madeira vine, thus follage and weet, white flowers in fail. For flowering plants use geraniums and begonlas in variety, abullious and petunias.

For Sawering places are germinate and organise in variety, abuillous and petunias.

Miss. R. F.—To grow lilles successfully in the house it is accessary to keep in mind that they are plants find of cool and shady localitors. They will not do writ if subjected to a high temperature tedare blooming. The best white kind, excepting it, Harrisis and L. toragillouin is L. speciesom album. L. auratum often does well in pot culture. These should be potted in fall, any for tober. An excellent soil is made by using equal parts of bonn, hesf model and old row manure. Mix these together well. Use an eight or ten-inch pot. Put in about an inch of drainage. Then fall is soil to about a make to one-tired the depth of the pet. Set the both in, and then add compost enough to fall the pot. Water well, and then put the pot in the cellar. Its not allow the soil to get day, but do not keep it scaked. Alan to have it simply mists. Keep the point cost, When you see the stem pathing through the soil, being the pot up and place it where it can have sampline and moderate warmth. When bods appear, keep it in the shade. Supply Equid measure once a week. After blooming set the pot set of doors, and let the plant typen of slowly. It is not customary to grow these likes in pots, because they bloom so satisfactorily in the open ground, but I have repeatedly flowered L. auratum in the house. It makes a grand consument for the greenhouse during the early spring months.



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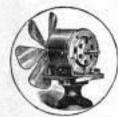
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## FLORAL HEEPS AND HINTS

H. E. N.—Try the kerosene emulsion for both white and green files on fitchesas.

Max. P. McG.—Give the plant a soll of loam instead of a sandy one, and a good deal of water.

Mas. H. V. K.—Set lily of the valley plants in fall, say from middle of september to last of October. Popples will not bloom through the entire summer. The moon flower is too tender to stand a northern winter out of doors.

ANTS AND SPIDERS—A correspondent asks how to drive units and spiders away from flower beds. Last summer my paneses were almost destroyed by them. I shook quite a large quantity of dalmatics powder over and among the plants with the bappest results.

Miss. S. G. HAYDEN.

Woman as Pors—I find the old remedy of sticking natches in the soil to kill white worms a good one. The oil in some puts seemed almost alive with them, but a remarkes killed every worm in a week's time, and I ave seem no signs of more since then. I have never ad a plant injured by neing matches. I put about light in such six-inch pot.

Bersy Hanww.

A GOOD BASE ST PLAST—Most plants grown in hanging basiness are failures because they don't get water
snough. The best plant I have ever tried is othorns.
It has succeiven follage, and plants of this class get
along with less water than any other kind. It is presty
and a great bloomer: It files the sumshine. Its yellow
flowers are as cheerful as danderlon blosseum are. Try
it, and you will be delighted with it.

E. S. Fales.

It, and you will be delighted with it. E. S. FALSS.

READER OF THE JOURNAL.—Ficus does very well in a simply place, but quite as well in a shady one. It likes a rather strong loam and a good dearlof water while growing. Given plenty of root room and a rich soil while making growth, it will soon become a fine specimen. It should be shifted from time to time, as the roots fill the old pot. Do not suffer it to get root-bound and remain so long, as this induces decay of some of the younger and more delicate roots which are in contact with the sides of the pos.

A. E. Davis.—This correspondent says that her white chrysanthenoms turn brown just before getting ready to open. She would like to know why. I think it must be that the variety she has is one that requires peculiar treatment. As none of her colored ones are troubled in this way it must be so. I would take up the plants enrigh in the season, if planted out during summer, and give considerable quantities of liquid manure after the plants become established in their pots. As she says nothing about insects, I can only infer that the trouble is peculiar to the variety she grows.

Sursequence. Milwackee—This correspondent says

is peculiar to the variety site grows.

Sumschames, Militarskee—This correspondent says she has falled, two years in succession, in getting balls to form roots when planted in pois. Why? I don't know. She gave them proper treatment, and as also obtained builts from different dealers, it would hardly seem as if the fallers could be due to poor or interfor builts. Once in a while I find a hyazinsh refusing to root, but it almost shways comes about from a diseased condition of the built. Possibly she kept the soil too wet while in the cellar. I can think of no other reusion. She does not say anything about this, and I can only "guess" a possible reason.

"guess" a possible reason.

Miss, E. R. W.—This correspondent writes that she has some ever-blooming roses which have grown tall. She wants to know how to make them branch, also low to take care of them. I presume she means hybrid perpetuals, hardy, out-door kinds. To induce branching, out-off at least one-half of the stalks. Keep the ground about them mellow and rich, using old cow manure or chip dirt. After a crose of flowers has been produced, out back each branch about half. Soon new branches will be sent out, and these will produce a few branches will be sent out, and these will produce a five dowers for produced, not beck each branch about half. Soon new branches will be sent out, and these will produce a five dowers for produced. The "ever-bloomers" are tander sorts, belonging to the tea. Chinese, noisette and Bengal branches of the family.

Becaw, Shoows—Out back the farbala in May, and

Chinese, noiseste and Bengal branches of the family.

Bixrey Brown—Out back the factala to May, and keep subser day until the middle of sommer. There report, and give more water. Have the soft rich with leaf moid: a strong growth will result. Out off from one-third to one-bail of the old growth in spring. I always advise throwing near bulks that have been forced into forecting; while they may give a second crop of flowers, they can never be depended on to do so. Instead of throwing them away, they can be planted out in the garden, and after a time they may give a few flowers. Toberous begonize for winter use must be kept in a cook dry place until July, or until they limits on growing in fact. When they refuse to longer remain dormout, put them and let them grow.

Bong Parproxy. I would article the predication of

mant, pot them and let them grow.

Rose Patrices—I would advise the application of kerosene emulsion. I think it will drive off or kill the worms which induct rose bushes. In fact, I consider it one of the best insecticides we have, and I use it for all plants indexed with insects, and find it very effective. If care is taken not to have it stronger than advised in directions given for its preparation and application, it will not injure the most delicate plant. If an application the strength advised does not bring about the desired result, make a second application, and let it be somewhat stronger. If there are webs on the index side of the leaves of your roses, they indicate the presence of redispider. To drive away this peak apply water daily and in liberal quantities, taking pains to have it reach the moler side of the fediage.

reach the under side of the foliage.

SCARIONA IN THE HOUSE.—For the benefit of your readers who, like myself, desire to select for use in a bay window in winder a few plants that will bloom well, thus repeying one for care and attention given, I desire to give a little of my own experience. As my husband and myself were taking up plants from the border last September, I suggested the trial of a scabiosa, or "motioning bride," as at that time the plants were covered with buds. The result has not only been surpeising to me, but highly substantially. At no time, from that to this, has the plant been without flowers. The color of the flowers is richer in winter than the summer. No insect desirable for my late in constantly appearing. I feel well paid for my labor in careing for this pretty plant. Next year I want overen planes for the window.

Miss. A SHITH.

ing for this pretty plant. Next year I want several plants for the window.

Mins. B. Bestitu.

Distributing the window.

Mins. B. Bestitu.

Distributing the window.

Mins. B. Bestitu.

Distributing the window of these performance of the pretty of the pretty of the window of the contrage, and give it for the benefit of luquirers: "A piece of ground, prepared for lobarce, was partly set to plants, when it was discovered that the cut-worm was killing them. A trial was made of different kinds of leaves to see what the worms preferred. It was from that they were not very particular, but perhaps showed some preference for the tender follage of the chestiant. A quantity of these were seased in a mixture of parts green and water, a braspoonfist of the poison being used to such gallon of water. The leaves were placed here and there, each one toing held to its pince by a small stone, or a little soil. In the morning we went out to see the result of our experiment, and the sight did us good. Scores of worms lay under and about every leaf. Some were dead, others in a slupid and apparently dying constillion. Be sure they never chewed again; They had setten the observate leaves fall of holes. We staished setting out the field to tebacca, and had so more fresults from cut-worms." I would advise correspondents to try this plan. It is easy, and if effectual, just what many want to timke use of.

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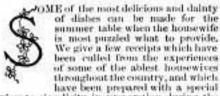
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A Page of Helpful Suggestions from Experienced Minds

#### SOME SUMMER DISHES

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throughout the country, and which have been prepared with a special view to simplicity in preparation during the beated mouths.

#### TO MAKE ALMOND BISQUE

ONE pound sugar, twelve ounces almonds.

Blanch the almonds and dry them. Put
the sugar in a kettle on the fire without water, and melt it so that it has the color of molasses, then put in the almoods, mixing gently; put the candy on a platter; when cold, poundquite flue, pat in three pints of milk, set on the fire and when it boils add the beaten yolks of ten eggs. Strain the burnt almond custard thus made into a freezer and freeze.

#### A DELICIOUS GRAPE ICE

ONE cupful of ripe Concord grapes, one pound of sugar, one quart of water, four whites of eggs. Mash the raw grapes and sugar together, add juice of one lemon, strain into a freezer at once.

#### A GOOD BISQUE OF LOBSTER

CHOP one pound of lobster meat very fine, melt two ounces of butter, adding three tablespoonfuls of sifted floar; when smooth add one pint of rich stock or soup; when boiled up add the lobster ment, one tablespoonful of fresh butter, one pint cream, salt, pepper and mace to taste.

#### A PALATABLE ITALIENNE SAUCE

BROWN two medium size onions in one ounce of butter, add a cupful of minced ham, a few minced mushrooms, one plat of good beef stock, pepper and salt to taste, Boil for ten minutes; strain.

#### A FOUNDATION FOR SAUCES

A FOUNDATION FOR SAUCES

A GOOD foundation for sauces may be made as follows: Heat in a saucepan one onnee of butter, two carrots one onion, one sprig of thyme, a bay lenf, six whole peppers, three cloves, two pieces of celery, and one of parsley. Boll fifteen minutes, Add one pint of some stock, then strain. Melt two ounces of chicken fat, add four ounces of browned flour, stir smooth, then add the strained liquid of the vegetables, two more quarts of soup stock, simmer and reduce to half; strain. A good base for many sauces.

#### STRAWBERRY SHERBET

O'NE quart of strawberries, three pints O water, juice of one lemon, one table-spoonful orange flower water, three-quarters of a pound of white sugar. Crush to a smooth paste the berries, add all of the ingredients except the sugar, and let stand for three hours. Strain it over the sugar and stir until the sugar is dissolved; strain again, and set in ice for three hours before using.

#### A DELICIOUS CHERRY TART

A DELICIOUS CHERRY TART

INE the pie dish with rich paste, sprinkle
over it about a level tablespoonful of
sifted flour and a little sweet butter. Pour into it the fresh cherries stemmed and seeded,
and sprinkle over it one-half a cup granulated
sugar. When baked take from the oven and
cover with a thin meringue made of the white of one egg beaten to a still froth, with a large spoonful of pulverized sugar. Return to the oven long enough to lake the icing firm.

#### LOBSTER CUTLETS

MINCE the meat of the lobsters fine, senson with salt and spice, melt a piece of
butter in a saucepan, mix with it one tablespoonful of flour, add the lobster and a little
finely chopped parsley, add a little stock also,
and let it come to a boil; remove from the fire
and stir into into it the yolks of two eggs,
spread this mixture in a shallow pan; when
cold cut into cutlet shapes, dip carefully in
beaten egg, then in cracker crunds and fry to
a rich brown color in hot lard. a rich brown color in hot lard.

#### IMPERIAL PUDDING

BOIL one quart of milk, quarter pound of butter, quarter pound of sugar and the yolks of twelve eggs. Beat the eggs and sugar together, then blend the butter and flour to gether and add to the eggs and sugar; then put in the hot milk and add last the whites of fourteen eggs beaten to a stiff froth; place the dish in a pan of hot water while cooking, and bake one hour in a moderate oven. Sause for pudding: two cups of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and one quart of strawberries. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, mash and add the strawberries

#### NESSELRODE PUDDING

BEAT up yolk of four eggs, one-half pound sugar, and one onnce powdered sweet almonds, and add to it a quart of milk and cream mixed; boil until thick. Remove from the fire, and when cold, freeze. When frozen, remove dasher and stir in one onnce cherries. one onnce currants and one pound preserved peaches. Mix well and let stand for two hours.

#### BLANC MANGE

THE most delicious blane nunge is made of calf's foot jelly. Take one quart of stiff stock and melt it; then add to it one pint of rich, sweet cream, eight onness of white sugar, a tenspoonful of vanilla extract, and half a gill of bitter almonds heaten to a froth. Six well and your into morable to get cold. Stir well and pour into moulds to get cold.

#### PREPARING STEWED FISH

By M. MYERS



AKE any rich fish, such as shad, whitefish, sulmon or halibut. For a small shad take two large onions, peel, slice very thin and put on to boil in water until quite tender. Whilethey are cook-

ing prepare your lish. Split right down the back, take out the backbone with a sharp knife and cut the fish into suitable sizes for single portions. The fish into sintable sizes for single portions. As soon as the onions are done drain off the water they were cooked in, lay your fish in a broad, shallow stewpan with sufficient water to cover, sprinkle the onions on top and season with sait, pepper, ginger and a pinch of powdered mace. Season rather highly to allow for liquid you are about to add. While your fish is cooking, beat two eggs thoroughly, add gradually the juice of two femous, beating onickly to prevent curdling, and some chornest gradually the juice of two lemons, beating quickly to prevent cardling, and some chopped parsley. If you can get some Spanish saffron it will improve greatly both the appearance and flavor of your fish. None but Spanish saffron will do. It must be thoroughly dried in a warm, not hot, oven and powdered very finely. Put enough in the egg and lemon to color a rich, deep yellow, but not sufficient to impart a bitter taste. When your fish is thoroughly done, dip off all but about half a pint of the liquid, but do not throw away. As soon as the remainder boils tip the pan toward you so that you get the water all in one corner, throw in your mixture, and to prevent cardling, nix quickly and thoroughly with a large spoon by throwing it over and over the fish. Remove from the fire and lift each piece carefully with a pancake turner on to your platter, Remove from the fire and lift each piece carefully with a pancake turner on to your platter, upon which should be laid a mapkin. Pour a little liquor over your fish, reserving the rest until just before it goes to the table. The liquor should be thick and rich; if too much so add some of the water taken off beforeshe eggs were added; if too poor, too much water was left on. If the lemons are sweet or very small a third may be required. Experience will teach just how much sensoning is required. Garnish with parsley. This dish is enten cold and is simply delicious. Chicken, veal and beef, or veal and calves' feet cooked in the same way, minus the onious, and eaten hot same way, minus the onions, and eaten but are equally good.

#### COOKING CANNED SALMON

EASY RECEIPTS WHICH ENSURE GOOD SUMMER DISHES



CAN of fresh canned salmon is a luxury in more than one respect, as it lends itself scensily to differ-ent uses. In the summer it is one of the most convenient things to keep in the house, its preparation into different dishes being so readily and easily accomplished. Below we

give five different receipts for using it:

#### BAKED SALMON

ONE can of salmon, two eggs, one tablespoonful melted butter, one cup bread
crumbs, pepper, salt and minced cucumber
pickle. Drain the liquor from the fish and set
aside for the sauce. Pick the fish to pieces,
then work in the melted butter, seasoning,
eggs and crumbs. Put in a buttered bowl,
cover tightly and set in a jun of boiling water.
Cook in a hot oven one hour, then stand the
bowl in cold water for a moment to loosen the
pudding, and turn out on a hot dish.

pudding, and turn out on a hot dish.

For the same make a cup of drawn butter, to which add the liquor from the can, a beaten erg, pepper, salt, a chopped pickle, and some mineed parsley. Boil up and pour over the fish or serve in a gravy tureen.

#### SALMON AU GRATIN

SALMON AU GRATIN

TAKE a collec cup of salmon free from the liquor, and flake it, mix with it a balf cup of cold drawn butter, pepper and salt. Fill a small baking dish with the mixture, cover with fine bread crumbs, and brown in the oven. A little mashed potato and half a cup of cream form a nice addition to this dish. It should be served hot and garnished with a little fried parsley. This quantity will serve four people. serve four people.

#### SALMON ON TOAST

FLAKE the lish, senson with I salt, and heat it with a little milk or cream. Have some hot milk in a flat pan. Toast several slices of bread, which dip quickly into the hot milk, place on a hot dish, spread with butter and pour over it the beated fish.

#### SALMON CROQUETTES

ONE can of salmon, one egg, well beaten, O<sup>NE</sup> can of salmon, one egg, well leaten, one-half cup of fine bread crumbs, salt, envenue popper, nutmeg, juice of half a lemon. It is off the liquor and mince the fish. Melt and work in the butter, season and if necessary moisten with a little of the liquor; add the crumbs. Form the parts into rolls, which flour thickly, and stand them in a cold place for an hour. Fry in hot fat and serve on a hot platter, garnished with fresh parsley.

#### SALMON SALAD

O NE cup of cold salmon mineed and mixed with an equal quantity of chopped cel-ery. Line a dish with lettuce leaves, turn into it the mixed salmon and relety, and overall pour a dressing made of two tablespoonfals of oil, three table-psenfuls of vinegar, salt and repper. A mayounnise dressing may be used, but with salmon the plain dressing is to be preferred.

#### MAKING DAINTY SANDWICHES

BY ANNA ALEXANDER CAMERON

HERE are three essentials in making sandwiches. Very nice light bread, home-cured ham, and a very sharp knife. The bread should be cut into paper slices and the ham into the thinnest shavings. After the crust is cut from the end of the loaf spread the slices with nice fresh butter upon cutting. Have the ham already shaved and as you cut each slice of bread divide it in half, sprinkle one-half well with ham on the battered side, and place on it evenly the other half of the slice, buttered side down; press lightly together and by on a plate. Continue until you have made all that you want. If the ham, bread, butter and knife are what they should be, you had better make a great many.

The slices of bread may be squared after cutting off the crusts and then divided from corner to corner, making triangles, or the whole slice sprinkled with hum may be rolled up and tied with little ribbons. This makes a pretty variety in serving sandwishes at an afternoon ten.

pretty variety in serving sandwiches at an

afternoon tea.

#### A GLACE CHERRY PUDDING

NE-HALF cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring. Bake in the round lids of baking powder time. While these are baking, boil two tablespoonfuls of sugar, three-fourths of a cup of milk, one large tablespoonful of corn starch and the beaten white of one egg. Flavor with one-half teaspoonful of vanilla extract. When the puddings are baked, and while this mixture is still hot, sprend one large teaspoonful smoothly over

baked, and while this mixture is still hot, sprend one large tenspoonful smoothly over the top of each pudding.

Have white glace cherries cut into halves. Place about six of these pieces around the top of each pudding. For the sance, boil three-fourths of a cup of sagar, one and one-half cups of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of corn starch, the yolks of three eggs, and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Pour the same around each little nudtract. Four the sauce around each little pud-ding. Serve hot. These quantities are suf-licient for twelve persons.



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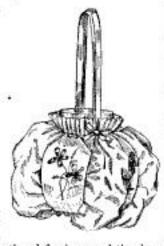
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#### ARTISTIC MATCH RECEIVER

BY LENA J. RENGNERED

MATERIALS—A piece of China silk eight-een inches long by eight inches wide, and one and a half yards No. I satin ribbon, a small, round Japanese basket and a tumbler.

Get the turnglass to fit the basket, say about two and one-half inches in height, leaving onehalf inch to project at the top. Make your slik into a hag, sewing together at the end, and gathering it together at the bottom. Turn down the top for a frill, put it over the bas-



over the basket, drawing
the gathering thread firmly around the glass.
Cut four pieces of celluloid like the design,
painting whatever flower may be pretty with
the color used in the silk. Punch holes at
the points of each piece, and fasten together
with a rosette of the ribbon, then draw a ribbon through the holes at the top of the pieces,
and tie. Use two ribbons by which to hang
the receiver, and place a bow on each side to
complete it. Water colors paint best on the
rough side of celluloid.

#### A GRACEFUL HANGING POCKET

BY LAURA WRITTEN

NOW that ladies' dresses are made so that N OW that ladies' dresses are made so that a pocket is almost an impossibility, a banging pocket, made of a shade of sitk to correspond with the dress, is very pretty and stylish. Crochet over thirty-five brass rings with knitting silk the desired shade and color, and sew them together, making a square five wide and five long; then across the bottom of this square sew four, three, two, one, making the rings terminate in a point. Around the point the in a fringe three inches long. Now make a square pocket of silk or cloth to match the silk, the size of the square of twenty-five rings, and fasten on the back. In this way you have a double pocket, as a fancy handkerchief shows off prettily through the rings, and the back pocket may be used for loose change or smaller pocket belongings. At the two upper corer pocket belongings. At the two upper cor-ners sew one-built yard of No. 4 or 5 rib-bon. This should be attached to the skirt band under the basque, at the left side. These pockets make very acceptable gifts,

#### A PRETTY GREENAWAY PANEL

By ALICE C. TILDEN

A VERY pretty panel, which is a charming ornament for the children's room, is made from transparent tracing linen, which can be bought at almost may store where artists' materials are kept. It has a smooth, glossy finish from which the dust can easily be wiped. Take a narrow strip of the linen forty inches in length and ten inches in width; on this trace as meany Greeneway pictures as forty inches in length and ten inches in width; on this trace as many Greenaway pictures as can be prettily arranged. This is done by placing the pictures under the linen and tracing on the right side with pen and link; then with oil paints fill in these outlines on the wrong side of the linen, copying the colors of the Greenaway pictures, or altering to suit the fancy. The colors will show through the transparent linen, giving a very smooth and beautiful effect. When the paints are thoroughly dried, stitch a band of red, or any pretty colored satin three inches wide across pretty colored satin three inches wide across the top and bottom of the panel; turn under the top and bottom of the panel; turn under all the edges a little more than an eighth of an inch, and line the whole panel with white silesia. Baste the lining and outside very firmly tegether, and stitch around on the nuclsine, as near the edge as possible. Finish the bottom of the panel with four or five pretty plush ornaments, and hong it by a plush, or brass rad, This popel is easily made and very pretty

This purel is easily made and very pretty when finished; besides being an ornament for the room, it is a great source of an assessent to the children, who never tire of looking at the bright pictures, and when bed-time comes, or the little ones are tired, or suffering from some childish ailment, manana or murse ran easily invent a different story for each picture.

#### FIVE HELPFUL HINTS

PURE beeswax and clenn, unsalted butter make an excellent substitute for creams and balms,

Sage-ten, or out-ment graet, sweetened with honey, are good for chapped hands or any sort of roughness,

A slice of apple or tonato rubbed over the hands will remove ink or berry staits.

Ingrowing nails, if serious, should receive the ductor's aftention. In the first stage they can be helped by raising the edge and slipping a bit of raw cotton under the nail. Some-times a drop of tallow, scalding hot, will effect

Whenever a nail gets broken into the ouick wear a leather stall over it until nature heals the breach.

# HUSBAND OF Yours

your brother-somebody's else brother—your son—too much business—hard office work—don't eat well, sleep well, feel well—unnatural tiredness—general -feel-badly-all-over—Too much indoors—too little outdoors—Drugs to the dogs-men are not pharmaceutical repositories-Nature smiles remedy-all outdoors is open—the balsam of the open air is theirs—Walking is tiresome— horseback riding is expensive—buggy driving as prosaic as riding on a rail— no activity—no exhibitration in them—If all the world knew how easy it is to bicycle—that three half hours teach anyone —how healthful, how joyful, how sensible, how fascinating, how popular, how economical it is, all the world would bicycle—business brains be renovated—good appetites—good feeling everywhere—men would do in six hours what they don't now do in twelve everywhere—men would do in six hours what they don't now do in twelve—Ladies, teach the Gospel of Outdoors to those you love—teach it to yourself—outdoors is yours as well as theirs—delicate women are unfashionable—Nature moulded the female figure in perfection of loveliness—women of to-day are seeking health and strength—The open summer breathes breezy welcome to all creation—Free at all Columbia bicycle agencies—there are a thousand of them—or send two two-cent stamps to Pope Mig. Co., 221 Columbia Ave., Boston, to receive a few ounces of information about cycles and cycling, worth a hundred dollars an ounce to you and yours—Not a word about Columbias—enough for the day to offer health and happiness—to-morrow you and yours will buy a bicycle—a Columbia—we have no fear—folks make no mistake in buying Columbias. we have no fear-folks make no mistake in buying Columbias.

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#### WHILE YOU CURL YOUR HAIR

BY EMMA V. SHERIDAN



OME of us are slaves to the curling-iron. This, too, not always from vanity. For instance, the locks shorn at the doctor's orders, and

vanity. For instance, the locks shorn at the doctor's orders, and now grown to a shoulder length, straight, and with ends bristling stubbornly, can be subjected to the hair-pin only if they are first subjected to the hair-pin only if they are first subjected to the curling-iron. And oh, how long it takes to curl a shoulder-length of bair. Quite an hour and a half if the hair be straight as from washing. Which of us can spare so much time? Besides, it is so tiresome standing, and who ever heard of a woman curling her hair while seated! We try to hurry, that is, we do not clean the iron carefully, and our hair is smudged; or we half heat it, or we take too big a lock, or we do not hold the lock long enough, in either of which cases the hair is only half curled, and has to be done over two or three times. Or we heat the iron too hot and hurn our tresses, and spoil our temper, and give a singed smell to our hair. This is one of the times when "doing two things at once" is good policy. Comb out your hair carefully, take just the right thickness of lock, heat and clean the iron properly, turn the lock upon it carefully, and, holding the iron in place with the left hand, go about other things. A trip to the closet for the dress and hat to be worn gives the lock just nice time to curl thoroughly. While a shoe is being buttoned the next lock curls; gloves, well and sunshade are collected, card-case refilled, list of calls looked up, etc., and meanwhile the hair is done. Dear me, what a lot can be seen to! The room can be "tidied," the bookcase rearranged, the clean clothes laid away, the wash counted, the mending laid out; all this and many another thing can be accomplished, a little awkwardly, perhaps, but still accomplished, and the hair curled nicely and cleanly, and "both at once." You can even write a letter or so. I, for instance, have written and cogied this article, and now that my hair is curled I close.

#### HOW A HYMN WAS WRITTEN

By REV. J. H. GILMORE, D. D.

By Ray, J. H. Gilmork, D. D.

NE evening in the spring of 1862 I was speaking at the Wednesday meeting of the First Baptist Clearch, in Philadelphia, the subject being the twenty-third Psalm. I had been dwelling with especial emphasis upon the blessedness of being under God's leadership, entirely apart from the way in which He leads us, or what He leads us to: and when, at the close of the service, we adjourned to the home of one of the deacons, Thomas Watson, where I was staying, the same thought was still occupying all our hearts and minds.

During the conversation, in which others beside Mr. Watson and his wife took part, the blessedness of God's leadership so completely possessed me, and so grew upon me, that I took out my pencil, and then and there wrote the hymn, "He Leadeth Me," just as it stands to-day. I thought no more of it, but my wife, to whom I had handed it, sent it, without my knowledge, to "The Watchman and Reflector," where it was printed for the first time. Three years later, while conducting worship in the Second Raptist Church of Rochester, New York, I picked up a hymn-book with the thought, "I wonder what they sing," when, to my surprise the book opened to "He Leadeth Me." This was my first intimation that the hymn had found a place in any collection of the songs of the church.

How little the fact of authorship impressed me is shown by my declaration, when I first told the story, that the refrain had been added by another land than mine. But afterward, the original copy of the hymn, found among my wife's papers, proved that I had actually written the refrain myself.

#### SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING

There are 7,500,000 young men in the United

The negro lives longer in the South than he does in the North.

Wine clarifiers in France use more than 80,000,000 eggs a year.

The large parlor cars weigh from 65,000 to 75,000 pounds apiece.

The white man lives longer in the North than he does in the South,

The value of floral establishments in the United States is \$38,355,722.

Life is shorter in the valleys and lowlands than among the hills and mountains.

An ordinary day coach weighs about 50,000 pounds; Pullman sleepers weigh about 75,000

The limited express, with its two engines and several Pullman cars, weighs nearly 750,-

The value of fur-seal skins shipped from Alaska since the territory came into the pos-session of the United States is given at \$33,000,-

The number of pieces of postal matter of all kinds which pass through the mails of the United States annually is estimated at 3,900,-

#### THE FOWLER IMPROVED KEYLESS FLY FAN

#### A CREAT Home Comfort

It drives all flies away by the shadow and morement of the

In hot, saltry weath

The cost is a trifle compared to the bene-fit durined from its use. cannot buy from your ers, write to MATTHAI, INGRAM & CO., Baltimore, Md.

### POINTER!



pickeritty is has not occurred to our readers that the LUBIES MFG, CO., 221, 122 and 125 Aerik Expits By, Filia, we one of the largest manufacturers of Heycles, Children's Carriages and Berigeraters in the United States. A tour through their immense Factory is positive peopl. In their magnificent adversaries you will find a very legalize mosts of Cycle Sandries and Hayde Bailes. The carriage department presents a grand appearance with assental hundred Concluse handsomely appearanced and tribuned. The Glateir Heritgeraters with their seven walls be levelation, and the celly practical Heritgeraters made. We also notice a givant variety of Sactising Chairs, Sailer Top Decks, handle Chairs, etc. Name people desired, and a catalogue fully desarthing each article will be setz.



R. H. INGERSOLL & BRO. 65 CortlandtSt. N. Y. City

## How to Make a Fortune

WANTED—Silesmen; who can easily make twenty-five to seventy-five dollars per week, selling the Gelebrated. Finless Clothes Line, or the Famous "Macomber Fountain Ink Emser"—Patients recently issued. Sold ONLY by salesmen, to whom we give Exclusive Territory. The Pinless Clothes Line is the only line ever invented that holds clothes without plas—a perfect success. The Macomber Fountain Ink Emser is entirely new; util crase ink instantly, and is king of all. On receipt of 50c, will mail you sample of either, or sample of both for \$1, with circulars, price-distand terms. Secure your ferritory at once. Address THE PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., No. 120 Hermon St., Worcester, Mass.

30 days on trini. Rood's Magic Scale, the popular Ladies' Talloring System. Hibstrated circular free. Hoop Manic SCALE Co., Chicago, Ill.

FILL YOUR OWN TREETH with Crystaline. Stop Circular free, T. F.TRUMAN, M. D., Wells Bridge, N. V.

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[63535553] [63536355]

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60-pp. illus, estalogue Address Principal AUSTIN, B. A., St. Thomas, Ont.

#### STAMMERING

"Speech Defects, Their Causes and Cor-Refer to Ray, William R. Clark, D. D., Lyen, E. J. E. THORPE, Newton Centre, Mass.

## 8 Per Cent. Investment

A limited amount of Preferred Treasury Stock in a reliable manufacturing company for sale in small lots, Further details and refs., Lock Box 238, Boston, Mass.

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THE Minnesote Saving Fund & Investment Co., of Minnespolis, Minn., is a safe place to de-posit or invest money in any amount. Write.

## MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER. COSTS BUT ONE CENT A GLASS.

On receipt of \$0.00 we will mail you receipe for making most delictous soda water. (No buttling or beiling re-quired.) Easily made in a few minutes. Any flavor desired.

Equal to Ice Cream Sodas. Full directions sent. ACME SODA CO., 48 East 9th St., N. Y.

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ple of the Bunion

SHIELDS sent, prepaid, on receipt of 10 cents. The Corn Shields are made large and small. In releving, state size wanted. PORDUS PLASTER CO., 274 Canal Street, New York.

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The applies curative air directly to the affected parts of the nose, threat and langs, at L. Nsuirr, whilst skeeping as usual; for Catarrin, Broschitts, Ashlima, and Hay Ferver.

Mr. 8. T. Rover, 1637 Chestlerst St., Phindia, nutberess of "Mrs. Rover's Cook frevummend it to those who wish to get rid of cutarrin."

Mr. B. P. Unin, Cachiler, Bank Haymond, fixymond, Ill., says; "Pillaow-INHALER entirely cured me of sustains."

ma.

Ellis Clisbe, 261 Pifth Avenue, New York, says of Pittow-Innatus cured me of catarrini deaf

Mrs. James M. White, of W. Main St., Lexington, y., says: "The Pillow-INHALER cured me of lay Send for pumphlet and testimonials, or call and see it.

PILLOW-INHALER CO. 1217 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Excluse two-cont stamp for information and terms, exclosed filters, cor. 7th St. & Brondway, Oakland, Cad.

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The Columbian No. 19000

with the people; and we make this worderful offir knowing we can sell every one of the first 5,000 COLUMBIANS

Payment Plans to suit all pockets, direct from factory at wholesale prices DUD'T DAY AN AGROUT OF DEALER \$100 OF \$300. MANUFACTURED IN THE WORLD, FROM \$

Put it in your pocket. If you will write for our catalogue, we can prove our statements and give you facts that will astonish you. Visit our immense factories and make your own selection. All purchaser's expenses paid Note what you have to do and DO AT ONCE. Delays are dangerous.

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#### A SPLENDID FISHING OUTFIT FOR THE BOYS

Often as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for \$ Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.10. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased. (See remarks below regarding ordering by Express.)

How many of the boys, who, throughout the summer spend their Saturdays sented with pole and line on the banks of near-by brooks and ponds, realize that by a very little exertion after school hours, or on some Saturday afternoon, they can secure an Outfit for trout and bass fishing of which any boy may feel justly proud

The equipment we furnish includes a Rod of genuine Calcutta Bamboo, 12½ feet long, in three joints, with double Brass Ferrules. The balance of the Outfit consists of 1 Brass Balance Reel, with screw handle and raised pillars. Braided liste-thread Line, 25 yards long: 34 dozen long-shank Carlisle Hooks, for Trout, and 1/4 dozen Bass Hooks on double-twisted gut; one varnished Quill-top Float, and an assortment of Artificial Trout Flies. We put these Outfits up here in our own workrooms, and will recommend and guarantee them in every particular. The Rod is made of the material used in manufacturing the enormously ex-



pensive rods used by expert and scientific fly-casters -Burnt Calcutta Bamboo. The Reel is a perfect

Price, \$1.40, postpaid. A similar Outfit cannot be purchased for the same money at any retail store in this country.

LONGER POLES

Poles by mail will measure only eleven or twelve feet long. For \$1.10 (or, 4 Yearly Subscribers) we will send the Outfit by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, with longer and heavier poles. Packages over four feet long cannot be mailed

All goods by mail go at the owner's risk. For a triffing sum we will insure all mail packages, and will then duplicate any lost goods.

To insure to \$5.00, send us 5 cents, and request Mail

Insurance.
To insure to \$10.00, send us to cents, and request Mail Insurance.
To insure to \$25.00, send us 15 cents, and request Mail

#### THREE COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR **PHOTOGRAPHY**

#### Outfit No. 1

Given as a Premium for a Club of 15 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 11 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional; or, for 7 Subscribers and \$2.00 additional. Price, \$5.00. Best only by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.



wood. handsomely polished, for plate size 354x454 inches, with Leatherette Bellows; handsomely finished, quick-setting, brass-mounted Lens ; a hinged ground-glass, double Plate-Holder. improved Tripod Carrying Case.

The Chemical Outfit for Developing and Printing contains Ruby Lamp, one-half dozen Dry Plates, 2

Japanned Iron Trays, 2 Bottles Developer, 1 Box Hyposulphite Soda, 12 sheets silvered Albumen Paper, Printing Frame, one bottle Toning Solution, I dozen Bevel edge Card Mounts.

Send us 4 cents in postage stamps, and we will mail you a photograph taken with one of these Cameras.

#### Price, \$5.00. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver. Outfit No. 2

Given as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.23. Must be sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

In this Outfit, No. 2, we ofter something that will do good work with less professional skill and fewer chances of failure than any other outfit at four times the price. It includes a Camera with a fine Lens and a Finder; Folding Tripod; Carrying Satchel, with Shoulder Straps: Package of Plates; materials for making a ruby lamp, and all the necessary chemicals for developing and printing. We send with each a 32-page Instruction Book, the best of its kind published.



We can especially recommend this Outfit as most desirable for an amateur. It is light, strong, compact, easy of comprehension, and readily manipulated.

The best low-priced Outfit offered. Do not confound the two Cameras we ofter with worthless "Pin-hole" Cameras.

The effectiveness of an outfit really depends upon the lens. We guarantee the work done with either of ours will prove their excel-We have seen pictures taken with our Camera No. 2 onlarged to 10 x 12 inches. The result was equal to the best work of a fifty-dollar Dahlmeyer lens.

Send us four cents in postage stamps for a Sample Photograph taken with this Camera and Leus.

Price, \$2.25. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

#### Outfit No. 3 SNAP-SHOT" CAMERA



"TO CATCH THE POSTER, YOU TOUCH THE TRIGGER"

Given as a Premium or a Club of th Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each ; or, for 7 Subscribers and \$2.00 addiffusal. Price, \$5.00. Scat only by Express, charges to be paid by the

This is a Magazine Camera for either Instantaneous or Time Exposure work It is not a toy, but a low-priced, penctiral, everyday, Snap-Shot Camera. It is an instrument capable of doing the best kind of work, simple enough to be understood, and successfully operated by any one. It is 6 inches square, 314 Inches deep, covered with imitation Seal, nickeled handle and trimmings. With each Camera we send a Complete Outfit, comprising Dey Plates, Chemicals, and Dark Room

Price, \$6.00. Scot by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

#### SANS SOUCI" HAMMOCK No. 2

Given as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each ; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.15. Hent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.



This is our new Hammock, and we find it to be preferable to the one we formerly used. The Weave is new and better. The Stripes, running length wise, not only add strength to the bed of the Hammock but, being tinged with Colored Yarn, give the Hammock a very attractive appearance. The

end cords are strong and attached to the bed by a peculiar method, which gives additional strength. It is larger-extreme length, 11 feet; bed measures 76 x 38 inches. It is much superior to, and more comfortable than, the old Mexican Hammock; it is very elastic, and conforms to every motion of the body, and will not pull builtons from the clothing.

Price, \$1.15. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

#### "SANS SOUCI" HAMMOCK No. 4

We have a larger size than the above. Same Hammock in all respects but size. Extreme length, 13 feet. Bed measures 96 x 68 This we send as a Premium for a Club of 9 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional.

Price, \$1.70. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.

#### THE HAMMOCK-CHAIR

Given as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.60 each. Postage and packing,

20 cents extra. Price, 70 centr, postpaid.

This Hammock-Chair combines the features of a Hammock and of a Swing. As we send it out, it is complete and in perfect readiness for hanging up. Ropes, hooks and slips are sent with it. It can be packed in a very small and compact bundle, and is just the thing in which to spend a hot summer's afternoon on a cool porch, or

under a shady tree. Price, 50 cents. Postage and packing, 20 cents extra.



#### BREECH-LOADING SPRING GUN

Given as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers, and 10 cents additional. Price, \$1.30. Forwarding charges, 70 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.



Chesp ammunition, no report, no explosion. This gun is as sufe to its owner as it is possible for a gun to be. Steel barrels, sighted front and back. Maple cross-bar bolled to a poplar stock. The springs are made of the best English oil-tempered steel.

The ammunition is placed in the barrel from the breech, so there is no liability of bruised fingers or the loss of an eve consequent upon a premature discharge. Will kill any small game.

Price, \$1.80, forwarding charges prepaid.

#### THREE-DRAW, 12-LINE ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE

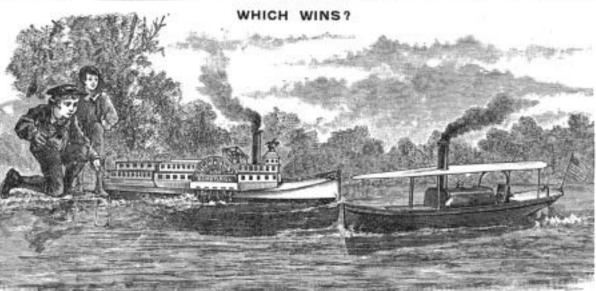
Given as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subteribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.50. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra, whether purchased or se eured as a Premium.

In describing many Telescopes offered for sale, the term "Achromatic" is very freely used in reference to glasses which have but two plain lenses-one at each end. The instrument we offer is fitted with an Achromatic lens, and is guaranteed to be perfect and satisfactory in every respect. It has four lenses of a high grade of excellence. Our cut (for want of space) represents it as nearly closed. It is a 3-Draw Telescope, and its actual length when open is 16 inches; closed, 6 inches; diameter, 1% inches. The tubes are of brass, lacquered and polished, and the body is covered with French moroeco. It has strong brass caps, which protect the lenses when not in use, Each instrument is packed in a neat, strong and well-fitting carrying case.

Objects seen through this glass will appear clear and well-defined, and we warrant every one we send out to give the utmost satisfaction.

It is a most handy companion for a stay at the seashore, or a trip on the water or to the mountains. Price, \$2.65, postpaid.





These boys are trying to decide this question to their mutual satisfaction, and are using two of the most popular of all the Premiums we have ever offered the boys. In the larger of the boats the graceful form of the well-known Side-Wheel Steamer has been adopted, and great pains have been taken to retain the proper proportions of all the parts, and at the same time to construct a Boat which will not only work properly, but will present a fine appearance when steaming in a tank of water or on a still pond. Measures from stem to stern, 12 inches; 356 inches beam; 5 inches high; runs one-half hour at each firing. Every Steamer is thoroughly tested and fully warranted.

We will give the Side-Wheel Steamboat as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Schweribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 50 ecuts additional; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$7.00. Send 50 ecuts extra to prepay postage and packing, whether you secure it as a Premium or a purchase; or, we will send it by Express, the receiver to pay the charges.

The other liest is a Screw Propellier 11 inches long, and is a perfect model of a small Steam Launch. It has sharp bows and is a fast saller. The boiler is brees and is perfectly safe. It is handsomely painted and covered with an ornamental canvas awaing This Servic-Boat we send, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 10

cents additional. Price, \$1.50, postpaid. Provided with these boats, two boys can have no end of fun. All sorts of races and trials of speed can be arranged for Saturday after They can be used as "Mail Steamers." Notes can be sent across the pend and the boat turned around on the other side for a return trip with the answer. The possibilities for sport, which will suggest themselves to any live boy, are unlimited.



TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS:—Any question from our readers of help or interest in nomen will be thereigning asservered in this Department. But write gener questions plaining and briefly. Do not use any innecessary scords. The right to stanger or reject any question is received by the Estiler, distances counted to promise for any special issue. They will be given as quickin after receipt as possible. All correspondence should be accompanied by Juli must and additions, not for publication, but for rejectance.

ELIZA-" Six and four are ten," is correct.

ANY-"Beauty Sleep" is the sleep that one gets before midnight.

ANNA-The fifth workling anniversary is called the "wooden wedding."

MARGE-The organoment ring is worn upon the third flurer of the left hand.

M.—"Chiffons" is a French word, the literal trans-lation of which is "rags."

Canonank-Chirago has an area of one handred and seventy-four square miles.

J. C. B.—The length of the Presidential term in Finner is nominally seven years.

MIRLAN-North and South Dakota were admitted into the Union in November, 1981.

GRACK-Yellowstone Park is a Government reserva-tion, and comprises 5578 square unites.

M. S. D.—In writing to the scomman principal of a college, address her se "My Dear Madass."

Lana - The next Presidential election will take place on Tuesday, November 8th, of this year.

West Lineary - What to wear at an evening wed-ding depends entirely upon your circumstances. LITTLE MOTHER—A porcelain-lined kettle, broad and not very deep, is the best for a preserving kettle.

Do L.—"Man proposes and God disposes" you will find in Thomas A' Kempis's "Imitation of Christ."

JOSTINAL READER - Cogains is prenounced as though spelled ko-ka-in, with the accent on the first syllable.

WARRICK - Bayal Worrester chitch has been so called since 178; the title but, of course, a commercial value,

A. A.—The Paris Expedition of 1899 was held in com-memoration of the estatemial of the French revolu-tion.

Crimors—Mrs. Bussell B. Harrison is vice-president at-large of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair.

Sally-Inst De Castro, second wife of Pedro, prince, and afterward king of Portugal, was crowned to ber god a coffin.

L. Mr. W.—The cereus of 1800 gives New York city a population of L412,501; Chicago, L00,144; Philadelphia, 190,242.

MATTIK-There is no provision in the Constitution respecting the observance, or non-observance, of legal holidays.

S. E. P.—Gentlemen usually prefer to wear gloves while dancing; there is no fixed rule upon this point, BERKAYED ONE -We think that you may with perfect propriety retain the westing gifts which have been sent you.

Darsy — Women are as eligible to appointments under the civil service rules of the United States Government agreement.

S. A. S.—When making a call you should leave one of your own and two of your husband's visiting rards, one of his being for the hely, and the other for the gentle-sman of the house.

ENTERPRISE tieneral Sheridan married Miss Buck or, daughter of tieneral Duniel E. Bucker, of the United States Army.

ANXIOUS RELOCE-The copyright law secures settors, or their assigns, the exclusive right to ira late or dramatize their own works.

I Squares.—The Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D. D., is the author of the famous hysis, "America." Mr. Smith resides at Newton Centre, Mass.

NANESETTE Bobert Louis Stevenson, the author of the story, "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," is authority for the statement that Jekyl is pronounced "Jeckill."

K. B. – The sender of a book through the mail may write an inscription or name upon the little page, and still class the package as "transient" mail matter.

M. S.—The Liberty Cap was first used as a device by se Phrygian conquerors of Asia Minor, who adopted it distinguish themselves from the people whom they

Bosoca All communications regarding prospects should be addressed to the Department of State, Washington, B. C. The fee is one dollar. A paraport is good only for two years.

H. E. R. Authorities differ as to whether the knife and fork should be held in the band, or laid upon one side of the plate, when it is passed for a second helping. We incline to the latter rule.

Calouse Mourning is usually worn about six months for a bruther or deter; patrents wear mourning for their children as long as they pirese. A widow should wear mourning for at least two years.

Research — If you always address the gentleman by his thristian mame there can be so impropriety is your writing to him as "My Dear Fred." but we should ad-vise you to begin your note "My Dear Mr. —."

Ellia Baring Brothers & Cu., London, England, did not fail. All their creditors were paid promptly. A syndicals, headed by the Basis of England, advanced upon the collateral of the firm all the money needed.

N. P. M. The superstition regarding "thirteen at the" is said to have had its origin from the Last Suppor-t the Saviour, at which that number sat down. This speciation is not so general in America as it is in En-ces. L. A. H.-The Post Office Department has no way of

knowing how many colored persons are employ the expactly of letter-carriers, as in the selection for appearaments no distinction is made on account of

EPOKUATER—"Mrs. Partington" was II. P. Shilla-ber, a printer and an editor, who may born in Ports-month, New Hampshire, in 1811, and died in Undest, Macaschusetts, in 180. He did most of his humorous work for the "Boston Post," Myru There really was a person named "Calamit Jane;" her mine was Jano Sieers. She carried not lary despatches for General Coster in the Big Hor country, wearing seen's colobes and fearing nothing After Custer was killed she went to the Black Hills.

LAYETTE. We should advise you to usk your old friends the store of their sudden change of manner bound you and your brother; perhaps some slight misunderstanding may be the cases of the treath. Plain cooks, plainly spoken, can never do any harm.

FLORENCE, "The United States government may pre-vent an extraction use of perision money in any case by retaining a sufficient amount, until in their opinion the danger of waste has passed; any bulance due a pen-sioner at the time of his death will be paid to his heirs.

ANNA L.—To "name a club after some virtue and then five up to ft," was natives we more read somewhere. Take, for example, the "Progressive Fint," "The Straightfuruard (Juh." "The Hossi Will Club." "The Proce Club," "The Merry Club," "The Harmoniess Club."

E. A. H.—The dellar of 860 is the most war und the most valuable of all United States cares. This is said to be owing to the fact that a vessel having on barried abunct he sather mintage of ions was now. It is not disast there are not more than while of three dellars

Retrie—At a leap-year party the girls are supposed to wait upon the men, ask them to dance, fan them, take them down to supper, etc. The mon should behave as nearly as possible as girls do in ordinary years. A party of this sert may be very supprable if the girls behave prettily, naturally and modesity.

Mas. L. E. C.—The sympathy felt in the United States for Russia must, in a given measure, be attributed to the attitude of the Russian tore removate ward the North charing the Civil War. Bussia was strongly in favor of the North, and openip expressed its sympathy. If was the only European power to do so.

Mus. L. W.—Washington was burn in 1782, before the colonies had adopted the directors calendar. In 1712, when the calendar was adopted by Great Britain and her colonies, eleven days was added to the dute of Washington's hirthday, and February 18th became February 2M, which is "the day we celebrate."

S. G.—Strawberries that are served unbuiled may be taken in the fingers separately and dubrilly, and dipped in poordered sugar before being conveyed to the month; hulled strawberries are enter with a spoon. The flexion of eating oranges at present is to cut them in half across the grain, and eat the juice and fine pulp with an orange space.

BKKKKK, ey-Cards announcing a baby's birth are of plain white cardboard, and in size about two and three-rightts by three and one-sixteenth inches. Engraved upon them in time script is the haby's, name, the dute of its birth, and sometimes its weight. These tiny cards are cardesed with the cards of both parents, in a plain white envelope, and sent by mail to the friends of both families.

Vassar Girat.—The term "Bise Stocking" was oracle nally used in Venice about the year 130, to designate literary classes by colors. In Mills "Biseasy of Chicalry," we are told that members of the various academies were distinguished by the color of their stockings, thus being the prevailing color. The application of the term to women originated in Miss Hannah Moste's description of a "Bine Stocking Club" in her "Bas Bieu."

B. B. H. —The belief that the upd is unlocky is escentially modern. In ancient times this stone, precessing as it does, the colors of all the precious stones, was supposed to possess all their virtues. One verse of an old thyme runs:

October's child is born for moe And life's necessities must know; But lay an opal on her breast And hope will hill those wors to rest."

READER—The question of productation is always a subject for discussion, and we cannot enter into anything of that seet. We answer our correspondents actually to the best of our ability, always referring to the most reliable text banks for authority, and always referring to the most reliable text banks for authority, and always referring to the correct. We cannot count ourseives in error because our promunctation of certain words does not agree with yours; authorities differ as well as individuals.

Lineary — A lady should precede a gentleman going lule a house, and follow him to going out; she should follow him into a church or theather, so that he may reach the sent and see that it is ready for her. As he reaches the sent he should stand aside and allow her to precede him. When with a resum a man always plares himself where he can best protect and serve her; and as he can greenally care for her better when she precedes him, she is usually given precedence.

Senior Valley - Cards for an afternoon tes should be of plain white enrilloard, a little larger in size than a laties' visiting card. Engraved upon them, in whatever script may be fachionable, should be the name, as for instance:

Singer: Mass. Resurnatio Wheth.
Weshnesday, March sixth.
From five until several closek. 212 Forth Avisson.
The billings are usually closed and the lamps lighted at affernoon ies.

Exer On a son.—It is not altogether good form to ring a dismer bell at all; the maid usually amnounces dismer by saying to the mistrees, "dinner is served." Of course, if the custom of the bouse is to ring a bell, it had better be done at the appointed time, even though it may savor a little of rudessees to any visitors who may be present. Pensible people will appreciate the fact that in well-regulated families much are served at stated hours, and will not be amonged; and people who are not sensible are never satisfied about any thing, so they need not be considered in this connection.

(According to many Time denote by New York come.)

not be considered in this connection.

Constrant Randon.—The church in New York papellarly known as "The Littlet thurch Around the Cornet," is not Twenty shifth Street, each of Fifth A venue. Its real name is the Church of the Transliguration. It is said that on the death of a prominent arter in New York much embarrassment was ransed by the refusal of the paster of a certain church to the admission of the remains to his church, where is was proposed to held the flueral services. His refusal was said to have been supplemented with the information that there was a "Hither church around the resence where this thing might be done," Since that time the "little church," has become dear to the theatrical profession, and in it most of the services of the profession are held.

of the services of the profession are heat.

Wasywansum. Dr. Tulmage belongs to the Preshyberian Church. 12: A devision of Judge Sanyer in the United States Circuit Court of Culifornia prevents the Chinese from being multralized. The naturalization has reads; "The previsions of this title shall apply to allows heing free unite persons, and to allers of African sullvity and to persons of African desevent." Judge Sawyer held that a Chicaman was neither a free white person nor of African analyty nor deserted, and his decision has been uplaced. (2) According to the law person to a African analyty nor deserted, and his decision has been uplaced. (3) According to the law person to a transition of Congress, and approved by Preddeut Arthurin test, and amended in 1884, Chinese laborers were forbidden to come to the United States for a period of ten years, or until May, 1884.

MANY CORRESPONDENTS. We have been flooded with letters optimizally from stamp collectors) with reference to the reduction of a million canceled pos-tage stamps. But we have not, as yet, found the place age stamps, but we have not, as yet, found the place where a large-samed memory will be given for them. Asia New York collector writes that he will pay five defines to one bundeed thousand of them; but unless he will advertise in the Joc ex at we cannot undertake in pub-lish his mame, nor to send it to the many people who seem to be useding valuable time in the collection of a million canceled stamps. We have refuctantly contri-to the conclusion that we must know the stamp que-tion for the future, unless it shall happen that some valuable information shall come to us, in which case we shall most rectainly communicate it to our corres-pondents.

Access—The meal served at a morning or an after-ment worlding is usually called a welding berukfast. (2) realists, less, calles, crajurelys, first sepain, bened inriver, fruits, jedles, salted almonde and ben-bens, with coffee and wines, if desired, may be served. Welding almosticement cards are sent out after the welding into internet cards are sent out after the welding to the friends of the families of both hide-and groom; with the amouncement rards are usually crackes of "at-home" cards. As styles in the matter of hiritations, cards, etc., are correlately changing. It is well in consult a reliable stationer upon the subject. (2) It is always endomary for the groom to give the bride a welding present; it usually consists of something whether the consuments of the welding day. It The illustrates a subject to the welling day. It The illustrates a subject to the constraint of the subject the custom of leaving a visition grow where the control of leaving a visition grow the last was where the custom of leaving a visition group cross whom where the custom of leaving a visition grow to the first well as at bane constraint, but the raise of direct for the tasks as the constraint of the called serve as a silent remarker of some rule, and that was are no leaver in death for a cult to that brows. It we extend to the chara-tion every effort doubt be made to appertunct to char-arity of the running man who may be examined to char-led the character of the brance. If might be well in writes to the energymon of the character in meth a wheet would be sure to meet with a prompt and each statement would be sure to meet with a prompt and each statement would be sure to meet with a prompt and each statement.



Mothers take more pride in the garments of the baby than in those of any other member of the household; dresses of sheer India linen, soft flannels, dainty woolen socks, cashmere shawls, afghans in bright colors, all are the most expensive that the family purse can afford. It is not necessary that they should be renewed frequently, as almost the only wear is in the

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writes:

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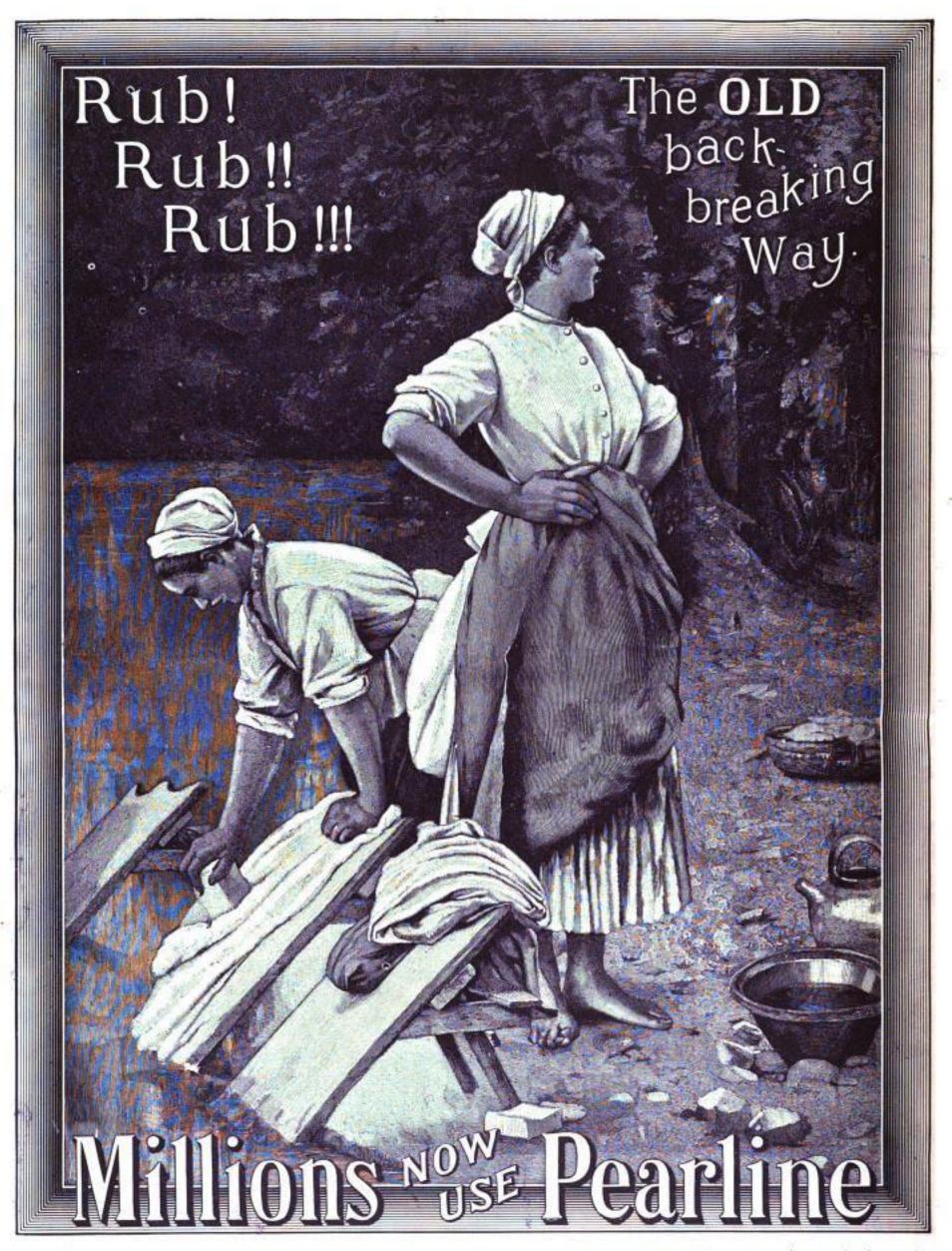
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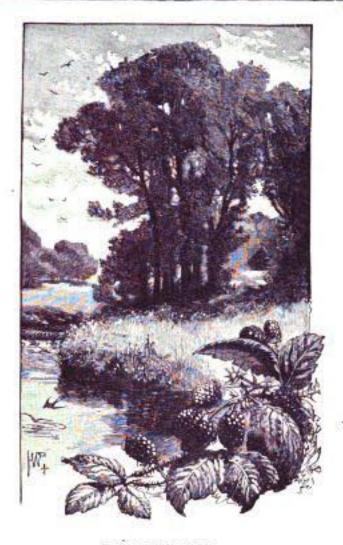


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#### IN AUGUST

THE echo of a whispered word,
A fleeting cadence low and sweet,
Fresh as the songs the streams repeat,
Faint as the croon of nesting bird.

A deeper azure in the sky, Fields gleaming gay with green and gold, Closed wings that droning half unfold, As summer passes slowly by.

A breath of sadness scarcely caught, A minor note to swell the strain, A blossom bowed by falling rain, Gold strands with silver subtly wrought.

O, rare unfathomed August days, Rich with the glories of the past, What will you bring us forth at last? What lurks beneath your hovering haze?

MAY LENNOX.

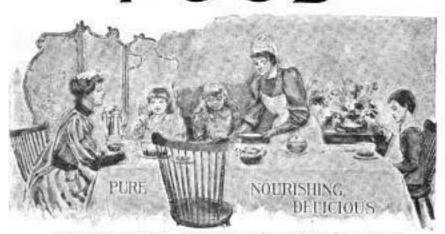
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"Higher and sweeter and finer swell the violin notes"

### A LIVE EMBER

By Julia Magruder

CHAPTER 1



was a dark November day. The rain was falling in a line, The rain was falling in a fine, cold mist from a dense sky, that showed, through the bare boughs up above, and far away, across the drenched and sodden autumn fields, an unbroken surface of hard, expressionless gray. The few detached leaves which still clung to the swirting branches had

had all their colors washed out, and were disfigured by unsightly specks and blotches,

MISS MAGRUDER

They looked lonesome and apologetic, as if detained against their will, and aware that it would be more seemly if they gave up trying to draw life from the congealed fount of the tree trunk and went to join their myrind sisters, where they lay in great soaked

and flattened masses on the cold, soft ground. The raw and chilling wind that tossed the tree branches made a dismal, pittless sound, and the scrap-ing of the little twigs against the window panes seemed almost to demand entrance for all this dreariness into the room where Kate

Carew sat.

No dreariness or coldness existed here, as

No dreariness or coldness existed here, as No direntiness or coldness existed here, as far as the eye could see, at least. The floor was covered with a soft, rich-toned carpet, the windows and doors were draped with bright, warm hangings, the walls were hang with de-lightful pictures, and the furniture was quaint, old-fashioned, and altogether charming. Tempting-booking volumes, new and old, were liberally scattered about on the tables, with coesty writing materials, and rolls of new pretty writing materials, and rolls of new music and fresh magazines. A work basket, with skeins of gay silks in it, was set ready for immediate use and a dark-colored, fascinating-looking old violin had been taken from its case and laid on top of the books and papers on the table, its bow across it, with one end thrust among the bright silks in the basket. Over all these charming objects the flames of a bright wood fire flickered, and over still another object in harmony with them. A young girl was stretched at ease in a low, deep-padded chair, a gown of soft, rich texture clothing loosely her long body; her hands, escaping from frills of light, full-gathered lace, were thrown up above her lead and clasped on the chair's high back, and her slippered feet were stretched out to the blaze. Her face was lovely, but just now very sad. pretty writing materials, and rolls of new Her face was lovely, but just now very sad, with eyes as still and steady and absorbed as if they looked upon a vision, as in truth they did. And this was what they saw:

did. And this was what they saw:

A girl is standing before a slight music stand, with an open page upon it, a violin under her chin. Her right arm sways and bends with the how; and sweet and clear and thrilling rise and fall the notes, until the agitated throbbing of her heart sends the warm color bounding to her checks, and the dark eyes sparkle back of their deep fringes. A

door opens and is closed again very softly. Some one silently draws near, a man in even-ing dress, who glides to the piano stool at the Some one silently draws near, a man in evening dress, who glides to the piano stool at the girl's elbow, and strikes some deep chords with which the violin song mingles as soul with soul. Higher and sweeter and finer swell the violin notes; deeper and richer and stronger sound the piano chords. The girl's rapt face grows pole with this keen, sweet feeling that is closing her in like an atmosphere, and her eyes are half blurred with tears. The strong hands striking the piano keys begin to tremble, the quick short breaths the man is breathing break in like whispered sobs upon the music. His hands fall from the keys, and, at the same moment, the hands holding the violin and how drop to the girl's sides; and, turning each toward each, their full eyes meet. For an instant they rest so, while the music dies away in faint reverberations; and then, slowly rising, as if in a trance, he draws the girlish form toward him, and their lips meet in a kiss.

A long moment, still and sweet and full, and then the discord of approaching steps is heard. They move apart, and the girl lifts berviolin and bow, while the man sits down and raises his hands to the keys. Fortunately, the two ladies who enter are talking too volubly to notice that it is confused discord and not harmony which they apologize for interrupt-

to notice that it is confused discord and not harmony which they apologize for interrupt-ing. In the midst of the conversation which follows the young girl manages to escape to her own quiet room, where, all night long, she lies in waking or sleeping dreams of joy, which the morrow dims and shadows, and the

days that come after put out in darkness. Such was the vision that Kate Carew saw in the fire as she sat alone in her pretty room while the gloton of the November day deep-ened outside. She had looked so often on that vision that it had become a sort of habit that vision that it had become a sort of habit of sight, and every quiet moment was fatally apt to end it up before her. She wanted much to banish it; she resolutely determined to banish it. It had been with this aim and object that she had returned to her old coun-try home with her grandparents, and reinsed to go abroad with her must, who had ander-taken the grandparents ber, now that she was old enough to go out into the world. was old enough to go out into the world, But, so far, it had refused to be banished, except for a while, when she could force her mind and hands to occupy themselves with present things. There had to be times allotted mind and hands to occupy themselves with present things. There had to be times allotted to rest and sleep, but these were often haunted hours. Many were the tens that had been shed in that silest room—many, many, many? She was eighteen years old, but she quite believed that life was cover for her as far, at heat, as joy in life was concerned. She had had one sip from the full cup; and when it had been santched from her, and shattered before her eyes, she never doubted that that was the very end. She had tried to be brave, had resolved to face the blank life before her firntly, and had said she could do without love. Her burt pride aerved her up to that, and generally it was support enough; but sometimes it failed her utterly, and this evening was one of those times. All day long she had been fighting the approach of a moosl she drender. Now she had censed to fight, and it was gaining on her hard. It was in obedience to this moosl that she had taken from its case the violin she had not touched since she had been back in Virginia, and had craefully tuned it; then she had laid it by, last frightened by the influence its mere soond and touch had had upon her, and had thrown berself back in her chair before the lire, and that oft-recurring vision had come

to her again. There were times when she struggled hard to banish when she struggied hard to bandshit, but now she gave herself up to it absolutely, feigning to herself every sound and sight and touch that composed it, and ending by reaching out for the violin and drawing the bow across it in a long, low minor wail. That ended the struggle; the claim of the past had asserted itself. She rose to her feet and nested the little instrument made, her claim of which instrument under her chin, which dropped forward upon it familiarly. Then she began to play softly; the sight of a dear face rose before her; the sound of a dear voice was in her ears, blent with the violin's strains; the touch of lips was upon her mouth. Tears rose thick in her eyes and fell Tears rose thick in her eyes and fell non her cheeks as the violin wailed and plended. Faster and faster they came; her throat ached, and her breast rose and fell with stifled sols, until she could bear it no longer; and throwing the violin and bow upon the lounge near by she dropped on her knees and buried her face in a chair and fell to sobbing violently. The sound of her crying was piteous and lonely in the quiet room. Poor and lonely in the quiet room. Poor girl! The love she thirsted for second more impossible to do without than it ever had before. She tried to prny, but love was the only thing she could ardently ask for; and she begged God to give her that,

and she begging for the life of some one dear. All the prayers she had said for patience and endurance and submission of her will seemed to her now but idle words, and

her will seemed to her now but side words, and she begged God to deny her every other gift, and only to give her love, even if He took it away again; even if she had to suffer more than this to pay for it. Outside, the twitight had deepened into cold and gloomy right, and within, the fire had burned low, and the room grew dark and chilly. Worn out with her subbing, Kate sat upright on the rug, and became suddenly aware that some one was knocking at the ware that some one was knocking at the

"Is it you, Maria?" she said, clearing her throat and steadying her voice. Maria was the colored maid, a poor, ignorant creature who adored her. She came in now with almost noiseless steps and a cloud on her honest face. for her loving ear had already perceived, from the sound of her mistress' voice, that some-thing was amiss. She understood her well enough to know that there was some trouble on the young girl's mind; but with an intui-

tive delicacy often found in her race she had sever introded so far as even to seem sympathetic. Now, as she came in, she said gently:
"Lor', Miss Kate, you done let yo' fire go mos' plants out. Hit's nigh outer suppertime, en yo' ain' dressed, nor nuthin'."

She knell before the fire and threw on wood, and as the blaze lenged up and she turned and looked at the young girl, the sight of her tear-stained, troubled face smote the negro's kind heart, and a look of sympathy came over

tear-stained, troubled face snaote the negro's kind heart, and a look of sympathy came over her honest black face.

"O, Maria, I'm very wretched!" said Kate impulsively. "I wish it wisn't wrong to want to die, for I do. Maria, were you ever so unhappy as that?"

"Lor, no, Miss Kate, I din' never warn'die. I bin right miser bul myself, but I skurred to warn that. What nek you feel so bad, Miss Kate? Pears like you mought be happy,"

"O, Maria, I'm not! I'm wretched, wretched. wetched! Do get a shawl and wrap me up,

w reched! Do get a shawl and wrap use up, I feel so cold; and put some more wood on the fire, and don't leave me yet. I can't go down to len; I don't want any. Make some excuse but you come."

excuse to grandmamma for me, but don't let anyone but you come."

"Lor, child, yo' gran'ma 'bleeged ter come look arter ye, you mought know dut; but I'll try ter let yer ress sweet arter supper. Here, honey, lemme wrap yer up in dis yer."

She held the great shawl to the fire until it was located through, and then wrapped her mistress in it tenderly. Then she warmed a cushion and put it behind the girl's back in the clouir. Then she made up a roaring fire, and swept the bearth, and smaightened out the rug; and then stole softly from the room. In a few minutes she came back with a cup of smoking ten and a light supper on a tray, and Kate, to show her grutitude, took the cup and tried to drink a little. But the effort was too much for her. Her throat began to ache, and the tears sprang up again.

effort was too much for her. Her throat began to ache, and the tears sprang up again.
"I can't do it," she said. "Take it away, Maria, and come back and stay with me." And when the tray had been removed, and the poor black creature, with her humble, lov-ing eyes had come back and stood again be-side her on the rug, poor Kate, who was starved for sympathy, and had nowhere in the world to turn for it, reached un her two white

world to turn for it, reached up her two white hands for Maria's black ones, and drawing her down into a chair put her head against the loving creature's knees, and said half sob-

ingly:
"Hold my hands tight, Maria. It is good
"Hold my hands tight, cares whether Hose my mines ugit, suran. It is good to feel some one near me that cares whether I'm unhappy or not. O, you don't know! I can't tell you what it is. All I can tell you is that my heart is just breaking!"



"The influences of this summer night were exquisite."

#### CHAPTER II

In a room that seemed, by visible evidence, to be the library of a student, the laboratory of a man of science, and the workshop of a mechanic all in one, a man was sitting on the same evening of the scene just described, with a lighted lamp on the table beside him, a cigar between his lips, and the bester firm, a cigar between his tips, and the unread evening paper folded across his knee. He wore a rather shabby brown velvet coat which had evidently seen much service, and that was worn in place of the more correct garment that hung over a chair near by. There was a sort of specialness in this mun's approximate account of the service was a sort of specialness. pearance, accounted for in part, though only in part, by the fact that although he could not in part, by the fact that although he could not have been much beyond thirty his dark hair was liberally sprinkled with gray where the curly locks parted on top, and on each side, near the temples, there were patches almost snow white. It had a decidedly old effect in connection with the youthful tone of his rather pule complexion, and his dark eyes and asoustache. He had had a hard day's work, and it had been to little purpose. The results he had wished for he could not get, and he knew the reason had been chiefly the preoccupation of his mind, which would not permit him to do any really good and serviceable thinking. His mind, in fact, was possessed, as it had been for weeks past, by a tormenting regret that would not be altogether stilled. He had been betrayed, in the most astounding manner, into the commission of stilled. He had been betrayed, in the most astounding manner, into the commission of an act which, in another man, and previous to that moment, he would have pronounced definitely and absolutely unperdonable, and yet in his own case, and with the resollection of that moment, he could not fluid himself wholly without excuse. He tried to bring his conscience to bear upon it, and to listen honestly to its decision. Many a time in the post had its rulings been clear against him; but now, by the strongest light he could hold up, with the memory of Kato Carew's young face before him, like the very image of truth, he could not feel he had been either false or cruel, because of that moment's self-forgetfulness, or because of the course he had followed afterward. And his justification was that he ness, or because of the course he had followed afterward. And his justification was that he loved her. It had come all in a moment, and had taken him completely unawares. He had known the girl almost from a child, and had seen her for years familiarly at the house where they were both relatives, who came and went on equal terms of intimacy. He had been one of the first to perceive the promise of beauty, since realized, and it had always been a delight to blue to come on her when she was practicing her violin, and to play accompaniments for her, and see how it pleased and helped her. It was true that, of late, he had found her more attractive every time he saw her, and that their chance inter-views and doets lingered more and more pleasantly in his mind, but he looked upon Kate as almost a child still, and had to re-mind himself that she had left school, and mind bimself that she had left school, and that he would have to meet her in society next season. Certainly, nothing could have actorished him more than to find himself subdenly, and without the least prescience, in love with this girl. That moment of strange sympathy had revealed him to himself, and showed him this fact as beyond question. At first, outside the joy of leving there was no feeling but wondering surprise; but that was followed by two feelings, strong, significant and insistent. One was that he did not want to marry at present. The other was that, being poor, he did not want to reagry a rich girl. Then, too, he had work to do to which mar-Then, too, he had work to do to which mar-riage would be a hindrance. There came, also, another feeling, suggested by the thought that, if everything else were smooth and propitious, it would be equally wrong and unwise for a man twelve years her senior to ask the hand of a girl who had seen absolutely nothing of life, and of men whom she could contrast and compare with him.

compare with him.

On all three points he felt strongly, and it was, therefore, impossible for him to follow up that night's rush impulsiveness by a definite proposal of marriage. This was absolutely clear to him; and though the thought of renouncing her was intolerable pain while the memory of that kiss was such an exquisite reality to him, he would have been equal to the strundle appointed for him would have site reality to him, he would have been equal to the struggle appointed for him, would latve found the renunciation a possible, obvious thing, but for one significant thought, which, do as he would, was more joy than pain to him, the thought that Kate loved him, too, as he loved her; suddenly, strongly, unexperiedly, yet for all that, completely, satisfyingly, Could this possibly be? Her willing yielding to his kies seemed to justify the thought; but, on the other hand, might not that were willing. on the other hand, might not that very willingness imply a childish trust and innocence to which he had perhaps, been traitor?

He had spent a sleepless night after the

strange scene. They were actually beneath the same roof, these two excited watchers, and by morning's dawn, when Kate had dropped into a happy sleep, the perplexities that dis-turbed the mind of Talbot were so far from a solution that he made a business errand out of town, and was on his way before the fam-ily had assembled for breakfast. When he ily had assembled for breakfast. When he got back, in three days' time, he had decided nothing except to see Kate and to be guided by his observation of her manner and treatment of him. If he decided from that that her feelings were really involved, that she cared for him, he would ask her to marry him at once; in spite of everything he would. on the other hand, her manner showed her to have been untouched, well, then, he would somehow overcome himself; and always then

was the future, with Kate often mear him, and all the possibilities of joy in view.

When he got home at last Kate met him with the frankness of a child, it chilled his heart to see how lightly she returned his greeting, and how vain it was to look for any hidden meaning in her civil words. What dreams had be been fostering that this should hurt him so? The first time be was alone with her he looked her in the eyes, and said :

"It is very good of you, Miss Kate, to overlook my impertinence the other night, when the music so fuddled my head that I forgot you were no longer a dear little child, and treated you like one,

And if I treated you like a dear old gentleman, I think we may call it even," she answered lightly, "for, at your age, I suppose it is as natural to want to take from one's years as it is at mine to want to add to them. No, indeed! I bear you no malice, and had, as you see, almost forgotten it."

And she gave a gay little laugh and turned CHAPTER III

MRS. OWEN'S summer home at the sea-shore was always filled with guests during the gay season; and this year the com-pany assembled was more than ordinarily at-tractive. The two daughters of the house, Clara and Grace, had returned from Europe immensely refreshed as to their toilets; and Clara, the older, was engaged to be married, to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned. her mother in particular. Altogether, life was going with more than its usual zest and liveliness when Kate Carew arrived at her aunt's after her six-mouths' stay with her grandparents in Virginia. The two girls assured her that she looked very countrified, but added that the clothes she had commissioned added that the clothes she had commissioned her aint to get for her would soon remedy that defect; and, altogether, they were more affectionate than usual, and seemed glad to see her. Grace, who was indolently amiable by nature, had always been fond of Kate in her way, and Clara, who had heretofore seemed to tolerate rather than to enjoy her as an addi-tion to the family similar treated her now that

descension which Kate found very amusing.

Mrs. Owen, who was a woman of great selfreliance and conscientionsness, if only most-erate warmth of heart, gave her the sincere and gracious welcome that she always had rendy for her only sister's only child, and showed herself prepared to do her best by her in every way that opportunity offered. Now that Clara was so well disposed of, she felt herself the more at leisure to look after the interests of Kate.

tion to the family circle, treated her, now that she was herself engaged, with an affable con-

interests of Kate. "Kate is immensely pretty," she said candidly to Clara, who, in her new state of importance, was treated already with almost the amount of deference due to a matron, "and when she plays the violin she's fascinating.
With nine men out of ten Grace would have
not the ghost of a chance beside her, but the
tenth man would infinitely prefer a safe and easy girl like timee to an uncertain one like Kale, who is capable of giving you the most disconcerting surprises, as a clever man would quickly discover. The same sort of men would never admire the two girls, and men would never admire the two pris, and there is no necessity for the slightest clashing between them. Kate's figure will show off her new clothes superbly, and with her beauty and good style, her money, her charming music, and the good chance I am going to give her, she ought to make an excellent match."

These sentiments were not, of course, ex-pressed in the presence of their object, but Kate was entirely aware of her annuts view and expectations concerning her, and realiz-ing how her own antagonized them, she felt really sorry for the disappointment in store for her somewhat imperious relative, who was so accustomed to having things go as she wished. Kate's own determination was never to morry at all, but, of course, she did not say so, It would have sounded stily, and, besides,

there were reasons why she would prefer not to have it known, even to her nearest friends. The French dresses did set her off to remark-able advantage, and Mrs. Owen was not disappointed. She was noticed and admired quite to the measure of that lady's by no quite to the measure of that haly's by no means himble expectations, and when she would consent to play for people her music awakened positive embusiasm. But she was less conformable than her must would have had her, in that she much more often refused than agreed to play, when she was asked, say-ing it was no use, she could not do it when she did not feel like it, and giving to the words such an expression of finglity that there was really no appeal from them.

As the season advanced toward its largest

As the season advanced toward its logists the popularity of Miss Carew advanced with it, and Mrs. Owen had the satisfaction of hears, it, and Mrs. Owen had the satisfaction of heaving her talked of among the beauties, and seeing her the object of as much masculine admiration as any young lady present. Grace showed a little inclolent jeatousy, but was promptly snubbed for it by her mother, who called upon her to examine into her own possibilities of being a belle among such girls as were here this senson, and learn in tensequence to be about that here consequence to be glad that her own cousin should fill a place which could, under no circumstances have belonged to her. Grace did s her mother advised, and the effect seemed to be salutary. Kate was really quite fond of her, and never neglected or forgot her, and, on the whole she fared much better for invitations and partners with Kate, than she could poshave done without her.

All this sort of thing was unpleasant in the extreme to Kate-the comparing and calculating and envying that she saw about her on every side. She felt it to be both tiresome and vulgar. The world of fash-ion had already inspired her with contempt, and even the dull life at Rodney, where she had her time to herself, and unlimited music and reading, seemed better and higher than this. At least it had served its purpose, and given her strength to go forward, just us the life here, also, served its purpose, and con-tributed to the furtherance of an end.

"I thought John Talbot was coming this said Clara Owen, one day, when the family, together with the female portion of its guests, were assembled in the morning room,

with their funcy work, novels and portfolios.

So be is nor rather so be style to is, "nospended Mrs. Owen, "He's been putting it
off, from ring to time, in his usual way. It's frightfully but in the city now, but he seems to have something to absorb his attention there—business of some sort he writes me." "What does he do? I never quite under-stood," said a young girl, who was painting

some flowers on a fair.
"I don't quite understand myself," said Mrs. Owen, laughing, "I don't think it's exactly un-derstandable. He seems to do a variety of things. For one thing, he is always dabbling in scientific experiments. He's awfully clever, you know, in a scientific way, and I wish be could turn it to some account, I'm sure. Then he tinkers with all sorts of metallic things, and experiments in electricity and na-chinery and all sorts of things like that. He knows a lot of scientific men, and has got no end of scients, and, of course, he rends and studies a great deal—but I don't see what he has ever necountished in his corr necountished. has ever accomplished in his work, except to keep himself immensely interested, and that's a good deal. He has enough to live on, you know, and I never hear of him making any money, but I suppose his pursuits, whatever they are, serve their purpose if they keep him t of mischief."
"Ab, but do they?" said an old lady, who

was sented in a wicker chair near the window.

was sented in a wicker chair near the window.

"Do they keep him out of mischief? I fancy be gets into mischief a plenty with those meaning eyes of his, and those fascinating white love-locks that young ladies find so benutiful."

"O, he amuses himself, no doubt," said another lady, an attractive widow, who, though no longer young was still an object of admiration to the other sex wherever she went, "And what is more, he amuses other people. I don't know a more satisfying man to stend an evenknow a more satisfying man to spend an even-ing with than John Talbut. He is simply never dull, or if he is, he must shut himself in with it, out of sight, for he never comes where

"I agree without enlivening the scene."

"I agree with you in that enadid opinion,
Mrs. Torrence," said the old lady who had
spoken before, "1-bon't know a young man I
like better. I didn't mean, by what I said
just now, to accuse him of trifling in any
sense. I know him, perhaps, better than next people, and I'm very fond of him. He's any-thing but a trifler, I can tell you. See him thoroughly interested once, and you'll find whether he is an earnest man or not."

whether he is an earnest man or not."

"But is he ever thoroughly interested in anything except these schemes or pursuits of his he's always dabbling at?" said Mrs. Torrence. "I confest I have not found him so. I don't complain of it, however, for I fancy him much more amusing as he is."

"Yes, he's thoroughly interested in more things than you think," said Mrs. Owen, speaking with authority, "but he's a man in reality rather hors ligns, for all he seems so conventional, and the things he is interested in are not the ones that usually come in our way. He's the most cornest man I know."

At this point Clara put in a word of com-

He's the most curnest man I know."

At this point Clara put in a word of commendation for her cousin, which was warm beyond her wont, but which plainly set forth the fact that her praise of him was comparative only, as an engaged girl's should be. Grace, too, added her quota by saying laughingly that she thought everybody knew how awfully nice John Talbot was, looking up from her novel in some wonder at the fact of there being any discussion on that subject. there being any discussion on that subject. Kate Carew alone remained silent. Her silence was observed by the young girl pointing the fan, who asked her rather suddenly if she knew Mr. Talbot.

knew Mr. Talbot.

"O yes; from my childhood up," answered Kate. "You know, Mr. Owen was his uncle, and Mrs. Owen being my aunt, we've been the niere and nephen of the establishment."

"Really?" said the young girl, with sudden animation. "Then you know him very well indeed! And is he really as charming as he seems? I only know him a little."

"He's very nies! I think" said Kate, in a

seems? I only know him a little,"

"He's very nice, I think," said Kate, in a
mutter-of-fact tone, "but you see he's so much
older than I am that he looks upon me as
quite a child."

"Really?" said the girl again, "and yet he
isn't old! just a nice age, I think. Don't you?
"Second place than a very name man,"

So much nicer than a very young man."

"You think so?" said Kate. "He seems to me quite an old gentleman, with his vast worldly wisdom and venerable white locks. I told him so the last time I saw him."

It was perfectly well known to Kate Carew that her saint desired her to make a bril-

liant marriage, and there was a sense in which she desired it herself. She would never marry any man who was disagreeable to her, but More was at least one man here who, so far from being that, was extremely pleasant to her as A companion. He was, moreover, well born good looking and rich, and she knew her aunt wigald be gratified at her marrying him more than she could be gratified by any other result of first summer campaign, unless, indeed, Grace could have enployated Edgar Morrison, a thing soon seen to be impossible. From the baginning of the season young

From the beginning of the season young Morrison had plaid Kate especial attention, and the girl, peasionallely desiring to crowd out of her heart a feeling that it galled her to be aware of, determined to please and he pleased by him. He was the least aggressive of suitors, and she found it much pleasanter to be with him than with anyone else, and was conforting herself in the belief that, if he asked her to marry him, as she knew he would, she would find it simple and easy to say yes. And yet this possibility never suggested itself that she did not feel a straige touch of impulse to shut her eyes and stage her cars to the sights shut her eyes and stup her cars to the sights and sounds of both past and future. She was determined not to remember the past, and terrified if she looked into the future, the thing only could she bear to look forward to the prospect of meeting Mr. To but as Mrs. Morrison, and giving bim ber hand with a real, autroubled smile. When she thought of the calso triumph of that answerst she left she

One evening there had been guests to dimestand Mr. Morrison and secreted Kate. He was a delightfully agreeable companion, and she compared him, with much in a set satisfaction, to the other menut the table. He was far the most acceptable to her of all the large party,

and she felt herself very fortunate to be on the brink of an engagement to a man who would please and interest her, without making that compelling demand upon her feelings that shook her nature to its very center, and was capable of giving her such pain as even now to think of turned her sick,

Certainty Kate was lovely that evening, with a simple clurm all her own. She was wonderfully natural and candid, and it undoubtedly gave her a stamp of unworldliness that made her distinguished. Her companion was no less unobtrusive and quiet than usual, was no less unobtrusive and quiet than usual, but he could not keep a deeper admiration than usual out of his eyes. Kate did not mind this. It was of a piece with what she read in the eyes of all who looked at her tonight, and she felt the interest and pleasure she was exciting stimulating and agreeable. Oil, undoubtedly, she said to herself, she would marry this pleasant, handsome man, and think herself a happy woman to have exemped such fierce experience in love as she had once had sight of. had once had sight of.

After the dinner was over, and the men after a short interval had joined the ladies in the drawing-room, Katr; with Mr. Morrison, had strayed into a buy window and seated herself in the low seat, from which she half leaned out into the moonlight. The sound of the ocean was in her ears; the smell of flowers filled the air. The influences of this summer night the air. The influences of this summer night were exquisite, and her companion seemed not out of harmony with it. He had stepped through the low window and was standing on the grass outside looking at her. She felt his eyes fixed on her face, but her quiet heart remained unstirred. She was enough at home with him not to feel bound to talk, and she looked beyond him into the moonlight, while both of them were silent.

Souldenly a suell scened laid moon her. As

Suddenly a spell seemed laid upon her. As the gazed upon those bands of light and shadow, thrown by the tall trees across the grassy lawn, and as she listened to the wash of the waves beyond it, and smelt the fragrance of that summer night, a stirring in her heart. which had long been stilled, began to trouble her. Its throbs came faster, and a broken, nuconscious sigh escaped her. The old long-ing for love rose up imperiously, and she reached and yearned toward it as the one

thing that she craved.
A moment's stillness followed that deep sigh,

and then a low voice very near her said:
"I love you."

She could not answer. It was what she had just been longing for—and yet! O why was it that she seemed to wait and listen for something beyond?
"I love you. I went you for my wife. I

"I love you. I want you for my wife. I love you beyond words and thought. If you

will say you will marry me-"
The voice broke off, choked with feeling, and out of the darkness and stillness a band reached forward and touched hers.

She felt through soul and body an intenso She left through soul and body an intenso recoil. She sprang to her feet, and drew away, clasping her hands behind her. In a moment the young man, with a swift soft movement, had stepped through the window, and was at

bad stepped through the window, and was asher side,
"Tell me," he said quickly, "have I startled
you? Is it too sudden? Oh, forgive me if it is.
I can wait a long time. Only tell me that
someday you can give me something of the
feeling I have for you. When, oh when, can
you put your hand in mine willingly and
promise to be my wife?"
"Nover—never—never!" she said "Oh give

"Never—never—never!" she said "Oh give it up, I implore you! Don't be unhappy. Don't let me make you suffer. It is so terrible. But give that iden up at once now—forever. I can hever narry anyone. I cannot even bear to have it mentioned. Go away, and try not to suffer about it. I don't want to make you un-

happy—but I'm miserable myself—more miserable than you can dream."

He stood a moment, breathlessly amazed. Then the absolute certainty that her words were true was borne in upon him. He saw that she was shaken and agitated. He thought of her wore than of himself and so after a of her more than of himself, and so, after a

of her more than of himself, and so, after a few seconds, said gently:

"You will want to get away to your room. Come through this window, and go in by the side door. In that way you can do it. I will go back then, so that no one may be surprised. Come—let me manage it for you—I love you enough to put your wishes above my own. Don't you believe it? Indeed you may."

Then she put her hand in his unfearingly and trusted him to earry out his thoughtful, tender plan for her. She remembered hurriedly kissing that kind hand as she let it go, but every other thought was shortly mergel into the abandonment to misery and despair which overtook her, when once she was alone, locked overtook her, when once she was alone, locked in her own room.

Leaving her rich evening dress a tumbled

mass upon the floor she threw herself upon the bed and sobbed until her body shook. Oh the cruelty of it! the persistent, cutting cruelty of a haunting agony like that! How she had struggled! How she had fought and overcome, and held up her head before the world, and how miserably useless it was to pretend that she had forgotten! That spark of fire within her smouldered and smoked and would not die, and it seemed to be burning into the very fiber of her beart.

Poor Kate! One thing at least was plain, rough all. John Talbot was the man who through all. had it in him to command her love, and no other man in the world had even a chance of winning it, though he might sue and plead for years. It was plain and certain to her now, and she could never make a mistake again. She knew also that the man who had avowed his love for her to night understood her. She felt she would see him no more, and she was grateful for it, but over and over the words occurred to her "And be who shuts out love shall be in turn shut out from love himself. She felt herself despentely guilty, but hope She could here helpless and desolately alone. She could keep her secret, also know that, but what was o be the outcome of such a dreary life as hers?.

(Continued in the next 300RNAL)

#### LOVE OVER ALL BY MARY AINGE DE VERE

RICHES are naught. A jewel crown May be undone, and gold will melt, But an ended pain is long, long felt.

Kisses are sweet, but prayers are best; Only the lips to a kiss are given, While the soul goes, with its prayer, to Heaven.

Dreams are shadows, yet sometimes come Like blessed curtains that drop upon The scorching light of a noonday sun.

Hopes betray us, but Faith is sure, Nor asks for an answer. She smiles and waits, A patient child at the heavenly gate.

Love over all! A jewel crown, A pain that stays, and a prayer, a kiss, Dreams, hope, faith, patience, are met in this.



#### XX—MRS. WILLIAM M. EVARTS

BY LILIAN WRIGHT



T would be impossible to be

T would be impossible to be long in the presence of Mrs. William Maxwell Evarts without feeling that the many excellent qualities and charming characteristics which her friends ascribe to her are deserved. Helen Minerva Wardner, which was the full maiden name of Mrs. Evarts, was the eldest daughter of Allen Wardner, a prominent banker of Windsar, Vermont, in which historic town Mrs. Evarts was born about historic town Mrs. Evarts was born about

Mrs. Evarts was concated in the schools of Windsor and Burlington. While she was yet a young girl her mother died, leaving her to take her place at the head of the household,

and to become, as far as possible, a mother to her sister and three younger brothers.
The grave responsi-bilities of such a try-ing position were bravely borne, al-though involving the sacrifice of many pleasures, and, without doubt, this ex-perience better quali-fied her for the duties of after life. Nevertheless she found time to devote to music and drawing, beside attaining the more practical accomplishments of good house-keeping. Born and reared amid bruithful scenes, in a society free from sham and pretence, a society that believed in "Honest work for to-day, honest hope for to-morrow," all that was best in her

character was very strongly developed.

After graduating from Yale, in 1829, William M. Evarts, of Cambridge, Mass., went to Windsor to study law and teach, and the to Windsor to study law and teach, and the acquaintance between the grave, learned law student and the pleasant, practical young girl which began then, culminated in their marriage, August 30th, 1843, Rev. W. D. Wilson, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Windsor, being the officiating elergyman, Mr. Evarts had in the meantime established a good law practice in New York. In every respect the marriage has been a most felicitous one; Mrs. Evarts laving unbounded confidence in her bushand's ability, as well as a pardonable pride in his achievements, has been content to let him do his own work in his own way, while she has had the entire management of household affairs. No sound from the domestic machinery has ever been allowed to distract his mind from graver matters. Each very wisely recognized the fitness of the other for his and her special line of work; consequently combined results have been mutually satisfactory.

Since her marriage Mrs. Evarts' life has been so interwoven, her individuality so completely involved in that of her family, that it is nmost impossible to speak of her apart from it. Mrs. Evarts' good health, even disposition, absence of nervousness under trying circumstances, have made her an inestimable belo-

\* In this series of pin-partraits of "Unknown Wives of Well-Known Mes." commenced in the January, 1891, Journal, the following, each accompanied with portrait, have been primer:

Mos. Thomas A. Edusos January 1884
Mos. P. T. BARKUR Petroner Petroner:

Mos. P. T. BARKUR Petroner April Mos. T. De Wett Talk one Mos. Charles Mos. May "Lany Machosalo January May "January Machosalo January January January Machosalo January January Angelet "Angelet Angelet "Angelet LAIV MAN CHASHLER HARRING LABY TENNYMIN MRS. WILL CARLETTEN MRS. WILL CARLETTEN MRS. WILLIAM MCKINGEY MRS. MAN OFFICE MRS. ANA MAN LABOR THE PRINTERS HARRING MRS. LEALAN STANFORD MRS. KENGER H. SPITHLION MRS. KENGER FIELD MRS. KENGER FIELD MRS. KONGER FIELD MRS. K Angust "
September "
Groder "
November "
January 1802
February |
March |
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Any of these back mambers can each by writing to the JOURNAL.

meet for an astate lawyer and active politician, as well as a judicious mother to their ten living children. Mr. Evarts' business has been in New York, where they have a winter home; but "Runnymede," a beautiful estate of twelve hundred acres, is at Windsor, where they spend their summers. Formerly Mrs. Evarts remained there the greater part of the year in order to keep her children in the country. She has always been very cureful of her children's health, believing no expenditure of time and money too great to becure to them strong and healthy bodies. Like the women of her generation Mrs. Evarts is a good needle-coman. There was always so much to be done for actual use, as she assisted in cutting and making her older children's clothes, that she had time for but little fancy work.

The eldest son, Charles B., died hat December. The eldest daughter, Hattie, wife of C. C. Beaman, Mr. Evarts' law partner, has a delightful summer home, "Blow-me-down Farm," about two miles from "Runnyneede," and with her four children is almost a part of the Evarts bousehold. Mary, the next daughter, has of late years relieved her mother from

meet for an astute lawver and active politi-

the Evarts household. Mary, the next daugh-ter, has of late years relieved her mother from ter, has of late years relieved her mother from the management of their always large house-hold, taking entire charge of servants and purchases. Minnie, the third daughter, is now Mrs. Weed, of New York, and has three chil-dren. Betty is married to Edward C. Per-kins, of Boston, also a lawyer, and has four children, while Louise, wife of Dr. Scudder, of New York, has but one child. Allan E, is in New York; Prescott and Sherman are twins the former is an Eviscott and Sherman in New the former is an Episcopal elergeman in New York and has two children, while Sherman is a lawyer and in partnership with his father. The youngest, William Maxwell, also a lawr, has devoted himself to the interests of Runnymede.

"Runnymede."

Mrs. Evarts very heartily enters into whatever interests her family, and her children always found her ready to supplement all their pastimes. If the private theatricals, which were so delightful to them, meant hard work for her in preparing the costumes, scenery, and the repast which invariably followed, the little folks never knew it, and both Mr. and Mrs. Evarts constituted a delighted and appreciative and lence—finding something to constitute the second constituted and appreciative and lence—finding something to consurs. Evaris constituted a deligition and appre-ciative audience—finding something to com-mend in the work of each child. The family are all very fond of the opera and the theater, and are regular "first-nighters," though none are specially proficient in music, nor have ever sought histrionic homors since childhood days. The daughters all sing and play well; during their earlier years they had a governess, and were given edu-cations which fitted

them for netice, use-ful lives; the sons all graduated from Yule, and are well settled in 65. in life.

Mrs. Evarts always Mrs. Evarts always drosses in very quiet taste, sensibly and well, black, brown and gray being ber favorite colors. Her gowns are well made in simple though prevailing styles. Her daughters have the same quiet tastes in dress. The "Mansion," as Mrs. Evarts' summer house arts' summer house is called, is the largest of the six houses on the estate, and is de-lightfully situated; screened from view by trees and shrub-bery and surround-ed by acres of beauti-ful gardens filled with Mrs. Evarts'

favorite flowers, in which she takes great

MRS. EVARTS

The yellow exterior of the "Mansion" is an introduction to the brightness within; sun-light, flowers, paintings, books and periodicals are adjuncts to this well-furnished house, but are adjuncts to this well-furnished house, but the home atmosphere is derived from the in-mates themselves. During the summer all the children come to Windsor, and a grand family remion is held. The family also entertain largely, many of their New York friends es-pecially making long visits. During Henry Ward Beecher's life he and Mrs. Beecher used to spend weeks at a time at "Runnymede," Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, President Hayes and family, General W. T. Sherman and daughter, and President Har-rison and suite have been among their dis-tinguished gue-ts. Mrs. Evarts possesses the secret of successful entertaining; the happy

tinguished gue-ts. Airs. Evaris possesses the secret of successful entertaining; the happy faculty of making her guests feel at bome. Since the accident to Mr. Evarts his wife has felt great solicitude for his health, and devotes berself most assiduously to his happi-ness and comfort, spending much time with him in conversation, reading aloud, driving or visiting some of their children domiciled near. They have traveled extensively both in this country and Europe, and have been much in Washington and New York society, but Mrs. Everts finds her chief happiness in her home and family, and is happier in these than in her abundant worldly possessions. Mrs. Everts does a great deal in a quiet way for the sick and unfortunate, ber daughter assisting her in her work among the poor, and both taking special interest in the welfare of former ser-vants. Mrs. Evarts is very much interested in the Episcopal church, and does much to sup-port it and its charities. Her summers are spent very quietly at "Runnymede," gaining health and strength for the more wearing city life, and all social obligations are taid aside, only occasional informal calls on a few very old friends being paid. Unknown she may be as a leader in fushion or art, for her life work has been wholly domestic, and her sole aim and purpose to be a devoted, self-sacrificing wife and mother, receiving the loving homage of these who constitute woman's kingdom, her husband and children.



BY C. H. CRANDALL

STRANGE is it that the sweetest thing Forever is the shyest; The sweeter song, the swifter wing, Ere thou the singer spyest.

The more the fragrance in the rose, The more it hides a-blushing; And when with love a maiden glows, The more her face is flushing

In depths of night, in gloomy mine. In wildwood streams—in stories Of lowly lives, unsung—there shine The world's divinest glories.

As low arbutus blossoms rest In modesty unbidden, So man and nature hide their best, And God himself is hidden.



#### II—MARY ELEANOR WILKINS

BY KATE UPSON CLARK

BOUT nine years ago, Miss Mary Elemor Wilkins, then quite young, took a prize offered by a Boston weekly for the best short story. This was a fortunate thing for the public. The young girl had always longed to write stories, but had been too diffident to show her efforts in this direction outside of her own family circle. The winning of this prize encouraged ber so much that she resolved to devote herself thenceforth to this work.

Her first literary attempts were almost entirely for children, but at the urgent sedicitation of friends she soon began to take up a deeper kind of work. BOUT nine years ago, Miss Mary

deeper kind of work, and sent her first story for older read-ers to Miss Mary L. Booth, then editor of "Harper's Bazar." Miss Booth thought that such cramped and unformed handwriting promised lit-tle, and that she was the victim of some ambitious but "un-available" child. With her usual conscientionsness, how-ever, she looked the little piece carefully over. It was Miss Booth's habit, when attracted by a story, to read it through three times, on dif-ferent days, and in different moods, be-fore accepting it. She foreaccepting it. She poid this compliment to "Two Old Lovers," the contribution which Miss Wilkins had submitted to her. Two days later the "ambitious child" received a handsome check for it. From this time

handsome check for
it. From this time forth, Miss Booth befriended the young writer in every way,
and Miss Wilkins, who is almost morbidly
appreciative of kindness, and as true to her
friends as one of her own intexible New
England characters, rewarded Miss Booth's
thoughtfulness by giving to her, as long as she
lived, the first choice of her stories. The
career of this young woman thus disproves
two favorite theories among the cynics of the
present day, nanoely: that editors do not read

two favorite theories among the cynics of the present day, namely: that editors do not read the contributions of unknown writers, and that women do not help each other.

There are few writers who have been the recipients of such unreserved and spontaneous tributes of appreciation from famous men and women as the modest subject of this sketch. Dr. Phillips Brooks pronounced her "Humble Romance" "the best short story that was ever written."

Two volumes of Miss Wilkins' stories have been collected. The first, called "A Humble Romance," was brought out three years ago.

Romance, was brought out three years ago. It has had a large sale, and has been translated into several languages. The second, "A New England Nun. is enjoying an even wider popularity than its predecessor, while her first novel is now reaching its conclusion in "Har-per's Magazine," It must not be inagined by those who long

the skill and the fame of this fortunate writer that she has won her place without a struggle. She has toiled faithfully and incesstruggle. She has toiled faithfully and inces-sently, often discouraged, but never giving up. The remarkable evenness of her work is due to her "capacity for taking pains." She thinks her stories out until they are perfectly

thinks her stories out until they are perfectly clear, before putting her pen to paper.

The difficulties against which she contends are largely physical. Though her constitution is apparently sound, she is small, being only five feet tall, and is very slight. She possesses the condition of the content of the sensitive organization which accompanies a large intellectual development in such a

\*This series of glimpses of the bone life of famous literary crosses was commerced in the June Jorney at-with a sketch and partraft of Mrs. Augusta Evance Wise s.m. The object of the series is to present those literary coveres, whose home life has escaped excessive por-trainers.

frame. Her transparent skin, her changing eyes, sometimes seeming blue, sometimes hazel, her beary braids of golden hair, her delicately moulded features, all proclaim a singularly high-strong and nervous tempera-

Miss Wilkins has known much of sorrow.

Miss Wilkins has known much of sorrow. The pathos which she infuses into her stories could not be so genuine unless she herself had suffered. One after another, during the first years of her writing, her father, mother and only sister died. She lived with them in the beautiful village of Brattlebors, Vermont, but she has resided since their death in Randolph, Massachusetts, with friends, whose love and devotion could scarcely be greater if they were connected with her by ties of blood.

Her two pretty mones in the simple white house in which she lives in Randolph are full of her own quaint personality. The first is furnished in terra cotta. The second, in which is a wide, old-fashioned hearth before an open fire, is in old blue. Near the hearth stands a desk in colonial style, with brass hinges and locks; also a couch with a Bagdad rug thrown over it. A Madagascar rug forms the portifice between the two apartments. Old decanters, candlesticks, pewter plates and other menomabilin of "ye olden time," nearly all of which have come down to Miss Wilkins by inheritance, abound on every side. In the term cotta room stands a pretty desk of bog-cok, surrounded by Hindoo relics. There are fur rugs on the floor, and all the furniture is antique, having belonged to the owner's grandmather.

"I suppose," wrete Miss Wilkins to a friend mother,
"I suppose," wrote Miss Wilkins to a friend

"I suppose," wrote Miss Wilkins to a friend when she was just-settled in hernew home, "that my blue room is one of the queerest-looking places that you ever saw. You should see the people when they come to call. They look doubtful in the front room, but say it is 'pretty'; when they get out here they say the rooms look 'just like me,' and I don't know when I shall ever find out if that is a com-pliment." pliment

Miss Wilkins is thought by many to bear a striking resemblance to Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, though her features are smaller. She looks best in children's hats, and her clothes are most becoming when made after children's patterns.

She has no bump of what is called "locality.

is not true except in the broadest sense. She has a wonderful she has a womering faculty for generaliz-ing from types, which belongs with her ex-traordinary imagin-ation, and this she utilizes in the highest degree. She has redegree. She has re-cently devoted much of her time to the drama. One of her plays, a marcelously realistic production, called "Giles Corey,

Yeoman," was read before the Summer School of History and Romance, at Decr-tield, Massachusetts, Miss Wilkins thinks out the details of her stories much more completely than most writers be-

fore putting pen to paper. Like all skillful reconfeurs, she apprecintes the value of the opening and closing portions, and these are often the first parts of the work that she does. The last sentence she the work that she does. The last sentence she considers more important than any other. Once at her desk, with her matter well in mind, she composes ensily and seldom recopies, unless an odd page here and there. She calls one thousand words per day her "stent," though she often goes a week or more without writing a line, while she sometimes writes three or four thousand words between breakfast and sunset. Evening work she seldom undertakes unless pressed for time.

Environment affects her strongly. She

Environment affects her strongly. She finds it difficult, sometimes impossible, to conpose anything when away from home. In this respect she resembles many, if not most, of our great novelists, one of whom has testi-fied, in speaking of this subject, "We are the slaves of chiects around us." slaves of objects around us

Mes Wilkins is a standing reproach to the sensationalists. Nothing could be more interesting than are some of her simple sketches, and yet they are almost destitute of plot, and depend upon their absolute fidelity to life for their success, while she is incapable of a mo-tive that is not uplifting. The "erotic school" may well sit abashed and confounded before her bewitching, yet absolutely pure, creations. She forms a force in our literature which, without being either "preachy" or didactic, makes always for righteousness, because her ideals are noble.

She is so strongly sympathetic that she has been advised not to study modern writers, but to confine her reading mostly to classic models. To this wise counsel, which she has conscientionsly followed, may be largely attributed that charming originality which she has preserved intact, though occupying a field which has already been, it would have seemed, exhaustively traversed.

Miss Wilkins is wont to say that she has "no accomplishments." She does, however, write musical verse, which is worth all the stranming of wordless lyres in the world. Her poetry is finished, and is full of captivating comerits.



MISS WILKINS

#### HOW WE ENTERTAINED THE EDITOR

By Ella Higginson



ELL and I were orphans and lived with our brother Tom. To m was an orphan, too, of course, but then male orphans are never the recipients of sympathy and motherly advice from every dear old buty in the neighborhood, so that by and by they

really forget that they are orphans,

Tom was twenty, and he kept a stationery shop, and we lived in four small rooms in the rear of the shop. This was in one of the new towns that spring up in a night on Puget Sound, and although the town itself was rough, bustling and noisy, we were very happy there, for our rooms were within a lundred yards of the opaline waters, and the shore sloped to them, green as emeralds the whole

winter through.

Nell assisted Tom in the shop, and 1, besides being housekepper, contributed to several magazines, which helped wonderfully in the way of new gowns, gloves, burnets, and all the dainty things which delighted our souls. We were quite the noisiest and most haram-

We were quite the noisiest and most harum-scarum household you can imagine. As I have said, we had only four rooms. In one of these Tom slumbered the dreamy hours away nightly, and it was "the meanest, darkest, smotheriest room in the whole shebang." Tom was given to declaring each time he entered it on slum-ber bent. Then there was a room wherein Nell and I slept, and from whose window we could see at them door, white Mount Baker tow-cing into the primarge sky. Then the kitchen ering into the primrose sky. Then the kitchen, and lastly the parlor, which Nell called the drawing-room, and which also served as dining room. Between the parlor and the sloop was a tiny cubby-hole of a room, about six feet square and dark as a dangeon, in which Tom kept surplus stock, and in which we likewise snonggled away sundry bags from the greengrocer's, trusting to the friendly darkness to onesal them from the inquisitive eyes of our

Our parlor was a thing, having once been seen, to be remembered. It was eleven feet wide and sixteen feet long, and in it were one stove, one organ, one sewing-machine (we made our own gowns), one three-ply carpet, one big, black dog (by the name of Jeff, who was a fixture and the object of our devoted affections), and distinct any analysis of the state o tions), one dictionary and stand, one walnut table, four chairs (more or less broken), one trunk (deceptively cretonned and cushioned up to allure unsuspecting guests into the rashness of sitting upon it), one bookcase, some pictures, and, alas! that I must chronicle it of a parlor! a bureau! "A really and truly bureau in a parlor," as a little girl said once, to the hysterical mirth of ourseives and the specchless mortification of her mother, who had brought her to call. However, the size—or lack of size—of our bed-chamber forbade the introduction of a bureau, so anto the parlor it. introduction of a bureau, so into the parlor it

One autumn evening Tom was in the shop, and Nell and I were making ourselves very comfortable in the parlor, tipped back in our rocking chairs, with cups of chocolate in our hands, and our feet on the low nickel rod that encompassed the stove. We had been sewing, and the room was in the wildest disorder. The machine was in the center of the floor, its box was upside down, the bureau was littered with yards and yards of embroidery, spools, scissors, tape-lines and buttons; there were piles on piles of muslin uncut, and dozens of muslin garments in various degrees of "cut, basted and sewed" all over the floor, chairs,

We'll have our chocolate," Nell had said,

"and then we'll have a cl'ar'n up spell."
But suddenly we heard the shop door open,
and then a gentleman's voice—the kind of
core we slid not hear frequently in that rough to vis. It was low, quiet, conseens. In another moment he had introduced bimself to Tom as "Mr. Everett, of the 'South African Review," I waited to hear no more. I leased to my feet, overturning the footstood and the dog with a dreadful racket; the smile and the chocolate fraze on my lips; my beart jumped into my throat, and thumped there so fast I could scarcely breathe.

I had contributed regularly for some time to the "South African Review," and my correspondence with the editor had grown very friendly, indeed, but never, never, in my wildset imaginings had I forescen such a catastropic, Nell suggested afterward, as this, I east a glance of frenzied, but speechless, appent at Nell. She modded, pale as a ghost, She had beard too.

She had beard, too.
"Cl'ar up," she whispered briefly, and then she began to laugh, noiselessly and hysteri-celly. I thought this downright mean of her, cally. I thought this downright mean of her, but I didn't have time to remonstrate. I beard Tom tell our guest in a very load tone —for our benefit—that he would show him in just as soon as he had finished a little matter then claiming his attention in the shop. This was to give us time, God bless him! we improved it. The way we did set The way we did set chairs we improved it. The way we did set chairs to their right-abouts and jam things into those bursan drawers? Nell got hold of the muslin and struggled to get it into the trunk, but there was too much of it.

"Put it behind the trunk," I gasped, and as she obeyed, Ladded: "There's one composition. He can't bear us, because he's as deaf as any-thing; he told me himself."

"Well, that is bliss," responded Nell lups-ing into slang in her agitation. We had burely begun to get things to rights, it seemed however, when we heard them coming, and with hopeless glances into the mirror we sunk into our chairs.

Tom poshed aside the portière and walked

in, followed by a tall and fine-looking gentle-

man. With a terrible "Boo-woo-woo!" in the voice of a lion, Jeff lenged from his own individual corner and made a rush at our guest, and as the latter was just in the act of taking a step, the dog, more astonished than any of us, went straight between the South African ankles and floundered against the wall. As the gentleman recovered his equilibrium and his self-pos-ession, Tom lamely

introduced bim.
"Speak bonder, Tom," said I, convenling the
"Speak bonder, Tom," said I, convenling the motion of my lips behind my kerchief. "He is awfully deaf; he told me himself." "Is that se?" said Tom; and then he fairly

shouted the introduction.

Nell came forward looking as cool and sweet as a life and gave him her hand, telling him

how really glad she was to welcome him.
"O fudge!" said Tom, making a wry face
at her over Mr. Everett's shoulder; "if he's
deaf that's all Greek to him. Speak up, my

For one dreadful moment I thought Nell was going into one of her convulsions of laughter, but she pulled herself together and presented me.
"So this is our little contributor," said he.

taking my hand and looking at me with kind but amused eyes. I shouted out "yes," but as that sounded rather flat, and hearing Tom giggle in the background, I limply subsided. "Have a chair?" cried Nell, her voice rising

to a little squeak as she proffered the best and really safest chair in the house. To our con-sternation, however, he showed a preference for a guileless looking chair that was at heart was the safe of the saf

for a guideless looking chair that was at heartone base deception.

"Great gams!" ejaculated Tom, in a tone of
exaggerated enotion, while we all stoodshivering in agonized suspense. "It's the chair with
the broken leg!"

Before our guest could seat himself, however, Nell had a happy inspiration.

"Do, do take off your overcoat!" she cried,
and then in a rapid aside to me, "And Kate,
do substitute another chair while I'm talking
sweet to him! Tom, take his cout."

weet to him? Tom, take his cont."

For one instant I thought a flash of uncontrollable mirth swept across Mr. Everett's face, almost as if he had heard. But a second glance assured me of my mistake, for his expression

was Sphinx-like.

"Now, that I have his coat," put in Tom, with cold irony, while I deftly changed the chairs, "what shall I do with it? Toss it on the trunk?"

"Heavens! No!" said I, sternly. "Put it

"Cubby-hole," suggested Nell, giving as a brief, innocent glance, and then adroitly continuing her conversation with Mr. Everett, "Sure enough," said Tom, giggling as he went out, "I'll put it on the bag of potatoes. He'll think we have a hundred-dollar hat-rack

concented in the darkness."

Tom, I may say right here, was in his ele-Tom, I may say right here, was in his ele-ment. A guest who was deaf, and two sisters who had been caught in a dreadful plight! What more could the imp ask? He took the tide at the flood, too. He came back and seated himself in the shadow so be could fire funny remarks at us without the motion of his lips being observed by Mr. Everett. Nell behaved like an angel. She sat quite close to our guest, and curried on with him no animated conversation in a clear, high, flute-

animated conversation in a clear, high, flute-like tone which seemed to carry every word to him distinctly, as he did not hesitate once in

Suddenly my alert ear heard something dropping, or, to be more accurate, running,

Nell gave me a startled, mystified glance,
"My guns!" ejaculated Tons, in a tone of
fairly diabolical mirth, "You hid your
chocolate cup on the organ, didn't you?
Well, Miss Brilliancy, it's upset, and it's
meandering down right into his silk hat!"
We would have been name than human

We would have been more than human ould we have kept our horrified eyes away from the fatal spot. I even thought poor Mr. Everett gave a startled glance toward the floor, but, of course, I must have been mistaken. The unfortunate man had deposited his hat, with sublime trust in its safety worthy a nobler object, behind him. The chocolate was really running, not into it, but so close to it that we

knew it would be dreadfully spattered.

Nell was in the middle of a sentence, but Nell was in the middle of a sentence, but
she broke down flatly with, "So, that—a—"
Here her eye wandered again to the hat,
"So—that—a—" she repeated absently,
"So—that—a—" mimicked Tom, at which I
laughed, weakly and helphessly. Nell gave-him—both of us, in fact—a furious glance, and
returned to her charge.

All this time Mr. Everett had behaved adminably. He must have observed our hysterial necessaries but I examine he attributed is

al nervousness, but I presume be attributed it to the dire confusion and disorder of our sur-

roundings.
When he finally arose to take his departure, Nell put her kerchief to her lips with a shame-less pretense at coughing—she, who had the strongest lungs in the family—and said rapidly For heaven's sake, Kate, pick up his hat and wige the chocolate off before he sees it!" Then londer: "I'm so sorry we did not know

you were coming, so we could have made your visit plensanter."

"By jingo," said Tom, making a dash for the cubby-hole. "That reminds me I'd better be getting his rout before he investigates and finds it between the potatoes and the coal-oil can! My!" he ejuculated, smilling exag-ceratedly, as he returned with it, "It smells of

conflorit; "By the way," said Mr. Everett, turning to me, kindly, "here is a letter for you from my brother, which I should have given you before. I shall tell him how greatly I enjoyed my "here is a letter for you from my And as he bowed himself out there dawned upon his face a slow smile of such in-

tense and uncontrollable amusement that it mude me feel as if an icy hand was clutching my heart. We all stood transfixed until we heard the door close behind him. Then— "His brother!" exclaimed Nell, in a low, terrible tone, "Wretelasd girl! Who is his

"I don't know," I faltered, almost in tears, tearing open the letter.

"Ten to one," said Tom, strutting around with his thumbs in his button-holes, "it's a

with his thannes in his button-noise, he sa proposal of marriage."
"Or a hundred dollar check for that hist story," said Nell, langhing nervously.

They came belind use and looked over my shoulder, all rending together. It was not a proposal of marriage, but it was a check—an

effectual one-to our spirits.

My DEAR Most ORSE: We have long desired MY DEAR MISS ORDE: We have long assured to make your acquaintance, and as one of us must go to your town on business I shall be my brother have that pleasure, denying my-self because I am so deaf—as I have told you that you would find conversation with embarnssing. My brother is so fortunate as to enjoy perfect bearing. I am sure you will like him, although I believe I have never mentioned him to you. He is associate editor of the "Review." I am

Yours very sincerely, Hoon A. Evenerr.

For a moment that seemed a year there was deadly silence. Then I began to sob child-ishly, and Nell-I regret to be compelled to tell it—Nell went into regular hysteries of noirth, and laughed and cried alternately. Nor did she entirely recover for weeks, but would go into convulsions of merriment at the mere remembrance of that evening. Tom neither laughed nor cried. He just sat down on the edge of the organ stool and twisted his faint presentness of a numbrable and swing faint presentment of a mustache and swung his long legs to and fro and reflected. When his thoughts had had time to travel down to the bag of potatoes and the coal-off can, I imagine be concluded that he could reflect magne he concluded that he could reach more clearly if alone, for he mose silently and stole into the store, nor did so much as a nur-mur emerge from him during the remainder of the evening. It was the first and last time in my life that I ever saw Tom completely squeiched.

#### ARE WOMEN ALL ALIKE?

By JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE



NE of the constitutional opinions of the average man is that women are all alike. It emps out his speech perpetually, sometimes in the way of kindness and synapathy, oftener in the way of de-rision and contempt. When a wife has forgiven

some great wrong done
her by her husband, when a mother has sorificed herself for her children, we hear: "It
is just like a woman." We hear the same
thing if she has deceived her lover, or involved her father in debt. This dissent is due to the fact that some men are sentimentalists, and that more men are cynics. The former are always praising woman, the latter are gener-ally sneering at or decrying her; but both think that she has only one nature. The sentimentalist believes her to be good, gentle, boyal, trothful under every circumstance; the cynic pronounces her bad, harsh, incon-stant, hereceitied as bestead. the cynic pronounces her lad, harsh, inconstant, hypocritical on Instinct. Neither is wholly right nor wholly wrong. She is good and bad, gentle and bursh, loyal and inconstant, truthful and hypocritical. Her qualifies depend largely on the individual, and the individual varies with mood and environment. She is not cut out of the ideal, nor is she drawn from delineement. She is primarily human, as man is, a compound of leatin and body, of strength and weakness, of generosity and selfishness, of charity and prejudice, of altruism and egotism, of affection and aversion. Some women are far better, some women sion. Some women are far better, some womon are far worse than the mass; but better or worse, they are fundamentally unlike one an-other, and often unlike themselves.

Poets and novelists may, to a great degree be responsible for the average man's opinion of women. The poets have ordinarily used her as a vehicle of possion and romance; as a source of light to set off the darkness of men's sins. She has been portrayed as their better angel, as turning them from vicious courses, as comforting them in illness and affliction, a recompensing and blessing them after all their trials with her unalterable love. This she frequently does, though she frequently does the apposite; but the apposite is rarely de-scribed in verse. Poets so idealize women that they are upt to think it suspectic, a violation of their art, to show that she may at times be so cruel as almost to drive a man to despair and destruction, through his faith in and worship of her. When they present a and worship of her. really wicked woman, they so over paint her, so deprive her of common humanity, that she appears unreal and impossible. They do not know how, at least they seldom try, to delineate a woman in whom good and evil are struggling for the mastery, or a woman full of kindly, noble impulses, whose destiny is decided by the perverse, malign influence of her surroundings

novelists err in the same manner, and their effect on the render is more direct, and more unfortunate because they assume to point life as it is, while the poets necessarily point the ideal. Thockeray, who owns the reputation of a close student of life, has but two kinds of women, the ambible but insight, and the elever but victors, indicative that goodss is incongruens with force and intellect Even Balzac, who, many think, has sounded every depth of the feminine heart, and whom Thackerny took as his no del, has in his no merous gallery of portraits charming saints in one new and hideous sinners in the other.

The two do not change places, do not melt into one another, until saint is sometimes lost in sinner, and sinner in saint. The senti-mentalists accept the pleasant personages as true; the cynics, rejecting those, accept the un-pleasant as true, and thus the opinion is strengthened that all women are alike, whether good or bad. Nature is immensurably in ad-rance of art, and always must be, and she makes a totally different revolution.

The individuality of warmer should be as

The individuality of women should be as clear as the moon in an unclouded sky. The in-dividuality of women exceeds the individuality of men, whom no one, except an incurable misanthrope, has ever charged with uniformity. It is a question if any one is properly qualified to generalize about women, as so many of us are in the habit of doing. Who can possibly make intimate acquaintances with a sufficient number of women to warrant a generalization? Who of us has ever really known more than two or three women, much less a hundred or a thousand, which still would not be enough for the purpose? Who has ever unraveled the profound mystery of one woman, even of his own wife? Husbands are often more ignorant of their wives than a stranger might be. Fundilarity may duil the sight, as prejudice blunts perception.

Men of a marked character are apt to be

Men of a marked character are apt to be drawn to women of a marked character—those of the same or a similar order. But the men, unmindful of the cosmic law that like seeks like, imagine that their feminine friends rep-resent the full range of their sex. Hence their broad deduction of the close resemblance between women, of their substantial identity under different forms and different names. They are concinced that they have gone to the root of the matter; that they have, so to speak, interviewed nature, and received her that answer, when they have merely been in

tinal answer, when they have merely been in alliance with a few congenial persons.

Men deplorably ignorant, remarkably limit-ed by their organization and encompassment, are the most addicted to reporting what wom-en are or are not. If they know nothing else, they at least know women, and are free to say so. No wonder that women resent such as-surance from such a source. The idea of a born blockhead pretending to supreme wis-dom on a subject about which the best in-formed would hardly hazard a guess! No wonder that women object to classification under one head; that they would rather be re-garded in part as extremely selfish, deceifful, garded in part as extremely selfish, deceifful, mercenary, heartless, than be goody-goodied to a point of musea. They must be tired out with the iterations of cheap sentiment and fulsome flattery such as abounds in toasts at fulsome flattery such as abounds in tousts at masculine dinners, and in common masculine palacer they now insist that they want to stand for themselves, and for what they actually are, not for the silly, innter, spiritless creatures that the ages have handed down.

There are commonplace women as there are commonplace men; but fewer of those than of these. It is not to be doubted, indeed, if women as resulty results than other.

than of these. It is not to be doubted, indeed, if women so readily resign themselves to the conventional, hundram, vegetative round into which men so continually sink. While they are more helpless, more bound by custom and circumstances than men, they are more enger for light, for change, for betterment. The irrepressible individuality of women is denoted by its surrival of the enrity routine and hamperment to which she has been subjected. How witch in the case of several size

jected. How often in the case of several sis-ters, who have been educated and trained in the same way, who have necessarily the same inheritance of blood, they are as dissimilar in taste, mind, character and temperament as if they had been born at opposite poles. The women in one section of this republic are widely different from those of another section. as in one State and one county they are differas in one State and one county they are different from women in another State and county. The process of differentiation goes steadily on, especially in the New World, to which the future points, and which the recompense of time awaits. The individuality of women is ever increasing in the direct line of the evolution. tion of humanity; and it naturally finds here its fullest and most significant exemplification.

#### FLOWERS IN LONDON WINDOWS

BY ROSE WILDER

T seems to be part of a Londoner's creed to cultivate flowers in window boxes; for in every dwelling, whether mansion, cottage, or tenement house, are plants of some sort, and they blossom and bloom as though it were a delight. In the drawing-room windows of a great house on Grosvenor Place (the Fifth Avenue of London) last summer were boxes of daisies. In one the large white daisy with yellow center, and in the other the beautiful yellow "ox-eye."
In the window of an adjoining house was a

box of sweet alvesum and forest-me-nots responded to the care evidently bestowed on there, showing dainty foliage and millions of tiny blossoms, white and blue. The moist atmosphere of England induces wonderful re-

sults in this or any sort of gardening.

An English woman of my acquaintance in America attributes her remarkable success with house plants to her constant effort to provide moisture for the part of the plant above ground. She occasionally drenches the soil, and daily sprinkles the plants with cool water, and every fourth or fifth day refreshes every leaf or branch by dipping a sponge into a pail of cool water in which is dissolved a little custile scap and an atom of animonia, squeezing it over them. This she does so dexterously and quickly that it is no trouble, but as she declares, a great pleasure.

Her plant stands, one in the breakfast room where the rising sun glorifies every leaf and blossom, and another in her own "snuggery," dividing bonors with a small bookense of favorite authors, a desk, a sewing machine, and a couch with a dozen downy pillows, and adding a charm to all, are placed on squares of oil-cloth, so that all traces of the "sprinkling" can be easily removed.



"She suddenly looked surprised, and listened intently to a long message."

#### AN EVERY-DAY GIRL

Br Sarab Orne Jewett

PART THIRD



HERE were very few lidle hours when the month of August canoe in. The great house was as full as it could be, and all

great house was as full as it could be, and all the girls were long early and late. Mrs. Preston, the housekeeper, often looked pale and tired, but she was never impatient with those young helpers who tried hard to do their work and had some conscience about it, even if they did make mistakes, or get a little behindhand. There were some girls who did vex her every slay, and who could not be trusted, and tried to take advantage. The little world of the guests knew almost nothing of the little world of those who served them, of its trials, or its hopes and ambitions. Mary Fleming had found some very kind friends among the guests in her corridor, and it even surprised her sometimes to find how anxious she was to please them and make them comfortable. She had learned to take good care of the pretty dresses as if they were her own, to hang them up carefully and protect them from the dust. Mrs. Freston had spoken to all the girls about this one day, and shown them exactly how to do certain little things that often came in their way, but some one had smartly said that she was not hired to be everybody's actly how to do certain fittle things that often came in their way, but some one had smartly said that she was not hired to be everybody's waiting maid, and many of the girls had given themselves as little trouble as possible on these grounds. Mrs. Preston was always say-ing that the people who came were guests of the house, and that one's duty to one's guest was usually plain. Politeness is a habit of doing the kindest thing in the kindest way, and sometimes it is the rudest person who needs one's kindness most. Mary Arley liked Mrs. Preston, but she was fond of her fun with the other girls, and a gay frolic was desirer to her heart than anything else. So it came about in time that Mary Fleming knew and loved Mrs. Preston the best of the two, not that she did not take her share of much of the fun that was always going on, but she had much that was grave and serious to think of about her home affairs and her own future, and then there was the new joy about John. She could not say anything yet about John.

things to anybody, but she felt sure of the sympathy of a wise, sweet, elderly woman like the housekeeper, who had known so much of the joys and sorrows of life.

The two Marys had a little room together next Mrs. Preston's own. They used to talk a good deal late at night about people and things, as girls will, and sometimes Mrs. Preston had to tell them to be quiet and to go to sleep. They grow very well used to her quick

rap on the wall.
One night when Mary Arley was in the middle of an entertaining account of a battle between the colored head waiter and one of the porters, both being persons of great size

and dignity, the familiar rap sounded, and then while they were still whispering and laughing softly they heard it again and again. "She wants something; I'll get up," said Mary Fleming, but Mary Arley said no, that she was only hushing them. "We weren't making noise enough for her to hear," in-sisted Mary Fleming listening; then she got up and hurried to the housekeeper's room. I've Mrs. Preston was really ill; there was an anxious moment or two before they per-suided her to let them go and wake the doctor.

smoded her to let them go and wake the dector.

"I always say that this hotel is just the same as a town. All sorts of people live in it," said our Mary, dressing as fast as she could. It was the middle of the night and the great house was still; before they could get back with the doctor Mrs. Preston was even more ill than before. "I'll take care of her," Mary Fleming told her friend, "If you can manage part of my work for me in the morning. Go to bed, Mary; that's a good girl, and I'll stay here."

The doctor was an elderly man who had been staying in the house all summer, and he looked at our friend earnestly as he came

he looked at our friend earnestly as he came back to the room with some medicine. "Can you keep awake?" he asked. "Can I trust you to do just what I say, so that this

good friend of ours may be a great deal bet-ter in the morning?"

ter in the morning?"

"Yes, you can trust Mary Fleming," said
Mrs. Preston energy. "I will answer for
her," and the doctor went on mixing his
doses and giving the directions. After he
went away Mary sat by the window. It
was a lovely night; the waning moon was
just rising behind the grent hills, and one by one their shadowy shapes stood out clear in the dim light. It was only a little after twelve o'clock, and for a girl who had been on her feet, quick and busy all day, the time until daylight seemed long. It was lucky that there was a good deal to do for Mrs. Preston at first, and then after awhile when she was better it was very hard to keep awake. She did not like to walk about the room or even to move for fear of waking the patient. Suddenly she noticed that the sky had a strange light in it that was not moonlight, down toward the south. Mary wondered idly what it could be; not north era lights, not moonlight: fires in the woods perhaps; but at that moment the strange red glow grew higher and spread wider. It was a great fire, and it was in the direction of her own bome! At that moment her own father and mother might be in danger. She leaned far out of the window and strained

leaned far out of the window and strained her eyes to look and watch, and fairly shook with excitement and worry. There was no large village between the hotel and home. The great hotel and all its buildings scened as sound askeep on the long hill-slope as anybody under their roofs. The stillness was profound out of doors, and the sick woman slept quietly, free from pain at last, in her narrow bed at the other side of last, in her narrow hed at the other side of

the room. The light was turned very low, and an open closet door shaded the room. At last Mary could not bear to look at the great red light any longer; she was afraid that she should forget and scream or cry aloud. She left the window and crept softly over to the bed and sat down on the floor by the foot and leaned her head against the edge. The tears stole down her cheeks; she could not help crying. Oh, if she could only fly to her mother! She covered herface and turned away from the light. It was still three or four hours before morning. She thought of all the troubles of their household at home, and could not see what she could do to help them. She must go on working for the small wages that she was only fit to earn, and give her father and mother what she could. Oh, if her father could get away from Dolton; he could not get well there and so he could not work, he had no money and there were too neary houses in Dolton already. There was no hope of either letting or selling theirs, and the weight of the mortgage would rouble them more and more. She never could let John Abbott weigh himself down with the burden of such failure and poverty. She had not known what to say to him when he talked on in his lighthearted way, making plans about what they were going to do together by and by.

In the gray dawn Mrs. Preston stirred and awoke. "Why, Mary dear!" she said, puzzled at first and then remembering. "Were you so frightened, child; have you been awake all night? Don't mind, I'm all right and an open closet door shaded the room. At last Mary could not bear to look at the

zled at first and then remembering. "Were you so frightened, child; have you been awake all night? Don't mind, I'm all right now. I suppose that the doctor frightened you a little, but in a day or two I shall be quite myself again. Why, Mary deur, I'm very serry; come, creep into bed and go to sleep for a little while." But Mary was nirendy at the table measuring one of the small doses that the doctor had left.

She nelled the contains down. She felt stiff.

She pulled the curtains down. She felt stiff and lame; it was a great comfort to have something to do instead of sitting and think-ing of all the awful things that might or

must have happened.

Early, before anyone else was stirring in the house, Mary beard the doctor coming along the corridor. He was a lame man and she knew the sound of his limping step, and went out to

the sound of his limping step, and went out to meet him.

"You did not send the night watchman after me?" he said. "I am glad to hope that everything has gone well."

"Why, yes!" he said cheerfully a moment later. "You do your young nurse great credit!" and Mrs. Preston smiled.

"And my doctor, too." she said.

"You have done just as I told you," said the doctor to Mary, looking at the neclicine and a slip of paper. "Mrs. Preston was a very sick woman last night. I was very nauch worried after I went down stairs, and feared that I ought to have got somebody else to come and watch, but I thought that I could trust you and I was afraid of the bad effect of coming back and disturbing you."

trust you and I was afraid of the bad effect of coming back and disturbing you."

The housekeeper smiled. "Yes, you can always trust Mary," she said,

It was daylight now, the sun was fast com-ing up. Mary Flening's young heart was full of excitement, Thank God she was good for something in this world, but oh, her mother, and the great horrible light of the fire! She could not wait longer; she stepped out of the room and flew down stairs and knocked at

the telegraph girl's little bedroom door in one

of the lower corridors. "Oh, come, come of the lower corridors. "Oh, come, come quick, Nelly," she implored. "Ask what happened at Dolton last night; there was an an ful fire."

"What's the matter with you?" asked the sleepy girl, "You are as gray as ashes; have you been up all night?"

"Yes, yes! Don't talk. Come quick."

"But the office there won't be open yet." said Nelly Perrin, looking a little rueful at the loss of her morning map. Nevertheless, she hurried into her clothes, and starting off bravely, soon reached her desk at the office. Seating herself at her instrument, she said, impatiently: "You needn't drive me to pieces;" but after a few brief clickings she suddenly looked surprised and listened intently to a long message.

"The office in Dolton was burnt," she said gravely. "There was a great fire last night. I get word by way of Harrisville. Almost the whole town was swept by flames—the shoe factories and churches and business section. Oh, I'm real sorry, Miss Fleuning. I hope nothing happened to your house!"

But Mary had already gone, racing up stairs to tell Mary Arley the bad news, and the two poor children criest together and began their day's work with heavy hearts. Toward noon Mrs. Preston was so much better that they dared to tell her, and to ask if there was no possible way to manage so that they could go home.

Mrs. Preston's face looked pinched and pale

home.

Mrs. Preston's fare looked pinched and pale on the pillow. "No, no, don't think about it," said Mary Fleming affectionately. "I know all about the people who are going to-day and the new ones coming to take their places. Mother would send me word if she or father were hart or anything. We'll see to our pitchers just the same as ever, won't we, Mary Arley? Your house is far enough out of the village not to be in much danger. Don't you worry, and I won't."

"I'm sure to be about the house to-morrow," said Mrs. Preston; "the doctor has been here

worry, and I won't."

"I'm sure to be about the house to-morrow," said Mrs. Preston; "the doctor has been here again and says so. And Mr. Dennis sent me word to let you, Mary Fleming, do the best you can in my place to-day, and to send for him any minute you want him."

Mary Fleming's checks grew crimson. What would her mother say if she knew that she was useful enough already in this great establishment to be put into Mrs. Preston's responsible place even for a single day.

"I don't care who says she is young!" Mr. Dennis had said. "She's the most able and conscientious girl in the house. Not so quick as some, but if I could have twenty such girls I should take a long breath and think that it was a happy day for the hotel business."

Mary Fleming felt all that day as if she were made of something curiously light, and flew about as if she never needed to stop. The fatigue and excitement stimulated her wits and her energies. Even the worry about the fire was indistinct and unreal in her mind, with the hurry and responsibility of the great inflow of near guests to the hotel. She went with winged feet from room to room, directing two or three girls here and doing something herself as it ought to be done there, and now finding a few minutes to ask Mrs. Preston for advice and orders. There were only a few people in the botel who knew much of Dolton, and they could learn nothing more



"They kissed and kissed each other."

than the first news in the morning. Toward supper time, when her cares were over, she put on a fresh cool gingham dress, it is always the best way to begin to rest to take off one's "tired clothes," and then she went out to watch for John Abbott. It was his day to

come over from the farm.

Next morning early there came a short mes-Next morning early there came a short massage to Mary Fieming from Mr. Dennis that if she liked to go home to Dolton for the day there would be no objection, provided she could arrange for her work among the other girls. She felt tired enough as sile got up and went to see Mrs. Presson, who was already up and equal to some part of her cares. She kissed poor sleepy, anxious Mary, and told her by all menns to go at once, and to ask the clerk to have her sent down to the railway station in time for the first train. She must not think about the work, either; it should all be managed, and she must not come back until early morning. The new people in the confridors were welcome guests, very quiet and considerate, apparently, except one or two. So corridors were welcome guests, very quiet and considerate, apparently, except one or two. So off flew our triend, and an bour or two afterward Mary Fleming, feeling bewildered enough, was finding her way across the open smoking space where the Dolton House had stood, and all the Dolton shops and churches. She had heard on the way down that her father's house was saved—the fire came almost to the next door; but when she walked up the little street, littered still with cinders and miscellameous heaps of household furniture, and then caught sight of the house, and of the two green pear trees that stood by it, and bad unlatched the gute and walked up the little side path, opened the kitchen door and saw her mother, she was the most delighted, conher mother, she was the most delighted, con-tented girl in the world:

They had never been separated so long be-fore. They kissed and kissed each other, for-getting to be restrained and undemonstrative.

getting to be restrained and undemonstrative.

"How womanly and wise you look to me!"
said Mrs. Fleming, impulsively. "You aren't
my same old going to-school Mary at all!"

"I've been in a good school up there," said
Mary, smiling. "You don't know how good
Mrs. Preston is; I feel as if I were going to
be learning of her all the time. Oh, there are
so many things I've been keeping to tell you!
But tell me how father is and I want to know But tell me how father is, and i want to know all about the fire,"

"Have you been keeping something to tell the about John Abbott, I wonder?" asked

Mary's mother,
"I suppose so," answered Mary, much confused. "Why, has he said anything to anybody yet?"
"He has," said Mrs. Fleming.

behaved like a man. I suppose neither of you will ever think of anylody else. But there's plenty of time ahead to think of get-ting married."

ting married."

"Yes, of course," Mary spoke dutifully. But to be just past nineteen herself, and to have John within a week of his twentieth birthday, seemed old enough to ratisfy the most exacting. They had great plans for making themselves useful and for making money upart before the time should come for being married; but Mary no longer thought that a crowded country village was the only place in which to live. She had learned in these few weeks to feel at home among the green fields and the hills, and John's plans for getting a and the hills and John's plans for getting a farm of his own just as soon as he could

It was an exciting day in Dolton, or in what was left of the poor little town; and Mary and her mother went out and tried to find and to console some of their homeless neighbors The Fleming house was crowded with such people already, and Mr. Fleming was so busy that he could hardly find time to speak to Mary, though he welcomed her with delight.

Mary, though he welcomed her with delight.

That evening, after she had refreshed herself with a long sleep in the late afternoon, and had had a quiet supper of bread and milk in her old childesh fashion, she joined her father and mother, who were sitting on the door-steps. The green grapes hung in heavy clusters on the old vine, and the pears were beginning to look brown and shiny on the two pear trees. She loved them in a new and two pear trees. She loved them in a new and unexpected way because they reminded her of the country. She could not help remember-ing how at a loss she was that day in early summer when school had finished, and she did not know of anything to do with her in-competent self, and feared that she was going to be a failure in life. How busy and how happy she had really been, and how fair the future looked now,
"Yes," her father was saying, "I've done

pretty well with picking up old jobs of car-pentering, and with your belp that you sent us home; and, you know, we're had some boarders that strayed along; but now that's all past, and I'm going to do what your mother has niged me, go back up country again; 'twid be better for my health and your ragain; twitt be better for my health and your mother's, too. I may's well tell you that Farley, of our old shoe firm, has offered to buy me out on this place. They were well insured, and are going to rebuild, but it's going to be hard work scratching along in Dollon for a man like me, and I want to go back up country where your mother and I were born and used to know everybody. John Abbott's a good boy; I nin't got one thing to say against John. Only the week before last he was down here and stopped over a train, and was triging me to move up near where he is: there's a good small farm that he's got his eye on, and he said he'd put something he's saved with mine. I was short with him that day, for what I owned here was only a burders. But now, if Farley gives me now price, why I'll pay off the mortgage and I'll go up and see that little place and I ake it."

Mary listened eagerly; it seemed strange to have her father so interested and pleased, telling her his plans, and making a new life for himself. She thought, with great happiness, of John's guariness and heliofulness to her discounged father. Perlines, by and by, she and her mother could take some people to board for the summer. She would learn everything she could, and do her best for her guests, strangers and foreigners though they neight be, if ever this plan came true. It was a lovely and rewarding thing to make people a home in strange places, to make them like the place, and like you, and be contented and

happy themselves.
"Father," said Mary, suddenly, "are these pear trees too large to move?"

year trees too large to move?"

"Yes; I suppose they are," answered Mr. Flensing, turning to look at her with a smile.
"You ought to know enough to know that."

"Perhaps we could have a graft or something," said Mary, "and a piece of the grape vine to carry away; there are some things that I like about this bouse, if it is in the village! I was so sorry when I thought it was burnet. When did any of you see Aunt Hannah? I was just thinking of that day when she came along last spring and I cleared up

she came along last spring and I cleared up the yard."

"That was the day you first began to take hold, wasn't it?" said her father, reflectively.

"I seemed to be lettin' everything go myself, but now I'm goin' to begin all over again. I took to this plan o' John Abbott's from the first. No; we haven't seen Aunt Hammh since."

she came along last spring and I cleared up

The next morning early Mary was all ready to begin her work at the hotel again. It seemed so beautiful to look out of the car windows and see the broad, quiet landscape winows and see the broad, quiet landscape after a day spent in the desolated village with its excited, disturbed people, its slow trails of smoke, and whiffs of acrid ashes that blew about with every breeze. And John Abbott, boyish and enger, with all his manly strength and soberness, John Abbott came over to see her after dark, and they talked about their hance future together.

her after dark, and they talked about their happy future together.

"It seems as if nothing ever happened to me until this summer, and then everything happened at once," said Mary Fleming, "New, what do you think that Mrs. Preston told me to-day? She has been with Mr. Dennis two winters in that splendid New York hotel, and he thinks everything of her; and he wants her to have no neighbout housekeeper and she her to have an assistant housekeeper, and she says that I may have the chance. What do you think the salary is from the first of No-vember until we come tack here in the sum-

weighter until we come tack here in the sum-mer?" and she told him.

"Dear me?" said John Abbott. "Why, that's amazing! but I can't have you going off to New York; how can I?"

"Oh, yes, John," said Mary. "It would give us such a start; it would help us out splendidly. Now, let's be good, John! It's all Mrs. Preston's gift, too. She has helped me and taught me everything. I'm only an every-day girl, but I have my work, and I smevery-day girl, but I love my work, and I sup-pose a good many girls don't."

"But when we have our own house, John," she said shyly, booking at him with a dear smile, "one person is always going to have a corner whenever she wants it, and that's Auna somer whenever she wants it, and that's Auna Hannah. I was just as cross and miscrable as I could be that day has spring, and I didn't see my way one step ahead. I suppose it's just so with lots of girls beside me. She just taked to me a little while, and told me what I've often said since, that it isn't what you do, but how you do it, that builds your reputation. She said that we could be famous for doing the commonest things, and talked to me that way as nobody ever had before; and something struck a light for me that I've gone by and lived by ever since. I shall be grateful to Aunt Hannah as long as I live. Don't you remember that day last spring when you came down to Dohon and I was trying to tie up the grape vine and you beloed me?

came down to Dolton and I was trying to be up the grape vine and you helped me?"

"I do," said John Abbott. "And we went to waik and stood on the little bridge."

"Don't go yet," said Mary. "I want to tell you something more. I never used to like father, and now I begin to think everything of him. I used to be cranky myself, and then when he was cranky I hadn't a bit of patience. I've learned one thing in this houseful of girls this smoomer, and that is if one comes down this summer, and that is if one comes down cross in the morning she can set all the rest of us by the ears. I used to think 'twas other people's fault if I was cross; but I have found

out long ago that sometimes it's my fault if All those things are so," replied John Abbutt scherly, "Come, Mary, who do you think is stopping over at the farm this minute?"

"Why, I don't know," said Mary, ing.

It's Aunt Hannah," said John, "Mrs.

Haines has always known ber; she happened along last night, and she says she wasn't very for from here, and she had heard about the

new hotel."
"Why, the dear old thing! Oh, John, why, the dear old thing? Oh, John, do bring her over, and Mrs. Haines, too, and I'll show them round. Oh, Aunt Hannah likes pretty things so much she'll have a beautiful time. I'll take her to see my lovely Mrs. Duncan in the east corner rooms. I told Mrs. Duncan about her one day, and all her pretty old-fashioned ways, and how she goes about the esuntry, and her good sayings and all her funny stories; she said she wished she could

"I dure say I can come," said John prompt-"Twould be such a treat for both of them. All the women folks think the hotel is a kind

of a palace." course it is," exclaimed Mary, "and I'll tell you one thing, John; the people out of cities think just as much in their turn of knowing country people and seeing how they do things. It makes 'em have a great deal better time up here to know somebody on the farms, and be asked in and taken notice of; it really does. You know Aunt Hannah always says that there ain't but a few kinds of people in the world, but they're put in all sorts of different places. Ob, I do think it's really beautiful to be here; and I lest all that time when I was growing up just because I hadn't found out how to enjoy myself. I thought for ever so long that an every-day girl hadn't a hit of a chance, and now I think that nobody's chance in the world is half so happy as mine. There is something won-terful that comes and helps us the minute we really try to help our-

#### COURTSHIP AT THE CHURN

BY S. K. BOURNE

HE-O leave that hateful churning ! For your company I'm yearning! How reluctantly I'm turning To the woods and fields away 1

-Pray do not stand and tease, sir! Go as quickly as you please, sir! Do not wait at all for me, sir, I must stay and churn to-day. Hark! I have begun already, And the cream says "Flap a-tap," And my arm is strong and steady, "Flap a-tap, a-tap, a-tap."

HE-Will it take you all the day, dear? Can I help you if I stay, dear? Come and welcome back the May, dear, Welcome back the lovely spring!

SHE-Oh, I fear 'twill be too late, sir, And too long for you to wait, sir, Better seek some other mate, sir. I've no time to laugh and sing! See! how rapidly I'm turning! And the cream says " Flop a-top; On, I love the work of churning! "Flop a-top, a-top, a-top!"

Ht-Dear, you know how I adore you; How my heart is longing for you, Since the time when first I saw you Full of girlsh life and joy !

Do not speak of trifles now, sir; Say good-bye, and make your bow, sir. Sentiment I can't allow, sir, Work must all my mind employ. Hark 1 I do believe I hear it! For the cream says "Flump a-tump," And the butter sure is near it! "Flump a-tump, a-tump, a-tump!"

Ht-Your indifference is killing! And your answers, hard and chilling, Show too well a heart unwilling; I will leave you to your churn!

SHE-Really now, 'twas all in fun, dear; See, my work is almost done, dear ; And my heart is fairly won, dear, Take it for your own! Yes, my heart is in a flutter! For the cream says "Swish a-wish!" And-Hurra! there comes the butter! " Swish a-wish, a-wish, a-wish ! "

#### HOW TIME IS REGULATED

BY CLIFFORD HOWARD



WAY out at the west-ern end of the city of Washington is a wooded hill overlook-ing the Potonne, and forming part of a large government reserva-tion or park, which reaches down to the

river's edge. On the top of this hill, remote from all the other public buildings in Wash-ington, stands the United States Naval Obrvatory.
This branch of the Navy Department is of

great service to the government, and plays a very important part in the daily affairs of the country; for it is here that standard govern-ment time is reckoned for the use of the departments, and for the primary purpose of testing and rating the chronometers used on

testing and rating the chromometers used on the United States war vessels, and it is from this observatory that standard time is regu-lated all over the country.

Precisely at moon each day it sends out an electric signal to the various government offices and buildings throughout the District of Columbia, and, by means of the telegraph, this same signal is flushed over the United States at the same instant.

In order that this signal may be sent out at

In order that this signal may be sent out at the right time, it is necessary that the officers in charge of the government time service at the observatory should know at just what instant the sun crosses the seventy-lifth meri-dian, or is directly above the meridian seventy-five degrees west longitude, which, as you have learned, is one of a number of imaginary lines stretching from pole to pole across the earth's surface, and reckoned ac-cording to their distance east or west from Green wich. Now, this seventy-fifth meridian has been chosen as the standard for regulating time, so that when the sun gets exactly over that line it is twelve o'clock at Washington, eleven o'clock at Chicago, ten o'clock at Denver and nine o'clock at San Francisco; for, as you perhaps know, according to this system of standard or "railroad" time (it being originally adopted for the convenience of the railroads) the country is divided into four sections—Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacitic—each just one hour in advance of the other, and time at all places in the same section is the same. Accordingly, when it is noon at Washington it is also noon at Philadelphia, New York, Boston and every other place included within the eastern section This, of course, is not strictly correct, for it is really moon at only such places through which the seventy-fifth meridian happens to pass, as the true mounday of a place is when the sun is directly overhead. Washington, for example, is on the seventy-seventh meridian, or two degrees farther west, and, consequently, according to its local time it is only eight minutes of twelve, while the true time of Boston, which is four degrees to the east, is sixteen minutes in advance. But if every city were to use its own time it would, in

many cases, give rise to a good deal of confu-

was give rise to a good steat of continuous and inconvenience; and it was for the very purpose of avoiding this that the present system of standard time was adopted.

As we have seen, the time for sending out the moon signal from Washington is the instant the sun crosses the seventy-fifth meritian. This however is not the sun which dian. This, however, is not the sun which gives us light and heat, but an invisible imagipersons inguitance, but an invision many mary one; because, for certain reasons, the true sun does not cross the meridian at the same moment every day, but during one part of the year he gets over it a little more ahead of time such day, and during the other part he is correspondingly behind time; and so this fictitious sun is used, because its apparent that have much the costs brines it exactly over path around the earth brings it exactly over the same line at the same moment every day. Now at just what instant this sun crosses the meridian is determined by means of the stars; for time at the observatory is not reckoned by the sun, but by the stars.

Every clear night an astronomer at the ob-servatory looks through a large telescope for certain stars which he knows must cross a certain line at certain times, and by the use of an electrical machine he makes a record of the time each star passes, as shown by a clock which keeps sidereal or star time. He then consults a printed table, which shows him at just what time each star must have passed. and by as much as this time differs from that recorded by the clock the latter is wrong, and in that way the sidercal clock is regulated. This star time is then reduced to sun time, which requires some calculation, as there is a difference between the two of about four minutes each day, a sidereal year consisting of just one day more than a solar year.

These two clocks—the one keeping star time, and the other sun time—are of very fine quality, and are as now perfection as possible.

time, and the other sun times—are of very fine quality, and are as near perfection as possible. Although they enunot help being affected by changes of temperature and different conditions of the atmosphere, they very rarely are more than a fructional part of a second out of the way. No attempt is ever made to correct such errors, but they are carefully noted and allowed for in making calculations.

For the purpose of distributing time a third clock, known as a transmitter, is used. This is set to keep time by the seventy-lifth meridian, and is regulated by the standard clock before mentioned. It is, in all respects, similar to the other clocks, except that it has attached to it an ingenious device by which an electric circuit may be alternately opened and closed with each beat of the pendulum. This clock controls two such circuits, one of them being used for dropping the Washington time-ball, and the other one connecting with the several telegraph instruments, known as measures which stand on a community be the several telegraph instruments, known as repeaters, which stand on a case near by. Toese instruments in turn connect with the telegraph company's offices at Washington and New York, and control the Washington fire-nlarm circuit and the observatory clock line. By means of the former the alarm bells in all of the fire-engine houses in the city are struck, the horses unhitched and the doors thrown open, all by a single spark of elec-tricity, just as is done when an alarm of fire is sent in; for the moon signal to the engine houses is used for the additional purpose of the first is used for the additional purpose of striking the alarm for the daily practice of the fire department. The observatory clock-line connects with the several hundred clocks in the government offices and buildings, in-cluding the White House and the Capitol, and sets them to correct time at moon by means of a singular mechanical device in such clock sets them to correct time it noon by means of a simple nechanical device in each clock, operated by electricity; so that, whether a clock loses or gains during the twenty-four hours, its hour and minute hands spring to twelve, and its second hand to sixty.

A few minutes before noon the transmitter is compared with the standard clock, and if it

is not found to be exactly eight minutes, twelve seconds and nine one hundredths of a second ahead of the standard clock (that being the exact difference between Washington and standard time) it is set right by making it gain or lose, as the case may require, by quick-ening or retarding the pendulum with a gentle

touch of the finger.

At lifty-six minutes and forty-five seconds after eleven, everything being in readiness, a switch is turned on, and the next instant the beats of the pendulum begin to tick the seconds on the telegraph instruments in the Washington and New York telegraph offices. At this signal all work on the telegraph lines is at once suspended, and connections made from one office to another, from town to town, and from State to State, until the tick, tick of the clock at Washington is heard in the telegraph office of every railroad station, town and city in the United States.

Every twenty-ninth tick is omitted, because there is no signal goes out at the twenty-ninth second: so that a name of a second that the next click of the instrument will mark half a minute, or thirty seconds, and the first click, after a pause of five seconds, in-dicates the beginning of a minute, as the ticks corresponding to the fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth seconds are omitted. In order to distinguish the last minute, and afford time for making connections with time-balls, clocks, etc., the sig-nals stop at the fiftieth second, or ten seconds before twelve

Then, precisely at noon, the instant the sun rosses the seventy-fifth meridian, the signal is flashed over the wires, there is a single throb from one end of the land to the other, the telegraph instruments from Maine to California give a final click, the time-ball on the building of the State, War and Navy Depart-ments drops, and, simultaneously with it time-balls drop at Havana, Cuba, and at all the prominent scaports from Boston to New Orbenns, those on the Pacific coast being op-erated by a branch observatory in California, the hands of every government clock point to twelve, while the fire-alarm bells through-out the city of Washington sound forth their changerous announcements of poon, and the whole nation is informed of the correct



"What should a little Shaker maiden know of love?"

#### A CHILD OF EARTH

By Belle C. Greene



GH up among the hills, as if desirous of getting literally near to beaven, is perched the Shaker settlement where the scene of our story is haid. It is yet early morn-ing, but the thrifty Com-munity is all astir, and the sounds of labor in mill and workshop can already be heard.

already be beard.

At an open window of one of the buildings known as the cromen's dormitories stands lit-tle Sister Janet. She is very young, not more than sixteen years of age, and her close lace cap and severely simple dress only render more conspicuous the fresh, radiant beauty of

her face, and the remarkable grace of her figure Lenning far out of the window she inhale the morning air fuxuriously and looks off upon the familiar landscape of pine-clod hills and green valleys that stretch away to the great city and the life beyond. A wistful look croeps into her eyes, and she drops her head upon her hatel and falls to dreaming. But not for long. The voice of an elder Sister pass-ing her door breaks the spell, and she hasters to complete her task of putting the room to

rights before going down to breakfast.

This room of Janet's is a picture. Bare, securely simple, it yet has a quaint esthetic beauty of its own. The wood-work is stained a peculiar yellowish tint, the dark their is posished like glass, and brightened with home-water ways. polished like glass, and brightened with home-made rugs. The curtains are a marvel, and deserve special mention. They are of white-linen, starched very stiffly and in-med in plaits from top to bottom. They are fastened by brass rings upon a rod, and are allowed to hang straight down, or the plaits are gathered in a mass and hooped high up on the side of the casement, over a fixture resembling a alsephend's crook. These are the regulation curtains throughout the house, and are as much a matter of pride to the Sisters as their raps or shoulder capes. raps or shoulder capes.

A dainty white bed in one corner, a modest

toilet table and chest of drawers to match complete the furnishing; no, we must not forget the stove, a little cast from affair, about the size and shape of an ordinary family lost of bread, in which, however, no fire is allowed, even in winter, except in case of illness,

Her room in order at last, Janet hastens down the polished stairway and outers the great dining room, where she seats herself be-side the Sisters, opposite a long row of Brothers.

They breakfast in silence, not a word being spoken, except to the Sisters in mailing, who stand behind the chairs mute, but alert to

When the meal is finished all go about their respective duties, for there are no drones in a Shaker community, Sister Janet is a teacher in the school, but

this morning when she rose from the table Eldress Rachael laid a hand on her arm to "Sister Janet," she said, "one of your friends

from the world has come to call upon you. We will go to the sitting room and see him."

The sitting room sloor was wide open, and the young man who stood by the window did not bear the light footfalls of the two wom-

Janet never forgot how Robert Kilton looked that first moment when she saw him standing there, his magnificent blond head and handsome face glorified in the morning sun that streamed in upon him. In truth, he seemed a very different sort of man to the good bretbren with whose appearance she was so families.

familiar.

Mother Rachnel cleared her throat suggestively, and their visitor turned toward them, introducing himself with the ready fact of a man of the world.

"You have forcetten me, I see," he said to Janet, smiling. "Perhaps I do not deserve to be remembered, being only a cousin far removed, and not having seen you since you were a very little girl; but I was traceling through the place and could not pass without calling upon

You."

The eyes that smiled at him from under the little close cap spoke a narmer welcome than any words could have done, and the two were soon the best of friends. Eldress Rachoel berself, be it said, was scarrely behind her younger sister in yielding to the charm of their visitor's presence and conversation: visitor's presence and conversation; so that when an hour had passed, and he finally took his leave, both felt that a bright bit of the catside world had come into their lives, and

gone all too quickly.

Janet stood for a morount by the window natching him as he went away down the hill, and suddenly, as if councious that her eyes were following him, he trenest, doffed his har any waves to create which but and waved a graceful adies. Then lanet blushing, trembling, she knew not why, drew back hastily and ded to the school room, where her scholars came swarming around ber as usual, claiming her full at

Old looking children these scholars were. The girls had little, old, plain faces, and were long-sleeved called appears and frocks down to their locals. The large were still more quantifactive if possible, with their hair cut square across the fore-head, and reuring conts and trousers like their elders. They seemed in truth, both boys and girls, only grotesque raricatures of their grown-np brettern and sisters. But such as they were, Janet had always loved them, or, pechaps the feeling had been only a deep and tender pity, for to her heart she knew that these children were deprived of the real

birthright of childhood. She had a far-away but quite distinct recollec-tion of a bonse life altogether dif-ferent, which appeared to her new like a heaven of delight; a bonse where she had been a per and a phything. Visions of early and dainty dresses, of curis and ornaments, of merry coupling games and fascinating toys new part and purcel of larself, often cause to her even now in her dreams. She rememher even now in her dreams. She remem-bered also, with an exquisite thrill of bliss, being ki-sed and wept over, and clung to, as if she were some precious thing that must be relinquished—and then her life here begin, the life which had thus far been not unhappy, only empty and dull.

But to-day it had been suddenly filled and brightened. Her short interview with Robert Kilton had changed all things. The thought of him, of his words, his smalle, filled her with joyens excitement. She left that she should never be dull any more; just to re-member him was happiness enough. In her innocence she little dreamed that this was but the beginning of a great unrest. What should a little Shoker woulden know of hom? the beginning of a great unrest. What s a little Stuker maiden know of love?

The next day at noon, when Janet was going from school to the women's workshop to look after some of her scholars' clothes that had been left there for requir, she suddenly came upon Robert Kilton, whom she had supposed to be miles away by this time.

She started consciously at sight of him, for he had been so much in her thoughts that she felt almost as if he assessed now at her

felt almost as if he appeared now at her

summous, "No doubt you are surprised that I am still

"No doubt you are surprised that I am sombere," he began impetuously, stopping in the road before her, "but I could not go till I had seen you again. Tell me where and when cm I see you — alone?"

"Alone!" she repeated, drawing herself up with a pretty assumption of dignity. "That with a pretty assumption of dignity. "That would not be permitted here; it is contrary to our customs."

"But I must. I have that to say to you which concerns the life and happiness of as both!" he argued.
"How can that be?" she asked, wondering-

ly, but she hastened to add: "I cannot stand here with you; if you indeed wish to see me again, come to the house as you did before. I — we — have no secrets —"

"No secrets! Ah, have we not?" he repeat-ed, his dark eyes seeming to pierce and read her yery soul.

ed, his dark eyes seeming to pierce and read her very soul.

She looked up at the old clock in the tower. One moment and it would toll the dinner hour and the "whole Community would see them together, if they had not already.

"Do not detain me longer, I beg," she en-treated, "I really cannot, must not stay!"

"Go, go then! But tell me first, will you be glad to have me come — tell me — one word!"

"Yen, yes! I shall be glad!" she mur-mured. "But oh, I fear me I ought not to say so!" And she sped away.

so!" And she sped away.

Robert Kilton stayed on in the little village at the foot of the hill, managing upon one pretext or another to visit the Shaker com-munity often, and to see Janet. One day his errand was to order socks and mittens made for his winter wear (the humor of the idea arousing him exceedingly); at another

the idea amusing him exceedingly); at another time it was to procure a remedy of their man-nfacture of whose rare virtue he had heard; ufacture of whose rare virtue he had heard; and finally, at his wits' end for expedients, and having by this time won the confidence and good will of the simple-minded guardians of the house, he begged permission to bring his camern and photograph bits of the interior— the halls with their tiny paned windows and quaint furnishings of high-backed setters and huge desks; the beautifully carreed stair-cases each having a tall old clock standing cases, each having a tall old clock standing guard at its head; the dining room with its long white tables, over each of which depend-ed strange balloon-like ornaments cut in paper by the Sisters, and named mysteriously, "air

These visits, though affording occasional

never came here to weep beside their buried loves. But in the spring of the year in which our story opens a little girl had died; she was one of Sister Janet's brightest scholars and a favorite with all the Community. Her grave Janet by special permission had undertaken to make beautiful. She had covered it with sods of grass, which she had kept fresh and green by watering. She had also transplanted several of the choicest plants from her own garden, so that the spot was now her own garden, so that the spot was now bright and fragrant, a striking contrast to the other graves around. Here Robert Kilton

other graves around. Here Robert Kilton found her one afternoon, coming upon her by chance as he was returning from a tramp up the mountain several miles to the north.

He stood some moments leaning on the wall watching her, before she was aware of his presence. When he drew nearer and spoke her name, "Janet, cousin Janet!" she turned quickly, a flush of unmistakable joy in her face. in her face.

She had a watering-pot in her hand, and her little bounct hung by its strings down ber back. Her golden hair lay in fascinating disorderly rings upon her moist forchead, and her face was as radiant and rosy as that of a floral goldess. The young man thought be had never seen anything half so lovely.

"What! you here?" she said, smiling, "I thought perhaps you had left the town "—

"Oh!" he interrupted, reproachfully, you knew I could not go without seeing—without speaking to you of what is in my heart! and fate is kind at last!"

She looked embarrassed, and began hastily gathering up her belongings. had a watering-pot in her hand, and

gathering up her belongings.
"It is nearly sunset; I must return," she

He took off his hat, and threw himself down

under a tree.
"Oh! but I am tired and thirsty!" be ex-claimed. "I would give a good deal for a drink of water," looking askunce at the empty

drink of water," looking askance at the empty watering-pot.

"Thirsty?" she cried, impulsively, "How glad I am that I can relieve you! Wait a moment, and I will bring you some water?"

She ran swiftly to a little spring that hy hidden away among the busics a few raddistant, and as swiftly returned with her watering-pot full of pure, cool water.

"I wish I had a cup to offer you," she said, apologetically, "but I made this as clean as possible, and it is new and bright."

He took it gratefully, and drank a long.

He took it gratefully, and drank a long, deep draught,
"That is good," be said, "but sit down a moment and rest; you must be tired."

moment and rest; you must be fired,"

"Oh, no! I am not tired, and I must be going," sht answered.

He rose up and stood leaning against the tree,

"Well," he said, as if acquiescing, though reluctantly, "but tell me first, have you thought of me a little since you last saw me?"

His eyes, half hunghing, half tender, looked straight into her own, and she answered;

"Yea, I have thought of you," then dropped her eyes, and setting the watering-pot on the ground she began nervously arranging her bonner strings.

Her manner, and the sweet admission of her words gave him bope.

"Janet!" he cried, eagerly, "I must speak out now, and you must listen. I love you: I have loved you since the first moment I saw you. Oh, Janet, try to understand!"



"You forget how we are taught to look upon marriage here!"

opportunities for cultivating the acquaintance of his new-found distint cousin, were far from satisfactory, but they served to deepen the im-pression she had made, and render him more determined to win her for his wife,

The old burying-ground was a deserted spot The neglected graves were overgrown with weeds and taugled vines. Among the Shakers hend-tones only occasionally mark the resting places of the dead, sometimes not even a mound is raised. Dust once given to dust rests in undisturbed repose. The Stokers

He stood still and waited, watching ber-face. She turned pale and trembled visibly. These were such strange words; and yet were they so strange, after all? Had she not al-ready heard and responded to something of their meaning in her forbidden dreams?

He seemed to read her thoughts.

"Have you never longed for a closer, denrer friendship than these Brothers and Sisters can give you?" he maked. "Have you never dramed of love, of what it would be? Oh, Jamet?" as she averted her flushing face, "do you not know what love is?"

He ventured to take her bonds and draw

He ventured to take her names and oran-her nearer, his eyes socking hers.

At the touch of his hand, the first man's hand that had thus clasped hers, the door of Janet's soul flew open, and love no longer knocked without. She knew love. Unconsciously she leaned against him, faint and dizzy from ecstacy—or was it pain? "Love!" she marmared. "Oh, I ought not to think of it, much less speak of it!" Then wrenching herself away, a look of hor-

Then wrenching herself away, a look of her-ror on her face, "Let me go! Oh, I must go!"

But he detained her with gentle force. "I cannot let you go—I will not—till you tell me what I must know. Tell me, I implore you, Jamet, and think well before you speak. Godd you ever love me commb to give yourself to you ever love me enough to give yourself to me - to be my wife?" To his surprise she drew herself up and an-

swered with something like composure:
"You forget how we are taught to look upon marriage here. Virgin, not wife, is our ideal woman. To propose marriage to a Shakeress is almost to insult her."

He smiled gravely, and shook his head. "That is what you have been taught," he said, "but you do not believe it. You do not feel the offer of my love to be an insult; your heart tells you, and tells you truly, that love such as mine for you is the crown and glory of woman's life. of woman's life.

Not that I have a word to say against the faith in which you have been reared," he con-tinued, "but can it be that the Shakers alone, tioned, "but can it be that the Shakers alone, of all the world, think and live rightly? They are but a handful; is the great world wrong? But let the Shakers rest; they are suited in their religion and in their social life—we will hope they are content. You, Janet, are not content; you are no Shakerss at heart, certainly not in appearance. Why, here you are like some fragrant flower among a parden of weeds. Youth, beauty, an impossioned nature are yours. You are eminently fitted to enjoy life and love in their fullest, highest sense."

She only looked at him dumbly, she dared not speak. It was all so new, so hewlidering,
"Forgive me, I seem cruel," he plended,
"but I assure you if I did not think it to be
for your highest happiness I would never

You say too much about happiness!" she burst out impatiently. "What is my happi-ness, what is yours, what are both together

compared to the great object of life!"
"Very well, let us be uniscrable then," be said, seriously, "only let us be together."
She saw that he was laughing at her, and,

She saw that he was laughing at her, and, like the child she was resented it.

"You can join the Shakers, I suppose," she remarked demurely, "then I shall love you, we shall love each other. I love Elder Jonas and Brother Sanders and all the rest, and they love me, Join na." She repeated.

"I join the Shakers!" He threw back his head and laughed upreariously.

"I beg ten thousand purdons!" he gasped at last, hobbing on to his sides as he met Janet's half angry glanes, "but in all honesty and full respect to Brother Sanders and the rest, do you think I would make a good Shaker?"

She frowned severely and shook her head.

She frowned severely and shook her head.
"Nay, nay, I do not," she said.
"No, and why?" he asked, a little piqued

by her manner.
She eyed him critically from the top of his

handsome head to the toe of his fashionable boot, and laughed alond.

Oh!" he said, with an air of chagrin, "am I to infer that you disapprove my—my personal appearance? You profer Brother Adoniram, perhaps?"

She clasped her little hands in an eestacy of

enjoyment.
Oh, oh!" she cried by sterically, " you have "Oh, oh!" she cried hysterically, "you have seen him then! You know Brother Adonizant! Is he not droll? Why, I can never even look at him without haughing; and Mother Rachael says it is a shame and sin for me, homase he is so good. But I cannot help it, I cannot!" going off into another uncontrollable fit of laughter.

"But, now, how is this?" he asked, whimsically, "you laugh at me because I would not make a good Shaker, and you laugh at Brother

make a good Shaker, and you lough at Bruther Admirium, who is, you say, an excellent Shaker. Tell me, are you not inconsistent?" "Yen, I am. I am indeed!" she agreed, nod-ding her bright head merrily.

She had forgotten everything in her mo-mentary happiness, and he would gladly have prolonged it, but he began to realize that it was growing late, and he must not detain her

much longer "Jamet," he said, with sudden seriousness, pointing to the sinking sun, "I fear we must part—for to-day—and I ask you once more can you, will you, love me and be my wife?" The revulsion of feeling was painful. She

turned upon him in a sort of desperation. "I do not know what to answer," she cried, her eyes dark with misery. "I only know that if you leave me the remainder of my life will be but a memory—of this hour with you. I—I—ob, what shall I do!"

She leaved against the tree and closed her

"Jamet," he said, softly, "you love me.
This is love. You spoke of my leaving you,"
he continued, "but those who love each other

so should never part. Come with me to my mother; she will receive you and love you as a daughter."

The words "mother," "daughter," seemed to break the spell and recall Janet's senses. She snatched away the hand he had taken.

She snatched away the hand he had macen, "Oh! how could I for one moment forget!" she greaned, remorsefully. "Speak not to me of another mother! I have Mother Rachael

me of another mother? I have Mother Rachael—and I should break her heart. Nay, nay? I will not go? I will do nothing without her consent, and I know she would never let noe leave her to go with you—a—a stranger.

"Forgive me that word," she mbled, grouby, "it sounds so ungrateful after the—the kindness you have shown me; but I have been very worked, very foolish. It only remains for its to part, forget this day and each other."

"Forget you, after you have confessed that you love me! Ah, Janet, you little know men. You are mine, and I shall hold you. Sooner or later you must yield to me."

But for the time the spell was broken.
Janet lifted her bend and said with spirit:
"I must? Nay, but I will not. Rather, I
must school my wayward heart to rest content where duty keeps me. Let me explain : No ordinary love and duty bind me here. I am Mother Rachael's dearest, best beloved of all the Sisters. I am her child. When I am ill she watches over me with a mother's tenderness; in trouble she carries me on her heart; her sweetness and strength have been my hapher sweetness and strength have been my hap-piness and support always. Oh, you cannot know what a grand woman she is! And shall I forsake her for the friend of a day? Nay, nay! go, and let me try to forget you." She turned from him with a gesture of furewell. "I see that I have been rash," he said, sadly, "I should have given you time—I will give you time, not to lorget me, but rather to learn what bore is and how progretiess we are to pe-

what love is, and how powerless we are to re-sist it. And now, since you desire it, I will

beave you."

He uncovered his head as he spoke, bowed low before her, and with one adoring glance left her standing there, white and motionless, in the shadow of the great tree, her bright young head drooping forward on her breast.

And Janet went back again to the old life, but she was changed. A strange feeling of restlessness and discontent seemed to have come upon her, and she could not throw it off, struggle as she might.

The simple duties and pleasures of the little

Community had suddenly become trisome and altogether unsatisfactory. New desires, new instincts took possession of her being and termented her. No longer content with reading the books allowed her

in the library, she scarched in out of the way places for stray new-papers and books that told of the world, of society and love, seek-ing thus to satisfy the craving that was nontering her.
One day Eldress Rachael entering Jamet's

room suddenly found her reading an old news-paper that had been brought from the village ture wrapped around some parcel of goods. She had that moment finished a rather sensational story of two lovers, their unhappy love, and tragic death in each others' arms. Its effect upon her had been wonderful, and her face, as she turned toward her visitor, wore an expression of exaltation for surpassing any of religious emotion she had ever seen

Without a word Janet handed the paper to the Eldress, who hastily scanned its contents, and laying it down looked at her with a great pang of dread and fear at her heart.

Then Janet, weeping, threw herself at her friend's feet, crying out passionately.

"Oh! mother, Mother Rachnel! I am so miscrable! what shall shall I do; tell me what

And the woman who, for a score of years had chosen to know not love, save in its higher, spiritual sense, took this child of earth in her arms and listened to all her story.

Janet told her of the interview with Robert Kilton in the burying ground, and of the change that had been going on in her nature

change that had been going on in her nature since first she saw him.

"And oh!" she said in conclusion, "if you knew how I have fought against may fate, how I have tried to keep on in the old, culm ways, you would not judge me harshly! And I to blanne? I did not go out to seek love, it came to me here. Who shall say but that fied binaself sent it! He made me as I am, a woman, not a saint, like you and the other Sisters. Your hearts are in Heaven, I know; mine, alas! is here!" Clasping her hands over her throbbing bosom: "And since I am made so, how can it be wicked for me to love?"

"If not wicked, is it not unwise, child?" said Mother Rachael, saily. "Tell me, has!" may be such you thus for more poin than

said Mother Rachael, saidly. "Tell me, has it not brought you thus far more pain than happaness?" She looked into the young girl's face, her own strangely agitated, moved, perhaps, by some haunting memory of her own heart's stropple.

heart's struggle.

"More pain than happiness?" repeated Jaiset, drearily. "Nay, I cannot say; only this I know, that when he was with me I was happy, and now I suffer, suffer! Oh!" she continued, with a searching book of appeal into the elder woman's face. "Oh, you yourself must have felt—you surely understand"—"Nay, ray," interrupted Mother Rachard coldly. "You said aright a moment ago; my heart is I trust in heaven. I have little some

beart is, I trust, in heaven. I have little sym-pathy with this weakness of yours. But it is not litting to prolong such converse. I will make your case the subject of my prayers, and pray yourself, child, pray!" she added earnessly, as she rose to go.

earnestly, as size rose to go.

But Janet seized her hand, "Stay! dear mother!" she pleaded, "I must tell you more. It is not love alone that has changed me. I have often felt of late that I am not first for this dear this life. this place, this life.

"You will remember a year ago I went to the city with you to sell our work and buy supplies. Being pressed for time, you sent me alone to deliver some sucks at a house not for from the store where you were trading. As I approached that house I heard sounds of music and dancing, and from where I stood waiting on the steps I could look within. It was a home. All was beautiful, warm, and light, and the music stirred my soul. Two young girls and two young men were dancing. One of the girls had hair like mine, I noticed, and she were a white dress with a great branch of red roses in her bosons. I noticed, too, that her feet were small and her shoes pretty.

"My first ring was not beard through all the music and the laughter, so I had plenty of time for observation. The two young non-were very handsome, and they certainly did not look wicked, but oh, so happy and my, and I thought, "why are our young people never so? Only the cattle in our pastures are allowed to be frisky and gay," and I wished that it were different.

"When I came away from that house I was a different girl, and I began to be curious about many things to which I had never given a thought before. I have often felt disturbled thought before. I have obten test disturbled and restless, I have had strange dreams and yearnings, but believe me, I loved you always, always! and for your sake I strove to put them all away. Then he came and woke my soul to all away. Then he came and woke my soul to love, and these vague thoughts and impulses took on more definite shape. Ok! Mother Rachael, I find I am no saint, only a woman, and all my struggling is in vain. Though my loody lingers here with you my spirit rows far away to the great world outside. Mother Rachael, let me go! Let me go! "she repeated, "let me follow my heart and soul down and away; neross the valleys and over the hills, out into the world beyond."

For one moment the Eldress bowed her head in silent anguish, perlangs she prayed.

For one moment the Eddress sower her bear in silent anguish, perhaps she prayed.
"Child," she said at length, tremulously, "child, it may be the will of God that you go. We will see. Meanwhile, pray! pray as you never prayed that He will give you hight."
She took Janet for one moment in her arms, and then held here user layet, who arange

and then left her; poor Janet, who scarce knew whether to weep or rejoice.

Two weary mosths dragged by, and at last one morning Mother Rachael came to Janet and said: "Child, Robert Kilton is here. He

Janet started up with a cry of delight and walked toward the door, then turned and fell on her knees before Mother Rachaei.

"Forgive me, my mother, my more than nother!" she cried remorsefully. "I am not ungrateful, oh believe me! I do love you-better than all the world-except him!"

The Eidres stooped and gathered her to ber My child, my dear one!" she murnoured brokenly, "you say well; I am indeed your more than mother, for lot have I not strug-gled with throes of more than mortal agony to bring you forth into the beavenly light. Yes, you are none, my own, my best beloved one! Would to tied I could keep you—but Itis holy will be done!"

"Say no more! I will never heave you!"

sobbed Janet possionately. "Come! let us go quickly and tell him so!"

"Hush, child! you know not what you say," returned the Eldress with an effort at comporetirined the Eldress with an effort at compos-ure, "and do not weep so. Doubtless I shall find comfort. Imbeed," with a tender smile, "to know that you are happy will be no in-sufficient return for my sacrifice." Janet never forgot that glimpse into the beart of for Shaker mother, that beart at ource so strong and loving, and so unselfish.

The meeting between the two lovers was a quiet, almost a soleron one. After exchang-ing greetings they renained standing before the Eldress, who bowed her head a moment in silent prayer, then turning to Robert Kilton

addressed him in these words:

"Young man, since receiving your letters in reference to Sister Janet, expressing the desire to unite yourself with her in marriage sire to unite yourself with her in marriage
ofter the manner of the world, we have endeavored to find out the will of God in the
matter; also, we have made it our duty to inquire into your life and character. We find
nothing amiss in you. That you are not a
Shaker may be the fault of circumstances,"
she added with a grim smile, "all are not
among the elect."
Then with a tender gasee she placed Janet's
hand in his and said; "In this Community

hand in his and said: "In this Community we neither marry nor are given in marriage: but as it seems to be the will of God 1 give this girl, this child of my heart, into your care and keeping, and as you fulfill the trust, so be it unto you.

raised her hand in silent benediction above the two bowed heads, and thus their love was sanctioned.

#### THE CARE OF AUTOGRAPHS

BY VINGINIA ROBIE



the autograph collector always

O the autograph collector always comes the question: How shall I preserve my autographs? Shall they be pasted in an album or placed in a portfolio? To the first, no, most emphatically, for one must arrange and rearrange from time to time. The best of paste cracks or "cockles," and in the case of letters and documents pasting becomes at once impracticable. On the other hand, a portfolio is not the safest of repositories, and the autographs are liable to become deficed by handling. defacts) by hamdling.
A sample and effective way is the following:

Arrange poets, painters, musiciaus, authors, etc., in separate groups, and have for each a Next choose a quotation for each en-

The one containing poets, might have: "God's prophets of the beautiful,
These poets were,"
ELIZABETH RESONNESS.

The musicians: "Their instruments were various In their kind,"

The authors:

arthors : "An author! '08 a venerable name." You so. The painters:

The master's hand, which to the life can trace. The appetations may be written or painted in

old English or German letters. If parehment be the chosen paper, singly a broad pen and black ink may be used with good effect. Then if one wishes to decorate a little, a bar of notice might be added to the nonscious' en-velope; a polette and brush to the painters', a scroll and quill to the authors', and so on as fancy may dictate.

One large cuvelope made to order at any stationer's will hold the smaller ones, and when finished with its quotation, the auto-graphs are in a peat, compact form, ready to show to other collectors,

#### WOMEN BEHIND THE COUNTER

BY IDA M. VAN ETTEN

ST OF THE WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY!



HOUSANDS of girls of the better class, who have bad good school facilities, and many who havegone through normal colleges expecting to teach, and failed to obtain positions, turn to the stores for employment. They consider working in a store a higher grade of employment than working in a factory. They forget that it is harder work, and that the pay is

less. A few women in every store are paid good wages, and some are exceptionally well paid. But take an entire store through, the average pay is less than that in a factory. It is difficult to average the wages of girls in shops, for the reason that different places pay different rates, and the pay varies in the same place. Hundreds of eash girls sell notions and fancy articles while they are still paid as cash girls, and get only from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a week. These may be employed several years before their pay is increased to \$4.00 a week. After they become good sales women they are paid \$6.00, and even more in some establishments. A fortunate few are paid \$25.00 a week; but they are women who are thoroughly familiar with the business, having worked up from much lower positions, and are possessed of exceptional ability. They are given charge of a department, or are buyers, or hold some equally responsible position. The wages paid to these exceptions should not be an incentive to others looking for situations, as there is room for but a few in these important positions. It is safe to say that women of corre-sponding ability make more money in almost any other employment than they do in this. Even when they are heads of departments, or buyers for the big retail stones, women are pool much lower salaries than men who oc-empy similar positions. In some cases they re-ceive one-third less. In many cases they get only half of what is paid to men. It is difficuli to learn just what women in shops are paid, as they are not organized, and are at the pand, as they are not organized, and are at the metry of their employers, and when asked what they receive, bed ashamed of their low pay and are inclined to exaggerate the sum. Employment in stores is an unbealthy occu-pation. The standing and the poor ventilation make it that. In only a few of the better class of shops is the air good. This and the

long hours make the existence behind counters especially unhealthy. Ordinary hours are from eight o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night, through the week, and until len o'clock on Saturday night. The stores are supposed to close at ten o'clock, but it is considerably later than this before the employes get their work finished, and it is nearly midnight before they reach their bonnes. This would be bad enough on any day of the week, but it is particularly so on Saturday. The girls lie in bed until moon on Sunday to get rested, and the only holiday in the week is spoiled. It is cruel to keep girls standing from rested, and the only normal in the week as spoiled. It is cruel to keep girls standing from eight o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, as is done in the large stores every Saturday, and for two or three weeks before

Christmas every day in the week.

The long hours that are exacted of saleswomen on Saturdays and at holiday times are
not accompanied by any extra compensation. Some stores have saleswomen in the basement where the poor ventilation and the heat, caused by keeping the gas lighted all day, combine to produce a most unhealthy atmosphere. Girls who are required to stand and sell goods all day in these places are often overcome, and are carried out in a fainting condition. The rules of many establishments are arbitrary and un-The girls are fined for lateness, which is not so bad as the other fines for talking, laugh ing, singing, or failure to put away their agrous when the work of the day is ended. Often at the end of the week a girl who is careless finds that marry all of her wages is used up in fines. In factories, the law compels employers to give an hour for dinner, but in stores the girls are obliged to wait their turn before wints to the hunds are to the law to the before going to the lunch room. In the busy season only a few are allowed to go at a time. and it is often four or live o'clock before some of the girls get a chance to eat their mid-day meal. Eating in the store is forbidden at all times. It is no wonder that the girls faint, when they are compelled to stand all day without eating. Some of the better class of stores are more considerate, and even give one or two weeks' vacation with pay to the girls in the summer.

If the normal schools taught girls book-reping, many of them could become clerks and book-keepers instead of trying to get places as teachers, and when they find no place open to them turning to the stores and overcrowding them. Girls have few opporovercrowding them. Girls have lew oppor-tunities to prepare for positions that are re-munerative. The two or three occupations which are considered genteel for women are overcrowded, while there is often a demand for girls as feather workers for example. If trades such as the making of jewelry, sur-cival instruments, and similar reconfictures gical instruments, and similar manufactures, were taught here in technical and industrial schools like those of Paris, girls would receive better wages than they do now. Even now girls of equal ability make more money in factories than in stores, excepting the few who have positions of trust. Occupations like feather making are not overcrowded. The only trouble is in the dull season, when there is lack of employment, but the wages when there is work are sufficient to enable a girl to get along even if she is idle a part of the time. Many provide for this by learning two or three. trades. On the whole, the employment of women in mercantile pursuits is undesirable; it is proofly paid; it is not regulated by law as it should be; and while it is considered more genteel than at the light trades, it is less re-



# Mr. Beecher As I Knew Him

By Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher

IN TEN PAPERS

CONCLUDING PAPER

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T seemed to me fitting that the last year of Mr. Beecher's trium-phant life should occupy an entire and separate chapter of these reminiscent papers, and bring to a dose this meagre sto-ry of his home or pri-rate life. This closing chapter is now reached, and with its parration I leave those who have so patiently read these written words. For the in-numerable messages of en-couragement which have come to me from so many

of the millions of readers of THE LABRES'
HOME JOURNAL during the publication of these
papers, I shall never crase to be grateful. If I
have by these simple words of his life brought Mr. Beecher closer to any one, my task of love shall not have been in vain.

### THE LAST TRIP TO EUROPE

THE LAST TRIP TO EUROPE

It was with pleasure that I hailed the first suggestion of an European journey for Mr. Beecher early in 1886. He needed rest and an entire change, and a sojourn in Europe would afford both. I cannot go into details of that blessed last vacation with him, the respect accorded him, the honors paid and the enthusiasm which greeted him on every hand. I had never been abroad, and everything was, of course, new to me. As Mr. Beecher could not take me out of the route pre-arranged for him, he was anxious to put me in the hands of a courier, or some friends, for a trip through France and Italy. But I declined, preferring to remain with Mr. Beecher, and now how thankful I am that not a day in all those four months was I absent from his side.

On the 24th of October, 1886, we contacted the honey which me weeked.

months was I absent from his side.

On the 24th of October, 1886, we embarked for home, which we reached on the morning of Sunday, the 31st. The trip had vastly benefited Mr. Beecher. Although speaking every evening, except Saturday, and preaching nearly every Sunday, traveling almost incessantly, he seemed rejuvenated by it and at no time did he show. ing nearly every Sunday, traveling almost incessantly, he seemed rejuvenated by it, and at no time did he show the slightest trace of fatigue. The trip seemed to renew his youth, he often said. And so upon his return he was in perfect health, and rendy at once to resume his labors with renewed zeal and interest. We arrived at the dock on Sunday morning too late to preach, or I think he would have been in his pulpit. After dinner be went directly over to Sunday School. Nine persons out of ten, after seven days of continued spa-sickness—for Mr. Beecher was not a good sailor—would have required rest, but not he! If he was too late for church, he said, he would be early for Sunday School.

Upon Friday after our return, at the regular prayer meeting, he spoke to his people for the first time. With deep feelings he referred to the marks of affection and homor that had been shown him, and said the cordinlity extended on every hand had made him young again. He confessed that before leaving home he had been depressed and had felt that his usefulness was on the wane, but he had discarded all such fancies, and with a stronger faith in his Father's wisdom he felt there might yet be years before him to work in his Muster's vineyard.

# WERE THESE PREMONITIONS?

I N December arrangements had been made for a fair, from the proceeds of which we hoped to enlarge and refurnish the church parlors. But I was suddenly taken seriously II, and the fair was postponed. For weeks Mr. Beecher allowed no one to watch over me and nurse me but himself. Always cheerful and keeping me so, even when suffering and and keeping me so, even when silhering and most sererely, by no look or wood did heshow his alarm at my illness. After his break-fast be would carry me down stairs to his study in his arms—I was too ill to take one step—so that he might have the care of me all the time he could remain in the house. When taken ill I did not think I should recover. Nor should I but for Mr. Beecher's unceasing care He declined all engagements, and left the house only for his regular church services and im-portant duties connected with his church and people; always most kind and thoughtal when any one was sick, but never before did be attempt to nurse and take the whole charge of me in sickness. And why did be Was it through any unrecognized in-

As soon as I recovered, the work of the fair was hastened forward. In the object which it was hoped could be accomplished by this fair Mr. Beecher was greatly interested, and the carpet and furniture. In this work he was very happy and efficient. But the aid he thus gave did not interrupt his regular duties or prevent his beginning once more to work on the second volume of "The Life of Christ,"

Mr. Beecher never liked the confinement of writing. His pen could not keep pace with his thoughts at first, and he shrank from returning to work so long interrupted. But at last, when impediments had been removed, inspiration to finish came to him. He soon began to work hopefully and enthusiastically, much helped, he often said, by running away from his study for an hour to see how vigorously the work at the church was being pushed forward, and his presence and eagerness to have it hastened was always like an inspiration. When I returned at night from this work his first remark was often: "Well, how is the work progressing? How soon will the fair be opened?"

fair be opened?"
Once I said to him: "Only a few days now,

but what makes you so an xious?"
"I don't know," he said, "I never was in such a hurry. I feel rendy to take hold and push."
"But the ladies are working as fast as they

can," I said.
"Yes, I know that, but I don't know what

Tes, I know that, but I don't know what has come over me to be so eager to have the fair over and learn what will be the result. Perhaps my anxiety to get you off South before you get sick again."
Was that the reason? Or was it foreshadowing the end of all his cares and labors? Yet how perfectly well he seemed—never better—and often remarked, when urged to give up

With that strangely intent look still on his face be remained silent looking so far off for a few moments; then, rising, throwing back his head and straightening himself as all who knew him have so often seen when roused out of intense thought, he drew a deep heavy breath, and wheeling his chair to his desk be-can to write. gan to write.

The strangeness of this short scene, particularly the expression of his face, unlike any I ever saw before, startled me—and—oh! if I could know what revelation was made to him Nothing ever struck me with such solemnity.

### LAST DAY IN THE OUTER WORLD

PON the afternoon that the dear church parlor was elegant with the so much needed enlargement, and the carpet, which Mr. Beecher had selected, on the floor, and new furniture all in, nothing seemed wanted but a mantel over the simulated fireplace, which I was commissioned to select. I greatly desired Mr. Beecher's help in doing this, but his work on "The Life of Christ" was now progressing so fairly that I disliked to ask him to go with me, as I knew before we would be suited it so fairly that I distinct to ask him to go with me, as I knew before we would be suited it might occupy a large portion of the day. But in the evening he inquired how much more of the work on the parlors I should expect to do. I told him, adding "If your work did not need all your time I should ask your aid in selecting the mantel." He made no reply. That was sufficient, and I understood that he could not en with me.

was sufficient, and I understood that he could not go with me.

But the next morning at breakfast he gravely asked: "Have you ordered the coupe?"

"For what?" I asked.

"Didn't you order me to go with you to select that numtel, and did I ever disober your orders?" And to my relief he went with me.

On this, his last-day in the outer world, we spent most of the time looking through furniture stores, and were successful in our search.

ture stores, and were successful in our search, In this last blessed ride together I never knew him so inclined to talk when riding, or

And was not that what he did do? How his face shone upon me as he turned and drew me close to him. Twice during that ride he me close to him. Twice during that ride he repeated this, using almost the same words, but with even more earmestness. How his face lighted up! How his eyes kindled! And ob, how blind I was! Why did I not understand that heaven was just opening for him and drawing him away from me—from all who so loved him? I simply watched him as if it was one of those inspired moments I had often seen, though never so wonderfully it. often seen, though never so wonderfully il-luminated, when his soul shone out from his face. Did he feel that his Saviour was calling

face. Did he feel that his Saviour was calling to him, "Come up hither?"

All through that ride he talked constantly of almost everybody we had known—everything we had experienced together. He was very earnest in urging me to do all I could to keep up the social life in the church, as he thought it one of the best means to keep the church united, and in that way the greatest help to the paster of the church. help to the pastor of the church.

## THE BEGINNING OF THE END

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

WE returned from this precious ride in time for dinner. He had a short nap, and awoke very cheerful and happy. In the evening he had some engagement from which he did not expect to return before ten, and handing me several letters, requesting me to answer some of the most important, which he had marked, before his return, and then went out. But he came back, not long after eight, to my surprise, and said that remembering I was to go South the following week, he had excused himself to come back and be with me.

At about nine o'clock he said he was tired

to my surprise, and said that remembering I was to go South the following week, he had excused himself to come back and be with me. At about nine o'clock he said he was tired and would go to bed.

"Why, Heary! are you sick?" I asked.

"No, indeed! only tired," he replied.

"Well, then, I will come right up and do this writing in the back room," I said. I simply set back the chair, took my parcel of letters, turned out the gas and followed him. It could not have been five minutes after. I expected to find him not half ready for bed. When I entered, the room was dark. Turning on the gas I found him in bed. It was so quickly done that I had no thought but that he was hoaxing me until I turned and saw his clothes on the chair near by. Passing to his bedside I found he lay on his right side, with the right hand under his cheek, apparently sound asleep. Why did I not see the darkness that was closing around us?

As I stood over him his face looked so serese—so youthful. Why were my eyes so blinded as not to understand how he was, even then, changed?

My hands being very cold, I did not dare to touch him, but kneeling at his side I placed my ear over his heart; it was beating far more easily and quietly than my own. I turned down the gas, and took my writing into the back room, but where I could look on him without going in. I wrote awhile by the fire until my hands grew warm, and then went to him and felt his pulse. It could not have been more regular and natural. I felt of his brow, the back of his peck and the temples. No stronger indications of health could have been desired. Yet I felt troubled. He still lay so peacefully, undisturbed by my examinations, or the gas over his head, either of which would have usually wakened him instantly. Returning to my writing, I continued at it until one o'clock, going to him often, but finding no change in that peaceful, apparently healthful file.

At one o'clock I prepared to retire. But he was sleeping so quietly that I would not disturb him, and so laid down in the room wher

dication of illness and was ashamed of my apprehensions.

About three o'clock I heard him vomiting, and was by his side instantly. When quiet I asked what had caused the vomiting. "Oh, only a slight sick headache," he said.

"Why, Henry, you never had a sick headache before," I suggested.

"Well, can't I do something original once in a while," he replied, laughing in an easy, cheerful manner. "I am all right, now. But why are you not in bed? You will be sick going round in your bare feet." And in a moment he was again fast asleep. moment he was again fast asleep.

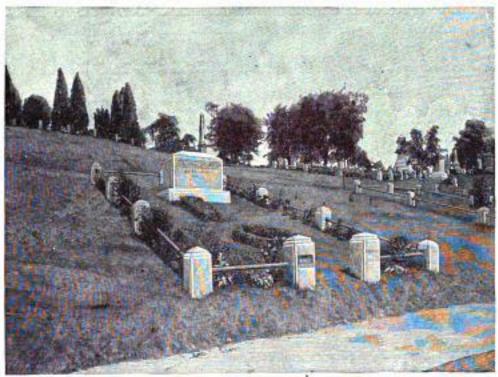
# ENTERING UPON HIS LONG SLEEP

TRIED to get him to go into a clean bed after his illness, but could not. Putting dry towels about him, and over the pillow, I went back and dressed. I could not sleep; I tried to write, while I sat where I could go to him instantly if needed. I was sadly depressed, yet not knowing why, as I watched the re mainder of that night.

The breakfast bell rang, and the little children and their father met near our door, laughing and merry, but their grandfather still slept, or appeared to, with his right hand under his face, so peacefully and so tranquil. Why did not all this noise rouse him? He. who usually waked at the first sound? I called our son and told him how auxious I was, and

how long his father had lain without moving. He chided me for needless anxiety, saying "Let father sleep; that always cures a Beecher. Come down to breakfast, mother. Don't worry; father's pulse is all right; no extra heat about his head. Let him sleep."

At breakfast another son come in, and I ook him upstairs to see his father. He, also, thought my anxiety groundless, and found neither pulse nor brant suggesting any trouble, and both sons begged me not to worry, but by all means let him sleep. By the afternoon I could endure it no longer and sent for the doctor, and he, from my report before seeing



MR. BEECHER'S GRAVE IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY

[On Dawn Path, near Hillside Avenue. on the Southeasterly Slope of Ocean Hill: Lot No. 25,911]

some of his cares until that writing was finished: "Why, I have not felt so well for years—so buoyant and so ready for work."

The fair was at last over, and most satisfac-torily it resulted for all interested. Not being strong, it was decided that now, as soon as the furniture for the church parlors was bought, I was to go South. My trunk was packed and Tuesday, March 8th, I was to leave for Florida.

# WRITING HIS "LIFE OF CHRIST"

O<sup>N</sup> Wednesday morning, March 2d, a gentleman from England called, I think for a letter of introduction. After Mr. Beecher had written it they sat talking for a few min-ntes. As he was hidding Mr. Beecher good norming he stopped at the door, saying:

"Mr. Beecher, excuse me, but may I ask when you will finish 'The Life of Christ?"

"I am now closely at work on it, and hope to complete it very soon," Mr. Beecher replied, "I am rejoiced to hear that," the gentleman said, and then passed into the hall, but turning back, repeated :

"I cannot tell you how rejoiced I am that you will soon finish 'The Life of Christ."

As he passed from the hall, Mr. Beecher stood for a moment perfectly still. Then with bowed head, as if in deep thought, he walked slowly back to his desk, and, as was often his custom, knelt on his revolving chair, with his arms crossed on the back, and maed earnestly out of the window.

I was writing at my desk near by, but he re-mained so still I half turned so I could see That almost rapturous expression that shone on his face can never be forgotten.

But he seemed so far away, After a moment of this weird silence, he spoke in a slow, solemn tone, as if commun-ing with his own beart, unconscious of the

presence of another:

"Finish 'The Life of Christ!' Finish 'The
Life of Christ!' His life was never finished.
It never can be finished. It goes on—it will
go on through all eternity!"

in such a tender, happy frame of mind; every-

in such a tender, happy frame of mind; everything he spoke of seemed golden colored.

Once he said laughing; "I am glad you made
me take this ride. I have been working so
stendily for a day or two my bead feels tired,
but this ride quite brightens me up."

I said to him: "I wish I had not been so
ready to encourage you to finish 'The Life
of Christ' this winter. You have had so
many more applications for extra work."

"Oh, you needn't worry about that," be
replied. "It is a long time since I have sat
down to regular continued is had, as this work.

replied. "It is a long time since I have sat down to regular continued study, as this work requires, and of course, at the beginning, I have felt it a little burdensome; but I am getting broken into the larness, and now the work will be comparatively easy. But let me tell you, dear, you little imagine how I dreaded to take hold again, and particularly to examine the first volume. I feared to find much that I must correct, or write all overagain, and I dreaded to do that. But are you not glad with me? I find I shall be delayed by comparatively little rewriting or change. In a very few days now I shall finish the work. But, oh! Eurice, since I began to work up-on it again, I feel as if I had never known anything about the character of Christ. If I was twenty years younger I should wish to burn up both volumes and rewrite the whole. Everything connected with his life rises now before me so much more wonderful, more glorious than ever before. My old love and exercise appear so low, so mean compared with the information and worship my heart ongs to pour out before Him. I know and see Him now as I never did before,

And that same far-away look that had so impressed me the day before, but less dreamy, more real, flashed over his face, as drawing rimself up, he continued:
"When I think of him, a great luminous

cloud appears to rise before me: and as I look the glory bursts our beneath it, bright, shining like the sun. Heaven opens before me as if I needed to take but one step forward and en-ter the promised land." the patient, agreed with our sons that it was n slight bilious attack. But on seeing Mr. Beecher he saw at once, I tbink, cause for anxiety, but he did not say so until his second call, less than balf an hour after the first. He

iety, but he did not say so until his second call, less than half an hour after the first. He roused him when he first went in easily, asked what caused the vomiting, and received a laughing reply. I noticed Mr. Beecher did not open his eyes.

Immediately on his second visit the doctor asked him to put out his tongue. The patient could only eject the tongue a little way. "More! farther!" said the doctor quickly; but the effort was a complete failure. Then, for a moment, Mr. Bercher opened his eyes and looked into my face. Love and sorrow for me mingled with a look as if he would say: "I have fought a good fight. I have finished my work." And he closed his eyes, never again to open them here. I was holding his hand, and he gave mine a loving, carnest pressure that interpreted his look. It was "Farewell." The cruel truth was now plainly revealed, and all hope abandones. The left side was paralyzed, and, recalling the earlier symptoms, the case was plainly apoplexy and of a type for which there was no hope.

It was generally supposed that from that time Mr. Beecher was unconscious. I did not believe it and never shall. I held his hand all the time unless called aside for a moment. In that case, as I returned, the nurses would say: "He's hunting for you, Mrs. Beecher." He would move his hand over the bedspread as if hunting for something, until I put my hand in his again. Several times be raised our hands together to my lips. The last time was but a few hours before he died.

Very early on Tuesday, March 8th, a change came over him. Death was close at hand. The

Very early on Tuesday, March 8th, a change came over him. Death was close at hand. The family clustered about his bed, where one a thousand times more dear than mortal words can tell was passing away from us. But his singular vitality was not yet conquered, and

singular vitality was not yet conquered, and there was a few hours longer left to us."

About seven o'clock on Tuesday morning the family were again hastily summoned. Death was now indeed near. That strong, Death was now indeed near. That strong, Only a few more breaths and death was swallowed up in victory. The great loving heart was at last still. The freed sprit ascended to the heavenly Home.

"Through the pearly gates and the open door,
His happy fied on the golden street
Have entered now, to return no more;
For his work is done, and the rest begon,
And the training time is forever past;
And the home of rest in the mansions bleet
Is safely, joyously reached at last.

### MRS. BEECHER'S COMPLETE ARTICLES

I N response to many inquiries, the management of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL States that to any who may desire to keep a complete set of Mrs. Beecher's articles of "Mr. Beecher As I Knew Him," it will send the entire series, covering ten numbers of the Journal, to any address, postage free, for one dollar (\$1.00). Mrs. Beecher's articles will not be issued by the JOURNAL in book form, as has been erroneously announced. Owing to the demand for these papers, it is requested that those desiring to take advantage of this offer will do so at once, as the supply of back numbers is limited.

# MR. BEECHER'S UNPRINTED WORDS

THE "JOURNAL" TO PUBLISH A SERIES OF HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL

IT is with great pleasure that the editor of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL announces The Labes' Home Journal announces that he has succeeded in securing for publication in the Journal a series of important articles of spoken words and writings by Henry Ward Beecher never before published in any manner. This material has long been in the possession of Professor T. J. Ellinwood, who was for nearly thirty years Mr. Beecher's private stenographer and authorized reporter, and who made it a rule on all newer occasions. private stenographer and authorized reporter, and who made it a rule on all proper occasions, in public and in private, to transfer to paper every thought expressed by Mr. Beecher. From this interesting material, the articles to appear in the JOURNAL will be made up under the personal supervision of Professor Ellinwood. The series will, in every respect, be a notable one, as it will present some of the most characteristic utterances on popular topics ever uttered or written by Mr. Beecher. Among the subjects these papers will treat are:

HOW A CHRISTIAN SHOULD DRESS THE ETHICS OF PEW RENTING PRACTICAL ADVICE TO USHERS WOMAN'S PART IN CHURCH WORK WINE DRINKING ON NEW YEAR'S DAY THE WISE TRAINING OF CHILDREN HOW TO CONDUCT A PRAYER MEETING WEAR AND TEAR OF HOUSEKEEPING THE CONTROL OF THE TONGUE THINGS WE EXPECT OF MARRIED PEOPLE HOW TO LABOR FOR A REVIVAL COMMENTS ON MEN OF HIS TIME SEWING SOCIETIES OF WOMEN RELIGIOUS BEHAVIOR IN SUMMER WOMEN TEACHERS AND MISSIONARIES THE LITERARY VALUE OF THE BUBLE

and a number of equally interesting and freu-

chant topics.

This series will begin in an early issue of the Journal, so soon as the careful editing of the material is completed.

# LIFE AT A CONVENT SCHOOL

By Etbel Ingalls



HERE clings to the convent, even in these days, much of legendary romance, aiding the belief, even among intelligent people, that the cloister is at best but a prison house in which many a woman

which many a woman lives out a miserable existence. But this is not the case. The woman who enters a convent in this nine-teenth century does it not only of her own free will, and because she is actuated to lead a life of sacrifice and seclusion from purely religious muttices, but does so only after the overligious motives, but does so only after the proligious matives, but does so only after the pro-longed trial of the novitiate. Should she lind, during this time, that she cannot be content with the life she is purposing to lead, she is urged to return to the world by the advice and with the assistance of the religious order to which she has belonged.

To the majority of the convents of the re-ligious orders in the United States are attached schools, usually called academies; and although the number of nums in the convent community may be great, but a small propor-tion are commonly employed on the faculty of these academies. The latter comprises the directress, who superintends the entire school an assistant, prefects, and teachers of English and the accomplishments.

To the uninitiated there is no distinction be-

tween the terms academy and convent; but the pupils of the former speedily learn to dis-tinguish between them. They, although ac-tual immates of the convent school, are allowed to cross the threshold into the convent proper but once a year, just prior to the annual clos-ing exercises. This interior is forbidding and gloomy, but only because of the absence of groomy, but only because of the absence of decoration and luxury which startles the un-accustomed eye, and is more than compen-sated by the exquisite cleanliness and order which pervade every corner.

But it is not of the lives within the convent that we are to speak, but of the pupil's life in a convent school, under the supervision of these religious women.

these religious women.

THE great outery against a convent education is the proceiving of which the
nums are so frequently and unjustly accused.

During my entire school life, and out of a
probable thousand sonls that were sheltered
within the cloistered walls, there were but
two converts, and beither of these had been
previously united with any church, nor had
they ever been baptized. Under no circumstances will a pupil be permitted to embrace
the faith without the entire sunction of the
parents or guardians; and even when consent
is given, it is preferred that the step be postponed until the girl has entered the world and
can determine for herself whether she was poned until the girl has entered the world and can determine for herself whether she was merely fascinated by the religion, which is seen under such spiritual surroundings in a convent, or whether she has been sincerely converted. The women placed at the head of these institutions are of the highest order in-tellectually; wise, judicious, and practical, and thoroughly conscious of the fact that prose-lyting would seriously injure the future of their schools.

THAT some girls are disastrously affected by a convent education I cannot deny. The sentimentalist of tender years, and, perchance, the youthful pessimist, who has shadowed the sunshine of her girlbood days with sombre literature, are more deeply impressed with the isolated lives by which they are surrounded than is the merry-hearted, blithesome maiden who breathes in the atmosphere of unalloyed happiness. The more sensitive minds and hearts look deeper into the secluded lives, and weave beautiful tragic romances about the sable-roked women. These girls are inclined to linger over such daydreams to the exclusion of the more practical side of this existence, and their fendency oreans to the excussion of the more purchast side of this existence, and their tendency toward melancholia is exaggerated. Then, when the books are closed and lessons are ended, instead of coming out into the are ended, instead of coming out into the world with minds filled with sensible, whole-some knowledge, they more and pone and dwell on visionary possibilities. Sometimes these maidens, ere they have stood within the vestibule of the great wide world, already im-agine it wearisome and unsatisfying, and an-nounce, often publicly, their intention of en-tering the novitiate as soon as the wrenth of white blossoms their analyses rewards and white blossoms their goodness rewards, and the laurel-wreathed medal their knowledge proclaims. But when the world, in all its proclaims. But when the world, in all its freshness, dawns upon them, it seems a fairly good place to live in; and as the years speed onward, and love has filled the emptiness of the existence, these same pensive maidens, now grown to noble mothers, bring their little daughters to place in the good Sisters' care.

It has been claimed by careful observers that a Protestant, educated with Catholics, either becomes an ardent advocate of her own be-lief, or develops a total lack of religious fervor, and sometimes becomes even skeptical. But as there are many skeptics in the world who have never been within the portals of a convent, this skepticism may not necessarily have been born of a conventual training. But even should her prior cool, she never forgets that the utmost respect is due to all sacred things; and she always retains that venera-tion for them that was required of her at school. Convent girls, as a rule, are never guilty of levity or disrespect. That is a truth which no student of convent training can galaxay. Whatever a convent girl may full to learn she never fails to imbibe a wholesome religious spirit.

A CONVENT education can scarcely be A called a thoroughly practical one, and if a girl wanted to study so as to be able to teach in an advanced school I would not recommend a convent as the place in which to secure such qualifications. The course of instruction, while differing widely from that offered by the fashionable boarding or day school, is yet far below the training of col-

school, is yet far below the training of col-leginte institutions.

If a girl is not naturally of a thoroughly practical temperament, school life at a convent will not make her so. Generally, the girls' wardrobes are cared for entirely by some Sis-ters who are in charge of that department, all the mending, darning and renovating of the garments being done by them. The bed-rooms, too, are in charge of the working nuns, and though the older cirls are given some rooms, too, are in charge of the working huns, and though the older girls are given some slight duties, such as gathering up the stray books and shawls left about, or keeping the piano keys polished, they have no practical knowledge or experience of household affairs. Tutton, board and lodging are all paid for by the term, so but a scant knowledge of the care of money is possible. Each girl is allowed from twenty-live to fifty cents a week for palatable indulgences, all money being placed in the hands of the directress for distribution. But though she may be very inexperienced and incompetent when leaving the convent, the framework that she has been constructing out of the knowledge of what she knows to be right, after a little experience is ready for all kinds of additions, and before long the little school maid blossoms into noble womanhood.

THERE can be no life more regular in its Troutine than a convent, unless it is that of a military academy. From the rising of the sun until dark, every hour has its special task; and so intimutely are these duties associated with the hours to which they are assigned that and so intimutely are these duties associated with the hours to which they are assigned that long after the school days are over the girls think of eleven o'clock as "mathematics," one o'clock as "drawing," and so on. Most of us enjoy a half hour's slumbering consciousness after a deep sleep, and lie abed indulging ourselves in this most delicious languor. Remouncing this bit of luxury is one of the trials of convent life. Immediate response to duty's call is one of the first principles instilled into the mind on entering the school; so when the bell arouses you at about six A. M., from a delicious dream of that faraway home which you now realize, if you never have before, is the dearest spot on earth, you are not permitted to awaken inch by inch, but must arise and put yourself together in the most presentable manner you can in thirty minutes. Then follows the morning prayer in the assembly room, where all the sleepy-eyed girls are gathered. If you are a Protestant you may repent your own prayers privately. After a brisk run in the early morning air a bell calls you to breakfust. Then forming in line you file down to the refectory which, if you have not seen before, reduces the strength of your appetite for convent fare. Walls are bare of ornament, and the long rows of narrow tables contrast unfavorably with the cozy circle that recalls itself to your memory,

Grace is offered. A bowl of ontmeal mush,

self to your memory.

Grace is offered. A bowl of ontmeal mush, with the necessories of good milk, and all the sugar you want, a piece of beefsteak, brend and butter and coffee, is the menu for the

and butter and coffee, is the menu for the morning meal. After your first home-sickness is past, you will find your breakfast, as all your meals, both palatable and wholesome.

From eight to nine you prepare for English recitations, which occupy the morning bours, after which comes the time for play in tennis courts or gymnasium. Just before dinner the mail is delivered, and this is the happiest noment of the day if the letter you have looked for comes. The afternoon is filled with the accomplishments—languages, music and painting; and at four o'clock you are off again for exercise. The last hour of study is from five to six, for there is no studying by gaslight. The evenings are very jolly, for dancing is not prohibited, and like all finishing schools, a dancing moster comes regularly to instruct those who may care to learn the intricacies of the modern graceful attitudes.

At haif-past eight evening prayers are said,

At half-past eight evening prayers are said, and as each girl leaves the room she turns and makes a deep curtsy to the directress, who presides over the evening recreation hour. One finds this performance a bit agitating at

first, but practice soon makes perfect.

Corrections for misdemeanors are often very droll in their character, and though during the time of their infliction one suffers keenly. the memories that are retained of them in after years are the source of much amuse-A time-honored custom at the George-Convent (the oldest institution of its ment: kind in the United States) is what is known as being "sout to the clock." The clock is one of the kind "too tall for the shelf, so it stood ninety years on the floor." And probably for more than a century it has been keep. in close relationship with old Father Time To be sent to the clock one must be guilty of some serious offense, for this punishment is regarded as the most serious wound that can be inflicted upon the dignity of the insulor-dinate maiden. And when a girl has once been sented before that wise old time-piece, she is returnbered always as one of the girls who is remembered always as one of the girls who were sent to the clock. The disgrace of being before it impresses you the more keenly if you are fated to be there while strangers are being shown through the building, when so curious a spectacle usually brings forth a query as to your accupation. In the muffled explanation of the accompanying man you detect the faintest laughter, and then you wish to be anywhere but before that full clock, and you almost cry in your anger. you almost cry in your anger.

EVERY day what is known as "interroga-tion" takes place. Each girl is questioned separately and publicly if she has transgressed any of the rules which she listens to every Sunday morning—talking in halls, whisper-ing in ranks, carrying bits of sweets in your pockets, and numerous other offenses—and re-sponds according to her conscience. If guilty she is often a persance, which he usually a nare

sponds according to her conscience. If guilty
she is given a penance, which is usually a page
of her dictionary, to copy from one to ten
times, according to the magnitude of her sin.
Sometimes a band of mischievous maidens,
who can no longer restrain their youthful
spirits, commit a series of depredations, raiding the "sweet press" (a pantry where the
jellies, jams, cakes and cookies of the housebold are kept), having midnight processions,
visits and similar digressions from the regular
proceedings of the establishment. If the offenders are successful in evading the watchful
eyes and eager ears of the prefects, the faculty,
in despair at their vain and fruitless attempts eyes and eager ears of the prefects, the faculty, in despair at their vain and fruitless attempts to detect the disturbers of the peace, order a general penance, and for several successive nights the entire school is put to bed at sundown. Other individual penances consist of solitary confinement during recreations, when you may employ the hours in meditation on the folly of indulging in forbidden pleasures, and in strengthening your irresolute soul against the invasion of future temptations. Expulsion is a rare occurrence in convents, and against the invisions interest temperatures. It is a rare occurrence in convents, and only takes place for really grave offenses, wherein the retention of the pupil would seriously affect the well-being of others. Now and then a girl surreptitiously leaves the convent; and should her purents urge a request for her re-admission, it is always refused.

A LL the vanities of this wicked world are discouraged, and all temptations leading thereto are removed as far as possible. That all-consuming desire of the feminine heart for dress is allayed by a uniform of black, made into the simplest of frocks, the sombreness of which may be relieved by a bit of bright ribbon. Any display of jewelry is prohibited; the only ornaments allowed are brooches and watches. Mirrors are of the minutest dimensions. A girl's mirror, indeed, is usually her neighbor, of whom she inquires the hang of gown or the becomingness of hair arrangement; for it is quite impossible to gain a correct idea of appearance in a six-inch arrangement; for it is quite impossible to gain a correct idea of appearance in a six-inch looking-glass. After some months' seclusion in a convent the first time one beholds herself in a full-length mirror, the experience has, at lenst, the delight of novelty. Powders and cosmetics are also forbidden, and are sure to be confiscated if found.

T one of the convents at which I was a A rone of the convents at which I was a
student for a number of years, during a
morning study bour we were surprised by a
visit from the directress. Her appearance at
this hour always portended trouble, and many
a girl hastily consulted her memory to see if
there were any rule she had wilfully transcressed.

there were any rule she had wilfully transgressed.

"Young ladies," she commenced, "a convent is not the place for frivolity, though
some of you, I am led to believe, regard it as
the such. From this date bangs, bustles and
beaux shall be banished from this establishment." After this command we retired to
her room, where we were individually searched
and relieved of those hideous appendages
which a few years ago were such prominent
features of the feminine wardrobe; and as I
survey from memory that ridiculous array of
cast-off apparel, it seems to me that the minds
bent on bustle construction must have been bent on bustle construction must have been legion, for of the downs condemned no two legion, for of the downs condemned no two were of the some shape or make. Having passed through this trying ordenl we were next subjected to round combs, first preceded by a plastering of wavy and unruly tresses with sone and water. The movement must have been premeditated, and not the caprice of a moment, for a comb had been provided for each girl. This, of course, lunished curl-parers and tones, and one's night rests were for each girl. This, of course, hanished curi-papers and tongs, and one's night rests were, consequently, more peaceful. With patpitat-ing hearts we waited for the command which should include in this wholesome banishment the third item in the catalogue of the direct-ress—the beaux of our belles. But, fortu-nately, the attack and capture of the bustles and kangs seemed to satisfy, at least for that time, the conquering spirit, and the banish-ment of the beaux was reserved for a future ment of the beaux was reserved for a future occasion. But I doubt if, when it came, it was as successful in its accomplishment as the exile of the inanimate objects.

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By Palmer Cox

NUMBER ELEVEN



THE BROWNIES

IN AUGUST

Whell August took its place in line marranthy The Brownies met

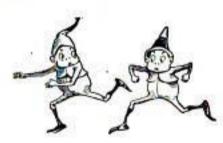
at day's decline.

Said one: "At length we stand beside
A stream that is the nation's pride; No longer river finds its way Around the world to gulf or bay, And since our pleasures first began No better journey we can plan Than one upon the river bright That rolls before us here to-night."



"I well agree With what you say, and trust to me To be the pilot for the band; To take the lead and give command. I know the river well, my friends, Just where it starts

and where it ends. Each bend and bar from first to last Is in my mind established fast. The trip will take a week or more; We'll hide by day along the shore, And when returns the evening gloom, Our Journey to the sea resume.



Why need I use my valued space To tell of smiles that lit each face, Or eyes that rolled with knowing squint To see how others took the hint. No longer talk was needed there To make the Brownles soon repair To where some boats could be secured That by the river's bank were moored.

Where boats careened in every case, And made a deck load out of place. Indeed, the pilot's craft was caught Upon a snag, and quick as thought Was overturned until the keel Did to the moon its shape reveal, And Brownies all, from stem to stern Were forced to cling

for life, and learn What fearful dangers may surround A party, though on pleasure bound. At length, to cause no small dismay, A misty fall

before them lay, That seemed to speak with thunder sound Of nothing else than Brownles drowned. One cried: "'Tis strange that no one knew About these falls.

now plain in view, Though tumbling here

with stunning din Since first the world began to spin." Another said: "My friend, too late

About our ignorance you prate. Did we of dangers earlier know

We might avoid much pain and woe. Tis useless now to bend and strain

In hopes a friendly shore to gain. Let each one his position keep And take the chances

of the leap." The fleet of boats, with even bow, Seemed sweeping to

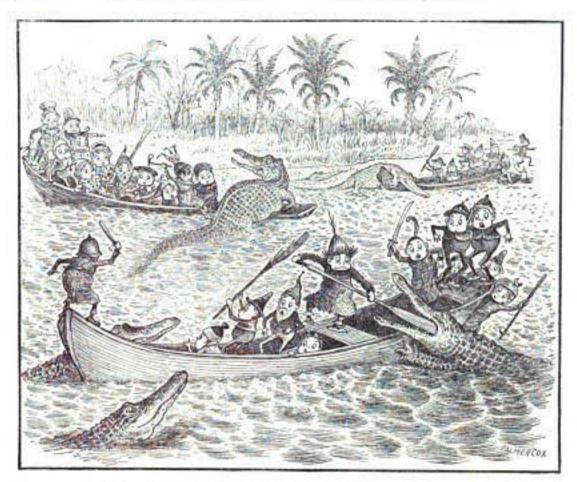
their ruin now; Already eyes strained out to see How deep the fearful

plunge would be. One boat was caught just at the bend, Or spring, and turning end for end With all its crew, stern foremost sped, When most they wished to look ahead. The scene below the falls was wild: The crews were all together piled, Some Brownies clinging to an oar, Some to a trembling friend, and more



To please the spryest speckled trout That ever threw a tail about, And yet lack force to quite subdue Or overwhelm a Brownie crew.

In sugar mills our skill display, Or in the fields of cotton show How much about the plant we know; But now our duty is to steer



Thus night by night the Brownies passed Through trials strange, until at last They reached the southern country mild, Where sweet the white magnolia smiled, Where sugar-cane and cotton grew, And handsome palms attention drew.

Ahead, nor heed attractions here." At times, some laid aside the oar And ran for miles along the shore, And to some noted station got Ere those in boats could sight the spot. Once while they in a bayou lay



the land with pride, Saw fine plantations every side That spoke of peace and patient toil, And rich returns from fertile soil. At times they went on land to try



The tempting fruit that caught the eye, And found the kind both good and fair That ripens in the southern air. Said one: "Not only is this land Well noted for the valiant stand



its people made on field and flood, Until in rivers ran their blood, But enterprise and thrift, as well, On every side their story tell." Another said: "Sometime we may

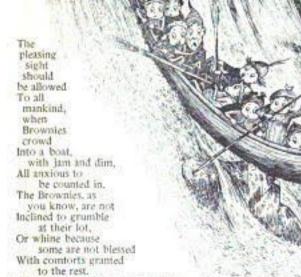
To hide from human kind away, Some alligators every side. To interview the Brownies tried. And only through their mystic skill Were they preserved to charm us still. Some fought, and some jumped fore and aft,

And more were glad to quit the craft To take their chances on the land And leave the reptiles in command. Thus oft the Brownies

were delayed As to the gulf their trip they made, But nothing daunted, still intact, With every member free to act. They drifted on from night to night To reach the point with spirits light, Where pours the river's waters free From many mouths into the sea. At length the Brownies looked ahead, And saw the Crescent City spread In grandeur by the widening stream, And saw the domes and steeples gleam That marked the site of church and hall, Then caught a glimpse of shipping tall Where ocean waves and river blend,







'Tis pleasant drifting with the tide Or down a stream to smoothly glide, But such mild currents often tend To rougher waters at the end; And Brownies found in their descent Some rapids that great mischief meant;

Advising how they should proceed And courage show in time of need. But water may be deep and rough, And, like a kettle, boil enough

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# AT HOME WITH THE EDITOR



HENEVER a man raises his pen to criticize any phase or probable re-sult of the modern progress of woman and her interests, he is im-

understood are exclusively his. His sole ob-ject in life is very vividly set forth to impose woman's progress, and he is set down as a fee of the sex and its best interests. These little compliments have already been buried at the writer of this page, and so they will at least have lost their sense of novelty if the sentiments that follow evoke a repetition of them.

FROM my earliest years I have ever be-I lieved in woman. That belief was in-stilled into me by my mother, the confidente stilled into me by my mother, the confidence of my boyhood, the grentest joy and biessing of my life ever since. I have always believed that there were by far more good women in the world than there were women of other tendencies. This belief came to me, perhaps, as a natural one; for it is easy to believe in woman when one looks at her through the character of a good mother. I was always taught to believe that woman was the best friend that God ever rave to man, and steadily friend that God ever gave to man, and steadily and brody has that lesson grown into personal conviction. I believe that women are better than men-better in their lives, purer in their thoughts, more conscientious in their motives,

nd morally stronger in every respect. But the strongest belief in womankind annot shut from even partial eyes the fact that there is appearing upon the womanly horizon certain types which, if their number increase, will do more to impede woman's prog-ress than anything else possibly can. Every now and then I bear from these types, and I wish I did not. They are the women who are progress-ing so first that they are losing all faith in those things we have always associated as the most beautiful things in womanhood. They are domning mascalinity, not only in their garments but in their ideas; they want to vote: they are leghnding to believe more in certain funciful "rights" than in their children; they are acquiring mental knowledge at the expense of heart affection; they are at the expense of heart affection; they are realless; they don't know exactly what they want, but it is something that they have not and they want it. Anything will do. These "[seitles" and "assertive" women are going to "reform their sex." Reform nothing! It is not the world that needs reform bull so match as the people who are always talking of reforming it.

THERE are, undoubtedly, certain women in this country to whom the modern progress of their sex is going to prove a diremisfortune. What is going to prove a blessing for thousands of women is going to be a curse to them. These women do not seem to have the slightest conception of the true meaning of women's present advancement. They ing of woman's present advancement. They believe that for years and years they have been slaves, particularly of men, and now they are going to have freedom; beace, they must be something different from what they have been going to have freedom; bence, they must be something different from what ther have been in the past. They must exert themselves. "Positive" and "assertive" are their favorite terms. They must be positive in their ideas, assertive in their attitudes. They must cease to believe in the home, but must cultivate a burning desire and longing for the platform or restrum. They must be seen and heard. Hitherto they have been caged up in the home; they have been abused, subjected and plainly told that they are the weaker sex. They must read books which their mothers shunned. They must not believe that God's greatest gift to a woman is a balse fresh from the hands of the Almighty, beautiful in its texture and marvelous in its conception. No indeed! What is the destiny of a child to them compared with the great burning question of "Stall women vote?" What is the gospel of loving kindness in the home to them in comparison with the theories of lisen and Tolstoi? What if the little child at home wonderingly asks "Where is manuma?" so long as she points out to an assemblage of women the only way of "How to Manage a Husband."

"Progress!" is her cry. "Women have been slaves long enough! Now for our reign!"

Well, then, my dear woman, for your reign. Be a queen, if masculinity can be queenly. But, thank God, whose ways are not your ways, your subjects will be few! And why do I know this? Let me tell you a truth or two.

It is my appreciated privilege to write each month, through the Jounnal, to a direct audience of over seven hundred thousand women, and an indirect one of far greater numbers. For the most part this immense audience is, perforce, to me an invisible one. The great majority of it I shall never see, much less know. But during the three years it has been my pleasure to write to this audience I have come to know a goodly number, not personally, of course, but through their letters. Within one period of six months, not long since, over fourteen thousand letters came to me, and each month has brought and brings since, over fourteen thousand letters came to me, and each month has brought and brings its quota. It has been given me to enter into the domestic spirit of many homes, and to know something of the influences which have made those homes happy. Into thousands of homes I have been allowed to enter more as a friend than as a stranger. From hearthstones of refinement and content, where women are of refinement and content, where women are hoppiest, and men most loving and considerate, messages of confidence and womanly goodness have come to my desk. Every written word has seened to meet with some response which gratefully I have cherished and shall ever cherish. We know women best, and we see the tenderest side of their natures, when we appeal to their sympathies, enter, so far as we can, into their deepest joys and sorrows, and strike some responsive chord. I will not say that my opportunities have been better for the study of womankind than those afforded to any one. The path which it has been given to me to walk is open to every one, but I believe that a study of the best side of woman's nature has been made possible—through confidential correspondence, through public writings, and by personal contact sufficient for me to know something, if not all, of the true inner feelings which sway a very of the true inner feelings which sway a very large percentage of what is best in the womanbood of America of to-day. And whatever I write on this page, from month to month, merely reflects what this knowledge brings

A ND as one result of certain facts which have come to me, let me say to those women who fairly bubble over with ideas of "reforming" their sex, giving them "rights," sending them to the bullet box, and similar bosh: Your so-called cause of "woman's rights," whatever you may mean by that term, is one which finds absolutely no sympathy with the women of end duclyment and refined is one which linds absolutely no sympathy with the women of good judgment and refined feelings in this country; and all the agitation in the world will not change their views. The average American woman, the woman of nice feelings, knows and realizes in each moment of her daily life that she is head and shoulders above any race of women on the globe. Her "rights" are precisely what she chooses to make them. She knows that she is the queen of her home, a sovereign in her family, the of her home, a sovereign in her family, the ruler of the destinies of her husband and her children. Nor is she willing to believe that that sphere is so contracted as some of your band of "reformers" try to picture it. The right kind of a woman makes her home and domestic life as broad as she chooses, and through that home life she knows that her influence upon the great world at large is far greater and more potent than if she were more of a "seen and heard" portion of that outer sphere. She realizes the power which she ex-ercises in her home, and she asks for no greater arena. She is content to see that her husband and sons shall make good citizens, and that her daughters shall develop into worthy women, She may mould the minds of but a few, but those are living testimonials to the thoroughness of her work in the years to come. She believes that a oneen's greatest influence is among her own subjects. And when you and other women agitators try to belittle woman's influence in the house, those women accept it as un aspersion upon some of the greatest achieve-ments in history attained through the domestic circle, and upon some of the mobbest of womankind since the beginning of creation. These women, my friend, indicae that there is always something locking in the nature of a wessam who makes light of home and of the associations which make home happy.

Do you know, my positive woman, why women do not vote? It is because the vast and overwhelming majority of women in this country do not want the ballot, have absolutely no desire for it, and do not waste a moment of their time thinking about it. Do you know why these women do not care to "broaden" their minds by reading lisen? It is because they think they sweeten their lives by reading Hawthorne and Thackeray and Longfellow and Walter Scott and Charles Dickens and the great mass of living writers whom you believe simply burden the earth with their presence. Do you know why these women will not don the ridiculous "reform" parments which you umblushingly flaunt before audiences of American girlhood? It is because they prefer to be womanly, and dress tastefully and prettily as God intended women should dress. Do you know why these women will not go to club meetings? It is because they have a little club in their own homes, and the members of it are of their own flesh and blood, with which God has sanctioned and beautified their lives. Do you know why they turn with disgust from your prantings about "the rights of our sex?" Because their bushands give them every right of love and kindness they want. Do you wonder why they "the rights of our sex?" Because their hus-hands give them every right of love and kind-ness they want. Do you wonder why they will permit themselves to be "subjected to the tyrasnies of mankind, and remain a slave to the rule of husband?" It is because they have good men for husbands, and good men respect their wives. All these things seem very difficult of comprehension with you, but that is only because an all-wise Dispensation that is only because an all-wise Dispensation has a way of dividing the gift of comprehen-sion. To some He gives in abundance; to others He withholds.

WE want brainy women!" is your constant shout. Of course we do, and lots of them, too. But, my dear soil, we already have some brainy women. The trouble with you and your guild is that you never concede anything as existing; it is always something that you want and is not. From the noise which you make one would think that this age of women was a race of dribbling siliots. The fact is, women are more brainy than you give them credit for. The great trouble is; you do not know of them. They are outside your ranks rather than within them. They do not make themselves as conspicuous as you do, and by this one fact they demonstrate that they are brainy. The difference between you and other women who say less and think more is this; you do not know the real brainy women of this country, and they do. You and your followers always remind one of the shouters in a great political campaign. From the way these men talk on the street corners and from the platforms the unknowing would imagine that they carried the vote of the country in their pockets. But, my dear woman, do you know the vote that always carries an election in this country, the vote that has the real power of decision? It is the quiet vote; the thousands of men who never attend great political gatherings. We must have political exhorters in a great campaign. They are like a great many other evils the quiet vote; the thousands of men who never attend great political gatherings. We must have political exhorters in a great campaign. They are like a great many other evils in this country: necessary to the few. But they never influence the deciding vote. And you by your exhortations do not influence, by a single lots, the quiet and retiring women of this country. If you accomplish anything, it is to disgust women with your theories. The very attitude which you assume offends their good taste.

THE fact is, that the manner which you have chosen to "reform" your sex retards the cause of woman's progress rather than advances it. Your idea is that woman must unsex berself; she must assume a massicilinity of thought and manner. But those are not the ideas of the true believers in woman's future. Man's advancement does not depend upon his assuming femininity, and just in proportion as woman becomes not depend upon his assuming feminiuity, and just in proportion as woman becomes masculine will she stand in her own light and as an obstacle in her own path of progress. You are apt in your speeches and articles to take a great deal of personal credit for woman's present rate of advancement. But others give some credit to the development of woman herself, and the times in which she lives. It is always very pleasant to believe one's self to be a reformer, but it is quite another thing to induce the rest of the world to regard you in the same light. It is well enough for you, in the same light. It is well enough for you, in the same light. It is well enough for you, in the same light. tive, to instituate that women are simply ering-ing in slavedom and subjection, and picture ber as the slave of brutal man! But the trouble is, that there happens to be a deal of good, hard common sense abroad that does not agree with you, and that intelligence hap-pens to belong to the very people whom you think are such abject slaves.

TRUE sympathetic response will never A be given to those women who seek to make of women anything but what she is by her own birthright—womanly, gentle, loving and true. If woman's mind must be cultivated at the expense of her heart—well, my triend, if you will pardon us I think we will leave the bend alone. The most of us want womanly hend dones. The ness of an average as sympathy more than we want womanly ag-gressiveness. There are a number of people in this world who believe that noman is about this world who believe that noman is about right as she is, and they do not care for many changes, especially if those alterations are go-ing to make her less of a woman. If we look very close, we may find a foult here and there, but that is because she belongs to this earth, and faultless she would not be eartlely. I know men have peculiar bleas on a good many things, but somehow or other they do not care that their wives and doughters shall be so totally different from their northers. They were women, and why should not our nives and daughters be women? We seen have a liadish notion that we want to leave a legacy of woman to the succeeding generation; not a rary of "what-are-theys"."

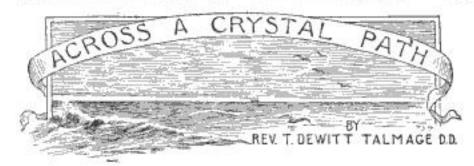
THE great majority of men may be foolish A and "behind the times," but, I tell you, they like an essentially feminine woman. They they like an essentially feminine woman. They may sometimes sneer at what they call foolish little famininities, and wonderingly ask how women can be so patient over needlework, or waste their time making pretty tidies or draping a dainty scarf over a chair or a picture. They may think a woman's love of silk stockings and pretty underwear a foolish fancy. They may telly on that they consider it a weak falling for a woman to have a dainty scent around her wardrobe. They may seem to regard a silver toilet set as extravagance. They may turn up their noses and arch their eyentows over the thousand and one little things that are the belongings of an out-and-out nay turn up their hoses and arch their eyebrows over the thousand and one little things
that are the belongings of an out-and-outfeminine woman. But way down in their
hearts they do not mean a word they say. The
average man would far rather that his wife
know the art of turning a steak to the brown
than construe the most difficult Greek sentence. In his heart he would much rather
she revel in new dresses, fondle his babe and
indulge her womanly tastes than that she
should plague him with Tolstole ideas or
Ibsenic theories. He would much rather that
she put her faith in him, nestle close to him,
and say she wants him to advise her, than
that she should strut around his house in an
assertive manner and "lay down the law" to
his children and his servants. He feels that
God gave him a woman to protect, and he is
proud of the privilege. He wants in his wife
a loving, gentle woman, a woman of a heart
full of sympathy rather than a head full of
fads and folbles, a woman who will comfort
him when he is worried, counsel him when he
is perplexed, and smoothe out the wrinkles
which business trouble has accumulated on his
forchead during the day. He wants a woman
whose loving kips and soft embrace will send forehead during the day. He wants a woman whose loving kiss and soft embrace will send whose loving kiss and soft embrace will send him into the busy world in the morning, and who will be glad to see him when he comes home at the close of a long and trying day, He does not want a nurse, a child wife, or a weak-minded woman, and he does not ask it, but he does want what God intended woman to be when He made her, loving, gentle, and considerate; in short, a feminine woman. He wants a top to be manky and woman. He wants a man to be manly and he wants a woman to be womanly. Just as he despises femininity in a man, so he is repulsed by masculinity in a woman.

WE hear a great deal powndays about the W immagement of liuebands, and the matter is discussed as if, like embalming the dend, it was one of the lost arts. But I notice that the women who are agitating the question are not the gentlewomen of this country. No, my positive friend, you who will rise at this and say that these other women are under the and say that these other women are under the subjection of their husbands and are afraid to speak. This is not so. These women have found a warm and tender place in the hearts of their mankind. They have found the secret of "managing a husband," and you have not. Prate all you like, aginate all you wish at club meetings and at woman's gatherings, but the secret will not thus be found. The place to learn how to manage a busband is not at the meeting of your club, but in your loone, at the side of your husband and with your children. "That's the old-fashioned idea," said a positive woman contemptionsly to me the other tive woman contemptionsly to me the other day. Yes, thank food it is, my friend, and it would be better for the happiness of hundreds of women to-day if they would be a little more old-fashioned in this respect.

LET us be progressive, I say! Women as well as men. Let us throw the electric spark of modern progress in whatever enters into our daily lives. To be progressive to-day means to be alive, to be imband with the electricity of the dying nineteenth century, and of the twentieth soon to be born. Let women widen their minds and broaden their homes. Let men be progressive in domestic ideas and in their daily vocations. Let us teach our children that this is the greatest century which the world less over your and that it is a ricithe world has ever seen, and that it is a privi-lege to live in it and to be a part of it. Let women acquire wisdom—the wisdom that will make them stronger in love, stronger in truth, and stronger in mercy to her sex. A woman of beart is far better than a woman of theories. of heart is far better than a woman of theories.

A natural woman is more attractive than a woman striving for originality. But with all our rightful modern tendencies, let us be careful how we apply new ideas of progress to the boly affections which God implanted in man and woman long before the mineteenth century was thought of. The higher education of woman is a round thing but it was of woman is a grand thing, but it can prove a curse if it stifles the emotions. Love, as fastioned by its Creator centuries ago, has made this old world as beautiful as it is: it has made made mad women what they are. For ages to has been the closest link beautiful as it is: has been the closest link between braven and earth. It is a gift from God himself, and if it were not applicable to modern days, depend upon it He would change it. Love has grown old, it is true. Everything else goes out of fachion, but love has remained from the dewhen banks first sang and writers first wade. Its hold upon the human heart and mind is as great to-day as ever it was, and it really seems pretty late in the day to think of changing it. The "woman of brain" may tell you that love belongs to children and not to full-grown women. But there will always be a goodly percentage of this world, the percentage which can fortunately at-ways be described upon, who will prefer to keep the old-fashioned love of husband, wifeand children within their homes, And long after the "positive" woman will have had her roign, and her disturbing theories will be forgotten, there will be peoples and peoples who will still believe that it is

" Love which makes the world go round," that it is, as it always has been, and ever will be: the greatest factor in the cortbly happiness of the human race, the essence of all religious and creeds, and the corner stone of the Ameri-





VERY man ought to cross the ocean at least once to find how many unwarranted things have been said about it. Those who unwarranted on the land have never

imperiled their verac-ity by masted onic statements, are so meramorphosed by the first stationarits, are so menumorphosed by the first stall breeze off Sandy Hook that they become capable of the biggest stories. They see bil-lows as high as the Alps, and whales long enough to supply a continent with spermaceti, and have perilous escapes from sudden an-nihilation, and see over the gunwales spec-tacles compared with which "The City of New York" is a North River clam sloop.

# FALLACIES ABOUT THE SEA

O NE does not find things as they expect them on shipboard. We have very often heard that sea-sickness makes one feel that he would like to be thrown overboard. One day on our ship there were a hundred or more passengers whose stomachs had turned sompassengers whose stomachs had turned som-crises; but not one of these people, so far as I could detect, would like to have been pitched overburn!. Indeed, an effort to deposit these nauscated Jonalis on the "fishing banks" would have ended fatally to the perpetrator. Not one of the sickest patients looked at the sea as though he would like to get into it. Those who were most desperate and agonizing in looking over the taffmil for the lines of lati-tude and longitude, held tight fast, less some stables latch of the ship should precipitate them into the Canaan of water for which the army of the sea-sick are said to be longing. One is often told, in many well-rounded ad-

One is often told, in many well-rounded ad-dresses, that the suits of British and Ameri-can commerce "whiten every sea." But we averaged during our voyage only about two vessels in four days. The cry of "a steamer" is so rare a sound that it brings all the passen-mer to these last. is so rure a sound that it brings all the passengers to theer feet. The mere ghost of a shroud
along the line of the sky calls up all the field
glasses. The most polarable food is dropped
when, during the dining hour, it is announced
that a ship passes. Let "Fourth of July"
orators steer clear of the fallary that the sails
of our commerce whiten the sea. They make
about as nauch impression upon it as a fly
crossing the colling.

crossing the ceiling.

One hears, too, of the sense of loneliness, isolation and almost decolation felt when out steamer such a feeling is impossible. We have a world behind, but we take a world with us. We do not my more think of how far we are feen the above then we do of how far we are feeling the document than we do of how far we are feeling the above then we do of how far we are from the shore than we do of how far the shore is from us. Though in mid-ocean, we are in the heart of the city, and hear feet shullling, and hammers pounding, and wheels turning, and voices shouting. We have not found any of the monotony of the deep. We have not seen an indeer, nor a deep. We have not seen an icebeng nor a whale; only a porpoise, here and there, a Mother Cary's chicken, or a flying fish. In simply wasching the ocean and thinking, we found each day so pleasantly occupied that we sorrowed at its speedy termination.

# PASSENGERS ON AN ATLANTIC LINER

SO many styles of character come together on shipbourd that they are a perpetual study. Men by the third day turn inside out, il refer to their characters and not to their Treer to their generosity or their selfish-ness, their opulence of resource or their pancity, their courage or their cowardice, are putent. What variety of mission! This one gues to claim a large estate; this one to culture his taste in foreign picture galleries; that one to amass a fortune; this one to see what he can learn. On some the time hangs heavily, on learn. On some the time hangs heaving, and they betake themselves to the "smoking rount." Since coming on board some of them have lost all their nonney by unstaccessful wager. Two or three have won everything, wager. Two or three have won everything, and the others have lost. They have bet about the speed of the ship—bet that it would be over four hundred and seventy-live knots a day, bet that it would be less, bet that the number of miles run would be an even number. Let that it would be odd. Pools, pools, bools! Pools of betting that are pools of sin!

I we then all in all, we never dwelt not so, men and women of timer culture, and notice heart, and nobler life than our fellow hossengers.

# THE SMILE OF THE WATERS

nossengers.

WE are accustomed to build up all the We are accustomed to build up all the mendous integring of the ocean. We go on board an ocean steamer ready for typhoena and cursolydous. We think the sea a monster with ships in its maw, and harrisances in its mane. But, my renders, in our seven days' verage we saw it in various moods, but were impressed with nothing so much as the smile of the sea. While we did not find the partic "craile of the deep," we concluded that the sen is only a vigorous old nurse that follows child up and down on a bard knee without much reference to how much it can endure.

I cannot forget the brightness of the morn-ing in which we came down the bay. All day long we were bathed in its welcome rays. Then the sun set, and the moon took the veil of a nun and went into the dark turrets of midnight cloud, and melted into the blackness, but the smilight of the cheery faces at the starting shone on three thousand miles of water. So many friendly hands helped steady the noble ship, and the breath of so many kindly voices filled the sails, which by the help of the great screws bore us ouward and across.

Though a gentleman has pronounced the sen a vast dose of ipecae, and though it may betray me in the future, I set down the sen as one of my best friends, although I do have a one of my best friends, although 1 do have a way of hispering around the funnel at the stern end of the boat. We never were treated so well in all our life. We had a little wild tossing, but the waves are swarthy giants, and you must expect that their play will me be that of kittens, but of a lioness with her cubs, or a levinthan with its young. When Titans play ball, they throw rocks. The heavy surge which rolls the ship is only the effort of the sea to stop laughing. It has been in a groud gale, and its sides must heave with the uproarious mirthfulness. roarious mirthfulness.

### INDISCRETIONS OF THE TOURIST

THERE are physical constitutions that will not harmonize with the water; but one-half the things that writers record against the sea is the result of their own intemperance, sea is the result of their own intemperance. The sea air rouses a wolf of an appetite, and nine-tenths of the passengers turn into meatsuffers. From morn till night down go the avalanches of proyender. Invalids, on their way to Europe for the cure of dyspepsia, are sean gorging theroselves at nine o'clock, at one, at five, and at nine. I heard men who, the night before took pigeous and chicken, and claret, and Hook, and Bargundy, and Old Tom, and Cheshire cheese, and sandines, and anchories, and grouse, and gravies, complaining that they felt miscrable in the morning, and wondered what made then ill! Much of the sea-sickness is an insurrection of the stomach against too great installment of salmon, and raisins, and roust turkey, and nuts, and pies, and an infinity of pastry. One-half of the same dissipation on land would necessitate the attendance of the family doctor, and two narses on the side of the hed to keep two nurses on the side of the hed to keep the bowling patient from leaping out of the third-story window.

# ACROSS A SEA OF REST

OH, the joy of the sea! The vessel bounds like a moor on the "house-stretch," bending into the bit, its sides flanked with the foam, and its white mane flying on the wild wind. You drop the world behind you. Go to Long Brunch, to Bar Harbor, to Saratoga or to Sharon Springs, and your letters come, or to Sharon Springs, and your letters come, and the papers, but it would be hard for cares to keep up with an Atlantic liner. They cannot swim. They could not live an hour in such a surf. They are drowned out, and are forgotten. With care behind you, you breather the delicious freedom of a free name. the delicious freedom of a free man! Oh, the beauty of the sun on the ocean! On

the band, when morning comes, it seems to run up from the other side of the bills, and, with its face red from climbing, stands look-ing through the pines and redars. On the sea, it comes down from God out of beaven sea, it comes down from God out of heaven on ladders of light to bothe in the water, the waves dripping from their ringlets and sash of fire, or throwing up their white cape to greet her, and the sea gull alights on her brow at the glorious baptism. No sanoke of factory on the clear air. No shuffling of weary feet on the glass of the water-pacenases. But Him of Genesareth setting His foot in the snow of the surf, and stroking the neck of the waves as they lick his feet and play about Him.

# WHAT MAKES THE OCIAN LAUGH

HE who goes to sea with a keen appre-ciation of the ludicrous will not be able to keep his gravity. We confess our in-capacity to see without denonstration or merriment the unheard-of postures taken by passengers on a rocking ship. Think of bashful ladies being violently petched into the arms of the boatswain, and of a man like myself esof the boatswain, and of a man like myself escorting two ladies neroes the slippery dock, till,
with one sudden lurch, we are driven from
starboard to port, with most unclerked sprawl,
in one grand crash. Imagine the stoward
emptying a bowl of turtle soup into the lap of
a New York exquisite, or one not accustomed
to angline fishing for herring under an upset
dimer piate. Consider our agitation, when,
in the morning, after waking our componion
with the snatch of some familiar tunes, we
found her diving out of the berth head-foremost, to the time of "Star Spangled Banner,"
and "Dandee," with all the variations: If,
on all the ships on the deep there are so many
grotesque grings on as were on our vessel, we
wonder not that the sen from New York to
Liverpool occasionally shakes its sides with
roystering merriment. roystering merriment.

### IN A SEA OF PHOSPHORESCENCE

 ${
m B^{
m UT}}$  the grandest smile of the sea is, after that blazes from borizon to horizon. Some tell us it is the spawn of the jelly fish, and some that it is a collection of marine inserts; but those who say they do not know what it is probably come nearest the truth. The prow of the vessel breaks it up into two great sheaves of light, and the clear knews an a time. prow of the vessel breaks it up into two great sheaves of light, and the glory keeps up a running fire along the heans's end till the mind falls back benumbed, unable longer to take in the spiender. In one direction it is like a vest mosale, and youder it quivers, the "lightning of the sea." Here it is crystal inlaid with jet; or the eyes of sea serpents flashing through the hissing water; or a tall wave robed in white, flying, with long trait, toward the cent; or the tossing up in the palm of the ocean a handful of opals, answered by the sparkle on one finger of foam; and then the long-resumined benuty breaking out into a whole sea of fire. On this suspended bridge many of the glories of the earth and heaven come out to greet each other and stand beckening to ship, glories of the earth and heaven come out to greet each other and stand beckening to ship, and shore, and sky for all the rest of the glories to come and join them. Meanwhile the vessel plunges its probose is into the deep, and casts carelessly aside into the darkness more gems than ever came from Brazil and Golcouds. Historians think it worth record-Golconds. Historians think it worth record-ing that, at an ancient feast, a pearl was dis-solved in the wine and drank by a royal woman; but a million pearls are dissolved at this phosphorescent bacquet of the deep, around whose board all nations sit drinking. The stars are to drop like blasted figs, and the sun is to be snuffed out, but when the ocean dies its spirit will rise in a white robe of mist, and lie down before the thrane of Gud. "It are and lie down before the throne of God, "a sea of glass mingled with fire." SPECIAL NOTE.—I hereby reserve the privi-lege of taking back all I have said if, on my

way back to America, the sea does not behave

# THE AMERICAN IDEA OF TRAVEL

MERICANS traveling in Europe are for A. the most part in no immensity of per-spiration. Starting with what they call "the small and insignificant island of Great Brit-Yankee who said be thought England a very nice little island, but he was afraid to go out nights lest be should fall off, they expect to

nice little islamd, but he was afraid to go out nights lest be should fall off, they expect to see all Enrope in a few days. They spend truth of their time at depots inquiring about the next train, or rush past Mont Blanc, with no time to stop, clusting up a lost value.

I remember on board the steamer "Java" many years ago, I neet an English gentleman by the name of Mr. Gale. "And who was Mr. Gale?" you ask, I know not, except that he was of so bland a nature I felt be most be a "Gale from Henven." I was leaning over the rail of the vessel watching the first appearance of land, Ireland, sending out to meet us the "Skelligs," a cross-looking projection, like the snarly dog that comes out to screnade you with a volley of yelps at the gate of a friend, or like a dark-browed Fersian appearing to challenge the British ships and like them "mind their eye," and look out how they run "furnisel ould Ireland," when Mr. Gale summed up all his advice about European truvel in the terse phrase:

"Dr. Talmage, I hope you will not be rushing about Europe as Americans generally do. Stay where you're happy."

I set this down as among the wisest counsels ever given one.

In traveling we should go where we like

ever given me.

ever given use.

In traveling we should go where we like it best, mut then we will be happy. The manufacturer should go to Birmingham and Manchester. The skillful and mighty-handed machinery will make an impression upon him that he can get from nothing else. Let the shipwright traveling in Europe take considerable time at the Liverpool docks, and watch the odd-looking craft that hover about the French coust. If a man be found of a time horse, and wants to see the perfection of neck. French coust. If a man be fond of a one horse, and wants to see the perfection of neck, and loof, and back, and flunks, tamed thunderbolts controlled by caparisoned drivers, let him go out to Hyde Park, or St. John's Wood, or into the royal stables back of Buckingbarn Palace—if he can get in—and see the one hundred and sixty-eight white and bay horses that wait the Queen's bidding. It is folly for a biind man to go and see London Tower, or a deaf one to hear the Westminster Abbey organ, or a man whose lifetime rending has been confined to the almanac and his own ledger to spend much time in the reading room of the British Moseum, of the British Museum,

# STAYING WHERE WE ARE HAPPY

MUCH of the world's disquietode comes advice of my English friend of many years ago. Queen Mary was foulded and caressed in France. Courts bowed down and warshiped her benuty. But she went to Scothand, and Elizabeth cut the poor thing's head off. Why did she not stay where she was happy? Waster Scothand horne in Castle Street, Etinburgh; no debts to pay, all the world bringing offerings to his genius. But he went up to Abbotsford; must have a roof like Melrose Abboy, and the grounds extensive as a king's park. He sank his fortune and roused up a pack of angry crelibors, each one with his teeth at his throat. How much better for his peace if he had continued in the plain home. Why did he not stay where he was happy? Makimilian had the confidence of Austria, and the richest of all carth's treasure—the love of a good woman's heart. He gathered up all that he had and went to Mexico. A nation of assassius plotted for his life. He fell riabled with a crash of musketry, and his wrife, Charlotta, goes back a manine. They had enough before they went. They wnoted more. One dead! The other crazy! Oh, that they had been wise enough to stay where they were happy.

### VOLAPUK, WITH VARIATIONS

ANY Americans abroad are exceedingly annoyed at their lack of skill in the we of the European languages. After a vain at-tempt to make a Parislan whiter under-tand tempt to make a Parislan waiter under-tand French they swear at him in English. But I have always remembered when traveling abroad the art of the physician who put all the remains of old prescriptions into one bestle—the oll, and the caloned, and the rhebarh, and the assafetida—and when he found a patient with a "complication of diseases," he would shake up his old bottle and give him a dose. And so I have compounted a language for European travel. I generally take a little French, and a little German and a little English, with a few snatches of Linnese and Choctaw, and when I find a stubborn case of waiter or landlord that will not understand, I simply shake up all the dislects and give him a dose. It is saire to strike comewhere. If you cannot make him understand, you at any rate give him a terrible stand, you at any rate give him a terrible

scare.

I never had the anxiety of some in a strange hand about getting things to eat. I like everything in all the round of diet except animated closese and odorous cuditsh; always have a good appetite; never in my life missed a need save once, when I could not get any, and knowing that "eine gerostete rimidleisch schiebe" means a beefsteak, "eine messer" a knife, and "eine gabel" a fork, and "eine serviete" a napkin, after that I feel perfectly rockless as to what I can or cannot get.

# OVERCOMING FINANCIAL PERPLEXITIES

In journeying from country to country the confising. But guineas, and florins, and kroutzer, and double ducats have ceased to be a perplexity to me. I ask the price of a thing, look wise as if I knew all about it, and then hold out my hand and let the vender take his pick. As riches take wing and fly away, I am determined to lose nothing in that manner. Fifty years from now a Turkish plaster will be worth to me as much as a Holland guilder, and it worries me not when I am cheated, for the man who cheeds me must, in the end, suffer more than I, so that my chagrin is lost in fer more than I, so that my chagrin is lost in compossion for his misfortune.

7. be with Talmage



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### HEART TO HEART TALKS



I should meet with you my Circle, face to face to-day, I should tell you of a lesson I have just learned from a rose bush that was

from a rose bush that was given to me a few days ago. I often think that life with me means simply learning lessons, and I want you to cultivate the habit of getting spiritual lessons out of common, every-day life, My rose bush was a real joy to use. It came to me with many buds on, and I was watching them come out. Yesterday we had a soft rain, so I put it outside the window to get the benefit of the shower; but there came a sudden wind, and the rose bush was tall and it fell. I ran down stairs and out of the front door, for my rose bush was in the street; I picked it up, and such a sight! Not a speck of soil was about the roots: not only had its home gone (the pot it had lived in), but everything had gone. I carried it tenderly upstairs, and soon had it surrounded with new soil. The half-open buds were all perfect, only one rose was broken from the stem, but the shock told on it. I did everything I could do to try to get it back again to where it was before it fell, but I do not know whether it will ever be the same again. Not a leaf on the bush that seems just the same; it looks down instead of fell, but I do not know whether it will ever be the same again. Not a leaf on the bush that seems just the same; it looks down instead of up. Many a time in the future, as I walk the streets of New York, shall I think of my rose bush fallen to the street. There are falls in life beside moral falls. Alas, alas, for the lat-cer! There are sudden financial falls, there are falls from health to sickness, there are heart falls, that perhaps no one beside the one whose heart goes down knows anything about; but this sad life of ours calls for great tenderness.

# COMFORT THE SORROWING

IF the human flowers received as much at-If the human flowers received as much attention and tenderness as I gave to my rose bash yesterday, maybe they would come back to life again. Drooping people! I fear we are apt to turn away from them; they are not interesting; they are not bright; but would it not be a kind thing in us to try to brighten them? And think of what has made them as they are? I was pessing along one of our streets the other day, when I saw such a sad sight. A policeman was trying to drag a woman along who was resisting with all her night. She was young and respectably dressed. woman along who was resisting with all her might. She was young and respectably dressed. I stepped up and said to the policeman; "Will you take her to such a place, and I will see that she is cared for?" He said he could not, his duty was to take her to the station. As I passed over the street, I saw a little woman in mourning looking at the sad sight. I re-marked "How very said!" when she ex-claimed, "Thank God, I didn't do that!" I then saw her face was very note and said chamed, "thank God, I didn't do that? I then saw her face was very pale, and said "Are you in trouble?" "Yes, I thought I had reached the depths, but that (still looking after the woman) is a greater depth. Thank God, I didn't do that!" Husband gone! Money gone! And she was to be turned into the street because she could not pay her rent. An-other fall! But kind hands lifted her up as I tifted my rose bush, and she is slowly com-ing back to life, as I hope my rose bush will.

WATERING HIS FLOWERS WHAT do I write all this for? Only to V tell you what I learned, and to help you be more tender to those who have fallen. You will perhaps not pass a day without meeting some one that has for some cause or other fallen from joy. Drooping people! They need watering. As a friend said who sent me some flowers the other day, "Keep them well watered!" How the works stayed with me! The old poem of "The Watered Lilies" came back to my mind, Suppose we take for our special work this coming month the bringing new life into recoile around us! Maybe we special work this coming month the bringing new life into people around us! Maybe we shall not have to go out of our own families. And do not sny, "I need to be raised myself; wish some one would refresh me." Forget yourself, and you will find new life coming into you. I have often seen in imagination the young boy who swing the glasses of water at one of the springs at Saratogn. Early in the morning before breakfast there would be online a procession of recode and they would quite a procession of people, and they would surround the spring, and down into the water would go the tin that held all the glasses and he had a way of swinging the glasses around. he had a way of swinging the glasses around.

Now, if we only keep at the spring of living
water, we shall be able to give many a glass
of pure water—smiles, cheering words, little
acts of kindness in a day—and this will be
watering His flowers, for all are His whether
they stand upright or have fallen. How
pitiful to see a flower wither for lack of
moisture! How awful to see a human life
die for lack of love! die for lack of love!

THE ANGEL OF LITTLE SACRIFICES

THE ANGEL OF LITTLE SACRIFICES

A FRIEND has sent me a little clipping from a paper with this heading, and from it I want to quote: "The Angel of Little Sacrifices has received from heaven the mission of the angels, of whom the prophet speaks, who remove the stones from the road lest they should braise the feet of travelers. There is a place less commodious than another; she chooses it, saying with a sweet smile 'How comfortable I am here.' There is some work to be done and she presents herself for it simply with the joyous manner of one who finds her happiness in doing." Have you never seen her? There are families who have had such an angel, and the angel has gone. It might be well if the little child song "I want to be an angel" were associated with earth as well as with heaven. Think of being an angel in one's family; in the school; in the shop.

# THE REAL THING

I MET two friends of mine the other day who had been shopping. They are not members of our Order, but stopped me and told me they wanted to tell me something enmembers of our Order, but stopped me and told no they wanted to tell me something encouraging. A young girl had waited on them in one shop and had been so sweet and obliging that the daughter of my friend, noticing the cross the saleswoman wore, said: "Mother, do let us try to find another with a cross on!" And they did, and my friends concluded they would always look out for saleswomen wearing the cross. O. to find sweetness and patience in those who wear the cross, is to find the real spirit of the cross. Ah, we must have it in order to show it, whether we wear the symbol or not. I heard the other day of a young girl who, being questioned as to why she wore the cross, said she had no definite purpose in wearing it. "Why," said her friend, "don't you know it means the deepening of spiritual life and helping to quicken others?" "Well," she replied, "I don't see how you can give what you haven't got! I am sure I have no spiritual life." I felt sorry for that young girl. Maybe she had more life than she was aware of. We must come to see that life may be where there is no blossom or bloom. A good desire, a wish to be right, shows life. All good wishes are prayers! Did you ever look at the bulb of a hyacinth? How lifeless it looks! How unlike the beautiful hyacinth in bloom? But the life is there. I do so love to hope for people. like the beautiful hyacinth in bloom? But the life is there. I do so love to hope for people. They need the right environment; and to see the good that is in them and to encourage the good that is in them and to encourage them is often just the environment they need. My own life affords me the hope for others. I never heard the preacher say: "Your goodness is like the morning cloud and the early dew, it passes away," but I felt I was meant, or "Ephraim is a cake not turned," that I did not immediately say to myself, that, too, means me, all right on one side and not on the other. Yes! we are sometimes too apt to look on the dark side ourselves, but after we get out in the sunlight do not let us take too seriously any such words as those of our discouraged sister—"I have no spritual life." Remember the hyacinth hulb. A little sunshine of cheer and sympathy and encouragement and the bloom will come out.

# THE JOY OF DOING

WELL, I have wandered far from the "Angel of Little Sacrifices," but I can easily get back. It is all along the line of doing little things to make others happy. Be an "angel" to as many as possible. There are rough places to be smoothed; bitter waters to be sweetened; hard looks to be turned kind; sad lives to be made bright; lonely places to be made glad. All this may be the work of this same "angel." How be the work of this same "nngel."

be the work of this same "angel." How much can be done by a little sacrifice. No one so poor but there is a field for her labor. And just here is the joy of doing "In His Name." A short time before Dean Stanley's death he closed an eloquent sermon with a quaint verse, which greatly impressed his congrega-tion. Let us take it as our motto:

"Say well is good, but do well is better;

Do neil seems spirit, say neil the letter,
hay well is godly and helpeth to please.
But do well lives godly, and gives the world case.
Say well to silvace sometimes is bound.
But do well is free on every ground.
Say well has friends, some here, some there,
But do well is released where the some there.
By say well to many God's Word cleares,
But for lack of do well it often leaves.
It say well and to well were bound in one frame,
Then all were done, all were woo, and all were gain."

And what is this but the principle that Jesus himself hald down: "If a man love me he will keep my words." We say we love our friends; but we prove it only when we do for them, sacrifice for them, bear their burdens for them. How many there are who call themselves Christians who never consciously do anything in the name of their Master, or for His

"THROW OUT THE LIFE LINE"

"THROW OUT THE LIFE LINE"

NE of the most helpful and encouraging letters I have received was from one of my Circle, who tells me that I have been a "shore line" to her from month to month. She writes: "I am a ship, weary and storm-tossed, away out from shore." In that moment the wonderful privilege of being a life line came to me. O, to be able to draw the weary to the shore. And God alone is shore, and when He is reached He becomes a sea to us, and, as Faber says,

"Out on that sea we are in harbor still, And scarce advert to winds and tides; Like ships that ride at auchor, with the waves Flapping against their sides."

Else sings that rise at another, who are waves
Flapping against their sides.

How I wish I could be a life line to draw all
that rend this page to a spiritual life. I hope
all who are in my Circle will keep this uppermost in their thoughts, the being King's
Daughters. In this Order there is one distinct
thought—our relationship to God, our relationship to all humanity. Denominationalship is lost sight of. Whether in church or
outside of church, our work is to serve those
who stand in need of our service, as far as our
influence can extend, but always beginning
with those who are nearest to us. It is often
much easier to serve outside of the family than
in it. Our sphere is always large enough to
deny ourselves, and self-denial is the noblest
work we shall ever do. While I am glad of
all who are doing great work. I get more and
more in love with our own Order, because it
ennobles the little daily sacrifices at home.

# LEADING A DOUBLE LIFE

LEADING A DOUBLE LIFE

I AM sure you must often say, as I have said: "I wonder what is back of all this in the newspapers? What led to this miserable ending?" I often think of the words of the Master: "Think ye that those men on whom the tower of Siloam fell were sinners above all that dwelt in Isreal? I tell you, nay. But except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." We are all startled when the tower falls on some one, and we cry out: "What was it made it fall?" There are wrongs to be righted in our society life. I shall never forget the look in the fare of a noble woman whom I met at an exhibition of pictures in a well-known club house. Some lady by her side exclaimed, as she looked about the room: "How benutiful?" "Yes," she answered, with a look on her face I cannot describe, "but it robs me of my husband." I am not plending for weak women. God knows I wish they were strong. I wish the hymn "Jesus. Lover of my Soul" had any practical meaning for them in hours when they needed it most. Alas, where a woman's strength is, there is her weakness, too. If the love she ought to of my Soul." had any practical meaning for them in hours when they needed it most. Alas, where a woman's strength is, there is her weakness, too. If the love she ought to have fails ber, how pitiful her condition! Where is her safeguard? Only where any one's safeguard is; in the Christian life. The sim of many to-day, we are told, is leading a double life, "a hidden life." Well, we may use that phrase "hidden life" in a good sense. That is exactly what a Christian life is: "a hidden life." A Christian always has a refuge. I heard the other day of a mother who used to disappear once in a while from the family circle, and all she said was: "I must attend to having things adjusted." One day her daughter, determined to find out what her mother meant, went to her room and found the mother on her knees in prayer. She lived a hidden life! But there was no shadow of death in that hidden life. I stood a short time ago at Niagara, and I looked at the little bridge on one side where a child could pass over in safety. But a few yards away and there were the rapids. There the current was too swift. The only safety is in the first steps! Think of the flirting going on in society to-day called harmless, and yet so near lie the rapids! And conscience calls a halt! And friends, if they are true, warm! The only safety for any life is to avoid the first step. What a multi-tude of evils follow one false step, which might have been prevented had a kind friend given the timely warning.

# A WORD FOR THE SAD

You write me so pitifully, and sometimes almost despairingly, and you want me to tell you what you shall do, where you can go. I do want you to take refuge somewhere, but il know of only one—God is our refuge! I have nothing to say against your going here or there seeking friends. They are all good, but God is your refuge! Alas for them who have sought refuge where only the worst kind of death could be the result—the fatal cup of one kind or another for relief or refuge. No, or field is not refuge to patter what our no. God is our refuge, no matter what our troubles may be. Seeking that refuge it will be made plain to you what course to take, what best to do; but the spirit, if it finds relief anyat hines where, must find relief there! When you rend this page in the Journal it will be deep mid symmer. Some of us may be by the sea, some of us in the mountains, some of us may be in the city. One thing is delightful about be in the city. One thing is delightful about our little gathering; wherever we spend our vacation, though we never see each other's face at all, we have our meeting place here,

And, after all, it is not where we are that brings happiness. The vacation of the soul is what we should seek for, and that does not always come through change of place. One may run hither and thither for happiness, or rest, and may not get it. Remember Mme. Guyon's words: Guyon's words:

"White place we saok, or place we shun, The soul flude happiness in none; But with a God to guide our way. "The equal joy to go or sin;"

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NCE upon a time, so long ago the pligrim dust was new upon my sandal shoon, there lived a man who wrote

his summer diaries with his jack-knife. Every year, while "hot mid-summer's drowsy tone counted for him long days of sunny hours," as he loitered in the pleasant tangles of the througed and populous pleasant tangles of the thronged and populous wilderness, he yielded to the universal infirmity of resting minds, and gathered of the rare and conston treasures of shore and forest, cavern and crag, beautiful and curious things to take home. He said: "My winter evenings in all years to come, and all the dark and stormy days of restless life, shall by these sweet mementoes of my care-free days of summer idleness be made delightful memories." This man is a mild sort of collector. He is a victim to the case habit. He cuts walking sticks in every "climb," and drags them to his once happy home, now, alas, shadowed by the gloomy cloud of the incurable collection manin. When once that willy serpent, outcuts of Eden, bites man or woman, until pitying Death effects a cure the victim knows no freedom from the restless working of the subtle dom from the restless working of the subtle

### SERMONS IN STICKS

"SEE," this man of ancient time once said to "SEE," this man of ancient time once said to me, in a soliloquizing moment when he alone was within hearing of the hat rack, "See; here is the chronicle of all my summer outings for namy a backward-looking yester-day. This guardy bit of jack-oak I cut on the historic hills of Valley Forge. Beside it used to lean a wand of dogwood from the summer land of Yorktown, but it was used for a poker last winter. I had a pretty bit of pine I cut a... Chamcook Mountain years ago, but the washer lady levied on it as a fitting implement wherewith to punch her own weekly collecc... Chamcook Mountain years ago, but the washer lady levied on it as a fitting implement wherewith to panch her own weekly collection in the boiler. To what base uses may we come at last. There was a most gracefully crooked sneel of manzanita that I got from the chapparal on my way to Yosemire, but it is now on duty as a prop for the lid of a bin in the cellar. I was proud of a live oak stick from Louisiana, with a most indescribable and incomprehensible natural curl on the end, but the Fates decreed that it should be a 'shinny club' for the boy, and who shall right the fates? Not even the gods; and I am but a little tin god, on wheels, which you pull about with a string. Here is a maple, a Nova Sodian born, which I brought away from Evangeline land, a treasure of the brightest of all sweet summers, when 'all my days were neale of gold and all my nights of silver.' Oh, I have a splendid collection of noble alpenstocks, orange sticks from California, sweet scented cares of spice wood and choke cherry from the Adirondacks, but they are mostly utilized for pea brush and bean poles. I bring these things home with me, stlent but eloquent and tender chroniclers of my wanderings, and they find their places and missions of decoration and usefulness in their new environment.

EACH TO HIS OWN vironment.

# EACH TO HIS OWN

SOME of these sticks, in all the vicissitudes O of the wilderness and civilization, retain unchanged their romantic nature, and are my unchanged their romantic nature, and are my companions in my daily walks, although not altogether, lest I should be mistaken for a drummer for a cord-wood house. Some of them, like Aaron's rod, even in wintry days, in uncongenial climates, and in the face of incredulous minds, bud and blossom with fragman memories. Some of them have patrician pedigrees, and every knot and wrinkle is a well-attested date or circumstance. Some are of such plebelan origin that all their poor and barren history is lost, and they are as sticks cut from the deadly Upas tree, distilling from their dry and supless veins a poison of mendacity, as the man who leans upon them unblushingly invents memoirs for them. Some are ever ornamental—the dudes of the built are ever ornamental—the dudes of the bull and hat rack, unfit even for the light exercise and hat rack, unfit even for the light exercise of twirling in one's fingers. Some become useful, and maist the gardener, the housemaid and the cook. But whatever they are, and whatever they do, the scent of the wildwood clings to them still. I own I do not like to see them set to work. I look upon a degraded walking stick as I would upon at Indian chieftain, toen from his wigwam in the heart of the aromatic, pulsing woods, and made to of the aromatic, pulsing woods, and made to wield the pulsiant boe in a bug-infested potato patch; a Bras Coupe with bowed bend and broken spirit; 'honor rooted in dishonor;' a wood-nymph grubbing a sassafras thicket; n river god wearily pumping maddy rain water from an over-flooded reliar on Front Street; a post torn from the secenth line of his sonnet, and zent to the village for a bar of soan, a and sent to the village for a har of soap, a yeast cake, two gallons of kerosene oil and a slab of liver. Still, these things have to be done. The great Shakespeare went down on his kness more than once before a fire that was enjoying a quiet little smoke with a bundle of wet faggots, striving to 'revive it with his breatle,' the while, perchance, 'it sparkled in his eyes, and, like the dog that is compelled to fight, snatched at his master that did tarre him on,' before he completed that passage in 'King John,' The uneless, however beautiful, is never long lived. autiful, is never long lived.

### AS THE TWIG IS BENT

WALKING sticks have their eccentricl-ties, as have their human companions. ties, as have their human companions. Sometimes, when the atmoner is but newly ended, and the garrison in vase and hat rack has been heavily reinforced, the entire colony will come crashing and ratiling down in the night, and there follows a general existion the next day. Weeks afterward I spend my days as a tale that is told a great many times, seeking to discover and collect the scattered remant that is left. I once had an alder stick so crooked that every time any one walked across the floor, even in a distant room, this stick would rock and tremble and fidget uneasily in its place. This, happening at all hours of the night and day, drove the whole family into a nervous fever, until at length I labeled the stick and presented it to a college nuseum. Some of the sticks come home all right, but in the process of domestication slowly shed their bark, so that the hall curpet is reduced to a state of chronic wood-yard chippiness. in the process of domestication slowly shed their hark, so that the hall curpet is reduced to a state of chronic wood-yard chippin.cs. Others, as they dry out, develop a maiodorous of or that leads to the unanimous diagnostication that they were picked before they were ripe, and are straightway ordered forth to cremation. Some wait until they have been carefully scraped, painted with three or four costs, and varnished with infinite pains-taking, and then calmly split from end to end, curling up at the edges of the split. Others take kindly to steaming, and straighten out until a straight-edge cannot find a fault in them, and as soon as staining and polishing is complete, and an expensive head fitted on, suddenly develop inflammatory rheumatism and curvature of the spine, legacies of the marsh whence they were taken, doubtless, and hung therselves into more misshapen shapes than a wet clothes-line, bastily coiled in the dark by an inexperienced man, can imitate. But soon or late, usually soon, they all go the common way of summer walking sticks, and thus by a providential arrangement make room for the new and carefully selected stock which I intend to bring home the next summer.

FROM NATURE'S STOREHOUSE

# FROM NATURE'S STOREHOUSE

THUS far the man. But it is not only walking sticks that come hopping home with the family from jount and pilgrimage. Even in this blessed August mouth, us the Even in this blessed-August month, us the Journal seeks you out in your summer loitering, you are in the very fever and madness of collecting things. When you went to your room in the hotel you found in bureau drawer, on closet shelf, in nook and corner, pebbles and bits of rock, and shells and moss, leaves, flowers and fungus left there by departed guests who had gathered of the benuties and wonders of strange lands more things to earry home in three trunks, already full of outing rainment, than could be packed by hydraulic pressure in six empty ones. Bark is hydraulic pressure in six empty ones. Bark is a favorite. In a few generations there will be, in the processes of evolution, a species of birch tree that will have no bark below the first branch. A forest of such trees will appear us though they had rolled up their bark preparatory to wading the brook. And moss; you have enough roses already pathered to make a mattress. How beautiful it is in the woods, down in cool, moist places under the balmy pines and the whispering bemlocks, where it creeps about the foot of the plumy forces, and never a fringe of green over the where it creeps about the foot of the plumy ferns, and peeps, a fringe of green over the hank, to look at the brook sparkling in sneg as it hurries on it way to find a mill wheel! When you carry it to your room by the basket, and pack it into a trunk, how beautiful it is when you drag it out by the handful. When it is pressed out flat, like a unordered ify upon the wall, then it is a study. The moss is. You guess what it was when it was alive. That is the game. Fungus that smells to besven, but not of heaven, Rather of the carthearthy. Bulrashes to stand in the corner of the mosic room. All winter long, they silently shed their gracious fuzz and memories until every curtain and carpet in the house is flocked with the touch of the mesdow marsh. When you throw them away in the spring the boys

you throw them away in the spring the boys get hold of them and hold a knightly tournsment with these reedy lances, that makes it pleasant for the carpets of the neighbors who leave their windows open. They close the windows and say—but never mind what they There are some speeches which sound

# A PECK OF POLISHED PEBBLES

O'NE summer, the collection in a family of which I wot somewhat, ran exclusively to pebbles—pebbles of all sizes and all colors, from all along shore from Halifax to Plymouth Beach. They were male welcome into the house, being what the housekeeper calls "clean dirt." Not only were they pretty, and suggestive, and reminiscent, but they were headed in a source of ways. Exerciting and handy in a score of ways. Every trunk and bug came home in ballest with them, and they were stacked and spread and scattered in every room. They provided a store of "fixed ammunition" for firing at tramps and dogs, that made the yard a haunt of terror to all two and four-footed manualers. When the two and four-tooted maratters. When the boy, who has mastered the mysteries of hard pitching, dropped an "in curve ' on the short tibe of a brindle dog, with a gleaming pebble

that had been pressed by the foot of Mary Chilton or held in the fair hand of Priscilla Chilton or held in the fair hand of Priscilla herself, perhaps, that unhappy dog thought he was smitten of Miles Standish's great iron pot, leaded with dynamite at that. And he said so, too. And kept on saying it until he was three miles down the road. The family resolved to include pebbles, hereafter, in every collection. They are going to bring home higger ones next month, because this is not-sidential year and they will come bome bigger ones next month, because this is presidential year, and they will come handy as messengers of fraternal greeting with which to salute the transparencies of "their friends the enemy" as he finants his insolent banners in front of the house. True it is, that once or twice a nest of round white pebbles being left upon a stairway, the man of the house, as he thoughtlessly picked them up with his slippered feet and went recklessly down stairs with them, has been heard to say what he would do with the person who next brought a rock—he always calls them rocks under these circumstances—into the house. But as he has so often said what he was going to do next time and no one has ever suffered the slightest inconvenience from the working of his malignant charms, there is no terror in his threat.

BREATHINGS OF THE SEA

### BREATHINGS OF THE SEA

"PRAISE the sea, but keep on land," wrote Herbert, and people largely follow his advice, although, if they keep on transporting the seashore to their inland homes, in a few generations there will be nothing but sea and generations there will be nothing but sea and no place for us to put the souvenirs which we bring away from the "always wind-obeying deep." I knew a man from the wild and woolly west, who, on his first visit to Nan-tucket went off Wauwinnet and caught a shark a mile long. It was not a geographical nulle; only a marine mile. He packed it in a box with a number of other marine bric-à-brac which he collected and cared with his own box with a number of other marine bric-a-brac which he collected and cared with his own hands. At least he thought they were cured. They were sick enough to need it. Aquatic plants, sea weed, shells and things, specimens of real and still life. He sent the box express to his brother in a far-away inland town. When it arrived his brother's first impulse When it arrived his brother's first impulse was to hurry it out to the cemetery and bury it without notifying the Board of Health. But then he reflected that he might get into trouble if he did, and this gave him pause, and reminded him that it would be an unchristian thing to bury his brother without any religious service, even though he had died of a malignant and infectious disease of some tropical nature. So he cant for the mighter notimaignant and infectious disease of some trops-cal nature. So he sent for the minister, noti-fied the coroner, invited a few friends who could stand anything, and they read the short-est funeral service they could find, with pas-tilles burning in the room, a tar barrel blazing in the yard, and a gentle dew of disinfectants in the yard, and a gentle dew of disinfectants distilling from every corner and nook in the house. About three weeks after the funeral the man came bome unexpectedly, and presenting himself unannounced at his brother's door, frightened his sister-in-haw into a series of shricking hysterics. They arrested the man, fined him, and sent him to jail for attempting to defraud a life insurance company.

# IMITATION MEMENTOES

THAT is the trouble, frequently, with ma-rine and other souvenirs which you col-lect yourself, unless you buy them at a store and fib about them. And nobody cares a cent lext yourself, unless you buy them at a store and fib about them. And nobody cares a cent for such things when you buy them. You can purchase anything you want from mountain and desert, cavern and senshore, much more cheaply and far better in quality in Chicago or New York than you can in Denveror California or Nantucket. You do not buy views of Yellowstone Park when you are there; you wait until you get bome; then you take your time, and select good ones. But as a rule you do not care very much for things you buy in this line. At least I do not. I would not give ten cents for the erndle in which George Washington was rocked. In fact, as I have no bables about the house, I would not care to have it lumbering up the piace. You buy meat and shoestrings and land and soap and "that sort of things." But when it comes to buying relies and souvenirs and ancestors, that is muther kind of shopping. You see why the pror bits of things which you guther and bring home are so much more benutiful, so much more eloquent and companionable than the highly finished article in the same line displayed in the shop windows, can possibly be to you. It is just the difference between a friend to whom you show your heart and tell your thoughts, and who is so poor that he can friend to whom you show your heart and tell your thoughts, and who is so poor that he can not afford a Sunday countenance and has to wear the same one all the year, and an amanuensis to whom you dictate a letter, but who dresses so much better than yourself that you half feel your dictation an impertinence.

# SUMMER MEMORIES

PLUME-drooping ferms and tufted reeds. From woods where tangled sunbeams lay Snared by the wild untrampled weeds. Where blackbirds whistle all the day;

Fringed mosses, softer than the light That kissed away their tears of dew; Long trailing vines with leafage bright And Autumn blooms of brilliant hue;

White gleaming shells from where the waves Sing once again the Siren's song; And pebbles, found where ocean's caves The chorus of the sea prolong;

Big, ghostly moths, with mottled wings, And spooky bugs in armor dressed.

And grotesque bones of unknown things

And some things worse than all the rest—

With these I startle room and hall I pin them up with memories glad, Until each staring frenzied wall Looks like a crazy quilt gone mad.

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WONDER if you are the sort of girl who never knows when it is wise to close the gates of silence and let speech remain inside them? I have said many times that much unhappiness was

that much unhappiness was brought about by people not knowing when to say the kindly word, or the loving word, but I am sure that just as much results from the inability to repress the word of condemnation, or the one that is suggestive of contempt. You may know all of the bad side of somebody well; if you do, repress it. Do not let anybody think that that is all you have been able to discover in them. Do not let anybody think that in the garden of life. let anybody think that in the garden of life you can only find the poisonous weeds, and that your eyes are not well enough trained to dis-cover the beautiful flowers. Somebody comes to you and tells you something disagreeable that an acquaintance has said about you; and without a second's thought you pear out all without a second's thought you pour out all the ill that you have ever known, or heard, of the one who has said the unkind words.

## THE ART OF REPRESSION

You do not see where the virtue of re-pression comes in. It is a virtue then, and a great one; for just so surely as the story was brought to you, just so surely will what you have said be carried back to your what you have said be carried back to your friend. And there is another thing. Not only must you learn to repress the unpleasant words, but you must put down the unkind thoughts; begin to excuse the woman who has spoken ill of you; begin to think out what possible cause she may have had for finding fault with you; and if, after all your thought, you can only come to the conclusion that she was actuated by petty malico, then make your own heart throb with delight as you decide that you will not be petty, and that you will not be small enough to say the words that come to your lips. Pebble throwthat you will not be small enough to say the words that come to your lips. Pebble throwing is an amusement for children; it is a vice among older people, but even if the pebble hits you and hurrs you, endure the pain, make your lips form a smile, and let it be among the things that do not count. It will make a better woman of you, it will make a stronger woman of you, and it will make a Christian of you. One of these summer days when you have an hour to think about yourself take the word "repression," and decide when you believe it desirable, and when you think it is not, and you will find that once that knowledge is yours, and you live up to that knowledge, you will be the happiest girl in all the wide world.

# SOME OF THE IRRITATIONS

SOME OF THE IRRITATIONS

I KNOW just as well as you do how perfectly delightful it is to swing in a hammock and read the story of some famous woman's life; or, even just to dream there about your sweetheart; and I know just how irritated you get, and how plainly you show it in your face, when somebody asks you to come in and help dress the children, or set the teatable. I know just how delightful it is to be telling your ambitions to a girl friend, and to suddenly remember that it is your turn to darn all the stockings this week. I can see the expression on your face. I know when darn all the stockings this week. I can see the expression on your face. I know when you are studying out a bit of music how hard it seems to leave it to go and make the wheels of a sewing machine whirl around, making aprons and sewing up long seams in frocks and beamning towels. There is a frown on your forehead, there is irritation in the way you walk, and you do your work sulkily, which means badly. You have been disappointed, and you look at your mother as if it were all her fault, and as if she had no right to ask from you these services. Shame upon you, my girl.

In this world we get many friends, there

In this world we get many friends, there may be many sweethearts, but there is but one mother. There is but one woman in this wide world who has suffered that you might wide world who has suffered that you might live, and but one woman to whom it ought to be your greatest pleasure to give the helping hand cheerfully. Nobody is as proud of your ability to talk, your ability to bring forth beautiful music, or to win a sweetheart, but you ought to be just as proud to do for her anything you can. You can put into your work a cheerful gratitude, and you will find the work will go quicker, will be better done, and that the look of joy from your mother's eyes will be a reward worth all the rest. You say you cannot help efficie irritated.

You say you cannot help getting irritated.
Yes you can. At heart you are a good girl,
and you can do anything you want to. I am
moved to say this by having been in the house with a girl who found everything that was not to her own pleasure an irritation. And I saw just what it was unking of her: a woman about whom no one cared, who was growing wrinkled with ill temper, who irritated overywrinkled with ill temper, who irritated every-body, and at whose departure every-body was glad. That is not the sort of girl you are striving to be. Oh, dear no! Not if you are one of my girls; for, please God, every one of them is trying her best to be the bit of san-shine in the house, so I suppose I must have said this for the benefit of the girl that you and I will call the other one.

### ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN?

THAT is what a girl wrote to me the other day. I do not think she meant to be impertinent, but she was. Suppose I had answered "Yes," suppose I had answered "Yo," By neither of these answers would she have swered "Yes," suppose I had answered "No."

By neither of these answers would she have known what I really was; for one might accept the story of Christ, and believe it, and yet not be a Christian, because it is "by their works ye shall know them." What are your works? What lave you done that gives you the right to call yourself a Christian?

Have you been like unto Christ Himself, loving, forgiving even unto death?

Have you been like Christ Himself, considerate of the sinner? Thinking out the cause of the sin, and tenopering justice with merce?

Have you been like Christ himself, the joy and comfort of your mother's heart?

Have you, like Christ himself, done absolutely unto each one as you would be done by?

Have you, like Christ himself, been full of loving kindness and sweet humility?

It is possible that you have not even tried to be all, or part of this; it is possible that your idea of Christianity is the reading of sermous and questioning the faith of your sister woman. Do not do this, my friend. Make your own life every day so much more like Christ's that of sure part of the content of the christ's later of the christ same christian of the christ's later of the christ same christian of the christ's later of the christ same christian of

woman. Do not do this, my friend. Make your own life every day so much more like Christ's that out of your gentleness and sweetness will come not the unkind interrogation, but the beautiful example that makes every woman look at ron and say, as a quiet prayer, "This woman is a Christian. Dear God, make me like unto her."

### A BOUQUET FROM THE COUNTRY

Did somebody ever bring you a bouquet from the country? Somebody of whom you were found? It is not like the one got at a florist's shop. Each flower has been picked just as it grew, so that all the blue ones are not massed together, all the pink ones on another side, and the perfume group does not have its stems done up in tinfoil. They smell are in the perfume in the perfume upon them, and which have bloomed out under the gracious smile of real sunshine. You hold a bunch in your hand, and you look at them, and somehow each one tells you its To hold a bunch in your hand, and you look at them, and somehow each one tells you its story. There's the pale blue fuffy flower that is known on the other side of the water as heather, and which an old colored mammy told you was really the paint brush of the fairies. There are the drooping heart-shaped blossoms, clear white, with a pendant red drop like a tear; you take one out, press it, and put it in your prayer-book, for in countries where religion and noetry are very close they call this it in your prayer-book, for in countries where religion and poetry are very close they call this "the bleeding heart." Then there is a bunch of royal purple pansies, each one a face, and if you look hard you will find in them faces you love. Then there are the pink and the red and the white clove pinks; in the city they call them carrations, but you laugh at their having that name in the country. Then there are long stalks of the mignonette, the sweet-smelling flower whose quality is said to surpass its beauty. There are the prim, pale blue little Quaker ladies, as neat as if they only lived to tench you the beauty of that virtue; And then there are stalks upon stalks of sweet-smelling geranium put about the flowers before they are tied with a soft ribbon. I tell you, my girl in the country, that a bouquet from there means more than all the orchids that were ever cultivated in a greenhouse; and what I want you to do is to remember what what I want you to do is to remember what the flowers mean to the dweller in the hot cities, and to give of your plenty to those who have to spend their time where the roadways have no daisies or black-eyed Susans growing beside them, but instead hard blocks of stone. A bunch of flowers can be gathered by you in half an hour; it can be put in a box and sent by mail for little cost and less trouble, and you are selfish and mean if you do not give of your plenty to those who have nothing. I mean this when I say it, and you must be the other girl, and not one of mine, if you submit to being called selfish and mean.

# THE HEATED DISCUSSION

MY dear girl, what earthly good does it do you to lose your temper, to say silly words, and very often to show your absolute ignorance by allowing yourself to be drawn into a heated discussion about religion or politics? One never makes converts by show ing that one cannot control one's own temper. And one is very much apter to make enemies by making so-called smart speeches in defense of a cause than to gain friends. Do not let anylody induce you to get into an argument unless it should be a very quiet one, and one of which you are sure you have all the knowl-edge, that will enable you to come out as vieof which you are sure you have all the knowledge that will enable you to come out as vietor, and then do not let the subject discussed be either of the two I have mentioned; for they are the best breeders of dissension and the best subjects for upsetting a household imaginable. As the brightest girl in the home you can essity convince the rest that discussions about them had better be reserved for some other time, and as the brightest girl you can easily manage that this other time shall. can easily manage that this other time shall

# WHAT YOU WANT \* \* TO KNOW \* \* \*

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers—RUTH ASHMORE.

E. H.—For suggestions as to fancy work refer to general articles on that subject in this Journal.

Susta II.—As I do not approve of piercing the ears, I cannot give the advice asked for in your letter.

A SPESCRIBER—You certainly do not put "Miss" be-fore your name when writing it in an autograph altom.

ELLER-A tall girl, even if she is young should wear erakirts sufficiently long to prevent her looking awk-

Execuse A light collation during the summer would e one of chicken or longue sandwiches, ten and leed

A. B. C.—A call is not required after an ordinary tea. With evening dress eval links of white confinel are test liked by men.

C. M. T.—It is not necessary to acknowledge announce ment cards in any way, unless the people who are mar-ried are intimate friends of yours.

Nan-In sending out the invitations for a birthday party, it is considered in better taste not to state that it is in commemoration of the day of your birth.

SINCERE A SOURCE - Unless the young man has made a proposal of marriage to you, or signified his intention of doing so, it would be very foolish for you to give up your other neu friends.

RITTH W.-You evidently mean the mixture of resewater and beamin known, centuries ago, as virginal milks. A few drops of it thrown in a hasin of water will tend to soften and freshen the skin.

REAROUS—Souvenir sponsare those having engraved upon them, in an artistic way, either the name of the city in which they are sold, or the head of some noted person specialty connected with that city.

P. A.—it is in rather better taste to give a reason for decibiling an invitation, if you have one shat can be told, but if not, it is equally polite to simply regret your hability to accept the kind invitation offered you.

Sistem-It cannot be said that a girl has disgraced berself who has run away and got married; certain ly, however, she should go to for father and mother and ask their pardon rather than expect them to come to her.

DOTTEE—The only time to wear a wrapper is in the early morning, or in the privacy of one's own room. (2) A lounge, a couple of pretty chairs and a table with a card receiver on it, are sufficient furniture for a small reception hall.

Minneapolis Girl.—You say your hands perspire whenever you assume kid gloves; the remedy for this would be to wear a losse-fitting glove and to powder your hands with ordinary toilet powder just before as-suming them.

KITTER A.—A little borax thrown in the water in which you bathe your body will tend to make your akin dryer and subtue extreme perspiration; usually this results from great weakness, and a built or a posi-tive rest is required.

A SUBSCRIBER-Visseline rubbed well into the roots of the bair will, it is said, thicken it. (2) If a man friend story visiting you, the best way to treat him is to be per-fectly polite when you meet him, but to abstain from saking him to call upon you.

May—There would be no impropriety whatever in you and yourgir) friend going to the open alone, but if the man to whom you are engaged to be married objects to it, then it would be wheat to give it up. (2) do not be-lieve that a property made, well fitting curset, is in-hurious.

GRACE B.—It is in very bediaste to put" no presents" on your wedding cards. People who think at all have gotten ever that old idea that an invitation to a wedding necessitated a present, and so it would seem rather too suggestive of your expecting them for you to decline them in advance.

CINTHA—Say to the bride that you wish her all hap-piness and to the bridegroem that you congratulate him (1) Your escort site on the right side of you at the table (3) When a party consists of one man and two women the gentleman would sit at the bead of the table with a lady on each side of him.

J. M. H.—A deergyman is introduced exactly as any other man would be, his derical garb usually indicating his profession. (2) At a dinner served in courses you should hake each dish offered and eat a little of it, even if you do not care for all.

E. C. A.—As you do not care for silk sheeves in your silk gawn, why not have them of some of the pretty woolcrinkly materials that look like soft crope? (2) in writing a better to a man friend commence it: "Dear Mr. Brown "and not "Dear Friend." Thank you very much for your kind words. Mas. G.—It will be wisest to submit your beavy draperles to a professional cleaner. (2) A powder made of equal proportions of prepared chalk and order resol will be found a pleasant tooth pewder and one that will not injure the beeth. If you are careful to wish them well so that no powder remains on them.

SUPPRIMER AND OTHERS—I cannot recommend any depliatory, and while I sympathize very much with these who suffer from superfluous bair. I can give them no belp. I have said this a sampler of times, and as I receive a great many letters I shall be forced in the fluore to ignore all letters containing this question.

X. Y. Z.—"Dear Miss Brown" is a rather more formal address than "My Dear Miss Brown." (2) For the ques-tions about the wedding, reception, etc., I would advise your consisting a good blook on exquette. The answers required are too imany for me to treat them properly in this column. Will you allow me to wish you all joy and impriness in your new life?

A. W.—Cold, or any other innecest cream, may be used upon your skin and will tend to keep it smooth. Be not think about the summer freckles, for they will find away with the aniumn winds. (?) You seem to have read a very good class of books. I do not think that a good novel, benest in purpose, pure in tone, and picturing life as it is, will harm any one.

Be inculibre.—The article on complexion will give you the suggestions that you wish about caring for your skin. My experience with wire brushes is that they pull the hair out. The best kind of brush is one that has long bristless of medium stiffness, which while they go well through the hair, removing the dust and dandruff, do not carry off locks of hair with them.

F. L. 1.—It is not necessary to bow to young men who are your fellow students unless you have taid a formal introduction to them. It would be quite proper, as you and your steer are truin, to have one set of cards upon which should be engraved! "The Misses Jones," to be used when you call together, and then for each to have a card with her Christian name upon it perched by "Mas" to be used when you are making visits abone.

E. W. First calls should be returned within two weeks. (2) As you are the only daughter your visiting earls should have "Miss Smith" engraved upon them. (2) If a party of gentlemen same for your benefit it would be merely polite for you to write them a note thanking them for the country. (4) You say that you asked the roung man to call upon you, that he necepted the invitation and has since been visiting at your borne. It certainly would seem superfluints for him to set your permention to do so at this late day.

Cases: Vinselline will durken the hair biagoiled directly to it, exactly as all greace will, but in recommending it for the bails I distinctly stated that the visselline is to service of the transition of the state and that grant quantities are not desirable. It will tend to make the evolutions grow, CI Girls of fifteen do not very fairly vells, though it is quite ential to see a gazza thed star likely fasts, so that the delicate skip is grantened. It is neverting a man triend you give the initiative by bowing first. (b) For suggestions as in the care of the har see the critical in the Jone number of the Jone number of the Jone number of the Jone number, on that subject.

# WHAT DO YOU FEED THE BABY?

Lacto-Preparata and Carnrick's Food are the only perfect Infant Foods that have ever been produced.

Lacto-Preparata is composed wholly of milk, and when added to water, yields a food that is almost identical with human milk in composition, digestibility and taste. It is designed more particularly for infants from birth to seven months of age, during which time infants should have only milk.

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8 lbs. at birth " " 3 mos. . ...

I think we were starving it,

for no food agreed

with it. Dr. Hodgdon, of Dedham, was called in as a last resort, when the child was four months old. He

In 2 Months it Gained 9 lbs. \ All by Using And Now Weighs 21 " Lactated Food

recommended Lactated Food and

Before using Lactated Food it had little life or activity, but now is as lively as a cricket." Geo. K. Dennett, 23 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

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MR. COATES cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which his young readers may desire help or information. Address all letters to FOSTER COATES, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



URING the past six months fully two hundred letters have reached me from boys have reached me from boy a making inquiries a bout electrical matters. All of these I have answered briefly by mail, but the subject is so large, and the interest in it is so absorbing, that I have determined to devote my page in the be matter.

I may say at the outset, that of all the pursuits open to the boy of to-day—that is, the boy who wishes to win name and fame—there is none, perhaps, that is more fascinating than the study and development of electricity. Part of the attraction that is connected with this great science or industry, no doubt comes from its novelty, for, despite its gigantic growth of late years, it is as yet a new and almost unexplored force. Com-pared to steam, it is as an infant to an elderly man. Yet this infant, in all probability, will be the ruling force of the world within a few

THE INDUSTRY OF THE COMING CENTURY

THOMAS A. EDISON has done more than any other living man to open up this great field of industry. At the same time he has a wide and more thorough knowledge of its possibilities. Yet be said to me not long its possibilities. Yet he said to me not long ago: "I am only beginning to learn the business. The mind of man is not capable, at this time, of grasping the future developments of this wonderful force. What may yet be done through its agency remains to be seen, I could not, if I would, prophesy as to the final results, and I fear that I should be laughed at if I tried. You may look at the progress that has been made during the past ten years, and then consider that this new industry has all the future before it. It is a ten years, and then consider that this new in-dustry has all the future before it. It is a scientific miracle; one of the greatest ever evolved, and its possibilities are almost limit-less. The best informed of scientific men will not attempt to say what may or may not be done by means of electricity. It would be worse than rash, for no man knows. We are constantly studying and just as constantly discovering new wonders. It is a study that is fascinating, and that one never wishes to give up after be learns its first rudiments."

# THE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED

N<sup>OW</sup>, my boy readers will doubtless form in their own minds one short and simple question;
"What are the opportunities for the boy of

to-day who engages in the electrical industry with the intent to make it his life work?"

with the intent to make it his life work?"

That is the question that I have asked of a dozen or more men who are leaders in the development of electricity in its several branches. They gave various answers, but there was one statement that they made in common: That a boy's success, in this as in any other pursuit, depends mainly on the boy and his mental and moral make-up. But they all agreed that there is no pursuit that offers greater inducements to the right sort of a boy. The boy who is clever with his hands or his brain, who is willing, ambitious and a boy. The boy who is clever with his hands or his brain, who is willing, ambitious and persevering, and who takes up the study of electricity in good carnest, will find no reason to regret his course. He may not, to be sure, become an Edison. But he will have at his hand work that will bring to him all in the way of material compensation that a reasonable person should wish for, and he will be engaged in a field in which his mind may constantly find new delight.

# EDISON'S WONDERFUL SUCCESS

WHEN I speak of the success that will be met by the elever, industrious boy who enters that pursuit of which this talk treats, I do not mean mere monetary success As this world is made up, money is a u-eful and necessary thing. But the boy who enters upon any pursuit with no thought save to accumulate money is making a mistake. His effort to become wealthy may be successful, but he will miss the great undercurrents that make the life of the poorest man sweet and whalesome. There is no evidence that Galiwholesome. There is no evidence that Gali-leo, or Newton, or Darwin put money above all other things, but their names will live for all time. Theirs was a success that succeeded. has money been the moving influence Edison. The development of the wonwith Edbon. derful force that he bus spent the better part of his life in studying, has brought him morely in the natural course of things, but no our who has met the famous man and talked with who has met the famous man and talked with him has ever been able to took that he is in may way mercusary. His inventions produce money, but he looks beyond this to their re-salts on the world at large. He thinks more of his experiments than of his bank book. He lives for his profession and not for the profit there is in it. Were it otherwise he would be less great than in a. His is a survey that is an object because that were live and that is an object lesson that every boy may study with profit. It has been one of honest, manly endeavor, the timer by reason of the fact that there has been nothing to equal it,

MIRACLES OF MODERN SCIENCE

Miracles of Modern Science

Tex years ngo there was but one electrical branch that was really worthy to be classed as a great industry, and that was the science of telegraphy. Telegraphy in itself was, and is, a wonderful thing, but it was but the first of a series of scientific miracles. The result of these has been the opening up of many hundreds of companies that are engaged in the perfecting of electric forces and the manufacture of electrical machinery. The foremost experts now reckon that from \$800,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 is invested in the business. \$1,000,000,000 is invested in the business. There is one firm that was started some ten There is one firm that was started some ten years ago that has a capital of \$50,000,000 invested. The Western Union Telegraph Company alone has a capital of over \$100,000,000. These are large figures that show clearly what great progress has been made in this new industry. Yet even now it is in a crude and in many ways unfinished state. But crude, though it may be, with a future before it that even experts hesitate to speculate upon, it is being utilized in all manner of ways for the benefit of mankind. Not only are written messages now signaled over the wires, but spoken ones as well. It is used to operate machinery in the place of steam. It runs railway cars. It is driving gas from the field as an artificial light. It supplies heat. It is the hope of the foremost experts that the time is now at hand when it will furnish the natural power to our great ocean steamships. Then there is the domestic branch that in itself is a highly important one. Electric bells, burder alartos, and seems of other coveres. self is a highly important one. Electric bells, burglar alarms, and scores of other conven-iences are now in thousands of business and private houses.

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE BUSINESS.

THE average boy who reads all this may be puzzled as to what branch of the electric The average boy who reads all this may be puzzled as to what branch of the electric business will suit him best. The matter is not so complicated as it may seem. After all, there are but five branches to be considered. They carry the rest with them. Any of these branches is of sufficient importance, and holds out inducements to move anybody to take it up as his profession. But the studying of any one of these branches will lead to the study and consequent familiarity with the others. Perhaps it would be more correct to say there are four branches to the electrical industry proper. These are the telephone, the telegraph, lighting by electricity, and the development of the electrical power for the use of railroads, steamships, and those various lines of business that in the past have had to depend upon steam as a motive power. The fifth division referred to is what is known as the general electric trade. It lies in the manufacture of tools, appliances and general industry, and in its way is as important as any of them. It is crowing just as rapidly, too, for the deand in its way is as important as any of them.
It is growing just as rapidly, too, for the development of the great force has been such as to call for constant progress in the business of making instruments and tools.

# WHAT OFFERS THE BEST INDUCEMENT

WITH that branch of electricity known as WITH that branch of electricity known us telegraphy most of my boy renders are doubtless more or less familiar. It is the older branch of the business. It has reached that state of development where it does not offer the same advantage that it once did. Still the boy who takes it up and does his full duty by it will find that it is not without its reward for the persistent worker. What is true of telegraphy, is in a measure true of the telephone business. It is in a sense a monopoly controlled by a few. But it is in its further developments that opportunities for inquiring minds and willing hands are to be found. Even now there are more than 200,000 found. Even now there are more than 200,000 miles of telephone wires in use, and upwards

of 400,000 instruments connected.

Electric lighting is newer than the two
branches mentioned, but its growth has been There is the great sum of \$150,-000,000, or thereabouts, invested in it. This represents the operation of upwards of 150,000 are lights, and more than 1,500,000 incandescent Still newer than this branch is development of power by electricity, applied to locomotives, steamships, stationary engines and all that. The possibilities in this line seem almost limitless. A few years ago the ties of an electric nailrond was dismissed with the mere suggestion of it. Now, the subject is puzzling the brains of thousands, and in some of our great cities the electric car has been tested, not with great success, it is true, but it is the general opinion that with new discoveries and improvements from time to time, the old horse and steam raffronds will disappear entirely. It is in these latter pursoits the development of the electric light, and of the electric motive power, that the young man of to-day may find work ready to bin hand. The rest depends mon binned. He may become a great electrician or inventor along the line of his profession, or he may remain an inferior and poorly paid workman all his life. But if he remains the latter, he will have himself to blame, for there is no turnoit that seems to offer greater or is no pursuit that seems to offer greater or more solid advantages to the young mun or boy than does electricity in his several branches.

SECOND TO NO OTHER FORCE

HAVE dwelt at some length upon the magnitude of the electrical industry, for the reason that it is so young that most of my boy renders can scarcely be acquainted with it. It naturally follows that a business so vast, and with so great a future before it, is one that holds out special inducements to young men who enter it now, and to use an expression, grow up with it. It was advice of this kind that the famous railroad magnate, Commodore Vanderbilt, gave to his protégé, Chunnecy Depew, many years ago, when the latter seemed Depew, many years ago, when the latter seemed inclined to make politics, to a large extent, his

inclined to make politics, to a large extent, his profession.

"Stick to railroading, Channeey," said the wise old man, "railroading is going to be the business of this country."

He was right. Mr. Depew took the advice. He advanced as the railroad grew, until he is now, as you know, at the head of the great Vanderbilt railroad system.

Now, if Mr. Edison and other prominent experts know anything of the matter, electricity opens up much the same field of endeavor to young men that the railroad did twenty to young men that the railroad did twenty years ago. Indeed, it may in time outgrow it. years ago. Indeed, it may in time outgrow it. Yet it is not in my way the rival of the other industry. On the other hand, it is the hope of electricians that they may help in the further progress of the railroad by supplying it with a motor power superior to steam. When they do this, and furnish steamships with the same, when they light all our houses and streets, when they supply heat, and do offe hundred and one other things that are now done by hand, and when the telephone, the phonograph and all the other wonders of late wears are fully perfected, electricity will rank years are fully perfected, electricity will rank second to no other force from an industrial standpoint, Then the boy who has taken it up and grown with its growth will find bimself in an enviable position.

### THE RIGHT WAY TO START

THE RIGHT WAY TO START

MR. EDISON and the other experts all agree on another point, besides, in the opinion that the boy of to-day will find the study of electricity a good thing to take up. They agreed that when a boy started in this profession he should start in at the bottom, He cannot start at the top. He may be aborn inventor, but he cannot hope to vie with Edison, or even inferior men, in one year, or two, or more. He must remember that the very best of the experts are at this time but feeling their way in this profession. They are developing a great power, whose force, strength feeling their way in this profession. They are developing a great power, whose force, strength and usefulness in the future they can but imagine. Mr. Edison, whose accomplishments in this branch of science have been so many, might claim to know, but he makes no such claim. He says that he is only beginning to learn it.

learn it.

This is an important time in the history of the business, for the leaders in it are working hard to make electricity a motive power, capable of supplanting steam. It cannot now, 80 far, even in the running of railroads, it has been found impossible to economically generate the electric currents directly. Steam and water are used for the purpose, but in most of the electrical establishments in this country steam is depended upon almost entirely. But the electric motors, when perfected, will be far cheaper than steam notors, and the man who provides the means for bringing the former to the right point will have fame and fortune at his feat. his feet.

# ONE WAY TO BEGIN

ONE WAY TO BEGIN

OW to enter upon the profession is the question that will confront the boy who has a desire to engage in it. Let me repeat that the best way to get into it is to start at the bottom. Of course, it is possible for him to study electrical engineering and all that in regular classes. But that will cost, surely. The science is taught in trade schools, but these are not numerous enough to be necessible to all the boys who would like to know something of the wonders of this modern science. But for those boys who cannot attend these schools, where the first radiments of electricity

But for those boys who cannot attend these schools, where the first radiments of electricity are to be learned, there is still a way. There are electrial works and factories in every town of any consequence in this country. There are always opportunities for a boy to obtain places in these. These positions will at first be humble ones. The work will be hard. The compensation will be small, or for that matter, there may for a time be no return at all. But the boy who really wants to thoroughly learn this great business will not be dismayed by these conditions if there is any good in him. To succeed in this profession, the boy must be clever with his hands, as well us with his brains. That is what has belped Mr. Edison to his present high fame. Not only is his a master mind, but his is also a skilled craftsman's hand. There is no man's work about

san's hand. There is no man's work about his factory whose labor he cannot do. He is master of every branch of the business, even down to the making of the most delicate tools that are required in it. All this he learned by hard study and persistent labor. What he has done other boys may do, in at least a degree, by copying his methods.

# POSSIBLE REWARDS OF ELECTRICITY

A S to the compensation that a boy may expect in the electrical field that is a matter that cannot at this time be reduced to any reliable statistics. It is another thing that depends a great deal upon the boy himself. Inferior, or carcless boys, who continue as such must expect no great rewards. Boys of the right sort may look forward to almost mything that is in reason, for at the rate this business is developing there is no telling if it will not reward those who follow it, just as the great railroads have done,

# SOUND, PRACTICAL ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE

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HAYWOOD will be glad through this Department to answer any questions of their readers may send to her. She cannot, however, undertake to reply by fore, do not ask her to do so. Address all letters to MISS MAUDE HAYWOOD, 5' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

# PESTRY PAINTING

COND PAPER

ERE is a definite method to followed in painting faces with the tapestry dyes in order to gain the best results. ertain fixed rules can be erthin fixed rules can be even for the mixing and applying of the colors, a light variation in the pro-tinus employed producing dations for any shade of trily portrayed. The method of is extremely simple, but this, to have a few practical t, to see a face put in by it, to see a face put in by seed in the art, because al-ons can be easily given in ge beginner lacks the nec-and confidence to follow essful issue. The appearance 1 its various stages is suffibe rather startling to any-evious knowledge as to how to be obtained.

t for anyone who is unable s, and yet anxious to learn s, and yet anxious to learn themselves for the under-ge figure subject, by painting s on small pleces of canvas, count of experience and fa-dued. Each one should be possible, even though it may led during its earlier prog-er of fact, if only the draw-the actual mainting may be the actual painting may be sted and brought out right, would be at first supposed, be carefully transferred and with a finely pointed crayon; wers the purpose very well, gun by blocking in the markof the face with pure san-medium and a little water,

medium and a little water, still further diluted for the tones, and leaving the broad. For putting in the features very tiny still brush should order to be able to model ent accuracy. At the cont stage, the face should stand frome, the drawing and expectly and boldly indicated, a eyes, if blue, must not be tine, but should be painted been local color. For this mixed with ultramarine, pointing is quite stry the painting is quite dry the seral tone of the complex-d on. This wash must be any be made of sanguine at two-thirds medium and. The whole face, with the eyes, must be covered, and abled in, the canvas being I with it. While the that is a following mixture may be se following mixture may be a yellow and indigo, making mass green, and the same uted and rendered slightly sen, while the wash is still tenough for the color to run cable when applied, work the shadows and half-tones or previously touched in some doring of the cheeks. The a counteracting of the red duction of transparent and s. Allow this painting to

this are obtained by means and whatever painting up, dieration may be necessary, shed by means of the same aployed, but mixed in still ng green where the tone is uine where it is too cold or specially careful at this stage much color, , use for the shadows brown

z added, and for the wash, with ponceau. For brown ir, paint the shadows with d make the wash of a pale ed, renumbering that black always cold, bluish high a mash for the hair is made. ork up the half-tones with e, and vice versa.

ith a few words of general contions in the handling of was are apt to depend too of it. Paint broadly, emit-ce work of this kind all work of this kind all c careful to keep the thats are very strong, and a pic-strongthened; it is better at side of getting the painting han to risk making it dark

# PAINTINGS IN OILS FOR BEGINNERS

BY INA I. ALLEN



HE habit of close and acthe nature of close and ac-curate observation of things, their features and movements, is one of the rarest of possessions, but it is absolutely necessary to one who would win any decree of success or an

it is absolutely necessary to one who would win any degree of success as an artist. Most persons observations are vague and wanting in fullness of detail and precision. The unpractised eye fails to observe that the color of everything varies with the quality of light falling upon it; that in the dark all things lose their local color, and a leaf or blade of grass which we call green may vary from the deepest possible tone through all the shades of brown and green and yellow, even to white, according to the quantity and quality of light in which it is seen. Turner was one day painting a landscape with the richness of color that was his specialty, when a young girl who was painting near by, left her easel and came to look over his shoulder. "Why, Mr. Turner," said she, "I don't see any of those colors in the grass or the trees." "No!" said Turner, "Don't you wish you could?" Certain it is that the power even of perceiving color may be developed in no slight degree by exercise.

HAPPY are they who have an intuitive perception of color; but those less fortunate should not be discouraged, for the faculty can be acquired by patient application. If you have not already done so, try first to become intimately acquainted with the colors in your color box, and to recognize them wherein your color box, and to recognize them whereever they occur, whether in a picture or in
nature. If you are painting from a colored
model, after mixing your tint take it up on
your brush and hold it beside the color you
wish to match. If it is too dark you know
you must add more white, or if it is less blue
you will need the addition of that color.
Practice combining tints in this way until you
detect easily what is wanting. But above all
train your eye to the careful observation of the
harmony of tints so bountifully displayed in
nature. If you are looking at a sky or flower
try to detect by your eye the colors that are in
it. Aim to develop a habit of so doing, and
before you are aware of it you will find yourself thinking: "There is a great deal of yellow
othre in that sky" or "madder lake in the
half-tints of that leaf."

A SIMPLE spray of ivy makes an excel-lent study for a beginner in painting from nature. First sketch the design in out-line with charcoal. For the background mix from nature. First sketch the design in outline with charconl. For the background mix lightly on the palette, with a good-sized bristle brush, the following colors: white, yellow ochre, raw umber and ivory black. Always mix colors as little as possible, as too much mixing muddles them, destroying their purity and brilliancy. The brush is better in this respect than the palette knife. Begin at the upper left-hand corner. If an old board is used for a background, you can practice on the palette strokes to insitate the grain of the wood. A knot or two may be effective, but be sure to keep the backgrounds quite simple, avoiding detail, which would only detract from the beaves. Bemember you are painting leaves, and everything else must be made subordinate to them. Close one eye and study the first leaf. Note carefully where the light strikes most directly. We always speak of this part as the light: then notice the part where the least light strikes, making a shadow. Between the lights and shadows you will find a part very little affected by light and shade, and the color of any object uninfluenced by light and shade is called the local color. It is this color solely that the unpeactised eye sees. The beginner is slow to recognize the texture of solely that the unpractised eye sees. beginner is slow to recognize the power of light and shade in a pointing. Local color seems more real, and there is a disposition to let it hold its own even into the lightest light and the deepest shadow. A most important point is to guard against the excessive use of local color. Lay in first thegeneral tone or local color of the leaves while the background is still wet, so that the edges of the leaves may be softened into it. For the local color use Antwerp blue and Indian yellow and into this natural the shadow using more blue and lastly paint the shadows, using more blue, and lastly paint the high lights, adding chrome yellow.

P your design is large, begin only what you A can finish at one sitting, as it is essential to have all parts wet at once, so there will be no harsh edges, Leaves that are behind others should have their edges softened into the buckground more, and by working a little of the background color into them they can be thrown still farther back, so that the leaves will appear in the painting just as they are on the branch—different distances from the eye. When you succeed in doing this, we say you have produced a good atmospheric effect, for it is the effect of the atmosphere that makes the remote object less distinct. no harsh edges. Leaves that are behind others

# HELP IN TOWN SYOUR OWN WORK

Under this heading I will be glad to answer, every month, questions relating to Art and Art work. Maude Haywood.

N. H. M.—An oil painting always looks well rather deeply set in a gilt frame.

A. G. B.-When asked about painting in oils on fabrics intended to be washed, my invariable advice is "don't."

C. G.—I believe that the secret of the method of coloring the photographs as you describe lies with the Japanese.

QUEEN M.—A crayon looks well set in a simple oak trame. The old paintings may be suitably mounted in

INNORANCE—Full and clear directions as to applying the decaleomanic pictures are supplied with the mate-rials for the work.

EDENIA AND OTHERS—It is not necessary to understand the details of the photo-engraving process in order to do good illustration work.

E. E. S.—In pointing in elis upon paper, the surface may be previously prepared by a coat of size. The ordi-nary size is used, being merely melted in a little boiling-bot water.

FRANCES-The chances for a woman earning her living by painting on china, depends entirely on that woman's ability as an artist. I cannot recommend pri-vate teachers.

NELLIE-The cause of the paint scaling off may be that the picture was variabled before it was perfectly dry, or the trouble may lie in the vehicle employed

L. E. F.—The application of gold leaf is too difficult for the ordinary amstew, who usually wastes the valu-shie material, and in the end falls to get the same effect as an expert workman.

Ruzy—The coloring used in thiting photographs de-pends entirely upon the tone of the print which is be-ing colored. (2) Try some still-life studies in water color, suggestion for which were given in the March number of the JOURNAL.

FANNIE-For brown paneles in water colors, use the umbers, the siemma and brown madder; for the deep prilovich parts take orange cadium. (2) Use Wantman's hand-made drawing paper, procurable from all dealers in artists' materials.

Mas. W. H. D.—If you are a subscriber to the Jour-sal, you will find in the back numbers many bints which will be helpful to a beginner in oil painting. In the June JOURNAL, among the answers to correspond-ents, advice was given as to the outilt suitable.

Mics. W.—Mail cloth is obtainable from the best dealers in materials for art embroidery, but is not always called by that name. In texture it somewhat resembles buckshack toweling, and is particularly suitable for work having darned backgrounds. The price is from \$2.30 upwards.

Mexicoca. — likestrated papers certainly accept good photographs or sketches as illustrations, but they have to be landed over to a draughtsman to be put into subsable shape for reprediction by the less expensive processes. (2) The size is immaterial, but the chearer the pletures are as to detail the better.

INQUESES.—In making enlargements for decorative work, a pantograph may be employed. It is a mechani-cal contrivance which can be procured from about a deliar upwards, from most designs in artists' materials. Directions for the neo of it were given in an article pub-labed in the Journal for August of lest year.

Pro-In oils use crimson lake and Antwerp blus.

(2) Bead "Lillies for Easter" in the April number. (3) The coloring to be used in out-door scenes depends entirely on conditions of light and atmosphere in the picture. (4) Any ordinary atomizer is employed for applying finalif to charcial drawings, and should be kept clean.

C. I., D.—Finish the flowers in oil as much as possible in the first painting, and do any necessary touching up when the study is quite dry. (2) Satin or velves should be stresched but not too tightly before painting upon E. (3) If you wish to varnish the flowers of course varnish the whole panet. (4) In oils, employ hog-hair trushes for general use. A. M.—In painting a pale dark complexies, the colors employed should be yellower in tone and browner in the shadows than in a fair flow. Much the same analous may be used, but a sught difference in the proportions of the colors when they are mixed gives all the attitude required in obtaining the various tints. The lower pigments employed the better.

A SUBSTRIEBER—In order to get work of any kind published, whether writing, linestrations, or moste, the only plan for an unknown beginner is to send the MS, or drawings to a publisher, with a bein note, offering them for his consideration. If returned from one place try several in succession. If the matter is really well worth publication is will probably find a market sooner or later.

H. E. H.—To gain transparency in pointing grapes, it is necessary to pay very particular attention to the eareful rendering of the reflected lights, which in purple grapes are very crimson and in the green varieties very jetlew. For purple grapes use crimson lake and Anterept thus, and for the green ones, the duober greens mixed with the yellows or blues, as required, may be employed.

A. R. C.—In illustrating a booklet, water colors may be used on ordinary water color paper. The pictures must, of course, only be drawn on one side of the paper, (2) If the words of the hymn are to be printed the space on the drawing where they are to be should be left blank. The size of the drawings may be the same as when printed, or larger. The terms of publication vary ac-cording to agreement in each individual case.

M. E. H.—When a picture begins to crack after having been painted for some length of time, the trouble usu-ally lies with the vehicle which was employed in mix-ling the colors; or sometimes the rause is owing to the painting having been varietised too soon, before it had had time to become thoroughly dry and hardened. The best plan is to consult a professional picture restorer, who will know best, after seeing the painting, how to advise you.

W. L. B.—Whatman's drawing paper may be used for pen work. The kind known is hot-pressed should be chosen. For many purposes firistol beard is pre-ferred. (2) The drawings must be made with hold ink, cl: The size may well be about twice or three lines as large as they are intended to appear when published. (4) For a familie for charcoal drawings, dissolve haif a drachm of gum mastic in two omness of alcohol. (5) The pen and link sketch you send would be unit for publication because E is made with ordinary writing link. The drawings you send show clearly your lack of artistic training. You evidently possess some degree of imagination, but you could not hope to do work of this character for publication without a period of study in the principles of drawing, preferably in some good selected. If the theatrallous are your own unabled work. I should hadge it worth your while to enter as a course of training.

of training.

D. P. N. Aven Orbitics—The following method of pointing phaster of Parts casts is given by a first-class European firm: Procure some belied linesed oil. The most be bought ready prepared, as the boiling is a special process, and common be done at home. If too those for use, warm it sightly. Hawing previously well distort the cast, give it a cost of the oil, applied very thinty, which must be allowed to thoroughly dry. Continus to part the cast over with the oil, setting it dry in between each application, until the phaster will absorb so more. Two or three cases are usually required. The streaky appearance of the cast at this single is of no consequence. These take off paint of any descret shade, thin it will spirits of turpertime and lay it as very thinty. It will probably be necessary to paint if over everal thuse, allowing the color to dry in between, for on no goeson must be paint be laid on thickly enough to show the much marks, since in that case the delivates of the modeling would be obligated. may be washed with some and water.



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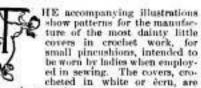


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SQUARE DESIGN (Illus, No. 2)

# ARTISTIC CROCHETED COVERS

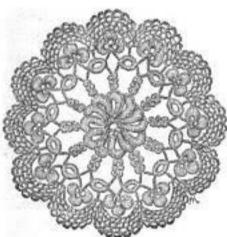
BY SARA HADLEY



slipped over the cushions, made in silk or satin of any desired shade, and finished off pretrily with a ribbon bow to match. The pincushionsmeasure about three inches across, and the bor-der, three-quarters of an inch wide, ex-tends some distance

berond. Directions for working round pin-cushi on (Illustra-tion No. 1): Make 8 ch join in a ring, work 12 tre with 1 ch between into the ring; join, catch a se into the 1st space, \* 12ch, I d c into same space; work 16 tre into half the loop made by the 12 ch, then 6 ch, catch back

then e.c., catch back
to 5th ch to form
a picot; repeat twice more; 15 ch catch into 6th stitch back, 5 ch, 1 d c 3 times into
loop thus made. This forms the foundation
of the trefoil. Work 1 d c, 12tre, 1 d c into each
section, 16 ch, catch into 12th stitch back, work section, 16 ch, catch into 12th stitch back, work 20 d c into the loop thus formed; 5ch, catch in-to last of the 3 picots worked on the way up to the trefoll; work 3 picots as before, joining them to those already made with single stitches. I ch between each picot, then 16 tre in-to the 2d half of the loop starting from the foundation ring. I d c into the same space the loop started from, 1 s c into the next space of



ROUND DESIGN (libras, No. 1)

the foundation; repeat till 12 trefoils are made from \*. Take note that after the 1st ring of 20 d c has been made instead of making 15 ch 29 d.c. has been made instead of making 15 ch after the 3 picots make 5 ch, catch to the center of the ring of 29 d.c. then 11 ch, catch back into 6th stitch and work the foundation of the trefoil into this loop as before directed. Border: 1 d.c into center leaf of trefoil, 10 ch, 1 d.c into center of last leaf of trefoil, 2 ch, 1 d. tre in-to center of top half of ring formed of 20 d.c., 2 ch, 1 d.c into center of 1st leaf of trefoil, 10 ch, 4 d.c into center of next trefoil; repeat. 2d row—4 tre with 2 ch between under the last

2d row—4 tre with 2 ch between under the lat 9 ch, 1 ch, 1 tre under the 2ch, 1 ch, 1 tre under the next 2 ch, 1 ch, 5 tre under the next 10 ch with 2 ch between each ;

3d Row-1 d c under the 1 ch directly over the double treble; 2 ch, 1 tre under next space; repeat until reaching the space over the next d tre; miss over the space behind it, work I d c as before into the space over the d tre;

repeat. 4th row-1 d c worked into the d c over the d tre. 2 ch, miss 1 tre and work 1 tre under the next space, 9, 5 ch, work 1 tre back under the tre just worked, I tre into next space without any chain

between: 5 ch, repeat from \* until there are 7 plents formed in this way, then I tre into next space, 2 ch. I d c into the d c in the preceding row over the d tre; repent from the beginning of the row. The unequal divisions in the border are inten-tional to give the scallops a shell-like form. Directions for working square pineushion:
(Illustration No. 2.) For the center rose make
10 ch. join in a circle; into this work 1 tre,
3 ch 8 times.
21 row—1 dc, 5 tre, 1 dc into each of the 3 ch.
3d row—At the back of the scallops make
4 ch. 1 dc into the tre between the 3 ch into
which the 5 tre are worked; they nock 1 dc.

4 ch. 1 d c into the tre between the 3 ch into which the 5 tre are worked; then work 1 d c, 9 tre, 1 d c into each 4 ch. At the back of the 21 row of scallops work 5 ch. 1 d c between each group of 9 tre; into each 5 ch work 1 d c, 11 tre, 1 d c. On to the 13' stitches in each scallop work as follows, starting from the beginning of a scallop; 6 d c into each stitch; this brings it next the center stitch. Then

brings it next the center stitch. Then make 5 ch, and into the 4th ch back 1 d c; repeat 3 times, making in all 4 pi-cots, 1 ch, miss the center tre in scallop 12 dc, this brings the work next the center work next the center stitch in next scal-lop, II cb, catch in 6th stitch back. To form the trefoil work into this loop I s c, \*, 3 ch, 6 d tre, 3 ch, 1 d c; repeat twice more from \*, then niong the 5 ch work 2 d c, 3 tre, 1 more tre into the side of the last d c on the

scallop, miss 1 tre,
12 dc up to the middle of the next scallop. Repeat the picots
and trefoils until 4 of each are made. Then
work 1 d e between the 2d and 3d picots, \*, 5
ch, 1 d tre between the 1st and 2d d treble in
the 1st leaf of the trefoil, 4 ch, 1 tre, miss 4 d tre, 1 tre, 4 ch, 1 tre between the 1st and 21 d tre of the center leaf of trefoil, 4 ch, miss 4, 1 tre, 4 ch, 1 tre between the 1-1 and 2d d tre of the 3d leaf of trefoil, 4 ch, miss 4, 1 d tre, 5 ch, 1 d e between the 3d and 4th picots; repeat from 3. Next row—9 d c under the 5 ch, 2 d c into the next space, 3 ch, 3d c into same space, 3 ch

ch, 3 d c into same space, 3 ch, 2 d c into same space; repeat into all the spaces over the trefoil, then 9 d c under the 5 ch; miss the d c worked be-tween the picots, and repeat from \*.

Next row—10 tre, with 5 ch between into the loops of 3 ch, over the trefoil, 5 ch, 1 tre, into the middle stitch of the 1st 9 d c, 6 ch, catch back into the tre just made, the into the center of the next 9 d e, 5 ch; repeat from the beginning of the row, Next row-2 tre, with 2 ch between each into every

5 ch, 1 tre into the loop be-tween the two tre over the

picots. Next row-1 tre into each tre in preceding row, with two

ch between.

Next row—Begin at a corner space, work 1 d c into it, \*, 4 ch, 2 d c into same space, 3 d c into the next 2 spaces, 1 d c

c into the next 2 spaces, 1 d c
into next space; repent from \*.

Border — Into one of the
loops formed by the 4 ch in the previous row
work \*, 5 don tre with 2 ch between 3 ch, 1 d
c into next loop, 3 ch; repent from \*.

Last row—Work into each of the 2 ch between the 5 d tre, 2 d c, 3 ch, 2 d c, then 6 d c
into each of the 3 ch, without any ch between.

Back for square cushion: Make 8 ch, join;
work into the ring 16 tre, with 1 ch between.

Next row—1 tre 2 ch, 1 tre, into next space
4 times, then 2 tre into the same space with 2
ch between to form a corner; repeat. Work
8 more rows in the same way increasing be-

8 more rows in the same way increasing be-

the corners occasionally by working 2 tre into the same space.

Last row-1 de, 3 ch, de luto next space; repent, entching the cenrepent, catching the cen-ter of each alternate loop at intervals into the d.e., forming the foundation of the border for the front square. Leave one side of the square open, to slip the cashion into it. Ground for the back of physicilars.

phoneshion (Illustration No. 3); 10 ch, join; work into this ring 24 d tre with 1 ch between each. then work 8 rows of 1 tre into each space with 2 ch between increasing them so that the circle lies flat by working 2 tre with 2 ch between into

one space at Intervals, Outside row—1 de into any space, 5 ch. \*, 1 de cinto same space, 1 de into next space, 5 ch.; repeat from \*. In working this last row each the back to the front at base of the trefulls and between them in the 1st row of the border, leaving opening large enough to slip in the cashion.

REVERSE SIDE (Illus, No. 3)



BY MAY WINKWORTH

EXTER cotton No. 10-4 thread.
Cast on 3 stitches and knit plain.
23 row—make 1, knit 1, make 1,
knit 1, make 1, knit 1, 3d row—make 1, purl 5, knit 1.
18th row—make 1, purl 1, knit 2 make 1,
knit 1, make 1, knit 1, purl 1,
5th row—make 1, purl 1, knit 2, make 1,
knit 1, make 1, knit 1, purl 7, knit 2.
6th row—make 1, knit 1, purl 3, knit 3, make 1,
knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 2, purl 2.
7th row—make 1, knit 2, purl 3, knit 3,
8th row—make 1, purl 3, knit 4, make 1,
knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 3, purl 31.
9th row—make 1, knit 1, knit 4, purl 4.
11th row—make 1, knit 4, purl 13, knit 5,
12th row—make 1, knit 4, purl 13, knit 5.
12th row—make 1, knit 4, purl 15, knit 6,
hait 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 5, purl 5.
13th row—make 1, knit 5, purl 15, knit 6.
14th row—make 1, knit 5, purl 15, knit 6.
14th row—make 1, knit 5, purl 15, knit 6.
14th row—make 1, knit 5, purl 15, knit 6.
14th row—make 1, knit 5, purl 15, knit 6.
14th row—make 1, knit 5, purl 15, knit 6.

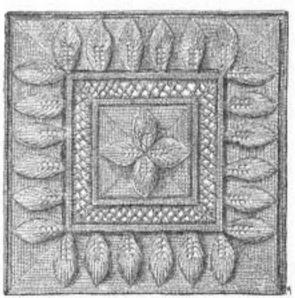
gether, purl 6.

15th row—make 1, knit 6, purl 13, knit 7,
16th row—make 1, purl 7, slip 1, knit 1, pass
slip stitch over knit stitch, knit 9, knit 2 to-

16th row—make 1, purl 7, slip 1, knit 1, pass slip stitch over knit stitch, knit 9, knit 2 together, purl 7.

17th row—make 1, knit 7, purl 11, knit 8, 19th row—make 1, knit 8, purl 9, knit 9; thus continue until 3 stitches are left in the leaf, then knit the 3 together, making 1 stitch in the leaf.

26th row—make 1, knit 25, 27th row—make 1, knit 27, 28th row—make 1, purl 28, 29th row—make 1, knit 28, 30th row—make 1, purl 38, 31st row—make 1, purl 31, 32d row—make 1, knit 32, 33d row—make 1, purl 33, 34th row—make 1, knit 34, 35th row—make 1, knit 35,—36th row—make 1, purl 36, 37th row—make 1, knit 37, 38th row—make 1, purl 38, 39th row—make 1, knit 37, 38th row—make 1, purl 39, 41st row—make 1, knit 2 together; repeat until end of row, when knit 1, 42d row—make 1, knit 2 together until 2 stitches are left, then make 1, knit 1, knit 1, 42d row—make 1, knit 2 together until 2 stitches are left, then make 1, knit 1, knit 1, 44th row—make 1, knit 2 together until 2 stitches are left, then make 1, knit 1, knit 1, 44th row—make 1, knit 4, 46th row—make 1, purl 43, 45th row—make 1, knit 44, 46th row—make 1, purl 45, 47th row—make 1, knit 47, 49th row—make 1, purl 48, 30th row—make 1, knit 47, 49th row—make 1, purl 51, 33d row—make 1, knit 52, 54th row—make 1, purl 51, 33d row—make 1, knit 52, 54th row—make 1, purl



53. 55th row-make I, knit 54. 56th rowmake 1, purl 55.

make 1, purl 35.

57th row—make 1, purl 2, \*, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, purl 7; repeat from \* until end of row, then purl 1.

58th row—make 1, knit 1 \*, purl 5, knit 7; repeat from \* until three stitches are left,

59th row-make I, purl 3, 8, knit 2, make I

knit 1, make 1, knit 2; repeat from \* until end of row, then purl 2.

60th row—make 1, knit 2; \*, purl 7, knit 7; repeat from \*; knit 4; repeat the above until

6 holes are made in the leaf. 69th row—make 1, purl 8, \*, slip 1, knit 1.

ten row—make I, part 8, 7, sup 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, part 7; repent from 2, then part 7, 70th row—make 1, knit 7, 2, part 13, knit 7; repent from 2, then knit 9, thus continuing until 3 stitches of leaf remain, then put the 3 stitches together, make 1 stitch.

82d row—make 1, knit 60, 83d row—make 1, knit 70, 84th row—make 1, part 71, 85th row—make 1, knit 72.

8th row—make 1, part 73. Cast off as

such row-make 1, purl 73. Cast off as loosely as possible.

This forms one of the four triangles which are used to make each square. The number of squares required depends on the size of the bed upon which the quilt is to be used.

# EDITORIAL NOTE

As The Mary F. Knapp retired from the editorship of the becartnest some months since, and is no longer identified with The Landes' Heart January, correspondents will kindly refrain from addressint letters or manuscripts to ber. All manuscripts or letters appearance to knitting, exchesing or needlework shauld be addressed, impersonally, to "The Editor, Tim Lanuar Hous. Jorges at, Philadelphia, Penna."
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# STAMMERING

r "Speech Defects, Their Couses and Cor-Refer to Groups F. Jelly, M. D., Boston, E. J. E. THORPE, Newton Centre, Mass.



-SFWH ON HOME DRESS MAKING BY EMMA M. HOOPER MISS HOOPER invites, and will cheerfully an-

swer any questions concerning home dressmak-ing which may be sent to her by the JOURNAL sisters. While she will answer by mail, if stamp is inclosed, she greatly prefers to be allowed to reply through the JOURNAL, in order that her answers may be generally helpful. Address all letters to Miss. EMMA M. HOOPER, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

# GNS IN COTTON DRESSES

THE fashionable modistes al-Ways bring out, late in the summer, some advanced styles of pretty conton dresses, and lately they have taken a fancy to satines in a great degree; but these must have either a gray, bright blue, or red surface, with cashmere-colored scrolls, or white fig-ures. They are made for esses, where most cottons become have the fashionable bell skirt, with

have the fashionable bell skirt, with a of velvet ribbon, or three ruffles of ack satin ribbon, gathered thickly up each other, which makes a very il on the lower edge. The round worn with an Empire sash of black ive inches wide, which is tied on the with two upright loops, and one fallow with two upright loops, and also to of a deep cuff below the elbow. The covered with eern or Irish point lace, se yoke to match may be pointed, round are. Narrow black satin ribbon is tied it the top of the cuff, with the bow at the 2; the same ribbon encircles the collar, in the left. A dressy gingham gown of 2; the same ribbon encircles the collar, in the left. A dressy gingham gown of and cream stripes, with a little pink all here and there, has a bell skirt and a coff the goods, with a ruffle of white Irish it above. A round waist has a pointed e, plain collar and deep cuffs of the lace, ha pointed girdle of blue moiré ribbon six hes wide, which is folded narrowly around a waist, like a belt from the girdle, and hangs two embs at the back to the bottom of the css, with a rosette where the ends part at a waist line. A dainty morning dress is nade with a princess back, having the bias sell seam up the bock, and shirrings at the waist line, which fits the otherwise senmicss back to the form; the front is cut with a slight point and a gathered skirt.

# HOW TO TRIM

FRENCH batiste, in cross-bar patterns hav-I ing a white ground, are made over plain lawn, making the lining a low-neck waist, sleeves and bell skirt. An evening dress of batiste will have a full skirt gathered thickly in the back, and slightly in front with a deep hero. The round waist has a yoke of the inevitable Irish point lace and deep cuffs of the same, or the sleeves may be lower and full. same; or the shoves may be long and fell, ending in a wristlet which is tied round with ribbon. Wherever the cotton dresses show a hair line, or figure of black, the ribbons are selected in black moiré or sutin; the slight-est excuse being thus taken advantage of to use est excuse being thus taken advantage of to use black on the dress, but black Irish point is never used on a light-colored cutton dress. For a slender figure there can be no prettier triuming than a bertha ruffle on the waist, which is sewed on the dress, and turned over so as to fall wider and fuller on the shoulders. A new vest for lace or embroidery on cotton dresses is V shaped, ending at the waist line. On either side are revers from the waist line to the bast, ending at the too with a how of on ether side are revers from the wast line to the bust, ending at the top with a bow of ribion formed of three apright loops and a small knot in imitation of the Prince of Wales' plumes; this is placed on either side of the test, bending the revers. They are also used as shoulder bows, and if there is a trimming of a jabot of lare from the collar to the bust the laws, thisk the lawer and the bows finish the lower end.

# WHAT COLORS TO COMBINE

N making new gowns, or while remodeling old ones, care must be taken to combine conizing colors as well as materials that agree. This senson has witnessed an almost unbounded popularity for green, which is one of the most useful of colors, as it corresponds with tan, gray, black, white, and even laven-der has been stylishly arranged with pale green, but any such apparently glaring con-trust must be arranged only by an artist in colors and slandes. Tan and brown forms an adminuble contrast, and the gray slindes are worn with pink, cardinal, black, yellow and roen. Navy blue looks well with a rest of an, yellow, pink, paler blue or deep red, and green. lavender has been very fashionable with pink pale green, besides always agreeing well with clear purple shades. There is a clear layender, as well as a pinkish shade, and the latter is more becoming as well as the stylish selection at present. A sharp contrast is as agreeable as a slight one, but harmony and apcopriateness must be preserved. Very often a sinde lighter or darker than the dress will combine better than a contrast, especially if the fabric of the gown is of a prominent stripe or figure, as then a subduing effect is desira-ble. An eye for colors is a welcome gift to any dressmaker, but is also one that may cultivated when nature has denied the talent, now a necessary one.

### FOR STOUT FIGURES



N my last article I spoke of the difficulty that stout figures had in dressing at the present time in a manuer becoming to the person, and yet stylish as to design. I am forced to speak of this again, for not a week expires that I have not complaints on this score. It is must an fortunate that the present styles are

is most unfortunate that the present styles are so illy adapted to stout figures; but, unfortunately, a fashion writer does not and cannot make the styles. By using a little ingenuity and taste, however, many of the present de-signs may be well adapted for stout figures. signs may be well adapted for stout figures. But I must impress it upon my readers that it is not really the manner of making that is as important as the material selected. No power could make a stylish costume for a large woman out of a dress with a huge pattern upon it, or one with wide stripes, but a material with a very narrow stripe and plain surfaces, or delicate figure, would add greatly to the annearance. the appearance.

### SUITABLE DESIGNS

THEN, of course, crosswise trimming must Let be avoided; stout people cannot wear broad, heavy frills, or what is generally termed any "fussy" styles of trimmings. Their sleeves should be moderately full, and in place of being high upon the shoulders should droop seeves should be moderately fill, and in place of being high upon the shoulders should droop more toward the elbow, giving the present wide appearance rather than the high. The close-fitting bell skirts are most unbecoming to a full figure, but the addition of a small fold on either side, draped into the belt, will at once dismise the extreme plainness and keep to the idea of the bell. This skirt I fully explained in the issue of last month. The folds around the bottom, or a plain trimming like rows of velvet or ribbon, should be worn in preference to any raffle. A slight train in the back adds to the height, and thus takes away from the breadth. Very stout women are apt to sink in at the back just below the waist line, which gives a broader appearance to the hips. This is easily avoided by wearing a very small pad fastened in the skirt under the belt; it should be very small, so as to round out the basque in the slightest manner, and yet take away the depressed apskirt under the belt; it should be very small, so as to round out the basque in the slightest manner, and yet take away the depressed appearance. Where the waist is rather small and the hips large, jutting out like shelves on either side, there must be what is called a "give" to the bottom of the basque, which is made by letting out the side gore seams, and taking in the waist line very sharply. Stout people should use the very best of whaletone for their basques, and not only hone every seam, but put an extra hone in between the side form and second dart, and one up the center front on the button side. Where the waist is over twenty-eight inches in measure, a double side form should be used. It would be impossible to describe the shape of this basque so that the different parts could be cut out without a pattern; but the two side forms are really no larger than one, but having a bias seam they make the figure look more tapering. As paper patterns cost but thirty cents upiere, I would advise any one of this figure to buy one with the double side form. The fashiomable basque, showing only the side the shoulder seams in the outside material are extremely unbecoming to full figures. The point in front should be about four and a half extremely unbecoming to full figures. The point in front should be about four and a half inches below the waist line, then shaped to fully two and a half inches below over the hips, with a point at the back the same length as in front, or cut the back with a deep narrow cont-tail, which is opened up the center, eighteen or twenty inches long, below the waist line, and at the bottom three inches in width.

# FLANNEL GOWNS

"HIS material has become a standby for all A ages, though commonly grouped under the name of "outing" dresses. Plain naxy blue and white flamed, stripes and cross-bars of many sizes, are wern indoors and out. Boating, yachting, tennis, mountain, secside and country walking costumes are all of this seasonable and serviceable material. The trimming should never be fixey, and always something that will endure sun and rain, as something that will endure sun and ruin, as rows of nawhine stitching, or a blas liorder of a contrasting flannel, machine stitched on the edges, or finished with rows of feather stitch-ing in wash embroidery silk. Yachting gowns are gnyly decorated with rows of gilt braid and tions. Either this must be replaced often, be of the best metal, though even this turnishes in a short time in the sult air. A flan-nel dress should be sponged before making it up, though a few of the domestic flames are not of the shrinking class. Nowadays, a dress not of the strinking class. Nowadays a dress of this material has a bell, or gathered skirt, with a sulfor or plaited water. a Rossian with a suffice or plained was-t, a Russian bloome, or a blazer, to be worn with a silk or

# DRESSMAKERS CORNER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any reasonable question on Home Dressmaking sent me by my readers.

EMMA M. HOOPER

JESSIE JONES-Your questions were answered in articles in May and June issues.

A. S. N.—I do not give the names of corsets in this column. (2) Jet or slik ging and a vest of black ben-

MALGETE-Try navy, clear dark green, pinkish iam and gray, never a cold steely gray, faint pink, light blue, cream and very delicate yellow.

NETTIE MAY-Let out the under arm scame, dampen and press out the traces of stitching on the wrong side, situater scame the same, and add a vest of silk.

Darsy-I am afmid the color will never return to our dress, but try benzine on a piece to experiment with: if unsuccessful, the dress will have to go to a

Mass L. I., A., Pour Hernos—A private lotter was sent you. April 6th, to the address given in your letter of inquiry, and it has been returned with the stamp "unclaimed" upon it.

P. E. M.—The necessity for your answer is now over, but in any case such a long repty should buye been sent you personally, as so much space in this column can not be spared for one person.

M. F.—Of course this is too late to be of any assistance, but I must remind correspondents that to avoid deoppointment they must enciose a stamp and their address or write me in time to avoid a cruss ded columns.

Moss OLIVE—I am surry that your letter arrived so late, but as I have said many those before, when in a hurry send your personal address and do not wait for an asswer through the columns of the Lasses' Hosic Jothnat.

Miss R. A. W.—You requested an answer by mail, yet failed to give any address beside your name. Black sallies, alpara and mediair are used for petticuate when salk is not wished. (2) A tan or black reefer, liussian or box cost.

MILLEGETT-Your slik is really not findingable, but a wearable for an elderly indy, making it with a slight-y draped front and bell back, ruffle, high slierres, soluted cont-lail basepe and jet on the edges, lace ruffles at the wrists and as a jubot down the front.

OLD-FASHIONER GIRL-Your organdy will remoded into a full skirt of five breadths, turn or radie, fall skeeps to chows, low round walst, with a poke and deep cuffs of point de Genes have laid over lavender silk. Then wear a ribbon belt tied in a long bow at the back,

AN ORPHAN—Piece your black satin skirt down at the tottom, inding this with a ruffle of the same or a flat berder of molré ribbon three or four inches uide. (2) Trins the waste with carrow jet gimp, and if a point-ed basque, back and front, lay the ribbon folded on the edge, tying it is a long bow at the back.

M. L. M.—Bell skirt, flat border of No. 18 moire rib-ben headed with marrow jet gimp; basque pointed with deep, narrow "habit" back, high sleeves, jet on collar and wrists in two rows, and a marrow vest of beaded not or colored bangaline. You might perfer a correlet fract, which has been described several times to the JOURNAL.

N. M.—It will be impossible for you to remove water stains if they have special over the surface of your silk dress. A French dyer could probably de this, but they would have to cloan the entire naterial. If you have not such a place in Kansas City as a French dying es-tablishment, your dress could be sent by mail to Chicago, your nearest large point.

W.s.—Wear the cream wood. (2) Full skirt, round waist, full sherres, V or square yoke and deep culls of frish point have, or have a simplice whist and V of lace; rishon or leadler belt. (3) Make green with hell-skirt, radie, now high sherres, busque pointed in back, corre-te front, tiny vest of old rose or lighter green silk; fin-ish edges with jet, slik or changenible green bead glimp.

PREPLEXITY—Bayadere stripes are so inheard of that it would not pay to remodel yours for a dress. Why not use it for a slik petheout? (2) Girl's dresses have been written of many times before this will get a clauses to appear. (3) The glucham should have a full skirt, ruffle or been, full showers, round waist, yoke and deep cuffs of point do Genes lace, and a waist belt of ribbon.

M. W.—Wear navy blue, graybh green, golden and darker brown and favon shades. (2) Navy blue serge and blazer, etriped witte said tan gingham, black China-silk having small lavender faures. (3) A mirrow-striped laffen silk for the evening dress in changeable effects of tan and green, blue and gold, may and gold, etc. (4) Princess back and pointed basque front. Wear a well-ditting corset.

a well-filling corse.

C. M.—I should not advise a princes shape for a thin cotton dress. The one you mention would be much predict made with a gathered skirt having a deep heas, and round walst and very full sheaves to the elbews, and round walst and very full sheaves to the elbews, and round walst and pointed yoke of érou or white appears here. Then wear a pointed girdle of blue ribbsu, live inches wide, to match the dress, which can end in the back like a narrow belt, or have two long ends to the bottom of the dress, but no loops.

Povestry STRICKEN Mornier.—Serge and flamed are correct. (2) Line the lacket with sliests if of sorge, but not those of flamed; one lacket outwoars fully two kills. (3) The skirts can be warm with bloose and sliet wasts of thinner materials. (4) As many as he can afford; certainly two every day, one best and one second best. (5) They do not wear gingham apress. (6) They do not wear gingham apress. (6) They do not wear gingham apress. (6) They do not wear youks, as a well-shaped figure does not disturb youthful bends, and they soon outgrow the fleshy look.

INQUIRER—There have been several articles written concerning the making of thin wash goods, and in them I think you would probably find a salitable model for a middle-aged haly. If you have not noticed them, however, the dress should be made with a gathered skirt and a round wast, and embraidinty or plain triuming could be used, a round yoke and very deep cuffs of embroidinty with the waist belt of No. It ribbon which you can tie at the side of back, or finish in frost with russite and backle.

A. B. C.—You can make the terms suit of striped famout or outing civils, or if you wish something very pretty. Bough quite expensive, use the woot taffers, an haporard fastic. This is furly inches while and \$1.75 a yard. The prethest striped famous would be him, yellow, has, or gray, with white for the alternate scripe. The most comfortable way to make this is a fell skirt and a sailor blotse. The most stylish is a bell skirt and jacket waid and blotse vest. It requires no trimping except the cedlar and deep coffs of a contrasting color, the pains blue, with faulter stitching on either sale of winter silk.

FORLY—It would be impossible to tell you what outfit you should have for a senson in the White Mountains unless you gave some idea of the amount of money you wish to spend. Gl. At a both observationing thing gests there would not, of course, be as march dressing as in one of the larne, helistiable houses, but at the same time you would need a mountain or climbing sult, a couple of morning dresses, which should be of wood, and at least too evening dresses, and a wrapper far your bedroom, and if they give hope or benull parties you should have one or two drawing dresses. But everything depends upon the amount of money that you wish to put in this outfit. In asking such questions please give more details in the future.

PCZZI.ED MOTREET-Vower friend was mistaken, as beys wear shirt walets of finen, psecule, combre. flamed, restrict dervice, "Guiling" violit, etc., with kine trousers and a Window crystal Ced in a large haw. (2) By "coar soils," was meant a short, round jacked ween with transers, or kill skill, with deep wother and coefficients of yet and the parket, which suits are not interested for turneter warr by your eliging. (3) The dressess and yet simulated with feer a bey's best were by mant-of-warr will set form with a striped flame, with or the and whith artiped flame, with or the and whith artiped flame, which a striped flame, and with a striped flame, which are a pror man. 4 Your run have many blue flamed in the flames as well as a large weither of boys, while in the flames at.



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1111 woman who wishes to enjoy herself, who wishes to get good health with a breeze

the adoration of fracks or the dressing four or five times a day. People ask, "What shall I wear at the mountains?" or "What shall I wear at the senside?" And for the first wear at the senside?" And for the first general answer I can only say better err on the side of simplicity than on that of over-dressing. An acquaintance of mine said she had had the best time in her life one stimmer at the senside when she had for wearing two outon frocks, a flauned one, a summer silk, and a winter evening dress fixed over for the diances. Enjoyment-does not result from what one wears, but what one is and does, and in one wears, but what one is and does, and in one wears, but what one is and does, and in giving and gaining pleasure there must be an unsethishness bubbling in the heart like a spring, that causes one not to envy the fine feathers of other people, but to look at them with pleasure, and to be satisfied with one's own modest plumage.

# DRESSING AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

DRESSING AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

If you are going up among those hills where certainly there does he repose, I would test advise you, in selecting your warstrobe, to give a thought to the house in which you are to stay and to the climate. Extensive inquiry and personal observation make use think it most desirable to buy one, two or three pretty, well-fitting flamed gowns for general day wear, because the mornings are apt to be cool, and if you come down to breakfast looking as marty as possible in your cloth or flamed costume, you will not have to wear an outside wrap far into the middle of the day, as you too often do if a cotton gown is worn; and you need only put on your hat and gloves, whether you go for a short stroll or a long walk. The cloth skirt, with a silk blouse, a blazer, Eton jacket or cut-away coat of material like the skirt is always pretty and in good like the skirt is always pretty and in good taste, and the jacket may be laid uside at noon-

taste, and the jacket may be laid uside at noon-time if it is very warm, and with your dainty belt and blouse you are sufficiently drassed not only to look well, but to feel combotable.

I have said silk blouse, because there seems to be a general liking for them, but the striped flamed ones are in equally good taste, while those made of French piqué, with a deep turn-over collar and turn-back cuffs, are rather newer. The piqué used for these blouses is not quite as heavy as that liked for frocks: it is shown in a dull, pute blue, pute grey, faint pink, and in blue and white, pink and white, and lavender and white stripes. The blouses are gauged to fit on the shoulders, their most prominent feature being their very deep, turn-back cuffs. For evening wear nothing is prefiter than the light-weight summer silks, and if they are cut with a round neck and and if they are cut with a round neck and finished with a frill of lace or an outlining of velvet, they are quite dressy enough to be danced in, and, of course, as there are dances every night, it is not expected that you wear a regulation evening dress until the great festival of the season comes off.

# ADJUNCTS OF A MOUNTAIN COSTUME

FOR mountain wear you must give a great deal of thought to your shoes; well-fitted, comfortable russet ones are most desirfitted, comfortable russet ones are most desirable for all the day, while putent leather is not recommended at all unless it should be in the form of a pair of fancy slippers intended for evening wear. Walking among rocks, knocking your feet against even tiny pebbles defaces the shirty leather and makes the shoe look as if it needed varnishing, and yet, when this carnish is put on, mountain air seems to affect it to such a degree that it grows dull. Your gloves want to be those easily put on, and so it is wisest to choose the soft chamois ones, that even when they begin to show evidences of wear are not absolute disgraces.

Have becoming lats. You can get all the

Have becoming bats. You can get all the wide-brimmid, picturesque ones that you desire. You can have a big blue or black felt but fastened up at one side with a big red quill or a small bunch of mottled feathers; and you can have an Alpine one with no decoention, one which may be put far back or fur forward on your head as suits your face, the time and the place. For driving, a leghorn with sweeping plannes or gay flowers upon it with sweeping pluners or gay flowers upon it is in order, and you may carry delightful bright parasols that would be out of place either at the seaside or in the city. The woman who loves red can satisfy her soul when she dresses for the motorizains, for dark clothes with red facines or linings, big red parasols, and if she fancies them red shees and stockings are possible, while she has grey rocks and great trees to form her background.

Of course, cotton frocks daintily made may be worn, but for early morning and in the the word, but for early morning and in the evening a jacket is required over them, which takes away from their pretty book, and so the tailor-nuale get-up is given the preference. Another thing, it is difficult to get om's gowns laundered or even pressed in the country, and nothing is unifier than a nuch wrinkled cotton force. By the way do not be translated course. forck. By the way, do not let stards and your cotton gowns ever become acqualated; they are not in harmony, and the rustle of the one antagonizes the other.

### TO GO IN WITH THE GOWNS

J UST remember that drug stores and fine groceries are not to be found among the hills, and so if you are inclined to simbure, that sunburn that sings and burns until you suffer agonies, take with you the remedy that you have always used for it, and do not rely upon getting it where you are going. Then, if you are not quite strong, or have a fairey for some special brand of tea or cocoa, supply yourself with it, otherwise your pleasant days may be broken into by discontent with your breakfast, dinner or supper, and life even in the wild, sweet country will seem to you not very well worth living. If the nights are cold, a light-weight flamnel night-dress will be useful, and if the supply of blankets is not plentiful where you beard, you will appreciate the soft, downly pair that concernous bone. Take with you one, two or three cushious, covered UST remember that drug stores and fine soft, downy pair that comes from home. Take with you one, two or three cushions, covered with no inexpensive material that may be pretty, but which you will not grieve over if it should be injured and then you will have a rest for somehody's head in an easy chair, you can make your hammork a most delightful place of repose, and with a few more little belongings you can give to your room a homelike air that will make it a pleasant retreat when you weary of out-door lite.

## FOR WEAR AT THE SEASIDE

IT almost seems, when each wave romes rushing in with its story of the immensity of the world, as if frill and frivols should not be thought of. But then everybody does not listen to the story of the waves, and from the very little people who dince amid the billows, and who this and build wordrots tise billows, and who the and build wondrous forts in the sand, to the girl who is listening to alove story, there is a thought of what must be worn. For the little people I repeat again and again, let them have plain clothes, plenty of tisen, and a good time. Let there be no frock that sand or salt water will injure; let there be no hat which, if it should blow away ned go sailing over the sea, cannot be replaced for a very small sum, and then there will come to the small folk nothing but a joyous, happy summer that will be remembered when they know, more's the pity, the menting of the word sorty. word sorrow.

# THE PRETTIEST SEASHORE GOWNS

LL materials are possible at the sensible, A. for the sun comes out with such vigor early in the day that even if the cofton gown suggests chillinus when you first get up, by the time you have breakfasted and listened to the music, or are ready to go for a walk, you the music, or are ready to go for a walk, you are perfectly comfortable without any outside wrap. The simplest of cotton gowns, when there is with it a pretty last, dainty gloves and a suitable parasol, is quite as proper for the dressy afternoon drive as is the silk gown made in its most claborate style. Young women, and by this I mean young married women as well as young girls, prefer cottons, and have them made so carefully and so smartly that they look as well as if a richer material were used. It is possible for one to have a great many of them, especially if they are made at home. For evening wear in the drawing-room, whether one is dancing or not. are trade at home. For evening wear in the drawing-room, whether one is dancing or not, black lace, black net, pale, light-weight sitks, figured muslims and gauzes of all kinds are in order, and may be made as elaborately or as simply as one desires.

Do not be induced to wear last season's ball dream unless indeed that have been made.

Do not be induced to went last season's ball dresses unless, indeed, they have been made over and are as freel and dainty as possible. Crushed crépes, stringy-looking nets, soft silks that have a massy look would ranke even the prettiest of girls look ordinary. I think for wear at seasible dances the pretty printed or embruidered muslims are much more desirable than claborate looking ball dresses. They are not very expensive, and, as there are made are not very expensive, and, as they are made up simply, a great deal of material is not re-quired. Of course, the bodice can be decorated as one pleases.

A pretty gown that I saw worm by a fashionable girl was a pink muslin, having roses of the deeper shade stamped upon it; the material was thirty-five cents a yard; the skirt was made dancing length and quite plain, the front and sides having for their descration long strips of ribbots set at regular intervals reaching almost to the edge of the skirt and finished with a small pink rose. The bodice had a pointed girdle formed of ruses, the collar was a band of the ruses, and a knot of rithon on each sleeve was caught by a rose. A ribbon fillet was worn in the bair with a tiny rose just in the center.

At the watering places there is a decided tendency to wear a great deal of jewelry, a something which is in extremely had taste in a hotel, unless, indeed, it should be at some elaborate ball or private diamer given outside of the public dining room. When a woman assumes her most gorpoons frocks and all of her jewelry at a public place, it is fair to suppose that she does this because she has no op-portunity to wear them during the winter. Shees matching the gowns are in good taste for driving or for exening wear, but for dayrime the ordinary russet slice or a patent leather one is in good taste. Varnish is of as little use at the senside as in the mountains, but a substitute is offered for it in the use of vaseline, which if applied to the slice with a cloth or a sponge kept especially for that pur-pose will make the leather retain its brightness during the entire season.

### THE BATHING COSTUME

F you are well and strong you are going to aid to your strength by going in to find

L and to your strength by going in to find out whether the waves are really sad, or whether they won't tell you a story of their nerriment, and of their acquaintance with fascinating mermaids and jodly mermen.

Of course, you want a pretty dress for this occasion. People of relimenant choose find their bothing costumes those which, while they are most comfortable and permit the greatest freedom of the body, are yet absolutely modest. We read, and occasionally see very elaborate suits of white and pink, and those that are trimmed until they seem better suited for a Roman charies race than a sea both. However, very dark blue or block coarse serge, or flammel, makes the most comfortable suit, and perfect modesty is achieved fortable suit, and perfect toolesty is achieved when this suit is in two pieces; that is, the trousers which reach just below the knees, and the bodice, which comes up well about the threat, and has either steeves, are in combina-tion, making one, while over this is worn the short skirt which fastens to buttons about the short skirt which fastens to buttons about the waist, the mode of attachment being hidden under a canvas belt. Long black wooden stockings are in order, and if you are going to lathe mach, and wish to keep them from wearing out, it will be wise to get them a size larger, and to insert in their feet the soles sold in the stores for knitted slippers. It is best to wear a rubber cap, and so pretect one's land from the sult water, because this is certain, in time, to injure it, though one often sees articles recommending the salt both for the hair.

By the be that warman will feel the heat.

recommending the salt both for the hair.

By the by, that woman will feel the best who takes ber plange after having a very light breakfast; she will come out feeling desperately hangry, and then she should eat something, after which she should rost, and, if possible, sleep awhile. If you are inclined to be chilly as you cross out of the water, have a long cloak of rest Turkish toweling, with a pointed bood attached to it; throw this about yourself, drawing the bood over your hand, I advise red for this, because it will not so readily face when the salt water has to dry upon it. Then, too, it makes a prefly spot on the bench. It is scarcedy necessary to say to a well-bred girl that I do not advise her lingering on the beach in her bothing dress, though she sotherlines does this from thoughtlessness. What she should do is to go right from the What she should do is to go right from the buth bouse to the water, and when she has buth house to the water, and when she has plunged and dived and floated and swam un-til she believes that nature intended her to live in the water, and when someloody else is telling her that it is time for her to come in, she must go right from the embrace of the big billows to her dressing roots.

# THE CHAPEAU AT THE BEACH

OF course, feathers are impossible. I say impossible with an addendum; that we the woman who has an efficient maid who makerstands the art of carling feathers is the one who can with perfect propriety assumethem. Under other circumstances they grow drazgled, and give a generally miserable look to what otherwise might be a very smart get-up. However, the straw or believe high that may be However, the straw or leghern lists may be freighted with flowers placed just where they are most becoming, for the picture-sque in lasts is one of the great joys of being out of the city in the summer time. Every woman likes a picture but, but every woman with a knowlpicture but, but every woman with a knowledge of good dressing knows that except for driving they are impossible in the city. The smiler hat with its stiff, broad brins and plain band is liked for morning ucer, and if one is really on a yacht the regulation yachting cap is very amort, but it should not be worn when one merely means to loaf about the hotel and never put foot on a boat unless on the one that crosses the ferry.

The large felt hots are specially for mountain wear, though the smaller tennis hat in felt may be assumed by the young woman who controls the coart, the ball and the mosphet. Talle, chiffon, or lace parasols, that is, those of this lare with no liming, noist not go too near the water even in a carriage, for

no the sace with a many, that range to be proposed to also be a time en in a carriage, for they seem to also be a time en dew and to get a droopy look that is not at all smart. Their only use would appear to be that affected by young girls inclined to flirt in the corners of piazzas or drawing-rooms, and who, regardless of the ill back that were come many them from of the ill luck that may come upon them from opening a parasol under a roof, will uplift one of these dainty belongings and hold it so that mobody sees their blushes except the man who is most interested in them.

# THE FEW LAST WORDS

IT is the thinking of the weather-effect on one's warrivobe that waches women how to dress properly either at the sesside or the mountains, and until they have tenrared this, they will easier incorrectly wintakes. The they will make innumerable most important thing of all is that you are gning away to enjoy yourself, and to do this you have got to think of your gowns before you start, so that they will be ready to just you start, so that they will be ready to put on when the good time comes. And, my dear girl, if an opportunity comes to you to have the good time, do not let the fact that you have not many gowns keep you from it. Fix up your belongings so that they will look as well as possible and then went them with a light heart and one in which envy and malice are not known. Assume the gown you have with pleasure, remembering always that if you have not all the belongings you may if you have not all the belongings you may desire there is some other girl who has not desire there is some other girl who has not even the outing. To think of one's mercies is a wise thing to do. It makes everything one has seem more desirable, and it causes a sympathy for people who are not so rich in mercies to rise up in your heart, making you more gentle and considerate. Nobody ever loved anybody because of their pretty clothes. It is pretty hearts and pretty souls that gain hearts and happiness in this world, and whether you are at the senside or at the mountains that is what you want. And though I may only seem to you a pan, I still say that wherever you go, I hope you may have the very best time that is possible.

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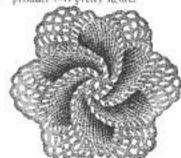
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# THE SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

By Isabel A. Mallon



E material that is very popular in England does not seem to obtain that is the colored al-psca. On the other side they are wearing it in steel blue, souff color, which is the best name that can be given to the fashionable

to the fashionable
brown, moss green,
and white. A very
thin quality of white alpaca is frequently
used for petticoats, and then it is trimmed
with three narrow ruffles of ribbon, each differing in shade; that is, a crimson one at the
bottom, a deep pink will be next and a very
pale pink will be on top.

A pretty frock of white alpaca that is not exremain and which may be worn at a rarden

pensive, and which may be worn at a garden party, has three scant ruffles of three-inch wide pale-blue satin ribbon about the edge.
The bodice is a round one, draped over the
figure, so that the few seams required are not
visible. It is confined at the waist by a ribbon belt that terminates in a large ribbon rosette, placed a little to one side of the front. The collar is of blue ribbon, and the sleeves have cuffs of it. The hat is a stiffened lace one decorated with a large ribbon bow, and a standing up bunch of forget me-nots. The gloves are white undressed kid.

The mode alpacas are oftenest made in tailor fashion, a cont and waistcoat constituting the bodice part. Such a get up makes a pretty traveling suit and a useful one, for it shakes the dust as a clever woman does an undesimble

In the country, at the senside, or in the mountains, it is quite permissible to ride in a habit that would not do for park use. That is to say, the close-fitting, warm bodice may have substituted for it a comfortable silk blouse, and a broad-brimmed sailor hat may take the place of the silk use. The skirt must take the place of the silk one. The skirt must be the same as that assumed for more formal occasions and, like Casar's wife, it must be above suspicion, inasmuch as it must tell that it was cut by a first-class tailor.

THE short Eton jacket of black broadcloth, which is so fashionable this season, was described and illustrated in the JOERSAL two years ago, which goes to prove that it is the business of the fashion writer to see far into

THE doubte-breasted plqué waisteaut is very popular, though it must be confessed that as a shirt and a jacket are necessary with it, it is not very cool. With the shirts the tailor-made girl has elected to wear the stiff, black satin tie that gentlemen choose for evening. There is always a method in her choice, and finding that the white scarfs soil very easily, she decides to wear the one that will last the longest, and elects that it shall be the last the longest, and elects that it shall be the most fashionable.

BELTS and braces of two-inch wide gold galloon are fancied with skirts of black or blue serge and blouses of black or blue silk. At a fête of any sort the girl who admires symphonics in white and gold will wear such adjutation belonging over her all white are glittering belongings over her all-white cos-

A VERY beautiful necklace has a rope chain with small pearl pendants from it at wide intervals, while about them is festooned another gold rope that makes a frame and is most effective against a white throat.

THE girl who can embroider well on linen may, during the long stimmer days, do a kindness for her women friends, by embroider-ing on their handkerchiefs a very small and curious mingling of their initials.

A COARSE linen known as "butchers' blue" is in vogue for those blouses made with flat plaits and fitted closely to the figure. The material is sufficiently strong to permit its being made up without a lining.

WITH the princess gown, which is un-W doubtedly returning to us, has come the fatter for striped silks, and they are noted in black with pole blue, black with rose, and black with mode. If a color is used upon them as a decoration it is oftenest hidden under black lace.

FASHION has decreed that soft, undressed leather shoes in the natural russet shade L' leather shoes in the natural russet shade may be worn all the day long, unless, indeed, one is gotten up very gorzeously for some special occasion. I cannot recommend a white shoe, for even the foot of a Cinderella looks large and ill-shaped in it. For wear with an all-white costume, nothing is so pretty as a black patent leather shoe, fitting one well and being sufficiently large so that the foot is not forced into the narrow, pointed toe. forced into the narrow, pointed toe.

OR people who like flannel bodices in P place of silk or cotton ones, the very ightest weight of flamed, having hair lines of blue, olive, black, brown, lavender or pink upon it, is most fashiounble, and then the collar, cuffs, and girdle can be of ribbon to match the narrow stripe in color,

WOMEN who consider themselves good V dressers do not permit any decoration to be put upon a sailor but. It may be as jamity and becoming as possible, but under no circumstances is it counted a dress hat, and, therefore, any trimming save its simple band of ribbon is to be desired. of ribbon is in bad taste.

A VERY picturesque hat is made of stif-fened black lace, and has as its decora-tion a large bow of pule-green ribbon, while that anomaly in nature, pale-green roses, stand up at the back

THE very wide revers known as the "Em-The tery was revers known as the Em-pire" are most effective on house dresses of scarlet, pink, or blue crepon; though made of black satin, no other portion of the gown needs to be of the sombre shade.

MOST of the stiff, creamy lace buts are of Irish crochet. This work is done most beautifully in the land of wit and pretty women, and sells there for what seems a ridiculous price when the amount of time required to do it, and the skill with which the fine needle needs to be handled, is taken into

THE little Toreador jackets of velvet are not only very smart-looking, but may be put on over a thin silk when the evening is

A RATHER grewsome brooch is one made to represent a bat. The wings are outstretched and are black enamel, while the body of the bat is formed of a moonstone and the eyes of two tiny rubies. Speaking of brooches, the girl who is going yachting werrs a brooch of gold rope twisted as if it were intended to be thrown ashore and hooked on to the post at the wharf.

THE tailor-made girl scorns all watch chains, unless, indeed, she should wear a fob. Usually, however, she carries her watch loose in her coat pocket.

A PRETTY scarf pin to be worn in a four-in-hand scarf is of gold with a head that shows the sharp-pointed nose and odd face of

SILK stockings with the old-fashioned clocks are shown in the stores, and although they are pretty, I do not think they are as retined looking as the all-black stocking. Quite a number of very elaborate ones have gold thread used for embroidering the clocks, but as these stockings will not wash, I should not think many would be chosen. A very comfortable stocking for sunsmer wear is known as plated silk. It is not as expensive as pure silk, but has its gloss and wears well. Women with sensitive skins find lisle thread stockings uncomfortable, and to them I recommend, from personal experience, the silk plated ones.

a parasol to be worn with many gowns is desired, then one of the changeable ones will be found most useful. A certain amount
of thought, however, must be given to the
colors in it, so that it may be in harmony with
each costume. Blue and scarlet will, I think,
be found the most desirable, as these colors go
well with almost any shade worn, unless it
should be layereder. should be lavender.

A UGUST is essentially the month of the leghorn but. With its broad brim bent to suit the face and its decoration of gay flowers or pale tinted feathers, it is not only fashionable, but seems essentially in season.

OVER all-white costumes it is counted good form to wear a primrose yellow waist-ribbon, caught at one side with a large rosette formed of many loops of ribbon. Of course, with such a decoration the hat would either be all white, or would have a yellow rose as its trimming. Frequently hats are seen with the crown cut right out and a large, yellow rose that fits right in made to form the top of it.

OUNG women who affect oddity in their Y handkerchiefs are having extra-sized squares of white lawn finished with a narrow hem, while in one corner is an oval embroidered in pale blue, pink, lavender or dark scar-let, against which comes out in full relief the initial letter, which is in white.

SMART black straw hat has a poke A SMART black straw hat has a poke brim and a very low crown; around the crown is a band of narrow green ribbon velect, and at the back and just in front are banches of yellow forget-me-nots—a flower unknown outside of milliner shops. The ties are of dark green velvet, come from the back and are knotted under the chin just in front. It is said of Worth that he very much approves of the combination of yellow and green, but that he has never yet been satisfied with the shade of green attained by the manuwith the shade of green attained by the manu-facturers. Unless it is very carefully managed, the green and yellow will suggest to the frivolous an early spring salad with hard boiled eggs rampant upon it,

THE brooch composed of two united hearts outlined either in diamonds, pearls or any precious stone, continues to have a vogue suggests that, after all, as a nation we are a bit sentimental, and that we think of the two hearts but with a single thought, though the most that can be said about this brooch is that they are but two hearts with a single pin, and that this is given to breaking in a very unpleasant way.

FRENCH corset maker shows this see A. son the corset number of undressed kid; he claims for it perfection of its and an elas-ticity equal to the gloves. Unfortunately he does not say anything about its wearing powers, and really, when it is remembered how satin will fray and contille will split, that certainly the delicate undressed kid will have but a short life.



Examine the new oil cloth on the kitchen floor; its color and gloss are being destroyed and you may see where a cake of common soap fresh from the hot water in the scrubbing bucket has been laid on it for a moment, the free alkali having eaten an impression of the cake into the bright colors.

A more careful examination will show small "pin holes" here and there where the alkali has cut through the surface to soak into and gradually weaken the whole floor covering.

This is what cheap soaps and washing powders do. Professor Cornwall, of Princeton, says of the Ivory Soap, "It will not injure the most delicate fabrics."

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HAT every women should wish to have a beautiful complexion is as natural as that a gardener should desire each of his penches to have a perfect skin. If peaches require to be carefully looked after, to be protected from too intense heat, or from too great

chill, it is certain that a thousand times us noncheare is required for the skin of a human being. It has been chimed that the finest skins in the world are seen in England, but this is not so. For while an English woman's complexion is most beautiful while she is young, after she passes twenty-five she is not to show a too great tendency to reduces, which bright color exploits itself on her checks, her efflows, and to her reverse to the sile of the sile. bright color exploits itself on her checks, her elbows, and to her regret, very often all over her nose. The land of beautiful complexions is that of wit—Ireland. There, where it is never very hot and where a natural moisture exists in the air, the skins, even among the pensantry, are a clear white with an exquisite pack coming and going on the checks, a pink that is absolutely suggestive of a real rose, Among the better classes, where good food is the rule, not only are the most perfectly beautiful complexions, but the most perfectly beautiful women to be discovered. The combination of black hair, blue eyes and a clear skin is the one oftenest seen in the hand of bogs, a combination that a painter pronounces perfect. In America, where we have extremes of heat and extremes of cold, the women incline to delicate complexions requiring nauch care, but which when properly cared for are bly like in their beauty. their beauty.

### THE FIRST GREAT NECESSITY

T cunnot be doubted that what one eats will make or mar the skin. The famous I runned be deabted that what one eats will make or mar the skin. The famous Fortach writer on food, Brillat-Savarin, savs, "rich food makes beautiful women." But this was builty translated; he meant by it, not rich as indicating greasy, or oily, or heavy food, but he meant good food, that which is properly cooked and which is fresh. The pale pasty complexion of many of our women is attributed, without any extent househ to be

properly cooked and which is fresh. The pale pasty complexion of many of one women is attributed, without any extra thought, to too much pastry, too many sweets, over-done meat and an insufficient quantity of fresh regelables. The green salad in any shape, from the long curling lettace leaf to the crisp little watercress, is a constant beautifier, and more than this, regularly enten, it quiets your nerves and gives you a pleasant sleep. But if you flood it with vinegar and powder it with sugar you have simply made for yourself a dish that will have no effect upon you whatever, unless it should be by the force of the vinegar to break the cannel of your teeth.

The right way far you to eat this most beautifying of dishes is to have upon it a good by the force of the vinegar to break the cannel of your teeth.

The right way far you to eat this most beautifying of dishes is to have upon it a good to not care for this then cat your solad as did the hornaits of old, disping a leaf in some salt and having with it a piece of bread and butter. All fresh vegetables, especially asparagus, tend to improve the skin. I do not say give up all sweets, but I do say eat them in their proper place; that is after you have had your dinner and when you will not require a great quantity. Pastry, if vaten at all, must be so light that it is above repreach; then it will not have any apparent effect on the skin, but it will tend to fatten you.

Meat should be tinder, rather than overdone, and whenever carves for you should give

Meat should be under, rather than over done, and whoever carves for you should give you a thin slice, so that it may be easily chewed, which means easily digested. Mutton and beef will tend to strengthen you, while fowl and game of all kinds, as well as lish, are direct scents working in the interest. direct agents working in the interest of your complexion. To the fact that so amny chickens are esten in the south many doctors attribute the peach-like skin possessed by southern women. However, each person while governed by general rules must make individual ones for herself, as that which is one man's most is another one's poison is particularly applica-ble as applied to the result on the skin. Too much cannot be said about the value of all fruits, and if to begin the day you can get nothing but an apple for your breakfiest it will be much better to ent it than to permit yourself to go without any fruit. Oranges, grupe fruit, melons and all the small berries are not only desirable, but really aid in getting one's constitution in such good condition that clear eyes and a good skin are the natural results. If you do not care to ent oranges, squeeze the juice of them in a goblet, weakening it with a little water and drink that. The first great

recessity toward making one's complexion good is the knowledge of what to eat.

Speaking of fruit, how many people know that one of the most cleansing, as well as the most delightful washes for the teeth, is a ripe. sweet strawberry. The way to use it is to take it by the stem, press it against one's teeth, rub it all over them, and then, still retaining it in the mouth, rinse your teeth off with clear water, which, when it disappears, carries the crushed strumberry with it. Not only are the teeth whitened and made clean by this, but a delightfully fresh taste is given to the mouth,

### THE VALUE OF BATHING

EVERY woman thaters herself that she knows how to bathe, and that she does it well, and yet when some one induces her to take a Russian bath it showns on her that never before has she hern entirely clean. Pernever before has she been entirely clean. Personally, I recommend the Russian or vapor both taken once a week as the greatest factor toward preserving the skin. It is not as exhausting as the Turkish bath, it causes a natural personation, the pores of the skin throw out the dirt that has accumulated in them, chagging and making them unleadthy, while the thorough scrub that follows and which one cannot give to one's self, removes every possibility of nucleunlines, and the various showers and sprays brace one up and make showers and sprays brace one up and make one feel capable of great deeds. Women who cannot take a Russian bath, however, can have its near equivalent at home. That is, a very but bath can be gotten into and one can remain there until perspiration is the result; then the shower, warm of first and gradually graving shower, warm at first and gradually growing colder, can be used, after which the bather will feel as if her skin were as smooth and white as satin.

white as satis.

I cannot too strongly recommend the use of the hot bath. The great benuty of Mrs. Laugity was her fine skin, and people who did not know credited her with taking a cold bath every morning, whereas the truth was that she took one so hot that for a few moments she could scarcely stand putting her four in it but in which the greaturille was and moments she could scarcely stand putting her foot in it, but in which she eventually got and from which she went back to bed where she took a cup of ten and a bit of toust, which formed her breakfast. If one has not time for a hot buth in the morning it is equally good at night, and if one finds it difficult to sleep, the cold spray can be omitted and the languid feeling resulting from the hot water-will tend to make tired eyelids droop upon tired eyes.

# THE BATHING OF THE FACE

F I asserted that you did not know how to L wash your face you would think that I had said something that was at once rude and displayed of my ignorance, and yet do you? Do you take a basin full of water and laving Do you take a basin full of water and laving your face with your hands dry it with a rough towel, believing that the harder you rib the more attention you are paying to your face? That is not washing your face. That is giving it a dab. The requisites for a good bath for your face are a big basin, a soft towel, a cake of parc, good some, and considerable wisdom. With a rough towel you treat your face as if it were made of iron, you enlarge the features, your six injuring the eyes and you make your skin course. The face wants to be gently, but thoroughly dried with a soft, absorbing towel. While advocating the use of hot water for the face, still, as it is not always desirable in cold weather if you are going out. I would say use water that has the chill taken off of it. Then with a thin flammed wash chelb, well rubbed with soap, give your face its first off of it. Then with a tain financi wash cloth, well rubbed with soap, give your face its first treatment, closing your eyes so that the soap, like truth, may reach to the innermost paris; after this wash the soap thoroughly off your face, and if you use a good quality of coap the shiny appearance, which is so often offered as an objection to refer a soap and offered as an objection to refer a soap and offered as shiny appearance, which is so often offered as an objection to using soap, will not exist. There seems to be an idea that women must not use soap upon their faces, though it is plentifully used upon all other parts of the saly, few renembering that the face, above all other parts, is exposed to the dust and the wind, and requires special treatment.

If your skin has a dull, dend feeling, throw a few doesn of either can de colorue, rin or

a few drops of either can de cologne, gin or whiskey in the water, and give your face a thorough bath with it. This tends to exhibtherough bath with it. This tends to exhibi-rate the skin, and if the circulation is but will being the blood to the surface so that a pretty blush is the result. Where the skin is in-clined to be dry, vaseline or cold cream, well rubbed in at night and thoroughly washed off in the morning, will tend to make it smoother and less bounds. and less hursh.

# SOME SIMPLE MEDICINES

THE simplest medicine for the skin, the one that will cool it when it is sunburnt, and will do much to remove summer freekles, is the oldest known preparation. It is said that Cleopatra used it, and that it was prepared regularly for Mary, Queen of Sess. It is the preparation known as "Virginal milk." It is made by taking a quart of rece or elderflower water, as is most fancied, and adding to it one onnee of simple tincture of benzoin, drop by drop. Keep this well corked, and when you wish to use it throw a teaspoonful in a basin of water; this quantity should give the water a faint milky bue and the ofter of pine. Be sure and get exactly the ingredients recutioned, for any other tite cure of benzoin may prove

injurious to the skin.

For greasiness of the skin what is known as toilet vinegor is desirable; this may be ap-plied with a soft eng, and it should be dabbled. and rubbed on the face. By the br. do not use soap either before or after the tollet vinegor, as the acid of one will decompose the other, and an undesirable effect may result. When the skin is stained from furs, or black material close about the throat, a slice of lemon rubbed over the marks will effectually remove them. ternally, drinking lemonade frequently giving an impetus to the digestion, while the piece of the fernon applied to the skin is commended for removing freekles and tan,

A RECEIPT FOR A COMMON COMPLAINT BECAUSE of her sensitive skin the Ameri-B) our girl is particularly apt to freekle, and these freekles seem to give her a great deal of worry. Now, my dear child, if you will only think that with the natural childs the freekles will disappear and stop worrying, you will be much happier, and will gain a bright look in will disappear and stop worrying, you will be much impour face where otherwise wrinkles might come. Funnily enough, men never object to freekles, and I think it is because they are sure that the girl who has them is displaying a clean face, and cleanliness, which with them means daintiness, is always admired. However, if you insist upon a prescription to try and remove the sain spot I will give you one recommended by one of the greatest authorities on skin, that is, Dr. Ernsmus Wilson: "To one ounce of elderflower ointment add twenty grains of sulplaste of zine; mix this well and rub it into the skin at night; in the morning wash it off with plenty of soap, and when the greate is completely removed apply the following lotion: Infusion of rose petals, half a pint; citric neid, thirty grains. All local discolorations are said to disappear under this treatment, and if the freekles do not entirely yield they will in most cases be greatly ameliorated. Should any unpleasant irritation or roughness of the skin follow the application, a lotion composed of half a pint of almond nixture and half a dram of Goulard's extract will afford immediate relief." I give this prescription because it comes from a extract will afford immediate relief." I give this prescription because it comes from a famous skin doctor, but I do not vench for it; instead, I advise enduring the freckles and not bothering about them.

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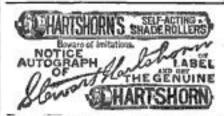
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A Department devoted to a sociable interchange of ideas among Journal readers. Address all letters to Mrs. Lynan Abbott, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, 433-435 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



RE we more quarrelsome than men? Poets all along down the ages have called us gen-tle, forbearing and forgiving, and have attributed all the combative qualities to men; but can we honestly claim the peaks the poets have given us? Much self-

claim the pease the poets have given us? Much self-examination is never good, nor is any introspection good unless it leads to reformation, but a little questioning of ourselves, and a speedy change for the better if we find ourselves in the wrong, will not harm us. Whence come neighborhood fends? Most likely from unkind words spoken by feminine lips, carried by gossips' tongues to feminine ears. Why is it that so often come divisions and dissensions in women's organizations for philanthropic and literary work? Are we jealous? Does envy provoke the mischief? Do women, more than men, meet one another one week with effusive cordiality, and the next with stiff coldness? Life goes much in waves, I think, and, perhaps, just now I have happened to feel the sprny from a wave of quarreloumeness, and that it is only temporary. But it has led me to ask myself, and I repeat the question to you: Can anything be done in the family to give the daughters those peace-making qualities which in theory we admire? And can we contribute more to the various departments of social life of that charity which "suffereth long and is kind, envieth not, vanneth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in truth, beareth all things, believeth all things, hoyeth all things, endureth all things.

THE ghost which questions whether woman will not lose her womanly qualities in the process of higher education will not down. It appears not only in the quiet and the shade of midnight, when ghosts have a right to appear, but it stalks abroad in open daylight. The innocent have always borne the penalty of the guilty, and the clamorous women who parade on public platforms, and who make parade on public platforms, and who make themselves obnoxions in public conveyances, who give their families peace at home by going abroad with their debates, these are they who throw discredit on their innocent sisters. I throw discredit on their innocent sisters. I wish I might picture the homes in which I am so happy as to be a welcome guest, where highest education for man and for woman combine to make highest happiness and highest usefulness. Woman may dwarf her best powers by cultivating only her emotions, she may do it by cultivating only her body, and, of course, she may do it by cultivating only her mind; but that is not higher education, and wherever a young woman has found a place where she may obtain knowledge, and also the other fruits which a perfected character should bear, she cannot be hurt by that pursuit. pursuit.

W11.L you kindly enlighten a mother upon the fol-lowing point: Do you think it is right that girls of sixteen should be allowed to visit art galleries unac-companied by teacher, mother or overried friend? An ENGLISH READER.

As a rule, no. But some girls at sixteen are better fitted to care for themselves, to maintain their womanliness and their independence than others are at thirty. Apart from the question of propriety, the value of such visits would be increased if the young girl had for a companion an older friend whose comments would come her eyes to the heauties and the companion an older friend whose comments would open her eyes to the beauties and the defects of the exhibition. Here, as in every other means of education, the pleasure is doubled, and the profit immeasurably in-creased, if the novice be under the captivating influence of a wise discriminating older friend whose companionship is prized. Lacking such companion, circumstances must determine hether a chaperone is required.

COME one has told us about an interesting little club. Which suggests that she and others may be pleased to hear of the one I have joined out here in the far west. We must every second Friday evening from seven cmill ben o'clock. The officers are president, wice-president, secretary and librarian.

Our doings consist of music and songs, readings, recting and dislogues, with a debate once a musth on a surject selected by the club a menta in advance; the distances are chosen at the same time. We have "list hath!" occasionally, which means that each ose in the club writes a topic on a piece of paper, and drops it into a hai, which is then well shaken and pussed around. Each takes out a slip and speaks for two or three minutes upon the topic suggested on the paper drawn. We have no membership fee, but any who is also gives a book to the Brazry, which is the steamer yet, as we are just beginning. I would be happy to be told how they got along in similar clubs, and shall hop for scene suggestions.

Active.

Societies such as this not only give entertainment for a passing boor, but are means of education. If the topics considered are those which call out thought and stimulate study, the result will be far greater than you could the result will be far greater than you could have supposed. In many towns magazines are taken by such a club, and sent from one to the other of the members in regular order; while each member pays but the cost of one maga-zine, she may have the reading of many more. Some one will perhaps give us the details of the management of such a book club.

D<sup>O</sup> you believe that a wife should always seem pleased when her histonic brings being an interpreted guest? Or, should she colleges to hinger as apondon that indheriumate baspitalities are both expensive and unwise except upon special occasions; and thus unless the family is a very weighty one, the histonic should give his wife some notice of his intention to have guests to their table?

Unless she could be pleased, I do not think it is best for her to try to seem pleased. Use-tainly, she might try to make her husband understand that unexpected guests do present understand that unexpected guests do present difficulties in ordinary households, and certainly every hustand should be careful not to add to the household burdens unnecessarily. Sometimes the pleasure which a guest brings is quite compensation enough for any added care or labor. Mutual concessions must be made in this as in so many other cases in the conduct of a home. The household would be a very unhappy one where the head of it was in too great fear of making trouble, or where the wife was unnecessarily annoyed with an unexpected demand upon her lavier. A very amusing incident occurred in the family of a friend. The master announced in the morning that he would not be at home to dinner, and the mistress, adjusting her plans to that fact, arranged to take her own meals with her little children, joining them at their moon dinner, and their bread and milk supper. Such a plan gave an opportunity to favor the cook with an extra bolidren and the kitches time. a plan gave an opportunity to favor the cook with an extra holiday, and the kitchen fire was allowed to go out. As the mother was in the nursery, enjoying an unusually free hour with her little ones at their bedtime, she heard a noise down stairs, and found that her hus-band had entered, bringing home two gentle-men to dinner, forgetting entirely that his own absence would make so much difference in the domestic arrangements. After a brief, probably somewhat spirited conference, a mes-senur was sent to a categor and in on hour senger was sent to a caterer, and in an hour and a half a dinner was served in the house. I am not sure whether the bill for the dinner emphasized the lesson to the master, but I think be should have seen that circumstances emphasized the lesson to the muster, but I think be should have seen that circumstances are very much changed, in even a liberally-managed home, by the absence or presence of two or three people. Of course, no lady would exhibit displeasure before the blameless guests, but I emmot think that she could be called upon to exhibit positive pleasure when she must feel quite a contrary emotion. In a very little while, however, an attractive most might be prepared, and her husband would feel an a-bled prisle in his wife and home; and possibly a certain sort of pleasure would be excited by the opportunity to show her ability to meet an emergency; and if he appreciates the effort she has made, and avoids giving her needless burdens in the future, a wife may really feel glad that she has had the experience. We are very complex beings, never wholly glad nor wholly sorry. You have heard of people who enjoy poor health. Some people enjoy being unnoyed.

I HAVE a daughter of seventies who is very fond of reading, but she seems to object to my selection of her books. To you think that pureous and tractions should select the books of a girl of that age to read, or is it better to allow her the free range of a public library?

E.F.

Neither. Unless one has the sympathy of a girl it is no use to undertake to select reading matter for her. One young girl of that age has taken an older friend for a mentor and is following, of her own choice, a course of reading which has been laid out for her. In most cases the girl chooses her reading because of the influence of some other person, and there is nothing. I think, which can be done, which is more effective in the way of education, than the stirring of the inclination in a young mind toward good reading, but it must be done with care. You must allow for a difference in taste care. You must allow for a difference in taste which is not reprehensible. One cultivated reader is devoted to history, another to poetry. One finds modern literature the best, another sees nothing worthy in that which has not the flavor of age. You may find science in some of its fascinating presentations is the subject which must be the pioneer in opening the way to your daughter's mind, or it may be fiction, or poetry. To insure docility, one should begin to read with a child very early, and watch carefully what is enjoyed, and give the best of that kind, gently guiding from that to other forms of literature.

PRAY allow use a word in commendation of your remarks in the Jacobary neighbor of Tux Lausies? Hours Joins Nat. I am so clad to see you networking a line of reading within the reach of all, and which to we had proved an inexpansible source of tendit. There is such an inexpansible source of tendit. There is such an expansion of the changint: "I know semishing about that place." I have you will again toge this pion, as it cannot fall to give a life-long plension, and who know how soon may be at specifical use, so opportunities for foreign travel sometimes come uses pecually. For yours backs of travel have proved a delight, for often they are tho keymrid as most charming this of history or remarks, and from thing but bests to another.

See Series Hura.

I am very glot to have this plan of foreign travel, taken around the evening hange or the winter fireside, brought again to temendarance, it can be taken just as well on the lawn, un-der the trees, and I hope many of the young readers of this page will find it a good way to pass their more leisure summer marnings. Could it not be made to supplant some of the wand taken hotel reacces? vspid talk on hotel piazzas

I OFTEN see letters from the far week, but selfour one from Virginia, although we have many subscribers here. I like to read letters from the west and hear how our states live flow: It gives to in the cast an obea of western life, Pope was right in saying. The proper study of mankind is man, "but if one caused visit the west and see its islandstants, the next best time; to do be to read about it. Of course, all know of Vigitial, her resources, her montains and vatleys, ber fields, verdine, her uniture, retinement and beoptiality. Yet many are not asticled, but go west to seek formance. I wish to know if any of the sisters belong to the "Chantanqua Society?" I have joined it, and must say the work is harder than I expected, but very improving. It takes one back to the singe when Columbos first saw a bird lying to what he supposed was land, thence coward and upward to the present age of advancement. It also crosses the broad Allandic to Europe, tells us of her poets, generals, anthes and all men who have held their "Bodypeints on the sands of itne," and shows us the cries, the beautifut works of nature and of art. Those who live on isolated plantations in the west would be much pleased with the "Chantanqua Course."

It has believed with the "Chantanqua there."

We forget, I think, that these letters do give us glimpses of parts of the country with which we otherwise would not be familiar, and al-though the glimpse is a very little one, is helps us to know our far-separated sisters. I am glad you have enjoyed the "Chautauqua

I TOO, am very much interested in the blind women speaken of. I am very sure, for a woman who does her own work, they could be a very gird help, but as seriants in the city R would be a very different minitor. I have had three years' experience in city life not form mode to because my experience is very more as -M. E. C. Y. ways, but all the help I have I need not have no doubt but that a blind woman, if empalies not have given up trying to keep help, because it's harmone combert than to have such as I have had. I know the dirt-tolard very wolf. And if I must have some things go now I know the reason.

I one does, totally dead had I take the whole care of my hoise, but necessary is a trying to have such as I have some things go now I know the reason.

I one does, totally dead had I take the whole care of my hoise, but resours, on a farm, and do all the week about I have the house. I set at the head, or anther feet, of the table, and B's in very few places that I cannot fill my place. I think for this reason I cannot remain understand sentething of what a blind woman might be able to do. I but my hearing when a young woman and low read the ligs.

P. A. S.

No disability is great enough to oversome a noble and purposetal spirit.

I HAVE a family of small children. Their father is an neitive worker in church, but hasty in speech and given to compensation of hatquage. I have learned that it caus all through his family. The more oil speech and significant family of the women, indicag of their wiset, hack of management, cir., and as the common, of course, come from different families, it hardly seems reasonable processive all of them "weights to stay port." How I dread to see may children follow hardly seems to me trained to consider all of them "weights to stay port." How I dread to see may children follow half on a transfer to consider the mother to be treated with consideration always and given all affectionate respect. An amount has more thought of, but continually I hear, "What's the near of telling a he alson it," "You know there's an insula in that." Our of my bays said, doubting a fact as I gave it to him, "We'll, I shou'l know: ; jupa says you lie, so if you dou'l, why he dose." Now what can I do? Bestionestrance is useless. Are there so books teaching infliencity, perhaps, respect for trust, badleiner, honor to wommikhad? I don't want to bring up any more of that kind of husbands and fathers; men that try to be good, but have high tempers, narrow views and an aordinate value of their own importance. They don't make comfortable bounes. I thought, perhaps, by reading about I might gradually change their more father's raiber than a right, to steem around and descent constantly.

Talletkan Morraica.

It is very hard to row up stream, and to make your children refined and true when the current of the home is turned in the other direction must require all the help which you can get from the Divine arm. But do not be discouraged. Success has attended such efforts as yours in quite as hopeless conditions. A friend recommends you to get and read to your chidren a very sweet story called "Mrs. Mainwaring's Journal," which will help to give them noble aspirations,

A FRIEND who has fixed in our bome writes me A that she recently had exvasion to tell some parents, whether a very traditionne haby, born we have imbred our little one. "th!" the father replied," we think to much of our bulp to treat it that way." This is just the mishake many parents make. They are too restroiched in locking tottle religion of these children. In the matter of governing them, as well as of prometing their lappiness, their future goed to stripped by the aaxteey his present results. A childre plot when, mental and increasing their lappiness, their future goed to arripped by the aaxteey his present results. A childre plot when, mental and increasing their lappiness of the carefully guided from the moment of birth, if not even before, on through his infancy, child has daily tenth. Let me tell how our littleby, now ten months old, has been taught. From the first he was allowed always to go to sleep uithout being beld or racked, and so take his meals at regular periods. The latter was no easy tack, as his storing his was so deranged that he seemed to be begging for food continuously, and I have sait and held his little hands and almost, cried with him, but is finally became exhibitioned in the habit and satisfied with the plass. We avoid everything that would not, be infulged, such as taking him up as soon as coming into his presence, going to him while he cries unless the needs our immediate attention, thus die couraging his disposition to exp. letting him remain up after his retiring hour, etc. We calibrate regularity hi all his habits. Our have are love, straigethy and feminass.

There is no more lates upposed many lines by Raby, and by our friends, who land and manner have been directed into a line of healthful development.

Eva. ...

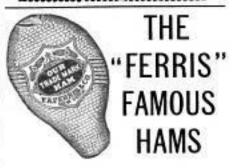
There is more labor in bringing up fathers and mothers than in bringing up their lables. The greatest difficulty in the management of children is in the unwillingness of parents to take the trouble to do the thing which they know is right. A mother who, with far-seeing love, is willing to suffer the present pain of training her boby, will surely reap her reward, but one must not carry rules too far. Karli baby is a distinct individually, and while there may be, and should be, many laws in the mother's reign, she must be quick to adapt the application of those laws to the special need of the child and the occasion. We are learning. I think, to make huby a little less uncomfortable in his first days with us, by giving him proper clothing, and the cries which are the natural expression of disconfort will be less frequent. It is perfectly reasonable that the calls of the child who is a little ancomfortable, continually bringing to it the know is right. A mother who, with far-see amount or able, continually bringing to it the southing of its mother, should multiply us be grows to enjoy the pleasure of acciety. The boy who reared veriforously, bringing his frighted nurse to his hed "only to have his teurs wised away," was but one of a large number of old and young who want to be soothed. It is a characteristic which grows very disagreeable with age, botofler having been sentously cultivated for years it cannot be easily uproofed.

A.J. H. Abbott



VAN HOUTEN'S PATENT PROCESS increases by 40 PER CENT, the solubility of the deab-forming elements, making of the cocca bean an entity digested, delicious, nearish-ing and at imulating drink, readily assimilated.

even by the most delicate. Hold in 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 lb. Cans. 23-1f pot chtainable, enclose 25 cts. to either Van Hourne & Zoon, 166 Reade Street, New York or 45 Wahash Ave., Chicage, and a can containing enough for 25 to 46 cups, will be mailed. Mention this publication. Preared only by the inventors Van Houten & Soor, Weesp, Holland. 85



First pounds, and a heavier one is equally as good. Hames from young pigs, though good for boiling, if broiled or fried, will serve juceless and dry, budy the center of the Ham should be silved. Both cods may be used for boiling, served in various ways, as suggested in our fluthe booklet of review. Out from each side of the Ham with a very sharp knole cleanty to the bone, dividing the silves in the center. You will thus avoid the necessity of sawing. The silves should never be cut more than one-quarter of an inch thick, and one-sixth of an inch is still better. Trim very chockly the akin from the upper side of each siler, and also cut from the lower edge the outer rim of muscle that has been somewhal hardwed by smoking.

Have the fighing pan very but before the ment as put in. Turn the silves quickly, and as soon as the fat is needy browing on each side, add one-half cup of bailing water. Over the pan tightly and place where the traiter will bed slowly for fifteen minutes. By this time much of it will have disappeared. Serve at once.

The first process relains the juices of the ment, and the servoid makes the muscle tender and most, if these reconstructions are described fortuned. "OR Frying never use a Ham of less than 13 or 14

the servoid makes the innerte tender and moist, if these suggestions are closely followed. We invite every housekeeper to supply her table regularly this summer with

# The "Ferris" Delicious Hams and Bacon

If you are not familiar with their high quality, please THY THEM. When you decide in their favor, don't let your Greer put you off with anything else.

" Only a little higher in price, RUT---!"

CONTRICKY CONTRICKY COWDREY COWDREY

"What say you to a ham sandwich?"

"If prepared with Cowdrey's Deviled Ham I'll welcome it with delight, good Grumio. Bring it me, Katharine."

COWDREYCOWDREYCOWDREYCOWDREY



# LADIES, PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT WITHOUT HEAT

Use Pettit's Cider and Pruit Preservative. Always successful, and retains natural fruit flavor. Sold everywhere, or will mail a sample box for as cents. HAMILTON MED. CO., Canajoharie, N. Y.



MISS PARLOA will at all times be glad, so far as she can, to answer in this Department all general domestic questions sent by her readers. Address all letters to Atiss Maria Parton, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cooking receipts are not given in this Department, hence do not ask that they be printed and do not send manuscripts of that nature to Miss Partion.



VNY questions are asked me as to why the white clothes grow yellow, the flannels shrink, the prints are cloudy or streaked, the standed clothes stick, and so on. The limited space in this de-partment forbids

an exhaustive article on the subject, but here are some suggestions which, if followed, will are some suggestions which, if followed, will insure satisfactory results. It must be remem-bered, however, that under certain adverse conditions, it will never be possible in the city to have the clothes as spotless and white as in the pure air and the sanshine of the country. The greatest natural bleacher is the sun, and clothes allowed to dry out in the open air, exposed to its full influence, de-monstrate that fact,

# MONDAY MORNING MATTERS

If the clothes must be dried in a close city yard, where the sun never shines, and dust and smoke fall on the dump garments, they will not look clear. It often happens that the water is so impregnated with iron and other substances that it is impossible to give white clothing a clear appearance. On washing day arrange the white clothes in this manner: Half fill two tabs with warm suds. Put in one tub the pieces soiled the most; put the remainder of the articles in the second sub. Have a third tub half full of cold water. Wash the cleaner clothes first, rubbing soap on the parts which are soiled the most. Wring from this water and drop into the tub of clean warm water. When all are done, rinse the clothes well in the warm water, then wring out and soap the parts that were badly soiled. Put F the clothes must be dried in a close city well in the warm water, then wring out and some the parts that were builty solited. Put these same pieces in the boiler of cold water and on the fire. Let the water get almost boiling hot, then take up the clothes and put them in a tubful of cold water. Rimse them from this into another of warm water and from this into another of warm water and from this into a third of bluing water. Wring them as dry as possible, then shake them out and hang on the lines. They should become perfectly dry before they are folded. All the white clothing should be washed in this manner. The second tubful run, of course, be rubbed out and rinsed while the first is being scalded. If clothes be not thoroughly rinsed rubbed out and rubbed withe first is being scalded. If clothes be not thoroughly rimsed and bluing be used, the soap will combine with the bluing to give a vellow tinge to the clothing. This is especially the case when liquid bluing is used. A thorough rinsing is really one of the most important steps in all the week the work.

# TO WASH SILK UNDERGARMENTS

To three gallons of warm water add three tablespoonfuls of household ammonia. Let the silk garments soak in this for twenty minutes, then rub scap on the parts which are the most badly sailed and wash the articles with the hands. Never rub them on a board, Rinse in two waters, wring dry, and lung on the life. When rearly dry the table in and fall the line. When nearly dry take in and fold, and, if possible, iron within a few hours. Never let an fron come in contact with the silk. Lay a piece of cloth over the fabric and

# SATINES, GINGHAMS AND PRINTS

THESE kinds of goods look better when no THESE kinds of goods look letter when no scap is used and they are not starched in the usual way. For two dresses make one gallon of starch by mixing one cupful of thour with one pint of cold water. Pour on this three quarts and a half of boiling water. Pour half of this mixture into a tub containing four gallons of warm water. Words one of the gallons of warm water. Wash one of the dresses in this, rubbing the fabric the same as if soap were used. Now rings in two clean waters and lung out to dry. The starch cleans the fabric, and enough of it is held in the cloth to make it about as stiff as when new. Wash the second dress in the same way. This method is not for light-cambries, but only satines, ginghams and dark prints. If the colors run, put half a capful of salt in the second rinsing water. If the color of the fabric be blue and faded, put two tablespoonfuls of acetic acid, or twice as much vinegar, into the last rinsing water. This will often restore the color, but not always, as it depends upon the chemicals used in the dyeing. The acid can be used in the last water in which faded blue flannels are rinsed. Colored a veleshould Wash the second dress in the same way. blue flannels are rinsed. Colored goods should be dried thoroughly and dampened only a few hours before you are ready to iron them. They should be ironed on the wrong side...

# NEVER RUB SOAP ON FLANNELS

NEVER RUB SOAP ON FLANNELS

I AVE a tub half full of strong scap suds, in which has been dissolved a table-special of bornx. Shake all the dust and lint from the flannels and then put them into the suds. Wash them by rubbing with the hands and sopping them up and down in the water. Never rub scap on flannet. Wring them out of this water and put them into a tub of clean, hot suds. Rinse thoroughly in this water, them in a second tubful. Wring dry, shake well, and hang on the lines. Take them in a net fold, rolling them very tightly, Wring a clean cloth around them, and, if possible, from the same day. Do not have the irona very hot, but press the flannels well. Have clean suds for the colored flannels. To prevent shrinking, the temperature of the water should be the same in all the tubs.

POINTS ON STARCHING AND IRONING

### POINTS ON STARCHING AND IRONING

N making and using starch have all the I mensils and the water perfectly clean.

Mix the dry starch with cold water enough to
make a thin paste. Pour on this the required
amount of boiling water, stirring all the while. amount of boiling water, stirring all the while. To each quart of starch add a teaspoonful each of sait and lard. Boil the starch until it looks clear, which will be in about ten minutes. Strain it through a piece of cheese-cloth (it will have to be squeezed through the cloth). White articles should be dipped into the hot starch, but have it cooled a little for colored articles. For collars, eaffs, shirts, etc., have the starch very thick; for white skirts it should be rather thin; for dresses, aprons and children's clothing also, the starch must be thin, and for table lines only the thinness kind inc. and for table linen only the thinnest kind imaginable should be used. Always have surehol clothing thoroughly dried; then sprinkle evenly with enough cold water to make them very damp. Fold smoothly and roll up in a clean cloth for several hours. In roll up in a clean cloth for several hours. In ironing, begin with the plain pieces, like the sheets and pillow cases. This will get the irons in condition for the starched clothes, which should be done next; and after these finish the plain pieces. Have the ironing blanket and sheet spread smoothly on the node and tacked in place, and have some fine salt spread on a board. The a large piece of beeswax in a cloth, and after rubbing the hot iron on the salt, rub the beeswax over it. Finally wipe the iron on a clean cloth. This powers will make the iron clean and smooth. process will make the iron clean cloth. This process will make the iron clean and smooth. Starched clothes must be made very damp; other articles should be dampened only slightly. Starched clothes must be ironed antil perfectly dry. In ironing, do the rubbing, when possible, the length of the cloth—that is, with the selvage.

# WHEN WASHING WINDOWS

WHENEVER it is necessary to wash windows, use plenty of clean cloths, clunge the water often, and rub the panes until perfectly clear and dry. Then the glass will be clean, no matter what particular method is followed. will be clean, no matter what garticular method is followed. To go more into detail, here is a good rule: Half fill a pail with topid water, and add to it four tablespoonfuls of bousehold annuousa. Wash the glass with old linen, or a piece of cheeserloth. Riuse the clath often, and squeeze so dry that the water will not run from it. Rule the glass quite hard. Now wipe dry with a clean piece of cheeserloth and polish with a channels skin or a piece of newspaper which has been crushed in the hand-antileoft. Clause the water often and always. until soft. Change the water often, and always have the drying cloth perfectly dry and clean, Some housekeepers use only channels skins for washing and wiping the windows, but I have found the above method more satis-

# THE MARKET FOR JELLIES

W HERE to find a market for preserves and jellies is what one reader asks, Searly all the first-class process in the country sell home-made preserves, jellies, pickles, etc. The woman's exchanges also sell large quantities. There are many women who have no time to look after this branch of their homsesping, being must through the fruit season. They employ other women to do this work for thorn, or buy at the stores. I would mivie any one who intends to make a business of this kind of work to see what customers she can get amount the people she knows, and also learn what she can do with the stores and the exclusives. If the product be of a superior quality I am sine that there will be a demand for it. This, like any other business, takes time to bribl up, therefore one need not be discouraged if she cannot get orders at find. Do good, honest work and persecent and one

### REMOVING STAINS FROM MARBLE

() NE of the questions asked by several sub-ONE of the questions asked by several subscribers is, how they can remove stains from marble tables. It depends largely upon the manner in which the stains are made. If by graise, specal wet whiting or chloride of lime on the stains and let it remain for several bours, then wash off. Washing soda, dissolved in hot water, mixed with enough whiting to form a thick paste, and labt on the stains for several bours, will remove grease spots. Sometimes the marble has a discolored appearance from scratches. If it be rubbed hard with ust whiting and then washed and wiped dry, the mark will disappear. Ink and iron rust are usually removed with an acid, but that cannot be employed on burble, as it would dissolve the stone. The remedies given for grease spots can, however, be used. Should an acid be spilled on numble, pour ammonia unter on the spot and it will neutralize the acid, thus saving the marble. acid, thus saving the marble.

### WHEN ACIDS ARE SPILLED

DOTTLE of household ammonia should A be kept where it can be reached conveniently at any time; then, when an acid is accidentally spilled, pour ammonia over the spot at once. In the case of marble, all acids attack the line and unless the ammonia be used instantly, a rough surface will be the result. I know of nothing that will restore the polish to this rough surface.

### WHAT THE SIDEBOARD IS FOR

WHAT THE SIDEBOARD IS FOR

SEVERAL people have asked about the uses
of the sideboard. The drawers are for
the silver and cutlery, the closets for wines, if
they be used, and often for such things as
preserved ginger, confectionery, cut sugar and,
indeed, any of the many little things that one
likes to have in the dining-room, yet out of
sight. The water pitcher and other silver and
pretty bits of china can be placed on the sideboard. Cracker jur and fruit dish also belong
there. At dinner time the dessert dishes are
usually arranged upon it. usually arranged upon it.

# HOW CUCUMBERS SHOULD BE SERVED

COUNTRY girl asks how enembers A COUNTRY girl asks how cucumbers should be served. Pare them and slice very thin into a bowl of ice water. Let them stand in a cold place for half an hour, then drain off the water. Put the cucumbers in a deep glass dish with a few pieces of ice. Put about two heaping tablespoonfuls in a small sauce plate, and let each person season to suit his or her individual taste. Vinegar, salt and pepper and oil should be passed with the cucumbers. Sometimes a few slices of onion are mixed with the cucumbers, but this practice is very disagreeable to many persons. is very disagreeable to many persons

# NICKEL-PLATED TABLEWARE

ONE subscriber asks me about nickel-plated O NE stitiseriber asks me about nickel-plated tableware. Several years ago I bought a dozen nickel-plated tablespoons to use in my lectures, because they seemed so much stronger than plated ware. I found that the nickel melted and peeled off when exposed to a high temperature, making the spoons rough and musightly. A dealer told me a few days ago that this ware is not made now because of this flaw. this flaw.

# WHAT DOILIES ARE, AND HOW USED

A NEW subscriber asks what dollies are, and how used. They are small squares, or round anakins, which are placed on the dessert plates, under the finger bowls, etc. Sometimes very small round ones are placed under the Roman punch glasses, on small plates, like those for brend and butter. These doilies are usually made of fine linen, embroidered with colored or white silks; or they may be orna-mented in drawn work. They are sometimes fringed, and often hemstitched.

# A WAY TO REPAIR WALL PAPER

HAVE a set of children's paints, selecting I AVE a set of children's paints, selecting those that have creams, browns, yellows, and perhaps green, blue and red. Mix the colors until you get the shade of the foundation color of the paper, then lightly touch up the broken places. If the breaks be small this will be all that is necessary; but, if large, it will be well when the first color is dry to touch up the place with the other colors. This is a much easier, and more satisfactory, method is a much easier, and more satisfactory, method thun patching the paper,

# WHAT SOME CORRESPONDENTS ASK

To keep flies from chandellers, wipe the chandellers with a soft cloth that has been wet in kerosene oil. This should be done several times during the summer. Fly specks can be wiped off in the same manner, even when on gilt picture frames; but the cloth must be only slightly moistened in the latter case, and used lightly, else the gilt itself may come off. come off.

If the readers who want to know how to make like curtains look creamy, and low to wash Madras curtains, will refer to the May number of THE LABRES HOME JOURNAL they find the information they desire; and some points about removing stains from, and ing the color of leather, were given in the Murch Journal.

ie March Jouxnan. Several correspondents ask for my soap re-spt. They will find it in the January mun-

ber of the Journal.

Somebody maks if a painted floor can be stained. No. To be sure, the paint could be scraped off and the staining done then, but it would be an expensive undertaking.
The correspondent who asks how rea should

be served from a five-o'clock tea-table will find the unswer in the April Jouxnay. A subscriber asks if postry and layer esks should be eaten with a spoon or fork. With

A reasier of the JOURNAL asks if enstors are used on the table. No; they are not used on private tables. The oil and vinegar are put on in handsome glass bottles, and the peoper in dainty silver or china pots. One of the safest and best things for wash-

ing the bair is far soap. It is a good plan to use if once a month,



Uneweetened and free from all preservatives. Keeps rany length of time in all climates.

AN INFANT'S FOOD.

by any courts of time in all cumules.

Its Uniform Quality, Convenience and Economy reader HIGHLAND EVAPORATED CREAM preferable to all other forms of cream or nitk for todies. Tes, Cherolate, Ice Cream, Charlotte Russe, Castards and all uses to which ordinary cream or milk may be put.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists Everywhere Write for our Infant Food circular and Highland Evaporated Cream booklet cutified "A FEW DAINTY DISSIDS."

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.





No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more econical, costing less than one cent a cup. is delicious, nourishing, and RASLE

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

# A Graceful Act

Of hospitality is to offer your evening guests a cup of Bouillon before leaving. Use Armour's Extract of Beef and boiling water; add salt, pepper and a thin slice of lemon to each cup. Serve with plain crackers,

Armour & Co., Chicago.



IF YOUR HUSBAND FINDS FAULT With your cooking, send us ten two-cent stamps for Mass Parloa's New Cook Book and make him happy. F. B. 6000DNOW & CO., Box 1687, Boston, Mass.

# BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

The Family Wash Bine, always giving satisfaction Formule by Grocers. Ask for it. D. S. Willemann, Proprietor, 23 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa

PERFECTION Loose bottoms. Caken removed washed overy where, Set, by CAKE mail, Sec. Agents WIGHLARDSON MFG. CO., D.St., Bath. N. Y. TINS

# BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Are in our judgment the best goods that are now or have been on the market.

C. JEVNE & CO., Chicago Dec. 1, 1891.



# INDOOR SUMMER AMUSEMENTS



HEN the mother packs the trunks for the summer holiday in the country she boliday in the country she
must not forget that there
will be rainy days and cold,
dull evenings, when the
children cannot go out of
doors, and will want amosement in the house. If she provides for this
beforehand she will have occupation rendy for

beforehand she will have occupation rendy for them, and will not be worried lest their fidgeting should disturb the other boarders. Chiliter's tastes differ as much as those of their siders, and in making provision for their electrinament each mother must be guided by the inclinations of her own family. Some children ask for nothing more delightful than to be read to. An interesting book will hold them enchanted until the reader is exhausted, to after life they will always associate certain pages with the dear voice that interpreted them. It is a great gift to be able to read aloud with case to one's self and pleasure to the hearer. Indiren can be trained to do so with a little rouble, if they have daily practice in the right way, and if the story is absorbing they will not listorer that they are at the same time acquiring an accomplishment. ng an accomplishment.

THERE are so many amusing games that the difficulty is to choose between them The dimenty is to choose between them when the family purse is long enough to permit their being purchased. Ouijn, or the talking board; Halma, Tiddledewinks and numberless others may be found at any toy shop, Variations of the every opular. Authors, "dominous, checkers, the old favorites that amused as when it is wear children, have not lost their variations of the every popular. Authors, donalnoes, checkers, the old favorites that amused
as when we were children, have not lost their
power to charm. A box of letters is a most
satisfactory investment, they can be used in so
many ways. Word-making and word-taking,
lor, instance, when each player makes a word
and the others try to take it by altering it,
adding a letter to form a different word,
or trying to change it by subtracting a
letter, as "droop," which becomes "drop" by
osing an o, and then chaims it. Whoever
gets ten words first wins the game. Transformation is another; a word with plenty of
rowels is chosen, as "comfortable," and five,
en, or lifteen minutes, according to the age of
the players, is allowed to make words out of
the letters contained in it. Whoever has the
most words at the expiration of the time is the
rictor. This can be played with pencil and
super if there are not enough letters from
which to draw.

A GAIN, there are games where no other implements than pencil and paper are equired. One of these, called "Observation," is a modification of the method which Robert Houdin, the celebrated French conjurer, used o train his son to quickness in perceiving and accuracy in recording the result of his impressions. Housin used to take the boy past a shop window where a number of articles were exposed for sale, and after one rapid thance require him to write down as many as an ecould remember, returning to verify his ist. In the game twenty-five small articles are placed on a table, half a minute is allowed to view them and then each player writes fown as many as he can remember. The serson having the largest number correct is he winner. In "Distraction" the players write he numbers from one to one hundred on a sard, or paper, mixing them in every way; he paper is then passed to the next neighbor, who is obliged to cross them off in sequence, Finding twenty-six next three, for example, so may not mark it off until he has discovered all the intervening numbers and drawn a line brough them. The one who finishes first all the intervening numbers and drawn a brough them. The one who finishes first taskes a point, and five points wins the game. When there is a large party this can be played in tables, like progressive whist, or cuchre, und the winner receive a prize.

MANY persons have a prejudice against cards, and do not think it wise to permit heir children to play with them. Human inture is prone to long for forbidden pleas-Homan nature is prome to long for forbidden pleasures, and the noment that a thing, innocent itself, is made desirable by being proditited, young people, and old people, too, segin to want it above everything. If chillern play cards with their father and mother, and have been accustomed to see and traction, the bits of painted pasteboard do not seesess that mysterious charm which surrounds them when they have been taboose until the girl or boy is add enough to choose. until the girl or boy is old enough to choose then they seize on them with a consciousness of breaking bonds and throwing off restraint, which is not good for their moral nature. If the onscience prevails, they go through life de-burget from a legitimate recreation which scould have given them pleasure. Elisaberii Romssos Scovii.

# TO STERILIZE MILK AT HOME

By KENYON WEST



TATISTICS are not always en-tertaining, but they prove that among recent scientific mechods for the preservation of headth and the prevention of disense, the sterilization of milk ranks very high. The object of this paper is not, however, to praise results, but

to describe methods. by sterilization we mean to "free from germs." To do this no chemical agent, nothing, is equal to heat, heat intense and prolonged. The old process of boiling is imperfect for the reason that, as the air was, in the first instance, the cause of the development of these parties are the state of the development of

first instance, the cause of the development of these noxious germs, means must be taken to prevent the air from again coming in contact with the milk. Corking with perforated rub-ber corks and boiling the bottles in water is also apt to be a failure, though it approaches nearer the true method. The only sate way is to steam the milk in the following manner: Have as many bottles as will last for the feeding of the child for twenty-four hours. It is searchy necessary to say that they must be

is scarcely necessary to say that they must be perfectly clean and carefully rinsed. Sometimes lime-water is useful for rinsing. Size of bottle depends upon the age of the child or the condition of his appetite. The best bottles are round with a rounded bottom, as they can be more easily keep clean, though any clear. condition of his appetite. The best bottles are round with a rounded bottom, as they can be more easily kept clean, though any clear glass bottle is not objectionable. Fill the bottles by means of a small funnel to within two inches of the top. See that no milk touches the neck. Cork with wads of cotton, previously subjected, in the oven, to heatenough to turn them a light brown. This renders them sweet and pure. They should not be put in so tightly as to prevent a free pessage of air through them. Do not have the steamer hot at first, but after the bottles are placed in it gradually raise the temperature to 212 degrees. For several years I have used a patent sterilizer, as it is much less trouble than the ordinary household steamer. It takes care of itself, whereas the common one needs constant watching. Besides, with it I have fewer bottles broken. If the bottles are of uniform size and round, they can be placed in a rack which isolates them from one another. If they vary in size put them directly in the steamer upon a flat piece of tin, or within a circular pan. If there are so many as to touch, wrap thin choths around them to prevent breakage. Cracking of the bottles is, however, one of the trials which beset every experimenter. I was troubled very much until I discovered that two or three inches of water put in the circular pan renders the bottles comparatively safe. When taken out until I discovered that two or three inches of water put in the circular pun renders the bottles comparatively safe. When taken out place the bottles on a folded paper to cool. If, by any mischance, they have been filled too full, the cotton may have, by the expansion, been forced out. This should be replaced before taking from the store and the steamer allowed to boil ten minutes longer. And the bottles found in this condition should be used first.

used first.

As it is important to keep the air excluded As it is important to keep the air excluded from the milk it is well, even while feeding the child, to pour out only a portion of the milk and re-insert the cotton while the first portion is being drunk. If the child uses a nipple, of course the milk must be steamed in his nursing bottles, and as the cotton is removed the nipple drunk over the neck. If any dilutions of water or cereals are indicated, they must be put in the bottles before the steaming takes place. Sometimes there is a film or seum on the top of the milk to which a nervous child may object. Shake the bottle well to mix in the cream, then rinse a strainer with boiling water or lime-water and strain the milk as it is poured out. If it needs to be beated again put the bottle in a tin cup of water and heat it gradually before uncorking. If poured out into the cup all the previous trouble of sterilization is rendered, in a measure, useless.

we, useless.

No infallible rule can be given as to the time required to steam the milk. It depends upon its age and condition. If a cow is kept, do the work directly after milking, and it will take work directly after milking, and it will take but a few minutes to kill the germs. If you wait hours, a longer time will be necessary. The objection to milk steamed much longer than an hour is that its flavor is impaired, and the child does not like it so well. Otherwise, it is better to steam it two hours than run risk from contagion. The best way is to obtain the purest milk and sterilize it as soon as it is brought to you. The test of the thoroughness of your efforts will be the "keeping" of the milk for an indefinite time. But for those who cannot test the matter for themselves and wish a "rule" to go by, it is fairly safe to say that, unless the milk is very old, or has been exposed to more than ordinary noxious influences, an hour's steaming will be all that is ences, an hour's steaming will be all that is necessary. But no tears need be shed should a few minutes longer be given to the work.

# WHAT A WISE MOTHER CAN DO

THE can take ten minutes every day and O read to her children a few words on astronomy, geology or physiology. Not dry statistics, which carry no knowledge to the little minds, but the names of plants and stars, their places, and the mythological story connected with them; stories of the strata of rocks, with coal and other minerals buried between with coal and other minerals buried between clay and stones; how the hot waters and the cold are deep down under us, waiting for min-until he needs them and discovers their hiding places; stories of our own bones and nerves, muscles and blood; the course of our food from the mouth to the stomach; how fresh-air invigorates us, and stimulants dry up the tissues. It is astonishing how easily little children learn the long words and use them intelligently. All these subjects and a huminal intelligently. All these subjects and a hundred more are brought before them every day in a rightly conducted kindergarten,



### A PLAY BOX FOR CHILDREN

A PLAY BOX FOR CHILDREN

WE have a very unique arrangement for children
which can be easily made at home. I called it "Juanmetrics" Play Box, "for number one and number two
will soon be old enough to use it. Mine was made by a
handy friend at very little expense. The bax is four feet
square, eighteen Inches deep, both sides and flooring
made of planed and sand-papered white pine. The
outside of the box is shellarked and the interior lined
with a cheeseechth comforier, cut to fit and tacked into piace. When boby was small, soft pillows were kept
in the box and were removed then alle was old enough
is enself steady by the sides, and when a fittle over a year
old could valk all around the box. By this time the
pads were removed, for we found that more fimespecially noise-could be had without them. With the
nid of casters undermeath, the box could be redied anywhave, and by its use we went through a cold wither
without any coughs or colds. It is try for the best haby
tender I have ever seen or heard of. I have since seen
a dry goods bux cut down for the same purpose.

### A CONVENIENT APRON

A CONVENIENT APRON

WITH the summer days comes the question, how shall we keep the light dresses clean while the little toes are playing out of doors, it will take half the pleasure from the fredic if the bothersome order; "Bo very cureful of your dress," is constantly heard; and the gingham aprone do not look well when we want the little ones booking fresh and attractive at their out-door play "when papa comes bother?" We overname the difficulty by purchasing a little extra material and making one or two aperons like each sud, very simple little affairs and easy to make and laundry. Take a straight piece of the goods half a yard wide, and long enough to reach from the aboutdors be the bottom of the dress; inche top cut out a small curre for the neck, and halfing it before the child flad the width across the cheen, and cut out the curves for the area, and ended all around with narrow straige-double pleese folded to getter and "run up" on the machine-for tying. If the material is a yard wide take a piece the length desired, and cut, it in half for two aprons; they are spitckly lied on, will keep chean the front of the dress where we much dirt seems to collect; and in a moment may be unded, when papan or a caller appears, leaving the dress fresh and chem between the appears, leaving the dress fresh and chem tenents. Being of the dress material they will not have the appearance of aprous, but will seem a part of the smill, and are equally prety for the dainty dresses of the small lady or the kittanis of the little man.

PULLTING INFANTS TO BED AWAKE

# PUTTING INFANTS TO BED AWAKE

IN the April Journal. "Weary Mother" is perplexed about pulling her boby to bed awake. I rocked mountly girl until she was thirteen months, and finally decided to put her in her crib and let her go to steep to herself, giving her a picture eard or a handkerchief to take her attention. The first time she cried for some time, has now she goes into her crib wide awake, and in a very few minutes is sound asterp.

L. A. D.

# MAKING HOME ATTRACTIVE FOR BOYS

MAKING HOME ATTRACTIVE FOR BOYS

"INITIS morning, as I entered the bright, cheery home

of a friend, the brast trees evidanced, perhaps, by the
storm raging without, I said almost involutarity, as I
pansed on the thresholt: "the How pleasant it is here!"

"Is it?" said my friend. "I'm very glad it looks as,
and I want it to be so. I want it to be the most attractive place in all the world in say bays." My own heart
echoed the thought, for I have alway, too. Then I glaured
about me, and I saw traces of suchber's hand and
mother's heart everywhere. There were plane and
guitar, for the boys are fined of music, and have some
inste and possible talent in that like. There were gued
books and magazines, which my friend ead "We are
reading together, the boys and I. I try to adapt their
tastes to mine, and mine to theirs, and we derive munica
pleasure and benefit." There were comfortable chairs,
not too fise, with entitiong cushiers, games to be brought
out upon occasion, and the subject nearest that mother's
heart secured to be those two boys and how to make
them happy and comfortable, and how to give them a
feeling of companionship in their own home. M. O.

I NOTICE in the April JOCRNAL "Mattle 8." writes

I NOTICE in the April Journal. "Mattie 8." writes of her baby's ears being turned over. If she wishes I on lead her a cop such as may habes wear that will keep the ears down. I make them of sincer mustle and it them tight; they are not irritating at all and will make the hair grow smooth and soft. My babies wear them from six months old to eighteen mostle. If her haby is not a year old the cap will help, I am sure.

M. A. C.

Caps made for this purpose are sold in the large establishments where children's clothes are a specialty.

# A BABY'S WARDROBE

K INDLY advise me what constitutes a baby's wardrobe. I have tot an idea, and your information
will be very valuable to me. How long shall the decases
be, and what will be best for the little one to skep in at
night?

ANXIOUS.

A moderate outfit for a haby consists of 3 bands, 4 shirts, 4 fluonel skirts, 2 cotton skirts, bands, 4 shirts, 4 fluincel skirts, 2 cotton skirts, 48 napkins, 6 dresses, 6 night slips, 3 wruppers, 6 pairs of socks, 2 blankets, cloak and bood, The dresses should be thirty inches long from neck to bottom of hem. The buby should wear at night either its little shirt, or a fluonel slip, and a cambric

slip over it.
These questions, and many others relating care of a baby, are fully answered in "A Requirements," which will be sent from the JOURNAL office for twenty-five cents.

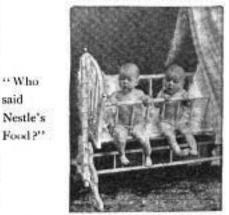
# LAXATIVES FOR THE YOUNG

SO many questions have been asked on the point of the best laxatives for children that a few simple suggestions may be helpful. Suppositories: These may be of paper, which is tightly rolled, four inches long, oiled and inserted a short distance, or piece of white some two inches long and as thick as a lend pencil. or the glycerine or gluten ones which can be purchased ready for use. Their use is not attended with any ill effects.

Laxative food, as strained entmeal, or a teaspoonful of powdered extract of malt put in the milk three times a day. With children over a year old soft-baked apple, orange juice, porridge of any of the cereals; plenty of water to drink.

Massage: Gentle rubbing and kneeding of the whole abdomen beginning low on the right side, passing upward, across and down the left side. A little oil can be rubbed in the skin at the same time, and the movements continued for ten or fifteen minutes at the same hour every morning.

# GIVE THE



said

"Let me

taste it."

but it's good!"

now."

# BABIES



# NESTLÉ'S



**FOOD** 



THIS series of photographs, taken from life, has excited so much interest that we have received inquiries beyond number we have received inquiries beyond number as to how they may be obtained. To meet this demand we have had them incorpora-ted in our new book entitled "The Bahy." which is a charmingly written and daintily illustrated story of Baby life, containing matter of interest to every mother. It has been carefully written by authorities on the question of infant life and infant feeding, is printed on the best paper and beautifully bound. We will send "The Baby" to any

mother who will send her address and mention this Magazine. Address THOS, LEEMING & CO. 73 Warren Street, New York

REMEMBER, this is not the time for making experiments. Here is a text for every mother to remember during the hot weather: "Nestlé's Food is invaluable as a diet in Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint."

BABY WARDROBE PATTERNS
Complete could, 25 improved patterns for infants' clothes. Also 25 of short clothes. Filter set with full directions for making, amount and kind of material, by mall, scaled, 56 cents. Patterns absolutely reliable. HINTS TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS, a book by a trained gross, free with such set of patterns. Mrs. J. BRIDE, P. O. Hox 2018, New York.

B of every gar- A ment re- B consisting Y imperced by pat, Sec; short children, 25 pat, Sec; kind, and, mat ri-required, valuable hygienic information by professional nurse, and portfolio of bules, from life, free, with each. See England Pattern Co., Sea S., Posting, Vi.



This Department is under the editorship of EBEN E. REXPORD, who will take pleasure in answering any question regarding flowers and floriculture which may be sent to him by the JOURNAL readers. MR. REXPORD asks that, as far as possible, correspondents will allow him to answer their questions through his Journal Department. Where specially desired, however, he will answer them by mail if stamp is inclosed. Address all letters direct to EBEN E. REXFORD, Shiocton, Wisconsin.



OTHING gives a floer dis-play during the early full months than the gladiolus, and no flower is of easier cultivation and it may be added that no flower is cheaper, for of late years so many firms have gone into the

firms have gone into the growing of bulbs for the market that the supply bids fair to exceed the demand, and fine bulbs of this plant can be bought for so small a sum that it would seem as if everybody could afford to have a few of them. Some of the choicer varieties bring fancy prices, but some of the most beautiful sorts are verycheap, and the seedlings which are offered at less prices than it seems possible for them to be grown for, are just as satisfactory to most persons as the named sorts. Be sure to send for some of these plants next spring. You will be sorry you did not when you come to see your neighbor's garden bright with them, and think that the money you invested in a "novelty" that proves an eyesore mould have bought enough of these charming plants to bought enough of these charming plants to fill a good-sized bed.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE GLADIOLUS

THE CULTIVATION OF THE GLADIOLOS

THE cultivation of the gladiolus is very simple; it will grow in any soil that is rich and mellow. It should be planted as soon as the weather becomes really warm. Put the builts about six inches under ground. If you want to produce the best effect with them set them in clumps. Eight or ten in a mass will give you from twenty-five to thirty-five or forty stalks of bloom, or ought to, at least, and from this number you get a solid effect that is much more satisfactory than where the builts are set singly, and there are only three or four are set singly, and there are only three or four

much more satisfactory than where the bulbs are set singly, and there are only three or four stalks in a place.

From a dozen bulbs set in spring you should have thirty or forty bulbs in fall, as they increase very rapidly. In a short time you will have enough to fill your garden and to give away to your friends; but you will find that you can make use of a great many. Nothing is more useful during August and the early part of September for cutting. Half a dozen stalks of scarlet and rose and creamy white and vivid cherry flowers in a tall vase will produce a charming effect in a corner or beneath a mirror. Dig the bulbs on a dry, sunny day, after the frost has killed the tops; lay them in the sun through the samp part of the day. Cover at night, and next day expose them to the sun again. After a little cut the tops off to within six inches of the bulb. When the remaining portion of the stalk seems quite dry, fit the bulbs together and hang in a cool but frost-proof room; or the bulbs can be wrapped in paper and hong in some closet in paper bugs, until spring. Examine them once in a while to see that they are not molding; this will not be likely to happen if you are careful to dry the bulbs well before storing them away.

GROWING WATER LILIES

# GROWING WATER LILIES

GROWING WATER LILIES

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I have enjoyed your talks about flowers in the Journal and had so many helps that I take the liberty of giving a little experience, which may help some one else; a sort of floral reciprocity. For many sensons we have been growing nymphæodoratæ in a large tub, sunk level with the surface of the lawn. We chose an eastern exposure, where the pond is shaded from the afternoon sun and the west winds. The bottom of the tub was covered to a depth of five or six luches with mad from the border of a tom of the tub was covered to a depth of five or six inches with must from the border of a creek or pond, the roots Inid upon this and covered three or four inches deep with soil from the vegetable garden. The tub was then filled—by pouring gently—with water from a well. As the water evaporates the tub most be refilled, generally a pullfull each day, and kept as nearly as possible level full. By the last of June a few blooms appeared the first year of planting. When hard freezing weather seems probable we fill the tub full of water and cover with boards, over which long. and cover with boards, over which long, course straw or old carpet may be spread and kept in place by a few small boards. Last sea-son we had water lilies from June fifteenth untit; September first; some days the pond showed half a dozen blossoms, and was at all times "a thing of beauty," the glossy green leaves nearly covering the surface of the water. During my summer "outing" I guithered and brought a few roots of the amazingly large white and small yellow varieties from Ontario, Camela, and placed varieties from Ontario, Camida, and placed them at one end of the pond, which had been changed last April from a tub, to a tank, three end a half-by five feet, and two and a half-feet deep, made of two-inch oak planks, precisely as a cistern. The tank was covered with boards only during the last winter. Ice two inches in thickness covered the water during several weeks, while at least one foot of water beneath it kept the lily roots safe from frost. This on the southern border of Pennsylvania.

### THE BEAUTY OF BORDER PLANTS

The beauty of Border Plants

It will be time to set hardy herbaceous
plants next month, and I want to tell you
about a few that I know will give you perfect
satisfaction. All are entirely hardy, and thus
is what you should make sure of in plants for
the border, for half hardy sorts that come
through the winter in a dead-alive condition
are worse than none at all. I have a group
of percunial phlox that affords me much
pleasure, and attracts a great deal of attention.
It is composed of rose and pure white varieties. of perential phlox that affords me much pleasure, and attracts a great deal of attention. It is composed of rose and pure white varieties, the rose occupying the center of the group. For two months it is a perfect mass of flowers, and many persons have stopped to ask me what those beautiful plants were. There are crimson, purple and like varieties that are equally as desirable. This plant sends up so many stalks, and each stalk bears such an immense head of closely-clustered flowers, that it makes it possible to obtain solid masses of color with it. The plants increase in size from year to year. They are easily propagated by division of the routs. You will want some of the new varieties of iris. These flowers rival the orchid in beauty and delicate color. Such blues, and purples, and delicate color. Such blues, and purples, and delicate etherent shades of yellow and line and violet you can find nowhere else. No border is com-plete without at least half a dozen varieties of this most exquisite flower. Be sure to get a few plants of it. If I were obliged to confine my choice to one bardy plant I think it would be the iris.

### VARIETIES OF BORDER ORNAMENTS

OU will want some of the aquilegias, Ceru-You will want some of the aquitegas. Cerusers lea is a Rocky Mountain variety, with very large flowers, the outer sepals a deep blac shading into blue, petals white, with green tip to the spur. A chrysoutha is a bright golden yellow, and is a charming flower. It blooms for about two mouths, and forms a birsh two or three fiest across. One of the most distinct aquilegias we have, and also one of the most desirable.

Dicentra is not a new plant, but it is none the less meritorious because it is not of recent introduction. It has very pretty fern-like foll-age, of a soft green, and there is so much of it

age, of a soft green, and there is so much of it that each plant forms a cushion of verdant beauty, above which the long, arching flower stalks are effectively displayed. The flowers are borne in long, slender sprays, and droop in the most graceful manner longinable. They are rose colored, with a whote center.

Gaillardia grandiflora is one of the most gargeously showy flowers I know of. Its blossoms are shaped like those of the wild daisy, but are about three inches across. The center is a dark reddish brown, with a texture like course plush. The petals are orange, crimson and red, with these colors divided in rings runing around the entire flower. It blooms from ing around the entire flower. It blooms from June to November. There are many other good border plants, but most of them are so well known that it is needless to mention them

In preparing the border for the reception of these plants, make it rich with old manure. Spale the ground up well, and have it mellow and light. Keep the grass from getting a foot-hold among them if you want them to do well.

# PREPARING FOR THE AUTUMN

ANY of your plants will require re-pot-ting before you take them in for the er. Begin to get material ready now, You will find it a pleasant task to go into the woods and pastures with a basket and a trowel, and gather turly matter and leaf-mold from about gather turly matter and leaf-mold from about old strings and in the corner of the fence. And while you are getting soil together for re-pot-ting plants this fall be sure to get more than you need for that purpose, and store it away for winter use. There will always be plants that need top dressing with fresh soil, and some will require an entire change of earth, and there will be new ones, and so a supply of parties unstering will come lamit all the new potting material will come limity all the year round. Don't wait until cold weather is at hand before you begin the work of re-potting to it while you have warm and pleasant days. and the work will be done better than it would be in cold, raw weather. Another reason why it should be done now is: It will give your plants a chance to get established before it is time to take them into the house. If you wait until the iast moment, they will not have recovered from the disturbance which their roots must undergo, and they will go in-to winter quarters in a condition far from what it ought to be.

# A DESIRABLE WINTER BLOOMER

If AVR you some plants of linum tryginum growing for winter use? If not, you ought to have, for this is one of our best winter bloomers, and pechaps our very best yellow winter flower. It is as showy as an allammed, and can be grown as easily as a geranium, then good plant of it in full bloom will brighten by a window as if the up a window as if the son was shining in at it in midsummer splendor.

T. E.—Increase violets by rooting the renners. Trim your lines in spring after blooming. They generally bloom every year.

Ina-Yeu can get orchids at all prices from dealers in your city and New York. Better buy the orange; it is a slow grower from seed.

E. A. W.—The best hardy white rose is Madame Plantier; the test yellow, Person or Harrison's. Cut back the La France and give it a rich soil.

T. F.—There are books that will assist the amaieur ardener, but he can never depend wholly on them, is must study, experiment and flud out for himself.

J. W. C.—I do not know anything about such a "tag" as you describe. Ask some of your local flories. Your orange plant is probably taking a rest; if the stalk in green and plump it will doubtless grow again.

E. B. C.—Cover the whole built of your glovinins. A soil of leaf-mold and sand units this plant. Keep it most, but never wet. Allow no water to get on the leaves. All bully, soid-leaved plants are injured if water stands on their foliage.

Must H. Water does not injure the foliage of begoning when the surface of the leaf is smooth like those of the rubra, well-misseds, oc., but the rex class is injured by it. As a rule, never apply water to the foliage of any plant unless it is smooth.

So nocuring a Sow panales for next spring flowering in August and September. Cover the young plants in fall with same leaves, over which place brusches of evergrees to hold them in place. Do not cover deeply, as the paney requires a free circulation of air.

Max. J. W. K.—An excess of water or smedime will always cause the begons to shed its foliage unless the one caring for it is wise enough to see the cause of trouble, and remove to a north or east window, and dry off. Use a light soil, water spartingly, and keep your plants in a north or east window.

G.—The mealy bug is a white downy-looking mass that you would hardly think a its ing organism. It looks more like a tit of cotion than anything else, but it is able to do great injury to plants. Kerosene emul-sion is the best of anticious for it. Angle worms can be driven from the soil by using thus water.

E. A. W.—If the ruse has been grown all along in a por, and you cars to keep it for winter Bouering, I would not turn. It out, as it will weaken it when you come to take it up to the fail. The roots will be in-jured at the very time when they ought to be in the best rendition. I do not think it would stand a winter out of doors.

Mas, I. 8.—You do not say whether you have your rainfulum in a pot or the open ground. Only the family-lax of sorts are adventure pot calture. In the open ground the cediumy variety, used to produce tropical effects because of its great foliage, should have a great deal of water, and the soil it is planted in should be as rich as possible.

Mass J. D.—If your potnegranate grew well I exempt see why it should not blasm. With me it is sure to blassent well if it grows well. Callus should be put out to rest in Jone or July. An average stacel root should have a six or seven inch put to grow in. Largor roots, of coasse, require larger pots. Keep the soil well drained. Warm water is good, but hot water is not.

oranical. Warm water is good, but no water is not.

Max, W. R. P.—The helicitrope can be propagated very easily from contings. Insert in sand, which should be kept very moist and warm; they will start at any season. Hydrangers are propagated frest rendily by layering. H. protecutate granulators is hardy as a like. Thomas Hogg stands the winder well as far purit as New York edy. To make pinks body and compact keep all those states pinched off through the summer.

H. L. R.—A convenient protection for grapes from bees is to take grocers' paper same, about 6 x 8 inches in site, and slip them over the banefrof grapes, and field in the opening, and fastes the same with a ph. The grapes ripen a little more slowly, but they are all the assesser for that, not they are entirely generated from birds, bees and dust, and they can be left on the vines till all the banes have fallen. Put them on when the grapes begin to turn color.

began to turn event,

E. R. T.—The agapanthus plant is of the easiest cointvarion. Give it a soil of foam, which need not have
much sand in it, as the strong and-fiestly roots require a
somewhat beavy soil. White growing frastly water usstrailly. This plant is what is called an evergence; by
that it is meant that it does not got like the amaryitie,
and that it keeps or growing the year round, though
more vigorously at certain sensons than at others. In
this online period is from April to June.

M. E. S.—Callas thoom repeatedly; so does the amoryllis. You can remove the young bulls, or let them grew along with the parent plant, as you think best, it does not affect the plant it any way for remove them or to leave them. If you want plently of flowers from your persaltines in winter, cut the plants back in spring and allow no buds to grow. Re put as soon as the plants begin to start after cutting back. They will not require re-porting in fall if good, rich soil was given. When they begin to bloom some fertilizer can be applied.

Mass, Giscousta Lanne—You can grow permites, or any kind of amount, for that matter, in beds where to its are planted, without interfering with the bulls, makes you the up the sail to such a depth that you touch the bulls. This will not be necessary if the sail is kept mellow and free from weeds. It know nothing about the hardiness of the Mary Washington rose. There are no ever-homology goes that could be hardy with you. Some of the highest preprints orank to sent in fall, and could be laken through the winner safety with a covering of invas, but they are not ever-bluomers.

C. C. R. A. cutrestandard without the said to be be a fall to

C. C. K.—A correspondent writes that she has tried to kill worms in the soil of her pot plants by isserting matches, and her plants have been killed or injured by it. Others have writes that their waperiments have birried out similarly. I have tried them, and my plants have not been injured in the least. A correspondent in one of our horizontal magnetices any that it makes a great difference what kind of match is used. "The particular match, the kind I tried, is not like the ordinary cheap match, this writer says. She claims that it will kill the worms without injuring the plants, while the other match is death to both plants and worms. It would be well to experiment confusely with both. Keep the heliorape from blooming in summer if you want it to flower profusely in winter.

wand it to flower profusally in winter.

Mas. H. A. T. —This correspondent writes that she has an amany-tills Johnsoul which was partied at least three mostles ago. It has graven five sew leaves, and section to have come to a stand-still, with no signs of flowering. The plant would have to become established after repeating, and the disturbance incident to removal would be giften sure to interfare with its blooming if it were incident to do as. If it has grown well in sons be getting ready for blooming as soon as its period of rest house. This plant finites its growth after discerting, not before, as many seem in think it ought to. Henrally the first indication of new growth is the appearance of a flower stalk. After that, new leaves are sent up, and at this time preparation is made for discerting. The had is formed, but remakes out of sight mult the plant takes a new start. If you have had your plant only there assumes you cannot expect a great deal from it. It has not fairly got started.

Mas. M. R. S. — To winter germshams without potting

months you termine sepect a great usur from it. It has not fairly got started.

Mas, M. R. S. —To wrinter greandams without pottling them, lake the old plants up as late as possible in the fall and its them together in hunches of tim or three and hang them to the beams of the collar, where they will be kept cool and cather day. It is well to cut off most of the tops a week or true before lifting the plants. Begorine like a soil of learn and tory matter, with some sand, to make it friable. Water about as you would a geranium, and keep out of the long. So many varies they for the late to the many varies of ext begoing have ref markings on the leavest that it is impossible to say what variety you have be failed. Marguerite carnations are good winer biomers. Some seed in Oxforer, in order to bring the plants into bloom rarly in the season. If you want your larbelage to brisen profisely, give a self made up mestly of leaf-mold, with all roots and foliage. Keep out of strong smoother, after the middle of summer apply some kind offertilizer once a week. Built the plants as first as the pools iff the old pass, lift you have them is been and twelve bring losse. By you have them is been and twelve bring losse. We you have them is been and twelve bring losse. Never but the self get day, or the plants will be allowed some to drop their leaves and bade.



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CACTUS



TO ALL, CORRESPONDENTS:—Any question from our readers of help or interest to women will be cherrially answered in this Department.

Rel write gour questions phining and briefly. Do not have any ninevennity words.

The right to answer we reject any question in reserved by the Editor.

Answers consort by premised for any specific lister. They will be given as quickly after receipt as possible.

All correspondence should be accomposed by full means and address, not for publication, but for reference.

GRACIE-There are no harmless does for the bair. CELLA-The Washington Monument is 555 feet high. SUPPRIMER - We cannot give addresses in this column. TRAVIS PARK - September 28th, 1875, fell upon a Son-day.

ANNA-The colors of Vassar College are pink and gray.

 $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{C}, -\mathbf{M}$ rs, Henry Ward Beecher lives in Brooklyn,  $\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{Y},$ 

NANNIE—Chloroform will remailly remove stains from light salk. Mus. M. M.—"The Mayflower" returned to England in April, 821.

Primeron-Col. Valentine Baker was dismissed from the British army.

Dos - It is said that cloves will prevent mould from collecting on lak.

Dayrox - It is quite improper and incorrect to speak of children as "kids."

JANET-James Russell Lawell died at Cambridge, Mass., on August 12th, 1801. MARIANNA - The Jorienal, will shortly publish as article on the care of the hands.

C.s. L. "D. V." is an abbreviation of "Dec solente" which is Latin for "God willing."

Pensons—Mrs. Harrist Beecher Showe is still alloy; she resides in Harrisori, Connections.

J. M. R.—Elta Wheeler Wilcox was born in Johnstown Center, Wis., about the year 186.

INQUISITIVE-The origin of the expression "Consistency thou art a jewel" is miknown.

CHARLETTE – Montaing exempts people temporarily from the ordinary obligations of society.

Manua. The poison by grows in clusters of three leaves; the harmless variety in clusters of five.

RALEBOT - For a woman of five feet five one hun-dred and thirty-five pounds is the proper weight.

M. N. M.—It is always in the worst possible form for a man to take a woman's arm either by day or night.

P. P.—Wedding invitations should be issued about two weeks before the date appointed for the weiding.

Many—Your friend should be addressed as "Mes. John Brown;" her signature would be "Clara Brown." ALICE AND POLLY—There has been no sequel to "The Anglomaniaes." (2) Richard Harding Davis is unmar-ried.

MARY-We were in error in June. Jay thould has we daughters, the youngest one is about fourtren years

L. B. 8.—The word "fillet" in a cultury sense means a deficule, tender piece of meat; the fillet of beef is the tenderion.

M. H.—R. S. V. P. is the abbreviation of a French drase," repender sil was phall," and memor "Answer, f you please."

NANETTE-Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is married; his wife was a Miss Olivia L. Laugdon, of Emira, N. Y.

BLASCHE-Any one who uses imitations of United States come for advertising, or other purpose, is liable to a flor of \$100.

Grack.—A, S. Roe is a brother of the late E, P. Roe; we do not think that E. R. Roe is in any way related to the dead anthor.

READER-E. P. Boy diedni Cornwall, N.Y., July 19th, es. "The Earth Trembled" was, we think, the name

TRAVELLER-The Gulf Stream touches the United States, Newfoundland, the British boos, Norway, Portugal and Morecco.

K. Y. Z.—The o'dow of General Sherkinn receives an annual peacion from the United States Government of two thousand dollars.

Channall.-President Harrison has only one grand-son, his namewike, Bergamin Harrison McKee; the other two grandehildren are girls.

LENNOX-II was James Howell, the author of "The Familiar Letters," who said: "If one were to be worded to death the tittest language is Italian."

Latter-liv naving a certain day engraved upon your visiting early year friends will understand that it is your day at home, and a ill call at that time.

CONSTANT - Jefferson Davis was twice married; his first wife was Sarah, vid st daughter of Zachary Taylor; his second a Miss Howell, of Natchez, Miss.

Geographics.—The copyright law of the United States accures to authors or their nedges the exclusive right to translate of to dramatice their own works.

8, 6.—In addressing a letter to a married lady use her hashesel's some or initials, as for instance; " Mrs. John Levils Smith," in preference to "Mrs. Mary Ann Smith."

J. R. H.—A well-fitting corses should fit every part of the figure, hold the best im, and the amount over the hips. Corsess do not need to be pulled together to fit in the back.

Manuscet - We should not consider the word "basele" s being particularly suited for a young girl's use. It is any, and although an expressive word is a very in-legant one. elegant one.

M. F. W.—It is not necessary for men to remove their hats while riding in an elevator when there are ladies persent. An elevator in a public building is a public convergancy. May - The gentleman should precede the lady leaving the car, so that he may be ready to nested her alight. (2) Allow the gentleman to nek permission

call upon you.

WORKENG GREE,—If you were employed by the mouth and broke your side of the contract by leaving before your mouth was up your employer is not bound to pay you mything.

LITTLE HOTSEREEFER—Salted almonds should be served in dainty little silver or clim distics, and should remain on the dinner table from the beginning until the end of the meal.

Congruent Antoquartion concerning the Brevel In-stitute, Philadelphia, may be obtained by addressing the provident of the Institute, James McAllister, Lt., Pulladelphia, Pa.

WARRES It is contourney for the family of the heide bear off the expenses of a church wedding, including to sear all the expenses of a church weekling including the maste, though quite often the groom gives a special present to the organist.

Bisumous D. Volupek is very coully be need on ar-co and of the extreme simplicity, its grassman has a single conjustion and no bregular verbs. We cannot fell you where a may be acquired.

ASSEAA We approve of the form "My licer Sir" for the beginning of a better. Only in a instinced leiter strend "Bear Sir" to need. Letters of combitance re-quire no reknowledgements.

Let use—You will find the quotation:

"Two cools with but a single thought,
Two bearts that beat as one."
in the play of "Impount."

O'unor's—The United States Government issues bills of the following denominations; one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, over hundred, one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand.

M. C. N. -The mirde to Moore's "Last Rice of Sum-mer" was indisposed by Sir John Shereisson. Photow used the air in "Nartha," the scene for which opera is laid at Richmond, on the Thomes.

ANTTA—An act passed in June, 1872, notherized the Poetmaster-general to been postal cards, and the first in this country were on sale in May of the following part. In England poetal cards have been in use since 1890.

P. S.—A wedding that is brid before six o'clock in the eventual is a "morning weshing." The bride may went full brides does will vell, etc., but the group must near morning dress; under no circumstances must be near his dress still.

T. V. R.—The "Beview of Reviews" will keep you fully informed on convent topics. (2) Write Messes. Fowler & Wells, New York City, for a back upon physiognomy. (2) There is a Training School for Missionaries in Chicago, III.

MAZIE—There is an old supersition about people whose cyclinus meet that they are deceiful and not to be trusted, but we have us faith in supersitions, and we should not advise you to distract any friend because har cyclerows happen to have that peculiarity.

OLD READER.—The cottage property where General Grant died at Mount Metiregor, is now, we believe, the property of the Grand Armer of the Republic. Mount McGroper's near Saradoga, New York, and bouries are allowed to cuter the cottage without any charge.

ELORE SISTRE-A single woman, or a married woman, who is legally the head of a horsehold, is en-titled to the same privilegers as man under the United States Homestend laws. Five years' residence on the tract is usually necessary to secure title to a Homestead claim.

Anxpors Readen.—The law provides that no part of the money dos, or about to become dos, to not per-sioner, shall be liable to attachment, keys or setsure by any local process whatever; and this applies to letters in transit containing checks, and those in post-office awaiting delivery.

You so Morning—Only infiling friends should be in-vised to a christening. If the christening takes place in the house, do not allow the haly to be brought down stairs until the guests are assembled, and send him back to the mirrory as soon as the coverance is over. The decorations used should be altogether white.

M. G. E.—The Prince of Wales is heir apparent to the Eritid crison; after him bloom, Prince George, Should Prince George die wilhout lesse the croren would de-scend to the daughters of the Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales is advays heir to the crown, and after lein his nearest heir, be that heir male or female.

Bassar—West Point endors, unless some released by isovernment, are required to serve in the United States amy for eight years after graduating. (2) The course of instruction at West Point requires four years; the cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the course, and that is granted at the end of the second year.

All necession—The Society of "The Baughters of the American Revolution" was organized in Washington, B. C., in 180. The President-General of the Society is Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. (2) There is a New York State society styled "Haughters of the Revolution," of which Mrs. Judge Ingraham, of New York City, is secretary.

A hereatickit—It would be unde of you to express your disapproval of wine at a dinner party. While it would be perfectly proper for you to discuss the subject at a chaird meeting, if the question came up for discussion, it would be quite improper to criticize your fittent's ac-tion while seated at her table. Simply leave your glass of wise untouched.

Alack—Amounterment earth should be sent out as soon after the wedding as possible. 12: It is customary to send cards to each member of a family. It is never well in attempt to be evolutioned in the matter of earth of any surt. 13: It is very last form in begin a letter "Friend Mary" or "Friend John;" "My Dear Miss." or "My Bear Mary" would be the correct way in commence a note.

Miss R.—The National flags are all of the same pattern. They essists of thirteen stripes alternaling red and white; ablue field which should be two-liftle of the entire length of the flag, upon which are displayed the forty-flag white-stars, one for each state. The stars are arranged in six parallel horizontal lines, eight in the upper and hove rows, and seven in the other four. The regulation flag is ten by wineteen feet.

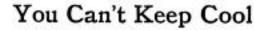
E. A. S.—"Annie Laurie," the heroise of the song, use the danghter of Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwell-town. She was been on December 18th, 182. She lived to be nearly eighty years of age. The song was originally written to an old air by William Doubless, of England. Both weeds and time were nitered by Lady John Scott, sister of the late Dake of Buccloud, and were published by her for the widows and orphurs left by the Urimean war.

Schan.—The "Cake Walk" is a pedestrian diversion of the Viginia regrees, the price being an elaborately decorated take. The "Walk" is usually held in a large hall, the spectation search or standing while the contest-sants occupy the floor; prizes are usually given for the hest "gentleman walker," the best "lady walker," the hest "matched couple," the best "lady walker," the best "matched couple," the best "high stepper," such contestant tying with the other in the exhibition of flarey steps of all sorts.

F. K. W.—The expression "The Four Hundred" was colosed by Mes, Astor and exculsted by Ward McAllaber; it imposted in this way: "How many hyritations have you sent out, Mrs. Astor?" issised Mrs. McAllaber upon the occusion of her fancy dress boll. "About tun thousand" was her rept. "Year resum will be over-crowded, I fear," remarked the would be distator, "Oh, no," said Mrs. Astor, "only four hundred will come; there are only four hundred of us,"

S.V. T.—There has been for many years past a custom on the part of unmen to prefix their marken in their married manies in their structures, remespacifly it desirable that girls should be given only one Christ'in name, in order that they may be able to follow the custom the more surjey. The more important the family name, the more desirable it is that it should be retained, the recognizes in the signature Mary Harrison McKow at once that it is that if the President's daughter, and we know that "our exam Nellie Grant" is always "Nellie Grant Sartoris."

Right Max well seem group terms a manage remains afficient forms of your variation in making use-fid and force articles for a little rate which you might held not before from the for a little rate which you might held not before Trumbuckting or Unrishnase when people are always ready and tilling in him. Make advance of all surfaces and the surfaces of the control of the latest the boundaries have surface and the control of the control of



while you're rubbing away over a tub of steaming clothes. If you want to keep comfortable and save your health (think of inhaling that fetid steam) and strength, stop the rubbing-and the steaming.

Pearline does it. Pearline; cold water; no boiling; little work; that is the programme for hotweather washing.

This taking away of the rubbing is more than a matter of saving work. It's a saving of needless

and ruinous wear and tear to all your summer clothing. Direction for this easy, safe and economical washing, on

every package of Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you,
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FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends
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"I think it only rearse writes:

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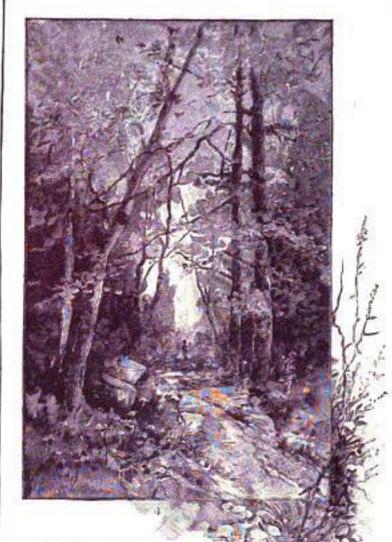
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THE DAY

# AFTER SUMMER

By HARRISON S. MORRIS

THE tented sheaves are on the hill; The furrow's hid in haze; The wind, it sets the stream achill, The ripened wood ablaze.

> A shower rattles on the leaves, And roads are rutted mire;

A sole belated singer grieves Within the blackened brier.

> Far off the curling fagot smoke Weaves tree-top into sky; And waves of sappy odor soak The winds that shiver by.

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# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Vol. IX, No. 10

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1892

Yearly Subscription, One Dollar Single Copies, Ten Cents



"Good night; God bless you, my dear."

# A FAIR FEE

A Story: By Cornelia Rathbone



LVENHOOK was small, but then its quality was unexceptionable, it was so Dutch, so conservative, so eminently aristocratic. Not

eminently aristocratic. Not that it was, by any means, on one dead level of respectability. Being a town it had its depths, which respectability respectably ignored, and its heights, beside which, in Wolvenhook's eyes, the heights of other towns seemed as though they were not. In High Street the king peak was reached; there respectability culminated. Enough blue blood coursed in its two short blocks to impurple the red of a thriving western town; every door plate bore its Van, or Ten, or well-bred hyphen suggestive of Revolutionary grandsires. Its very name gave evidence of honorable old age, for many a year must have passed since it was, in reality, the high street of the town. It had, indeed, only set foot upon the hill, up which the younger, high street of the town. It had, indeed, only
set foot upon the hill, up which the younger,
less dignified streets had swiftly run, leaving
the old one far behind, fow down in all save
name. The old people behind its antique
door plates smiled as they watched the upward narch. "It is all very well for new people," they said, "but we are too old for that
sort of thing."

It was a trifle inconvenient, perhaps, to be
calle away from the center of things; but the

ranjority were possessed of comely bays to bear them thither, if need be, and the few whose chiefest wealth lay in ancestors went cheerfully afoot, supported, doubtless, by the consciousness of this buried treasure. When consciousness of this buried treasure. When this unsubstantial prop failed to strengthen the feeble knees, they stayed cheerfully at home, and viewed the world from an upper window. Mrs. Van Vier, at the lower end, swept the street indefatigably from a griev-ously modern but convenient "bay," and Mrs. Clinton-Cone, with the aid of a skillfully placed reflector, was equally at home with the upper end's affairs.

upper end's affairs.

But upon all High Street's otherwise untarnished respectability and antiquity there was one blot. In the very heart of it, check by jowl with Mrs. Clinton-Cone, face to face with Miss Susan Van Droop, lived a person called Davis, a person without ancestors! Worse offence still, however, this person had a son, an equally ancestorless son, with whom Elsic, sole daughter of the house of Cnyler, had taken it into her very independent, very American little head to fall in love.

The son, Bob by name, was junior partner in the law firm of Clark, Fraly & Davis, and was regarded by the world outside High Street as a very brilliant and rising young jurist. Davis pere did something in iron, car wheels

Davis pere did something in iron, car wheels

or kettles, High Street was uncertain which It was quite clear, however, as to the original old Davis, who had married a nobody with money, bought the Birck house, heaven knows why, and died there. He had been a grocer—a retail grocer! To be sure, so had the Van Kleeks, and the Cuylers themselves; but then note the difference! For them it was a descent, a brief, necessary adjustment of new settlers to new environments; but to the a descent, a brief, necessary adjustment of new settlers to new environments; but to the Davis's it was a rise, the grocer having begun life, it was said, as a peddler, and Mrs. Clinton-Cone, that handbook of useful information, even shook her bead a little dubiously at that. But, in spite of all this, Elsie fell in love with Bob Davis.

How it all came about nobody knew. It was, in fact, a very old affair, dating back to the days when Bob, just out of knickerbockers, had drawn little Miss Cuyler up the hill from school on his sled some dozen times or so. This being told mamma, was promptly put a stop to; and Elsie, with hot cheeks and flashing eyes, told Bob of the prohibition.

"I can't play with you any more, Bob, and just because my mother doesn't know yours."

"She can't" said Roh

"She can't," said Bob, roughly. "Mother's dead," "Well, any way, I can't play with yon," said Elsle, with a little choke in her voice, "but I don't care, you're the nicest boy in the street, I don't care what they say, and

Fil love you always."
And Bob then and there registered a vow in his boyish heart to serve for his true little love, if need be, as Jacob served for Rachel, but to win

ber in the cod.

"Don't cry, Elsie," he said,
"I'll make 'em let us be
friends some time, see if I
don't!" and then in the
slindow of the old church
porch they kissed one another -think of it! a peddler's guindson and a daughter of the house of Cuyler! — and Elsie gave Bob the bine ribbon from her curls, and Bob slip-ped his desirest treasure, a pocket compass, into Elsie's hand, and then they said

After that there had been no more sied rides, no more talks by the churchyard corner; but there had been smiles of recognition and stolen glances sweet as the forbidden always is, and growing sweeter and shyer as the years slipped by.

It was not until at Elsie's first dinner party, however, that they really met again. The dinner was given by Mrs. Martin, one of the hill people. Direk Bognert had taken Elsie in, and when she summoned courage to lift her eyes from her oysters she found Bob Davis on her other hand.

on her other hand.
"Miss Chyler, you know Mr. Davis, of course," said her hostess, leaning forward a

"Oh, yes," said Elsic, shyly,
"I am not quite forgotten, then?" asked

Bob.
"Of course not," said Elsie, flushing a lit-ile, "one can hardly forget one's near neigh-lors, Mr. Davis."
"You don't wear blue now," said Bob, smil-

ing.

"Blue is childish," said Elsie.

"I like it, though," said Bob.
Then they talked of the roses, of Mrs. Mur-

rien they talked of the roses, of Mrs. Mur-tin's charming new candle shades, of the last play, of Mrs. Wendell Carter's novel. "I have that bow of blue ribbon still, Miss Cuyler," said Bob suddenly. Elsie laughed a little, and flushed again. "I think I have the compass put away some-where "the said."

Elsie laughed a little, and flushed again. "I think I have the compass put away somewhere," she said.

"Of course you will be at Mrs. Fenton's dance on Tuesday," broke in Dirck Bognert,

"It was a delightful dinner," Elsie told her mamma. Dirck Bognert had taken her in; she had so enjoyed it! Mrs. Cuyler smiled; she approved of Dirck.

After this these two inconsequent young people met frequently, Bob having been taken up enthusiastically by the hill set. Before the winter was over the little blue bow was no longer alone in its hiding place; a glove, a faded rose, a dainty note or two kept it company there. But by that time Mrs. Clinton-Cone had discovered what was going on. She had spied two figures loitering homeward through the dusk; she had seen a lingering hand-clasp as they parted at the steps; she had enught unwary glances thrown at Elsie's window pane. Small things, but quite enough for Mrs. Clinton-Cone, who by long practice had become an adept at putting two and two together. Consequently a sudden quiver stirred the High Street air; somebody had whispered; little thrills of excitement began to run along the stately brick and marble fronts; the very names upon the door plates shuddered.

Mrs. Clinton-Cone's next "Thursday" was crowded. Her tea cost not a penny over forty

shuddered.

Mrs. Clinton-Cone's next "Thursday" was crowded. Her tea cost not a penny over forty cents the pound, and skim milk masqueraded as cream in the old silver jugs, but her Thursdays were always popular. She presided so charmingly behind the Queen Anne silver, and the Lowestoft cups, in her beirloom-filled, relic lined drawing-room; and then there was always a tasty dish of gossip served with the thin brend and butter, which more than compensated for the weak tea.

Elsie farmished the relish to-day, and the excitement waxed farious. Mrs. Clinton-Cone sighed, with raised eyebrows: "Of course, it is lamentable," she said, as always apologizing for her victim in her gentle, purring way, "but perhaps the poor child is hardly so much to blame, after all. You know, I believe so

strongly in heredity, and we all know that—well, that she can't be expected to look at things in quite the same way that we do, perliage. Can she, Miss Susan?"

Miss Van Droop flushed a little at this, and electroned by temporary are of

liage. Can she, Miss Susan?"

Miss Van Droop flushed a little at this, and clattered her teaspoon nervously by way of response. One or two of the ladies smiled.

"Mr. Davis is a very nice young man, I've heard," said Miss Van Droop at last in a small, timid voice, "and if they love each other, poor young things, think how said for them."

"Dear Miss Susan is always so tender-hearted!" purred Mrs. Clinton-Cone.

"Oh, to indeed, no," said Miss Van Droop, deprecatingly, "but one can't help feeling sorry, I think," Miss Van Droop sighed softly as she rose to leave,

"What is it about Miss Van Droop?" whispered a little débutante. "I saw Mrs. Van Vliet laughing."

"Oh, it was long before your day," said Mrs. Clinton-Cone. "Susan was in love with this young Davis' father, that's all; it was stopped, of course. Mrs. Van Droop wasn't one to stand that sort of thing, but they say that Susan has never got over it."

Miss Van Droop, menuwhile, had reached her own door, and pulled its shining bell handle.

"Matilda," she said as she entered, "there

her own door, and pulled its siming orn handle.

"Matilda," she said as she entered, "there is such a pretty little fellow out here with a fiddle: I wish you would get me my purse."

"Miss Susan, you know your ma wouldn't have no beggars encouraged," said the grim handlmaiden severely. "Sit down now, till I take off your rubbers."

"Thank you, Matilda," said Miss Van Droop meekly.

meekly.

She went slowly up the stairs to her room and shut the door; Matilda's heavy footsteps died away; then a door in the nether regions slammed—Matilda always slammed doors, slammed them aggressively; it was her way of saying amen to the Declaration of Independence.

doors, slammed them aggressively; it was her way of shying amen to the Declaration of Independence.

Quickly and cautiously Miss Van Droop mised the window sush; the little fiddler had not yet finished his tune, a sweet, old-fashioned one! How often Miss Van Droop had samg it in the old days! That hat happy evening at the Stanton's—how he had praised her singing of it! She had enught his eye as she sang, she remembered, and afterward he had thanked her and pressed her hand.

"Give me back, give me back the wild freshness of morning!" squeaked the little old fiddle from below.

Miss Van Droop cast one quick glance over her shoulder at the door; then a silver piece rang on the pavement at the fiddler's feet, and Miss Van Droop, with the window shut, stood before the dressing table, furnishing hurriedly with her bonnet strings.

When the bonnet strings.

When the bonnet with its strings neatly rolled and pinned, was replaced in its box, and the camel's hair shawl folded away in the brass-bound camplior chest, Miss Van Droop drew her chair close to the fire and sank into its cozy depths. She was not cold, but the fire, with its cheery crackle, had a sociable, living sound, and Miss Van Droop was lonely. This story about Elsie Cuyler had brought back the past so clearly, it seemed almost as if it were her own story she had been hearing the safternoon. "I wonder if it will end like mine!" she thought. She shuddered, and poked the fire to make it crackle londer; but, in spite of the fire, it felt londy in the big, quiet house. She thought of Elsie; of her



"It does seem to me too ridiculous that I can't marry whom I please."

gay, andacious speeches, her pretty little wil-fulnesses, her tender, caressing ways. Would she, too, sit alone by and by and make the fire crackle to drown the crying of her empty heart? Ah, Elsie, she told herself, was made of sterner stuff than she had been. Then Miss Van Droop, with the little fiddler's

time ringing in her cars, stole away from the fire, and came back with a letter in her band. She read it slowly, with dim eyes, which had faded, too; and when she had read it she kissed it softly.

The old clock on the mantel shelf broke and long into her dreaming. Half-read five!

suddenly into her dreaming. Half-past five!
Miss Van Droop startet. Hidden by the
heavy window hangings she peered out furtively through the meshes of the stiff lace
curtains. Yes; there he came, he was always tively through the meshes of the stiff lace curtains. Yes; there he came, he was always so punctual, a tall, erect figure, stepping firmly and lightly in spite of his white hair and his sixty years. He mounted the steps, fambling for his latch-key as he went; and Miss Van Droop watched him through the curtain meshes, with his love letter clasped tightly in her hand. For thirty years she had watched thus for Robert Davis' home-coming. Was it thirty years? Thirty years since the day when, obedient to her mother's command, she had looked her lover in the face and passed on broken-heurted. Thirty years! It seemed like yesterday.

Miss Van Droop turned away and laid the letter back in its place with tender hands.

By and by she smoothed the soft bands of her faded hair, which had been so bright a gold thirty years ago, and went down and took her place in the gloomy dining-room, where the shaded caudles made little circles of light on the polished malnogany, and gleamed softly on antique glass too old to sparkle, and brought into light the Van Droop crest on the rare old silver tea service. For company she lead Matilda, standing grim and silvent behind

rare old silver tea service. For company she test Matilda, standing grim and silent behind

her chair.

After tea Miss Van Droop sat with her work in the drawing-room. She was knitting a little jacket for a consin's child. Then being restless to-night, she opened the pinne, and played a little, touching the yellow keys lightly. It was quaint, old music that she played, full of turns and quavers and trills. There were gavottes and minuels, and simple, tender airs with many ingenious variations. She played them with much precision and carefulness, in a delicate, old-fashioned style which somehow seemed to suit the old music. Then faintly and uncertainly her fingers felt their way into the air the little fiddler had played that afternoon; and very softly, in a thin, cracked voice, which yet sounded like the faraway echo of something very sweet, Miss Van Droop sang the old song again: Droop sang the old song again:

"Each wave that we denced on at morning ebbs from us, And leaves us at eve on the bleak shore alone."

And leaves in at eve on the bleak shore alone."

she sang; and then the old voice trembled and failed, and Miss Van Droop shut the plane lid, and turned the light out, and went up through the darkness to bed. But first she looked across again to the house opposite, where the light shone still: "Good night," she whispered, "God bless you, my dear."

In a palm-screened corner of Mrs. Martin's great ball-room Bob and Elsie were gloomily facing the future.

facing the future.

"You are quite sure it has got about?" asked Bob for the twentieth time.

"Sure! why, haven't people been shouting it out within an inch of my ears all the even-ing, as if I were a wax-work in the Eden Musée! Mrs. Clinton-Cone will be over by to-morrow to condole with mamma. Heavens knows why she hasn't been before—she must

knows why she hasn't been before—she must have had an attack of something."

"There's nothing for it, then, but to see your father in the morning," said Bob, gloomily.

"There couldn't be a worse time," said Eisie. "He's so put out about that law-suit of his; there's a hitch somewhere, and yesterday be heard that his lawyer, Mr. Buel, was ill, and couldn't conduct the case; he's in a terrible way about it."

"It's a great pity about Buel," said Bob.

"They are afraid it is softening of the brain. It was sad news to me, for he's been a first-rate friend of mine, the dear old man! I have always thought, though, that he took the wrong view as regards that man Hatch. I suppose that is where the hitch you speak of comes in."

"Why, what do you know about it?"

"Why, what do you know about it?"
"Well, the truth is, I have been working up
the case a little on my own hook," said Bob.
"It is rather out of the ordinary run, and interested me, and then, in a way, it was your case, you see. Buel and I have talked it over several times. I told him I thought he was

wrong about Hatch." "This suit has been father's one thought for years, almost," said Elsie. "I don't know what he will do now, I'm sure."

"Well, I'll see him to-morrow," said Bob.
"It won't be a hit of use," sighed Elsie, "Oh Bob, if I could only give you a few dozen of noy grandfathers! Goodness knows I don't want them! It does seem to me too ridiculous that I can't marry whom I please, just because a hundred years ago some Cuyler or other founded the family—as they call it! Just as if he had popped up ready made like a mush-room! It is as had as belonging to a reigning house! I suppose nobody would object if I sup gested marrying your great-great-grandson! Oh-dear, why didn't that Cuyler die young and leave us unfounded!"

Elsie made her absurd little speech with a

"Can't you see me at fifty, Bob," slee said,
"Can't you see me at fifty, Bob," slee said,
"prim and faded, and mildly dejected, with a
taste for ten, and goesip, and good works; and
not even a cat for company, for I hate the
slight of them! Can't you see me, Bob?"
"You will be not dear wife here before that

"You will be my dear wife long before that, please God!" said Bob, taking both of Elsie's hands in his. And there was so much quiet determination in his tone that she felt quite comforted.

"I vowed as a boy that I'd win you." went on Bob, "and win you I will, if you'll only be true to me, Elsie."

"Bob," said Elsie, "I can't promise to marry you without their consent, but I'll love you, and I'll wait for you all my life, dear."

It is an easy thing to vow vows. Nothing is simpler—an impulse, a breath and it is done but oh, the keeping of them! Out of the mighty multitude of glowing young hearts who swear to set the world aftre, how many, think you, ever light anything at all save their bed-room candle.

Bob had sworn, glibly and hopefully enough, to win his true love in spite of all the old Dutchmen, living and dead. It was easy to be hopeful while music throbbed and swayed, be hopeful while music throbbed and swayed, and his sweetheart was at his side; but later, when the lights were out, and the music silent, and his sweetheart a block away, things assumed a different aspect. Win her? Yes! in that resolution he never faltered, but a great impassable How rose up before him, and blocked the way. Night, however, brings counsel, and when Hob finally turned in, though his head indeed was a whirl of chaotic ideas, light beamed over chaos: the reserver of ideas, light beamed over chaos; the creation of

ideas, light beamed over chaos; the creation of his plan was begun.

"Are you training for a walking match, Bob?" said his father at breakfast, "You kept me awake half the night tramping over my head. Next time you have a troublesome case, my son, do, at least, in mercy to me, take your boots off. Was it a troublesome case, by the way, or a bad conscience?"

"Neither," said Bob; "it was a troubled mind this time. The fact is, father, I'm going to be married."

"Well, you're frank at least, and certainly there is something refreshingly sudden about you, Bob! When is it to be? To-morrow?"

"In about twenty-five years, father, I should think," said Bob, gloomily.

"I'm glad you give one time to get used to the idea," laughed Mr. Davis. "You quite took my breath away. Who is she, my boy."

"It is Elsie Cuyler, father," said Bob.
Mr. Davis sprang to his feet.

Mr. Davis sprang to his feet.

"Look here, my son, haven't you more pride than to let one of that family play the fool with you? A girl with no more heart—no more truth—"

"Don't father, please," interrupted Bob. "I

"Don't father, please," interrupted Bob. "I can't let even you say a word against her."

"But Bob, my boy," stammered Mr. Davis,
"I tell you I know what they are! They are all alike, root and branch—they are all alike—bearless and false: I ought to know; I suffered enough at their hands!"

"Not Elsie, father," interrupted Bob again.

"And prouder than Lucifer."

"But not Elsie," said Bob.
Mr. Davis groaned.

"Now, my dear old father," said Bob, throwing his arm caressingly over his father's shoul-

"Now, my dear old father," said Bob, throwing his arm caressingly over his father's shoulder, "nothing you can say will shake my faith in her. She has the pluck to stand out against any Cuyler or Van Droop living. Her cousin was weak as water, poor thing. Elsie says it broke her heart,"

"Pooh!" exclaimed Mr. Davis contemptuously. "She had none to break! Well," he went on with a sigh, "have your own way, Bob. I won't stop you if you think you are right. I don't see how you are going to get her, though."

right. I don't see now you me her, though."

"I've got a hit of a plan in my head," said Bob. "I'm going down to see Buel about it."

"Broke her heart, did it," muttered Davis Senior, giancing across at the house opposite, when Bob had left him.

The immediate result of Bob's visit to Mr.

Buel was two notes. One, addressed to Peter Cuyler, Esquire, City Buildings, Wolvenhook, was as follows:

"DEAR CUYLER: Come to my house if you can some time citier to-day or to-morrow; I am forbidden the office. I want to see you about the suit. Robert L. Davis, of Clark, Fraly & the suit. Robert L. Davis, of Clark, Fraly & Davis, has just been in, and he struck me as just the man to take it. He has the whole case at his fingers' ends, followed it at the trial, and has been studying it up independently ever since, it seems. I verily believe he has hit on a solution of the Hatch difficulty—cleverest thing I ever heard. I don't think you could get anybody better to enrry the case up for you. He is young of course, but his you could get anybody better to carry the case
up for you. He is young, of course, but his
law is sound, and he is wonderfully keen, and
a brilliant speaker. If you think well of it, I
will have him meet you here at any time you
name. I am off early in May, so the sooner
something is settled the better.

"Yours very truly, J. J. Buzz."

The other note ran :

MY LITTLE SWEETHEART: Just a line to "HY LITTLE SWEETHEART: Just a line to tell you that I shall not see your father this morning, after all. I have a new plan which I will explain to you to-night at the Freemans'. Meantime suppress Mrs. Clinton-Cone. Until to-night, my darling.

"Hastily, but ever faithfully, Bon."

While Free and All Property and Bakey.

While Elsie was still poring over Bob's note, she was hastily summoned to her mother's room, where she found Mrs. Cuyler in tears, a telegram in her hand. "Your mother's room, where she loubd arts, Cuyler in tears, a telegram in her hand. "Your grandmanma, my dear, your poor, dear grand-mamma," sobbed Mrs. Cuyler. "Your Uncle Richard has just telegraphed me to come at once—and I'm afraid it is the end. She is so old; ninety-five her last birthday."

Whereupon Elsie, although her grandmam-ma had known neither her, nor any one else, for ten years, was quite conscience-stricken to find that her keenest feeling was one of rejoicing in that her mother for a time at least would be out of the reach of Mrs. Clinton-Cone's tongue.

You can just eatch the twelve-thirty train,

manuma dear, if you hurry," she said. Immediately all was bustle and confusion in the Cuyler household.

Just as the footman was putting Mrs. Cay-ler's traveling bag in the carriage. Elsie, glanc-

ing out of the window, saw Mrs. Clinton-Cone standing on her doorstep. "She is coming!" thought Elsie, with a sinking at her heart.

sinking at her heart.

"Dear mamma, you will lose your train!"
she cried; and straightway she hustled slow,
stout Mrs. Cuyler, breathless, but still expostulating, bodily down the stairs.

"Take the telegram over to your coasin "Take the telegram over to your consingment," Mrs. Cuyler managed to gasp, stopping on the steps, "she is the eldest grand-child. She might want to go down."

"Yes, yes, manuna," cried Klaie, "but indeed you haven't a minute to lose!"

And just as Mrs. Clinton-Come reached the curbstone, the carriage rolled rapidly away.

"What an escape!" gasped Elsie, sinking exhausted into a clair, "In another minute she would have successed driving down with

exhausted into a chair, "In another minutes she would have suggested driving down with mamma—I am positive she would. Poor mamma," she added with a little tardy computetion, "I hope she won't have very long to wait at the station!"

That afternoon Elsie obediently carried the telegram over to Miss Van Droop, whom she found by the drawing-room first, knitting a boby jacket, with a volume of Mrs. Hemans' poems propped open before her.

"I am disturbing your reading, I am afraid," and Klaje.

"I am disturbing your reading, I am afraid," said Klaie.

"Oh, I wasn't reading, my dear," said Miss Van Droup. "I was just committing a little; it makes the time pass, and when I repeat alond it seems quite like company, you know. Yes; it is Mrs. Hemans to-day; you see I am on a jacket. Cowper goes with socks, and Longfellow with mittens, and then I have Moore for wash-rags, and Byron for shawls, and Sundays it is usually Night Thoughts. I think variety is nice, don't you? I used to take the Kings of England and French verbs when I was younger, but it doesn't seem worth when I was younger, but it doesn't seem worth
while for me to learn anything now, so I indulge myself, and I don't think it is really
wasting time, for you see I knit all the while."
"Poor Cousin Susan!" said Elsie, gently
laying Miss Van Droop's thin hand caressingly
against her soft, fresh check.
The little was mean your extend to Miss.

The little caress was very grateful to Miss Van Droop, for she received so few of them nowadays. She kept Elsie's hand in hers and smoothed it softly as she spoke.

"I wanted to say something to you, my dear," she said. "Of course you know I would not counsel anyone to say against a parent's

not counsel anyone to go against a parent's wishes. Oh, never, never, my dear; that would be a dreadful thing! I never could have would be a dreaded thing! I never conid have brought myself to do quite that, not quite to disobey, but sometimes I have thought if I had only been firmer perhaps I might have won them; but I was always weak and easily ruled. I got thinking the other day, what if you ever came to be like me, and so I couldn't help speaking; you'll excuse me, won't you, my dear. People say you get over heart ache, but I don't think you always do. Perhaps you get over the ones God sends, but if you hurt your own heart, Elsie, I think the hurt always stays. So I wanted to say to you, don't always stays. So I wanted to say to you, don't do anything you can blame yourself for by and by; it is bad enough to be old and lonely, but to have something always in your heart to be sorry about is worse. And, my dear, I think it would be cetter to throw away anything else in the world than love. I threw it away, and so I know. And Elsie, I should so like to feel that you would make up for it somehow— I'd— I'd like to think his son—"

And then Miss Van Droop broke down, and Elsie drew her into her strong young arms and comforted her; and by and by they talked softly and shyly about Elsie's love story, and Miss Van Droop and it made her very happy to hear about Robert's bey; and she flushed a little as she said the name.

Bob threw himself heart and soul into the study of the intricate, puzzling case, which

study of the intricate, puzzling case, which had dropped from Mr. Buel's failing hands

into his strong grasp.

The case at the time of its first trial had made quite a stir in the legal world. Consequently, could be only lay his finger on the weak spot which he felt existed in the enemy's defenses, and succeed in reversing the decision of the court, his name was made. He would of the court, his name was made. The woods then, he felt, be in a position where he could more confidently urge upon Mr. Cayler the re-quest for his daughter's hand.

The case was put down for the following October, and until then it was decided to keep Elsie's parents in ignorance, if possible, of

Elsie's parents in ignorance, if possible, of their daughter's revolt against family tra-

'It isn't exactly like deceiving them, you know," said Elsie, somewhat casuistically.
"It isn't as if we were going to see each other all the time; as long as we aren't there certainly can be no use in making everybody

unbappy."

"No use at all," said Bob decidedly. "Of course, I would rather fight it out fair and square. I hate concealment and all that, but when it comes to fighting a lot of ghostly grandfathers, why, I don't see that there is anything for it but to meet them on their own ground, as it were."

Fate had consained with these young lovers.

Fate had conspired with these young lovers to keep their secret from parental ears. Mrs. Cuyler after her mother's death decided not to return to Wolvenhook, but to have Elsie join her, and to go across immediately to England for a few months rest and change. Mrs. Clin-ton-Cone, therefore, had found no opportunity

to enlighten Mrs. Cuyler as to those tell-tale glances and hand-clasps.

This was to be the last meeting before Elsie sailed. They had strolled away together in the spring sunshine under the soft feathery elm branches, through the sweet fresh springtime sounds and odors. Everything them thrilled and throbbed with life, and gladness; and their hearts thrilled too, in

Two days later Bob, with a sudden tightening at his heart, read Elsie's name in the pus senger list of the "Gallin." He wendered He wondered whether she had known his roses by the blue ribbon that thed them; and then in his strong, true faith, he smiled a little to see her mother's favorite. Direk Bognert's name mother's favorite, Direk Bognert's name among the rest.

"As if, God bless her, I wouldn't trust her

with a dozen Dirck Bogaerts," he said. In six months, when his case had at last been reached and heard, Mr. Chyler followed to fetch his family home. Pending the de-cision of the court, he burried off, and almost before the roll of the sea was out of his head

had started back with them. By the time

had started back with them. By the time they reached home the decision would be known and the suspense over.

Bob had fought his fight well, and had made two or three telling points in his argument. One of the wise, siken-robed judges had leaned toward his neighbor and whispered laconically—"Brains?" Little they thought those learned men, sitting so solemnly behind their carved cak screens, that romance was masqueuding before them in legal array; that a bride as well as a decision was being asked at their hands.

that a bride as well as a decision was being asked at their hands.

There was one old Judge, however, who knew. He looked down from out the carried paneling of the court room wall; fortunately for his would-be grandson, however, a hard coat of varnish scaled his lips.

His son, however, had nothing but smiles for his young lawyer, and when he learned that the great case had been decided in their favor, his enthusiasm knew no bounds.

"My dear fellow!" he cried. "What a triumph!"

"I am glad to have been of service to you,"

I am glad to have been of service to you," said Bob, and after awhile he named the price of that service.

"The fee I ask is possibly an unusual one." he said. "But you have been good enough to speak of my services as having been of great value to you."

"Eh?" interrupted Mr. O.

"Eh?" interrupted Mr. Cuyler sharply,
"Your kind appreciation, therefore, embolders me," went on Bob undisturbed, "as does
my knowledge of the importance of this decision to you

M. Cuyler fldgeted nervously,

"And leads me to hope that you will not think my demand unreasonably great." "Well, well, out with it! You make as much

preamble as though you were asking for a cool thousand!"

thousand!" said Bob contemptuously,
"That is a good joke! That decision worth
the great sum of a thousand dollars to you!
Or perhaps you meant pounds, being just over
from England. That is a good joke!" he said
pleasantly. "However, I'll get to the point.
Mr. Cuyler, I ask us my few your damabtee's Mr. Cuyler, I ask as my fee your daughter's

hand."
"What, sir!" eried Mr. Cuyler, his red face
aflame, "You—you—!"
"I have loved her all my life," said Bob.
"I have loved her all do you dare tell me!" "You—you nobody! do you dare tell me!" stammered Mr. Cuyler, fairly speechless with

Bob bent over the peppery old gentleman, holding him down in his chair with one strong, young arm, and looking him full in the eyes.

"Now, Mr. Cuyler, listen to me," he said quietly. "Marry your daughter I will, either with your engent or without it as you clease. quietly. "Marry your daughter I will, either with your consent, or without it, as you please. I will take your consent as my fee. If you refuse it I must, of course, express my demand in pounds, shillings and pence; and I warm you I shall not insult your daughter by naming a pultry sum as her equivalent. I shall then, as I said, marry her without the cossent you refuse. I swear I will. You have your choice. Don't answer me now—take till tomorrow to decide; talk it over with Elsie, Possibly you may conclude that to accept my proposition will be the wisest and pleasantest arrangement that you can make, as it certainly is the best from a financial point of view."

"You are a clever young dog! I'll say that for you," funed Mr. Coyler.

"Thank you, sir," said Bob pleasantly, "Think over my suggestion, will you! Good

"Think over my suggestion, will you! Good That evening the Cayler's man-servant ac-

that evening the Chyler's man-servant ac-tually went up the Davis' steps and pulled the Davis' bell handle. Mrs. Clinton-Cone saw him do it. He left a note, which Bub-tore open breathlessly and kissed a dozen times. Mrs. Clinton-Cone was terribly aginated. She hungered and thirsted after the knowledge of what that note contained.

She bungered and thirsted after the knowledge of what that note contained.

"Oh Bob. dear Bob," it said, "it's all right—they have given their consent at last, and I am so happy! Come over at once; they are expecting you. Don't look for an over-cordial welcome, though. I have tried to impress upon them that 'the Lord loveth a cheerful giver,' but it doesn't seem to affect them. There has been a hattle royal, but we have won the day, and nothing else matters—and oh Bob—I love you—love you—love you.

"Yours forever. Easie."

And so, when spring came, there was a wedding in High Street over which discussion waxed fast and furious. All the matrons shook their heads, and all the maidens appanded. The presents were, of course, superb, Direk Boguert sent a diamond star. Mrs. Clinton-Cone herself sent a lovely set of dear little devotional books, bound in white veilum, with such a sweet note. with such a sweet note.

The wedding itself was very much like all weddings, except that perhaps the bride prettier than some brides are, and that the bridegroom looked more radiantly triumphant.

bridgeroom looked more radiantly triumphant.
Miss Van Broop came, of course, looking
almost young and pretty again, in the dainty
little bonnet whose purchase Elsie herself had
superintended. She cried a little when she
kissed the bride. "This nakes me so happy,
my dear!" she said. Good, unselfish, little
Miss Van Broop! And then, with the tears
still in her eyes, she kissed Bob, too.
Mr. Davis felt lonely that night, after the

Mr. Davis felt lonely that night, after the wedding was over and the happy pair gone; there was an empty feeling about the house. There was an empty being arout the house.
"I shall miss the boy terribly!" he said,
wandering restlessly to and fro. By and by
be drew up the shade and looked out into the
night. There was a light in the bouse apponight. There was a light in the house apposite. He whistled softly as he stood there— he whistled the tune very badly, but it was a pretty old tune. By and by he broke off and sighed—"So it broke her heart, did it!" he said softly. "Poor Sasie!"

And across the way Miss Van Droop in the darkness looked out from behind her custains

darkness, looked out from behind her curtains and saw him standing there against the bright background of the room.

"Good night," she said, the tears streaming down over her faded cheeks. "Good night; God bless you, my dear,"

# L-KNOWN

### XXI — MADAME ALEXANDRE DUMAS

By Leey H. Hoopen



HERE is probably no literary man in France, whether dramatist, critic, or poet, whose influence in the world whose influence in the world
of Parisian literature and
art is as widespread and as
fully recognized as is that
of the younger Dumas. He
is now somewhat over sixty
years of age. His first great
success in his career, "La
Dame aux Camellias," produced at the Vaudeville, after delays and trials which came near
driving the young author out of his senses.

driving the young author out of his senses, dates from 1852. Since that time he has known

nothing but triumphs in his professional life.

He was already famous when he first made the acquaintance of the brilliant and beautiful woman who afterward became his wife. She was a Swede by origin, of an ancient and noble family, and her maiden name was Knoring. She was born in St. Petersburg, and her childhood and her girlhood were passed in that city.
She was still very young when an alliance was
formed for her with the head and representative of the Narishkine family, a race closely
allied to the Imperial house of Russia, whose



MADAME DEMAS

founder long enjoyed the favor of the Empress Catherine the Great, and was created by her Viceroy of Poland. That sovereign desired to confer upon him the title of prince, but Narishkine refused the proffered honor after the style of the well-known motto of the de Robans: "Its king I cannot be; a prince I will not condescend to be! I am a Roban." But the descendants of the haughty Viceroy are generally called princes by courtesy.

The young Princess Narishkine soon became known throughout the Russian empire as one of the loveliest women in Europe. Her neck and shoulders were of statuesque perfection, her complexion dazzlingly fair, and her eyes, of that greenish-blue color which is so peculiar and so rare, were not only remarkable in colorfounder long enjoyed the favor of the Empress

that greenish-bitte color which is so peculiar and so rare, were not only remarkable in color-ing, but were large and brilliant, and sligudar-ly expressive. Her magnificent golden hair was one of the noted elements of her beauty. She joined to her personal charms those of a bril-liant intellect, varied accomplishments and great force of character. Moreover, she was one of the most elegant of the noble ladies that adorned the Russian court—a great halp in the fullest accompany of these of a beauty in the fullest acceptance of that oft-abused

Notwithstanding this remarkable combina-Notwithstanding this remarkable combina-tion of attractive qualities, the young Princess falled to find the happiness she deserved in her early married life. Prince Narishkine soon westried of a wife who was intellectually so much his superior, and, as he was addicted to excessive brandy drinking, active unkind-ness speedily followed upon pussive neglect. It is said that "Ouida" drew from him the character of "Prince Zouroff," in her novel of "Moths," while his charming wife was the original of the "Princess Vera," in the same work. It is certain that in this instance the fiction and the facts bear a close resemblance fiction and the facts bear a close resemblance to each other.

But, more fortunate than the beroine of that But, more fortunate that the arrangement powerful tale, the Princess Narishkine was still young when also was left a widow with one child, a little daughter. She was living in Paris at the time of her husband's death. He left his affules in such confusion that the in-heritance of his daughter was in danger of being seriously compromised. The Princess returned to Russia, took the management of the involved estates into her own hands, and

the involved estates into her own hands, and succeeded in evolving order out of chaos, and in rescuing the imperiled fortune.

Her mission thus accomplished, she returned to Paris, and at the expiration of her period of mourning she became the wife of the most gifted French dramatist of the present generation. It is impossible to impost a project that tion. It is impossible to imagine a union that might be in all respects more congenial. Alexandre Dumas is not only a writer of won-derful power and originality, but he is in pri-vate life and in society one of the most charm-ing of men. He is declared to be the most brilliant conversationalist of Paris. His verdict concerning a book, a play, or a public performer, is considered as final. He is an art personner, is considered as man. He is an art connoisseur of remarkable intelligence and profundity, and in all his fine qualities, and in his tastes and pursuits as well, he has found an intelligent and appreciative companion in his wife. his wife.

This is especially the case in his work as a dramatist. Madame Alexandre Dumas al-ways took a deep interest in dramatic art, and was, during the days of her first marriage, an amateur actress of considerable talent. We amateur actress of considerable talent. We have a glimpse of her in her youth as one of the performers in private theatricals at the palace in Venice, which was the home of the Duchess de Berry (the mother of the Count de Chambord) during the later years of the exile of that Princess from France. By her very decided success the future Madame Dumas gave proof of a taste and a talent that pre-eminently fitted her for a union with the author of the most markling dramatic works eminently fitted her for a union with the author of the most sparkling dramatic works of the present day. She appeared, for instance, at one of these soirees in the character of "Madame de Bree," a young widow, in a comedietta by Messrs. Labiche and Melesville, called "Attentating Circumstances." Among the spectators that evening were numbered twenty-seven personages belonging to the royal or imperial families of Europe. The Duchess de Berry had caused an actual theater, capable of seating three hundred persons, to be constructed in her Venetian home, the Vendramini Palace, and gave therein a series of amateur performances of which the brilliant Russian was the acknowledged star. She was personally a great favorite with the Duchliant Russian was the acknowledged star. She was personally a great favorite with the Duchess, that ill-starred Princess who was intended by fate to become the Queen of France, and who would certainly have fulfilled her destiny had it not pleased Providence to make of the last of the Bourbon kings of France (Charles X) an absolute fool. Madame de Narishkine was then not quite twenty years of age, and was in the full bloom of her dazzling beauty. After her second marriage the charming and courted belle retired, to a great extent, from the whirl and excitements of the gay world to devote herself to her husband, her children and her home. She was a great favorite with

devote herself to her husband, her children and her home. She was a great favorite with her famous father-in-law, and the author of "Monte Cristo" used to declare that if he needed a model for a fascinating society lady he would only have to describe his son's wife. Her second marriage was blessed with two daughters—Colette, now Madame Lipmann, and Jeannine, who was married rather more than a year ago to the Count d'Hauterive. Madame Lipmann has two little sons, in one or both of whom it is to be hoped that the hereditary genius of the Dumas family will be continued. Jeannine, who was named hereditary genius of the Dumas family will be continued. Jeannine, who was named by her father after the beroine of one of his best known dramatic works, "The Ideas of Madame Aubray," in her abounding gaiety and high spirits, her wit and her untiring vi-vacity, reproduces many of the traits of her paternal grandfather, while Colette, in man-ners and disposition, greatly resembles her father. Neither of these young ladies have inherited any portion of their mother's love-liness.

eldest daughter of Madame Dumas. The eldest daugnter of Managine Dubbas, M'ile Olga de Narishkine, married soon after her introduction into society, the Manquis de Faltans. Some few years ago Machame de Faltans was attacked with measles of a malignant and dangerous type. The infection spread to her hulf sister, Madame Lipmann, and af-terward to that lady's two little boys. Madame Dumas, who was devoted heart and soul to her children and her grandchildren, took upon berself the care of the invalids, and nursed and watched over them with untiring affection. From the anxiety and the exhaustaffection. From the anxiety and the exhausting fatigue of those long weeks she has never
recovered. Her health was permanently shattered, and she no longer either receives visitors or goes out into society. She was present
at the marriage of her youngest daughter,
which took place at the family country-seat at
Marly, but she was then visibly frail and suffering, and that was her last appearance before
the gay world. She lives now in tranquil retirement in the handsome residence belongtirement in the handsome residence belong-ing to her husband, on the Avenue de Villiers, surrounded with every care and atten-tion that conjugal affection and filial devotion tion that conjugal affection and filial devotion can suggest. She passes her time in embrood-ering, in painting in water colors, and in perusing the best specimens of the literature of the day, for she is so accomplished a lin-guist that she can read and enjoy the writings of every prominent author in modern Europe. She has taken especial delight in reading the works of libera and of Tolstoi in their original tonems. She has born presented the writing tongues. She has long projected the writing of a life of Alexandre Dumas, but her delicate health will not suffer her to undergo the fatigue of may prodonged effort of composition. In her youth she was an admirable musician; but she has relinquished, of late years, all ex-ercise of that accomplishment.

Madame Alexandre Dumas is about sixty-seven years of age, being a few years the senior of her illustrious husband. Few of the great men of France have married as brilliantly, and loppily as well, as did the younger Dumas. Benutiful, fuscinating, gifted, possessing a large fortune, absolutely devoted to her higshand and her children, the congenial companion of the great dramatist's life, the subject of our present sketch stands out on the pages of the iterary and social history of France as one of the most noteworthy of the wives of that nation's celebrated men.

A LAW FIRM OF WOMEN By LAUBA GROVER SMITH

HE great progress of women has ceased to be at all surprising in this country, and in many of the States women are represented in the various profes-sions, particularly that of law. Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of Chicago,

Bradwell, of Chicago, who was recently admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, ably edits the "Legal News," and Mrs. Phuebe Cozzens, of St. Louis, is a well-known lawyer in the west. Miss. Lavinia Goodale was the first woman admitted to the practice of law in the State of Wisconsin. In 1875 she appeared before the Su-

ed before the Su-preme Court of the State asking per-mission to practice mission to practice in that court, and her brief proved that she had at least the essential mental qualifications. The motion was denied by the judge at that time, who held that "womanbood is moulded for gentler and better gentler and better things." Miss Goodale maintain-ed, however, that women could never have full justice in the courts until properly rep-resented, and that the union of delicacy, refinement and conscientious-

ness of woman with the firmness and vigor of man was necessary for the proper ad-ministration of justice in our courts. Also, that in excluding women, free and wholesome competition of the best existing talent was prevented, and that it was unjust to banish so large a portion of the community from a field arge a portion of the community from a field

MRS. PIER

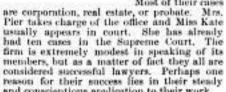
for which many have taste and ability. Since that date Miss Goodale has been admitted to the bar, and is now one of the eight

she, with her three daughters, went to Madison, Wisconsin. She took a house and "kept the home" until she and her daughter, Kate, were graduated from the law school of the State University. The two younger daughters were in the high school at the time. Going to school with one's mother, Miss Kate assures one, was a great improvement on the usual way. In speaking of the invariable kindness shown there by members of the level professhown them by members of the legal profes-sion, Miss Kate mentions only one case of direct partiality. The young men of the law class were in the habit of making a record of the ages of its members and registered Mrs.

Pier at twenty-six and Miss Pier at eighteen.

After the graduation of Mrs. and Miss Pier they returned to Fond du Lac, but came to Milwankee the year following, where they have since practiced their profession.

sion. These ladies were instrumental in the passage of two laws in the Legislature, viz., that a married woman is capable of acting as an assignee, and that a married woman who is an attorney at law may be a court commis-sioner. Last Sep-tember Mrs. Pier was appointed court commissioner, and is the only woman holding a position of that kind in the United States. These women have good standing among lawyers, and are not con-sidered unequal adversaries. Their practice is general, with the exception of criminal cases. Most of their cases



and conscientions application to their work.

Mrs. Pier is a handsome woman; her face



MISS CAROLINE PIER



MISS HARRIET PIER

women lawyers in the State of Wisconsin, of whom four are the subjects of this sketch, Mrs. Kate Pier and ber three daughters, Kate H., Caroline and Harriet. They are all members of one law firm in the city of Milwankee. They are all interesting, "feminine" women, if one may use the expression; apparently they have lost none of their womanly qualities, but gained so many privileges that one is recon-

ciled to a progress, which twenty years ago many thought threstened the detruction of home ife. It is not probable that any one of these young ladies is unfitted for a home because she has identified herself with an unusual calling for a Only a woman. Only a few years ago, if a woman found it necessary to work for a living, as she often did (apparently suffering both the curse of Adam and Eve) there was no career open to her save school-teaching or dress-making. Now, as a progressive woman says. she can do anything where her pettleouts do not catch in the ma-

chinery." Mrs. Pier, after the death of ber father, was left in charge of his estate. She became interested in the ques-

tions that arose, and possessing a keen and brilliant mind she directed it to the study of law. There are many women upon whom devolve the responsibilities of an estate who may appreciate the motive which led Mrs. Pier to become her own lawyer. About six years ago indicates a strong and sweet character, which would temper justice with mercy. Miss Kate is very beautiful. She is tall and slight, her face is refined, and her deep-blue eyes are true Irisis eyes, and full of expression. She wears her long black hair in braids which hang nearly to the ground. It may be of interest to feminine readers to know that Miss Pier wore, when she plead and won her first case at Madison, a pretty black slik dress, brightened with a bit of color at her throat. It must have been a strange scene, indicates a strong and sweet character, which

strange scene, when five most "potent, grave and reverend seig-niors" listened to a slip of a girl as sle plead her case, and plead it well and with con-

About a year About a year ago the younger daughters, Caro-line and Harriet, finished the law course at the Uni-versity, and are now associated with their mother and sister. The firm is a busy one and each member does her part. The lumber members are not very active as yet, but follow-ing the precedent of mother and sister, they will have their opportunities. They are also pretty girls, at

The firm now includes the names of Kate
Pier, Kate H. Pier, Caroline Pier and Harriet
Pier, and its numbers are demonstrating
most clearly that they are qualified to mak
with men in the learned and honored profession of law. fession of law.

MISS KATE PILE

\*In this series of pen-portraits of "Unknown Wives of Well Known Men," commerced in the January, 1964, Journals, the Selferring, each accompanied with portrait, have been printed: potesti, have been printed)
Mas, P. Bainston,
Mas, P. Bainston,
Mas, P. Bainston,
Mas, P. Bainston,
Mas, C. Bainston,
Mas, C. Bainston,
Mas, C. Bainston,
Mas, Charletter,
Mas, T. Da Wiff Talmain
Mas, Charletter,
Mas, Charletter,
Mas, Juel, Charletter,
Mas, Will, Carletter,
Mas, Will, Carletter,
Mas, Will, Carletter,
Mas, Will, Carletter,
Mas, Max, Charletter,
Mas, Max, Charletter,
Mas, Land,
Mas, Charletter,
Mas, Legans, Field,
Mas, John J. Invalids,
Mas, John J. Invalids,
Mas, Edward Bellamy
Mas, Charletter,
Mas, Mas, Land,
Mas, Edward
Mas Any of these back numbers'can be last at 10 cents each by writing to the Journals.

# WHY YOUNG MEN DEFER MARRIAGE

By John Lambert Payne



T is a vitally im-portant fact, proved alike by statistics and observation, that young men are marrying later in life than did young men thirty years ago; and upon this

it it was found that for some unaccountable ason, the ceasus gatherers of the United ates did not take a record of the conjugal adition of the people in decennial periods derior to 1800, and because of this neglect it impossible to find reliable data for the purses of comparison. In the Canadian pro-nce of Outario, however, the record in this re-ect is fairly accurate for a period of thirty or rty years, and it may be safely assumed that e same conditions have operated in that part the Dominion as in the more congested States the American Union. Without going into the Dominion as in the more congested States the American Union. Without going into elaborate array of general figures, which suld call for qualification and explanation account of their source. I may say that a ag and careful search of available records inly reveals the fact which has just been mounced. For example, the Register Gend for Ontario has just sent me an abstract his record for the past seventeen years, sich shows that the marriages of men becen twenty and twenty-five years of age we declined from thirty-nine to thirty-three recent, while the marriages of men between irty and thirty-five have increased from wen to fourteen per cent, within that period, ac conclusion indicated by these figures has en fortified by interviews with prominent sugmen of long experience, who must be marded as thoroughly competent witnesses, sey were unanimous in the judgment that ung men are patting off matrimonial allices to a much later age than was observed enty-five years ago, and that the number of chelors is rapidly multiplying. By bachers, I mean those men who have reached y thirty years of age, and are comfortably f, but have made no matrimonial engage-ents.

ME question that naturally arises is: What are the causes which have operated to ing about this serious state of affairs in ciety? The broad answer to which I am ir-sistibly led is, that this is one of the prices e pay for a higher civilization. As wealth is been distributed and high class education ade general, young men and young women id new obstacles arising in the pathway to

arriage.
It is no longer fashionable to begin married le in a humble way and climb up to a better ste. Young men know that modern society prone to measure a girl's start in domestic le by the display at the wedding and the rent which the husband is able to pay for his mic. Cases like that of Henry Ward Beecher, arrying on \$300 a year and beginning life two small rooms, are looked upon noways as curious reminiscences of a pitiable u in the history of American society. The hucation which girls in general get unfits tem for the sacrifices and efforts which arked Mrs. Beecher's interesting experience by years ago.

T is not surprising that a young man, know-ing the standard by which marriages are aw commonly measured, should besitate bere asking a girl to sacrifice the comforts of er father's home for the simple circumstances the cottage which alone his income will rmit. Not long ago I found myself suransled by a group of seven young men, anging in age from twenty-five to thirty-tree years. Not one of them was married o my question for the reason why they were ngle, each answered that he could not afford marry. Yet they had incomes ranging from marry. Yet they laid incomes ranging from sio to \$2000 a year, and could have made a cry imppy start in the conjugal state but for se notion they all had of what girls expect

y marriage.

It is all very well to say that these young sen had wrong views, and that true love ould form the basis of a union in which outual sacrifices would be cheerfully made, must be remembered that the opinions hich young men hold in this regard make iem shun that closer companionship which sals up to matrimony. They see nothing to ispel the notion that all girls expect to live a the same scale of comfort they have been customed to, and it is only too often the use that they fall into grooves of living which

a at once fixed to the domestic instinct.

I can look back with a clear judgment over renty-five years, and nothing else has impressed me so much in the retrospect as he change from the unorelentious circumlances of home life twenty-five years ago to be expited scale of living which now prevails. need not amplify this idea. It seems to me ant while this change in the standard of omestic comforts is a desirable thing, it is inirectly responsible for many marriages late tile and many cases of refusal to marry at II. It has led young non to look with a faint our upon the difficulties of a satisfactory art in wedded life, and has led young wom-a to expect more of home advantages at the utset than the income of the average young naband will permit.

A FRIEND of stern philosophic cast of mind attributes this social ill, as we'l as many others, to the spread of higher education. He says that just as the people who make up the great middle class between the very rich and the great middle class between the very rich and the very poor become well educated they grow discontented with the standard of living to which they have been accustomed. The young men aim beyond their means and the young women beyond their station. While they are coming to their senses or acquiring the where-withal to gratify a misdirected ambition the years go quickly by. I shall not, however, discuss this phase of the matter now, as it calls for special treatment; but I am not prepared to controvert the view of my friend in its bearing on the subject in hand. No one who has his eyes wide open can fail to see that the attempt to give every boy and girl in the land a high school education carries with it not a few serious druwbacks. not a few serious drawbacks.

THE habits of modern young men are antagonistic to that prudence and preparation which make it possible for them to marry at twenty-fice. There are many exceptions, of course, but it may be safely said that a vast number of the young men who live in our time fill their spare hours with expensive luxuries. It costs them a great deal to dress, and still more to keep up their social engagements. In a score of ways they accustom themselves to ways of life that leave no margin between income and outgo. This having gone on until they are twenty-five it then calls for more resolution than many of them command to begin the sacrifices which accompany the saving of money. Without money they cannot marry. Not a few greatly exaggerate what it should take two sensible young people to begin life on, and hastily conclude that it would be impossible, on an income of \$1000, to start in comfort. So they put off marriage until after thirty, or do not marry at all; and it is well that such men should remain single; we do not need any such weak fibre in the coming generation. coming generation.

THE results which have followed upon the state of affairs outlined are to be seen everywhere. I have estimated, taking the available data in Ontario as my guide, that there are to-day in the United States 3,000,000 men, between twenty and thirty years of age, unmarried. This implies, a priori, that there are also 3,000,000 young women out of wedlock, although not necessarily of the same ages: for statistics seem to indicate the cruel conclusion that, when a man past thirty years of age marries be takes a young woman under twenty-five years of age, and not one of his own years. He is apt to select a wife whose habits of life and general ways are not so fixed as are those of a young woman of thirty. Be that as it may, there are to-day in the United States and Canada about 600 young men in every 1000, having reached the age of thirty, who are single. The conjugal condition of the people in other countries is vastly different. In Russia 373 men and 573 women in every 1000 who marry are married under twenty years of age, while in England 766 men and 829 women in every 1090 are married between twenty and thirty. In all countries, but particularly in Russia and France, the marrying ages of women are much below those of the men. In the latter country a close knowledge of the world lends the mothers to bend every men. In the latter country a close knowledge of the world lends the mothers to bend every energy toward having their daughters married young; while in Russia, it is the predominant domestic instincts of the peasant class which swell the figures of youthful marriages.

THE failure of young men to marry has compelled bundreds of thousands of young women to earn an independent living. All honor to the girls who work; but the Divine plan was that men should be the bread earners and that women should be the center of homes. Whenever such a fundamental law of society as this is violated retribution is inevitable. There are to-day upward of 2,000,000 women in the United States who make a living by professional and personal services, such as the practice of law and medicine, the teaching of music and art work, clerical services of one sort or another in governcine, the tenning of masse and art work, clerical service of one sort or another in government and other offices, quite apart from the army of young women who serve in stores and toil at mechanical labor. No one who can look back over a generation of time has failed to observe the extent to which women have become independent bread earners within comparatively recent years, and particularly in those avenues which education and refined habits of life have opened up. It is, in fact, a grave social problem where this thing will end.

grave social problem where this thing will end.

It would seem that this, among other causes, is accomplishing the purpose which Malthus aimed to teach; for the inexorable conclusions of the statistician show that the American and Canadian family is stendily growing smaller. If the average number per family had been as great in 1890 as in 1800, there would have been 6,000,000 people in the United States and 430,000 in Canada above what the poemic construct reveals. This is a fact of forrecent censuses revealed. This is a fact of for-reaching importance, and applies its force in other directions than the subject of this article, Young women, wide awake to what ingoing

on, do not look for the same education as did their mothers. Instead of giving a fair share of time to the acquirement of domestic accomplishments, fitting them for homebold duties, tery many young women bend their education into grooves which will enable them to be relatively independent should the sludow of this social cloud rest upon them, This is but natural, although it aggravates the

Is there a remedy? Certainly there is none which can be easily and readily applied. Two hundred years ago, guided largely by the Jesuits, the zealous King Louis, of France, made stern laws for the government of this young colony in respect of marriage. He decreed that every father having a son eighteen years of age, or a daughter of fifteen, should be held accountable to the state if they were not married. Complementary to that policy was the provision that, when a young couple were married they should receive a farm, a small house, a cow, two barrels of meat and other articles essential to domestic life in those primitive days, so that there was the fear of a penalty to actuate the parents, and the incentive of reward to stimulate the young people. The modern sense of liberty recoils from such enactments; so there is nothing which the Legislature can do in our day to soive this great social problem. But young men can be encouraged to habits of prudence, and young women can be shown the folly of being too proud to begin married life on a small scale.

THE general social engagements which bring young people together in these days depress rather than stimulate the commubial instinct. Such is the scale of comfort and elegance which modern society presents, only too often at ruinous cost, that young men are discouraged from a union involving what they regard as many sacrifices. If this influence is to be neutralized young men must have a more sensible and philosophic view of life than a majority of them seem now to have. Young women, too, must be taught the meaning of the situation so far as their interests are concerned. One of the most serious harriers in the way of a remedy is the very means which an ever-multiplying multitude of women have found of being independent.

Modern society has welcomed common-sense shoes and common-sense forms of dress. It

shoes and common-sense forms of dress. It would seem that the time is opportune for a would seem that the time is opportune for a widespread outbreak of common-sense mar-riages. At all events, if a change from the present stagnation is to be effected, three things seem to me necessary: First, there must be a popular knowledge of the facts; second, the people at large must think; and third, there must be action.

# WOMEN AND LIFE INSURANCE

BY WALTER H. BARRETT



it were not for women the business of the life insur-ance companies, not only of this country but of the world over, would be of so small dimensions that it certainly would not be at-tractive to capital. It can-not be denied that the prime

not be denied that the prime motive of the man who insures his life either for a large or small amount is the laudable wish to place the women and children depending on his exertions beyond immediate want in case of his taking off. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, where policies are held for purely business reasons, but it is safe to say that more than seventy-five per cent, of the life insurance held in America is for the sole henefit of women. One might, therefore, be pardoned for supposing that as the gentler sex is such an imporing that as the gentler sex is such an impor-tant factor in the insurance business, the companies, always anxious for new policies where men are concerned, would at least look with a kindly eye on an application from a woman. Such, however, is not the case; and ungallant as it may be to say so, truth compels the ad-mission that a menn suspicion enters the mind of man the moment a woman asks for a relies which only long years of subsequent

mind of man the moment a woman asks for a policy, which only long years of subsequent life will suffice to remove.

The unpopularity of women as insurance risks is so well-defined that some companies will not accept them at all, and others will only take them at higher rates than are de-manded on the lives of men. Certain com-panies consider them equally eligible with men and accept them at the same rates, but such is not the practice.

men and accept them at the same races, but such is not the practice.

Why should there be this discrimination against women? They certainly are not ex-posed to the danger of contagion and accident posed to the danger of contagion and accident which men necessarily encounter in rubbing against the world, and neither are they ad-dicted to the use and abuse of stimulants and narcotics, which practices, it is fair to assume, do not add to the stay of men on this earth, Furthermore, there is excellent authority for saying that in the general population the aver-age duration of life is decidedly longer among women than men. It is true that between the ages of sixteen and twenty-six the mor-tality among women is somewhat greater, tality among women is somewhat greater, although the preponderance is not very A comparison of the figures prepared by the insurance companies is apt to be misleading because of the small number of women included in their returns; but the companies have these figures, and on them

Insurance men account for this alleged greater mortality of women variously. Some tell us that it is due to the difficulty of ascertality of women variously. tell us that if is due to the difficulty of ascer-taining the peculiar physical condition of women in their applications, and others as-sert that the statements made by women, although probably unintentionally so, are likely to be misleading. These explanations are of the kind that do not explain much. It would seem to be the duty of an insurance would seem to be the diffy of an insurance company to enforce proper needical and other examinations prior to issuing a policy to either man or woman, and it is not an un-rensemble supposition that if the death rate among the few women insured has been un-dily large, there must have been some dere-liction on the part of the companies in se-lecting the risks. It is the evidence of medi-cal examiners who have been consulted by the eriter that women, as a rule give straight writer that women, as a rule, give straight-

forward answers to all questions relating to themselves. In some instances, medical women have been employed as examiners, but with questionable results, because of a natural reluctance on the part of women to confide their physical ailments or personal history to other women. One medical man tells me that during a long experience be has never met with a case of refusal or besitation on the part of a woman applicant to give any needed information. Francis have been attempted by women, and have been successfully carried out, but the charge is equally true against men, and their perpetration in either sex can be guarded against readily if the medical examiners do their duty.

Life insumnce among the women of the leisure classes is not making great progress; there is very little of it written relatively, in fact. There are many reasons for this aside from the indisposition of the companies to issue policies to women. In the first place, the same reasons for insurance do not exist that prevail in the case of the industrial classes. Few men in the professional, mercantile, or higher walks of life relish the idea of their wives being insured for their benefit. There is something distasteful to a man who has always been able to provide for the wants and many of the loxuries of life in the thought that financial benefit should come to him through the death of one near and dear.

That this is not so, however, among the industrial classes, where the sterner realities

that financial benefit should come to him through the death of one near and dear.

That this is not so, however, among the industrial classes, where the sterner realities and hardships of life have to be met face to face by the women, is a matter of record, and is clearly proved by a list of recent death claims paid in New York City by one of the leading companies of the world. By actual count there were four hundred and ninety-five claims paid, and of these two hundred and thirty-six were females and two hundred and fifty-nine males. And right here we find evidence of important character bearing on the question of the relative mortality of the two sexes, and it will be observed that it is in favor of the women. At the close of last year the company referred to had assets of more than thirteen and a half millions of dollars, and a surplus for policy holders of over three millions. The policies it had in force at the end of last year numbered 2.281,840, and considerably more than half of this great total was on the lives of women and children. Recently it paid three hundred and ninety-seven death claims in a single day.

It must be explained that while this company does a regular life insurance business, and that as such has probably not many more women risks than other companies, it has a department called "the industrial," and that it is there that it reaches women. When the industrial department was inaugurated, twenty three years ago, long before any other company adopted it in this country, it was practi-

three years ago, long before any other com-pany adopted it in this country, it was practipany adopted it in this country, it was practically out of the question for persons on small
wages to leave anything to their families, or to
provide for any debts that they might owe at
death, because insurance was then beyond
the reach of people of moderate means. The
companies in general accepted only male adult
lives; declined to insure women and children;
to write policies for less than a thousand dollars, or to necept dues oftener than once in
three months. Under the modern plan, men,
women and children are taken, from the
grandparent of seventy to the babe a year old.
The insurance costs five cents per week upward, the dues are collected at the homes of
the insured, and policies are paid promptly at the insured, and policies are paid promptly at

death.

The desirability of insurance of this description need not be discussed at length. No life is so valuable to a family as that of the bread winner; but when death invades the circle, robbing it either of a parent or a child, it not infrequently comes hand in hand with poverty, and finds the family without the means of decent burial. Here it is that the insurance momes promptly hald does such means of decent burial. Here it is that the
insurance money, promptly paid, does such
great service. The policies are, of course,
small when compared with those people of
means afford; but what more consoling than
a few bundred dollars at a time when the
world seems at its blackest. Furthermore, it
should be said that the industrial companies should be said that the industrial companies do not confine their business to any class, although, of course, their principal work is among the poor. Any one in good health may secure policies, and, as a matter of fact, many professional men and women do so. Ten or twenty cents a week is easily saved, and the payment of it to the collector when he calls reduces the trouble to a minimum. At first blush the insurance business would seem to offer a good opening to cuterwising

At first busin the usurance cosmess region seem to offer a good opening to enterprising women as agents or canvassers. The com-missions paid are undoubtedly much more re-munerative than the outcome of many other occupations to which women devote them-selves, and the work is not of an unsuitable character. It certainly is no worse than book character. It certainly is no worse than book canvassing, and the securing of a single ten thousand dollar policy would bring better re-turns than could be possibly expected from sev-eral weeks' persistency in that line. Yet it is a fact that a woman insurance solicitor is so great a rarity that I have never met one, although I am told there are some in the field, and that they have met with marked success. The experiment has been tried in the industrial de-partment, but there conditions are by no means the same as in general insurance work. In the large cities the work of the industrial comranies, by its character is naturally largely con-fined to the tenement house districts, and the climbing of stairs requires more physical back-bone than most women possess. Again, the field has to be gone over every week, for the can-vassers are also the collectors, so the labor is enetically unending. In the smaller cities and lowers where the working classes have their homes, in cottages or every-day houses, this from the collapse of every-day houses, this great obstacle to the entrance of women to the field is not presented, and many have been able to make very fair compensation. It is found that a sensible woman, when face to face with a struggling sister, can bring home the truths about life insurance much more forcibly than the average cold-blooded man.

# A LIVE EMBER

By Julia Magruder

[Continued from August JOURNAL]

CHAPTER IV



Mrs. Owen
morning when
Mrs. Owen
and all her
guests had
joined a pleasure party that
Kate, under
some pretext,
gut herself excused
a, that adroit young had got herself excused from, that adroit young lady, whose object had been to secure a long day's quiet for herself, began by mid-day to weary of her own society, and, leaving her room, went down and wandered rather aimlessly about the lower ametracuts. Euroing over

went down and wandered rather aimlessly about the lower apartments, turning over books and magazines, looking at illustrated papers, strumming a little on the plano, and giving various indications of the fact that the time hung rather heavy on her hands. She was exceedingly glad to get rid of all the people, but she did not know exactly what to do with herself. She was not wearing one of the Paris costumes to-day, but was clad in a little, white cotton gown of her own designing that dowed in straight and simple lines from the waist, where it was confined by a loose white ribbon. It was cut low all around the fair and slender throat, from which a fall of full

ribbon. It was cut low all around the har and slender throat, from which a fall of full white lace hung back. The sleeves, which were puffed on the shoulders, were made full and loose to below the elbows, where they ended in another frill of lace. White ribbon bows, with float-ing and fastened the govern about the ing ends, fastened the gown about the neck. It was as winsome a little par-ment as was ever seen, and Kate looked as lovely as a flower in it, as she tripas lovely as a flower in it, as she tripped about from room to room, on her little slippered feet, whose small heels clicked musically on the polished floors in the midst of the silence that pervaded everywhere. The shutters were closed, and all the rooms in semi-darkness, but small rays of golden sanshine pierced through the slats here and there, and a sweet breeze from the ocean came in with them, and gently fanned the thin lace curtains. In every room she entered there were bowls and jars and vases of flowers massed together in lavish abundance. She flitted about, from one to the other of these, burying her face enjoyingly in their burying her face enjoyingly in their fragrance, her head lingering above them like a butterfly or a humming-bird. In the great drawing-room there was the largest display, and a table in the center had been given up exclu-sively to flowers, eight or ten varieties of which were massed in separate jars. There was one jar of tall pink gladiolus. another of creamy peonles, another of blood-red roses, one of heliotrope one of garden lilles and several more

beside.

Kate was bending over this table with her hands resting on its edge, and her bright brown head stooped low, when a sound caught her ear, and lifting her face from among the flowers she looked up and saw John Talbot standing in the doorway, directly in front of her.

Her heart gave a bound, and she seemed to feel the current in her veins change its routes and flow backward.

change its course and flow backward, but outwardly she was self-prosessed, and she felt at once an instinctive assurance of the sufficiency of her

strength.
"Mr. Talbot!" she said, in a tone of simple surprise, drawing herself upright be-hind the mass of flowers, as a tall, white lify bind the mass of flowers, as a tall, white hily might rear its crest above a bank of mignonette. She did not move from her place, but as he came forward she turned and gave him her hand, with as little self-consciousness as if she had been indeed a flower.

"No one is expecting you," she said, "and they have all gone off on an excursion. Did you write or telegraphs"

"No! I did notther," he said, "I was doubtful if there would be room for a delinquent who had been guilty of so many postponements, so I came to see for myself whether I hadn't better go to a hotel"

hadn't better go to a hotel

"Certainly not," said Kate; "Auntie has kept your room, and I think it is all ready.

Let me ring and inquire."
"Pray don't-" began Talbot, but she was "Pray don't—" began Talbot, but she was half way across the room on her way to the bell, and he stopped, struck suddenly by the grace and beauty of her strunge costume. As Kate returned she saw this glance and under-stood it. She had forgotten the unconventional little gown, and now, as his look remind-ed her, she flushed slightly and smiled.

"You have taken us all unaware," she said, as she sat down in a low chair some distance from him, "but I'm sure you will be very welcome. Auntie and the girls have wished for you very often, and so have some of the people staying here. You won't be looked on as an intruder, I can assure you."

He did not speak at once, but it was evident

from his face that her cordial assurance affect ed him very little.

"And why are you not one of the excursion arty?" he asked, coming a little nearer, be-

fore he selected a chair,

"It was disinclimation chiefly that kept me
at home," said Kate, "though I made out a
more reasonable case than that. I believe I am
too indelent for excursions. I always shirk
them whenever I can."

"Do the people here bore you?" said Talbot, going into the subject with a spirit of candor that was natural to him. "I should think they might. Who is here, by the way?"
Kate named over the guests to him one by one, ending with, "and the charming Mrs. Torrence."
"Do you consider her charming?" said

"Do you consider her charming?" said Talbot, "or are you merely echoing the ver-dict of the world?"

"I was merely echoing the verdict of the world," said Kate, "but I don't say I dissent from it."
"You don't say that you agree with it, how-

ever, I observe."
"No; I don't commit myself," said Kate. "I

think she is handsome, certainly, but, beyond that, I don't feel that I have the light to judge

her by."
"What wise remarks children stumble up

on, sometimes," said Talbot. "That's much more profound than you have any idea of." Kate felt irritated at his calling her a child, and, watching her keenly as he did, the man perceived it, though she gave no outward sign beyond a movement of her head, as she turned to speak to the servant, who now americal as to speak to the servant, who now appeared, as to Mr. Talbot's room. It was all ready, she was told, and while Talbot scribbled on his end an order for his luggage he heard her ask

nial never omitted by Mrs. Owen, but Talbot was so entirely unprepared that he proved un-responsive to that shy glance of invitation, and the meal proceeded. When he recalled it, afterward, he was indignant with himself. It was an opportunity of securing a sweet memory that he had let slip away from him. Kate sat in the tall chair behind the stately range of silver and china and made his tea for him, and he leaned back in the tall chair

him, and he lenned back in the tall chair opposite, and watched her deliberately, as the light hands moved about, with deft touches on the graceful shapes of the pretty, old-fishioned silver. When the dishes had been handed, and Talbot's cup of fragrant tes set down beside him, the two servants, as their custom was, retired to the pantry, and the man and girl at the table were left severely site à-tôte. Kate was bending over her tescup, stirring busily, and looking down, when she heard a low and emphatic: "Good gracious!" from across the table. She looked up quickly, and saw her companion leaning back in his chair, with his plate and cup untouched before him. The exclamation had apparently been involuntary, for he sat up and seemed to collect himself, as she asked:

"What in the world do you mean?"

"O, nothing in particular, and everything in general," he answered with a smile. "I was, for one thing, contrasting my lunch here today with my lunch in a restaurant yesterday."

"Yes, I dare say there is a contrast in several ways," said Kate. "I shall not pretend to deny that the manner is better here, though I've no doubt that in the matter as to variety, at least, the advantage was on the other side. But you see you were not expected, and I told the servants a mere cup of tea was all I wanted; and some fruit."

"I was not thinking of the contrast in the food," said Talbot.

Kate struck the little silver call-bell.

"O, as to the surroundings?" she replied.

"Then, of course, the advantage is altogether him, and he leaned back in the tall chair opposite, and watched her deliberately, as the

"It is on the table, miss," returned the man, and when Kate had ordered a place to be set for Mr. Talbot, and the man had disappeared, she stood up and said



"The little procession started toward the house."

"You will want to go to your room, Mr.

"Not at all," was the reply. "I rested and refreshed at the hotel."

refreshed at the hotel."

"Then, if you will excuse the for a moment—" Kate began,

"Please don't," he interrupted her; "excuse me, but are you thinking of changing your dress? I do beg you not to."

"I really most," said Kate; "it is too unsuitable. Auntie's sense of fitness would be outraged."

"Nonanyas! It is profession. Page 15 hours."

"Nonsense! It is perfection. Please keep it on. I ask it us a special favor." "What right have you to ask of me special

favors?" Kate said to be self indignantly, but it would have seemed absurd to make a point of so trifling a matter, especially as the se vant now re-appeared and announced lunch.

"I'll have to whether I want to or not," e said, "unless I choose to pay the penalty of a cold lunch, which doesn't seem worth while," and she led the way to the dining-

As they crossed the hall a fresh breeze blew in through the open doors and fluttered the free folds of her little gown, blowing it back. from her pretty feet, and making her tall, young beauty look more beautiful still in the broad light of day, which it had no reason to fear. As they passed from the ball into the dim coolness of the large dining-room, with its benyy furniture and high-backed leather chairs, both of them fell silent. Their places had been set at the head and foot of the large round table, and as the flowers in the center were low and massed together, they were un-compromisingly face to face. Kate's slight body looked taller and slimmer than usual, in its quaint, white gown, against the tall, dark chairs. As they sat down she clanced across at Talbot, half-timidly and half-expectantly, and it dashed across his mind that she thought he was going to say grace. It was a ceremoon the side of to-day. Give me a glass of water, please," she said to the servant who

When he had served her and retired, Talbot spoke again.

"Have you enjoyed yourself here?" he said. "You've been in the thick of it all I see by the papers."

by the papers."

"O, yes; I've been admirably entertained," said Kate. "Many people have been kind to me, many indifferent, and a few rather unkind, but on the whole it's been very nice."

"Who's been unkind to you?" be asked, in a voice that made her feel she dared not meet his look. Again she struck the bell.

"Change the plates," she said to the servant, "and hand Mr. Talbot the fruit."

When the fruit had been served and they vere again alone, Kate opened the conversa-

Your sister is expected to-morrow," said; "Mrs. Gwyn and her children; I sup-pose you knew it, though."

"I knew she was coming some time," he said rather absently, "and the children are a nutter of course. She is one of the mothers who shirks none of the responsibilities of the situation, and either takes her children with her or stays at home. Consequently her range is rather limited, but Mrs. Owen, who approves bertactics, rewards her by an invitation here every summer. It is very good of her, for Fanny is a social little creature, and

alse's out off now from a good deal."
"Bon't you approve her tactics?" asked
Kate. "I do, I'm sure."

"Yes: I suppose so, in theory. I approve of her. I know but I can't get very enthusias-tic on this particular point in her character, being prejudiced, I suppose, by the fact that I shaminate, children."

abominate children."
"You abominate children," said Kate: "how impossible to understand!" and she looked, be thought, almost hurt.

He was desperately sorry for his silly speech, and would have made some effort to patch it up, but she gave him no opportunity. Touching the bell again, she rose from the table, and led the way out of the room. When they reached the foot of the staircase, she paused.

"You want to smoke, I suppose," she said; "you know your bearings as well as I. Make yourself quite at home. You are to leave your usual room, and I hope you'll find it all right."

right."

"And are you going to leave me?" he said, with the candid disappointment of a child.

"Yes; I really must, not to sacrifice my self-respect entirely as to the excuse I gave for staying at home. I said I had a letter to write and business to attend to, and I must go and do it."

do it."

He watched her from below, as her figure, so fascinating and so unfashionable in its contour, mounted the wide staircase, and turned at the landing. He hoped she would look back, but she did not. Only her pretty profile was turned toward him as she passed from sight.

from sight.

To say he was disappointed was far too little.

He was restive, annoyed, half angry with both himself and her. Here was such an opportuhimself and her. Here was such an opportu-nity as would almost certainly not occur again, when they might be together, free and un-molested, and what could possibly be the harm to either if they talked awhile, and perhaps played over some music? He had had an almost passionate love for her violin playing, long before he had become aware of the same feeling for herself, and it would have been a pure deciph to have played her accomthe same seeing for hersell, and it would have been a pure delight to have played her accom-paniments for her a while this afternoon, they two alone. He knew his danger, and was armed against a repetition of that moment's weakness, which now, less than ever, could be bring himself to regret. It was perfectly evi-dent that it had meant nothing to her, and it meant so much to him that he could only feel glad and exultant that it had ever been. Irritated and lonely be lighted his

so much to him that he could only feel and exultant that it had ever been.

Irritated and lonely be lighted his eight, and sat smoking in savage silence, while Kate, alone up stairs, with the key turned in the lock, was standing before her long mirror looking at herself scrutinizingly to see how she had appeared to Talbot's eyes. She would have been stupid if she had not been satisfied; if she had not seen at a glance how absolutely that little gown became her, and though she was not, in reality, displeased with her reflection, as she turned away her face, now quite unguarded, looked very, very fair from happy.

She threw herself into a chair and feil to musing. After all these days and weeks and months she had seen John Talbot again!—touched his hand—heard his voice—and looked into his

and weeks and months she had seen John Talbot again !--touched his hand --heard his voice--and looked into his eyes! Swift and short her glances had been, but that had told her that it was the self-same, dear familiar face which no trying could shut out from its insistent hold upon her mental vision. It was not less winning and attractive than memory had painted it. Ah, it was more so! and the voice, the manner, the distinct sweet utterance were all the same. She had wondered over and over again, whether, in her girl's imagination, she had not idealized him, but she saw it was not so. Her quiet winter and its ample opportunities for deliberate thought and judgment, and her worldly experiences since she had been at her aunt's, had both given her an insight by which she saw his conduct in a truer light, and judged him with a sterner judgment. She knew perfectly now that his conduct had been absolutely unjustifiable: that it had not been as he night kiss a child that he had kissed her; that, in plain terms, he had taken an unworthy advantage of her youth and ignorance, and had done what no man of honor could fall to condemn. She knew all this, and her pride resented the affront he had offered her. This resentment was strong enough to be a sure safeguard in the future. She knew it would, and she had bravely striven, she could not feel less tenderly toward him, because she

not fail for that use, but, strive as she would, and she had bravely striven, she could not feel less tenderly toward him, because she felt less trustingly. She knew he had done wrong, but that feeling in her heart resisted the knowledge. Even to-day, in their brief intercourse, he had more than once aroused her disapproval. His manner had been altogether too easy and familiar, considering the past. His reference to the agreenbleness of finding himself at the table abone with her was absolutely out of taste, she thought, and she quite hated what he had said about children. That feeling she had always thought as unmanly in a man as it was unwomanly in a unmanly in a man as it was unwomanly in woman, and she utterly condensed it. Yet what did it all amount to, in the presence of the tremendous fact that stared her in the face — the controlling, compelling, imperious, awful fact that John Talbot was the man she loved! It need never make any difference, she said to berself, except in the depths of her own heart, and the influence it would exercise upon her whole sad life. No one would ever know it, The very thought of that possibility so filled ber with shame that she felt a positive certainty that her pride would enable her to guard her secret faithfully.

That pride was useless now, however, to check the rising tears which filled her eyes totally against her will. She shock them off, but they rose again. Determined not to give up to them, she got out her writing materials and wrote her business letters. By this she gained outward self-control, but when the gained outward self-control, but when the letters were done she dared not permit ber-self to sit down and think. A sudden idea struck her, and she rose and rang the bell. It was answered by her old servant, Maria, who had shown such grief at the thought of part-ing from her, and to whom she was so really attached that she had brought her away from Virginia with her.

"Maria," she said, when the kindly black face appeared in the doorway, "I want a horse saddled for me at once, and a groom to go

with me. Go and give the order, and then come and get my habit."

Half an hour later Talbot, who had westied of the solitude of the empty apartments down stairs, and sought his own chamber, happening to be at the window that looked out on the lawn, saw Miss Carew, in her smart habit. lawn, saw Miss Carew, in her smart habit, contering off down the drive, followed by a groom, but otherwise alone. He watched her until she was out of sight, his anger kindling every moment. And yet what right had he to expect to be asked to join her? What had he done to merit the favor and confidence of this girl? Nothing; and all to forfeit it! It was a painful reflection. How charming she had booked in her hat and habit! He had never seen her ride before, and her costume was so absolute a constrast to the one he had last seen her in. And yet it was not a whit less becom-ing. Ah, she was beautiful and charming in-deed; and yet it was as clear as ever that she was not fee him. was not for him!

He saw her again, when she returned in the twilight, a gentleman having joined her. Their gay voices reached him at his window.

### CHAPTER V

TOHN TALBOT had been correct, even beyond his thought, in surmising that oppor-tunities of seeing Miss Carew along would be of rare occurrence in future. After that first day, although he saw her continually, it was always in the presence of others. They met, of course, daily around Mrs. Owen's table, and frequently at other people's, and the same invitations and engagements often threw them togethers, but in all of this he felt he was together; but in all of this he felt he was only one of many, and of no more consequence to the highly favored and much sought after young lady than a dozen other men; not so much, indeed, for they were free to offer their attentions and strive for her favors on an equal ground, while he, is some inexplicable way, felt himself disqualified and repelled. It was in reality inexplicable, for she was never other than polite to him, but so it

He saw her in one after the other of the French costumes, and keeply took the measure of her loveliness in each. He compared her with other young and lovely girls, and noted the result of his comparisons upon his inmost heart. He listened diligently to what was heart. He listened diligently to what was said of her by men and women, and kept the record of it in his soul. He saw other men come near her who were free to ask her hand, and rich enough in this world's goods to make it unpresumptuous. He felt himself disqualified in both ways—first, because he had sunk himself fatally in her estimation by one rash moment's act, and second, because he had made it, with himself, a point of honor not to try to marry a rich girl until be had made his own fortune. He had been so embarrassed lately with expenditures he had made for the furtherance of some of his schemes, that he felt himself more ruthlessly debarred than ever. So, for more reasons than one, he was a mere looker on at Miss Carew's triumphant career. That it was triumphant be saw very plainly at the first hall to which he went.

One morning Mrs. Owen's guests, as well as her friends' guests, were assembled in the large drawing-room, where for hours there had been an uninterrupted flow of such watering-place chatter as Kale grew often very weary of. To-day it seemed to her more than usually intolerable, and as there was no one present who had called especially to see her—the company was chiefly composed of married people -she slipped away unnoticed, and wandered out into the hall and thence to the piazza, and finally, taking up a gorden hat, she sauntered off under the trees and was soon out of sight of the house. As she walked on the sound of children's voices reached her, and turning toward it she came upon a nurse and two small children the latter such perfect duplicates that it made one smile to look at them. They were the twin boys of Mrs. Gwyn, John Tulbot's sister, such beautiful and charming children that they made their uncle's objection to their kind seem all the more reprehensible

and unaccountable,

"O Martha! I'm so glad I came across you,"

Kate exclaimed. "I was wishing a little
while ago that I could borrow the babies. If you're got anything to do I'll take care of them, and bring them in as soon as they or I

get tired."
The old woman accepted this offer very willingly and harried off, while Kate threw down her hat and seated herself by the children, who were so absorbingly occupied in scooping holes in the sandy soil, under the edge of an evergreen where the grass refused to grow and ladling out dirt with their little shovels, that they seemed not to notice the change of custodians. They were scarcely more than habies and were dressed precisely alike, in little white dresses and muslin caps tied under their clous, and short white socks that left their chubby legs half bare. It was perfectly understood that they were to be re-dressed when they returned to the house, so nurse had left them unrestricted as to their ciothes, and they were enjoying themselves royally. The earth they played in was so light and sandy that it was what Martha called "clean dirt," and did not stick to them. Kate sat and looked at them a while in silence, fascinated by their sturdy beauty.

"Which is Ned and which is Ted?" said

Kate, presently wishing to attract their attention which they both looked up at the same time, and gave precisely similar little gurgling

nughs.
"Dis is Ned and dat's Ted," said one,
"Dis is Ted and dat's Ned," said the other—each pointing first at himself and then at
his brother, with exactly the same gesture,

and then they went to work again.

They already knew Kate well, and being the most jolly and comfortable little children imaginable, they were not in the least disposed to object to being left in her charge. Nothing

on earth was of great consequence to them as on earth was of great consequence to them as long as there remained more dirt to be scooped out of those holes. Kate watched them a while longer in silence, and then, beginning to pine for a larger share of their attention and companiouship, she walked over and seated herself in a hammock that hung near by, and called out invitingly:

"Who wants to take a nice ride to London town?"

Both little be-capped and be-cropped heads were lifted up. Two little grunts of rejection were given, and the heads dropped down again

"I wish I had somebody to love me," said
"I wish I had somebody to love me," said
Vata in an injured tone. "Nobody loves me," Kate in an injured tone. "Nobody loves me; if they did they'd come and ride to London town with me."

"I love 'oo," said one, getting a little the

start of the other, who chimed in after him "I love 'oo," and throwing down their spades they toddled toward her, running so fast across the rough sward, and with their bodies inclined forward so perilously that she was afmid they would fall on their faces at every step. They kept up, however, until they were almost up to her, when they both tumbled forward with a laugh against her lap, measuring their distance so necurately as to make it appear to have been the result of exact extendation.

"You've got to pay your way to London town, you know, before you get on the train," she said, at which two pairs of clubby arms closed round her neck at the same time, and two rosy mouths fell to kissing her cheeks with loud, resounding smacks. She hugged with loud, resounding smacks. She hugged them both to her, by way of making sure of her fare, and as she loosed them, said seriously: "I don't know which sides you belong on.

You'll have to tell me again which is Ned and which is Ted.'

and which is Ted."

"Dis is Ned and dat's Ted," said one, and
"Dis is Ted and dat's Ned," said the other,
with the same gesticulation as before. It was
a performance they were called on to go
through at least a dozen times a day, but their good nature never seemed to fail.

They were now lifted into the hammock,

They were now litted into the hammock, and Kate, with an arm around each, began to swing them regularly backward and forward, by pushing her foot against a tree which was just within proper distance. At the same time all three voices, the girl's and theirs, set up a vigorous chorus of:

# One foot up and one foot down, That is the way to London town."

It was evidently a familiar form of recreation to all three. For some time they kept it up, swinging and singing, and then first one and then the other of the childish voices died away in drowsiness, the little bodies pressed harder and heavier against her sides, and both bubies were fast asleep. She looked down at them right and left, with fond, caressing glances, and pressed them gently closer to her, swinging each moment slower and slower until the swing stopped still. Just as it did so, she looked up and saw John Talbot sitting quietly on a bench under a tree some little distance off. Seeing that he was discovered, he got up and came forward. "How long have you been there?" said

"Since the beginning of this performance," he answered. He saw no use in telling her he had seen her from a window and followed her out of the house.

She looked at him scrutinizingly to see if he were going to express some cynical disap-probation, which she rather dreaded; but be did not. He merely bent down and looked at

"There's a pair of little chaps in clover, if ever I came across it. Which is Facsimile and which is Ditto?" he asked smiling, and then nided: "And you really love these small creatures?"

"I do induct" and "could be a small

"I do, indeed," said Kate, "don't you?"
"I told you the other day I was not fond of

children.

"Then you've missed your share of heaven on earth," said Kate. "It's a pity to see how people won't live up to their privileges. Think of these two little hearts—the truth, the unworldliness of them! Not a concealed thought, an evil wish, an envious feeling! What do they care whose diamonds are handsomest, whose dresses most admired, whose dinners best attended? Contrast their innocence with the worldliness of those grown folks in yonder, and say who are the best companions!
All they are concerned to know," she added laughing, "is which is Ned and which is Ted,

laughing, "is which is Ned and which is Ted, and that they only occupy themselves with for the convenience of others. It would not make the least difference to themselves."

"After this," said Tafbot, smiling, "I'll reconsider my opinion, and I don't despair recenting altogether. They are pretty, poor little chaps," he went on, looking at them gently. "And it makes them seem very sweet to think that you love them."

to think that you love them."
"I was just thinking," said Kate, breaking in, in a matter-of-fact tone, "how I should get these babies to the house. I could manage one, but two is too much for me, Would you mind finding a servant and sending word to Martha to come and get one of them?

"Why couldn't I carry one, if you can carry the other?" he said half-timidly. "Is it be-cause you think I am not worthy?"

"I am not sure that either of us is that,"
she answered gently. "At all events, I certainly shan't refuse your offer,"
Very tenderly, if somewhat awkwardly, be
lifted one of the little sleepers into his strong

arms, and laid him up against his shoulder. The movement roused the child a little, and the evidently thought he had been spoken to, for he began his usual response; "Dis is Ned for he began his usual response: "Dis is Ned and—" but the rest of it died in silence, as his head sank comfortably down on its unwonted resting place on the shoulder of Mr.

Kate lifted the other sleeping child in her arms and got, with some difficulty, to her feet, and the little procession started to the house. On the way they met Mrs. Gwyn

coming to look for them, and when she saw who it was that Kate had pressed into her service she stopped short, and lifted her hands in astonishment.

hands in asionishment.

"That I should have lived to behold it!" she cried. "By what system of bribery or threatening have you brought this about, Miss Carew?"

"It is entirely volunteer service, I assure you," said Kate. "He offered to do it, but I think we won't tax him too far. Let's go around by the side entrance, so that nobody may see him."

may see him,"
"Not a bit of it," said Talbot. "I'm going to stand to my guns. I'm ready to face the whole Casino if necessary, and explain to the company that 'dis is Ned and dat is Ted,' or vice versa, I'm sure I don't know which."

Kate insisted, however, on the side entrance, and they got into the house without attract-

ing any attention.

When the two burdens had been deposited

in the nursery, and Kate had gone off to her room to rectify her disordered costume, Mrs. Gwyn, looking after her, said impulsively; "What a lovely creature that is! And for all the admiration she receives how utterly unspoiled! She will make some man very happy one of these days!"

happy one of these days!"

"Some other man, not this one," he answered, surprising her by a direct answer to her significant look. "Not this one," he repeated, stooping to kiss her. "You needn't suppose it, little sister," and he turned and walked away, knowing that he had given the secret of his heart into safe keeping.

The scene with the children in which John Tailout took wart served Kata as a strong

Talbot took part served Kate as a strong warning. It set to vibrating within her old tones for the moment stilled, and she made up her mind that nothing like it should happen again. As Talbot had made up his mind pen again. As Talbot had made up his mind to the contrary, her resolution was strongly taxed in the few days following, for it was evident that he sought, almost with persist-ence, opportunities of being with her. He found bimself completely folled, however, and yet it was done so quietly that no one but himself was in the least aware of it. One evening Mrs. Owen gave a large dinner party, and Kate coming down early to arrange

party, and Kate, coming down early to arrange the menu cards and attend to some little mutters for her aunt, encountered John Talbot on the stairs. He had been absent all day and the stairs. He had been absent all day and was in his morning clothes, and rather tired and dusty. Hurrying to his room to dress for dinner, he was running up the steps rather rapidly when he saw Kate coming down. At the same moment he made a misstep, stumbled and fell to his knees. Instead of righting himself and standing up, however, he continued kneeling, and looked up as her with a half-grave smile. She was all in white, with a sumptaous mass of shining silk and cloudy tulle trailing after her down the steps, and she looked so tall and queen-like, with her lovely neck and arms unveiled to view, and her fair and gentle face above them calm and

lovely neck and arms unveiled to view, and ber fair and gentle face above them coim and proud in its serenity, that it was no wonder John Talbot feeling, perhaps, that accident had put him in his proper posture before her, refused to change it, but still knelt waiting for her to pass him. There was ample room upon the wide staircase, but she did not pass. She held out her hand, instead, and said:

"Can I help you up?"

He took her hand and just touched it with his lips, letting it drop again instantly. Then as she passed swiftly on he rose to his feet and went slowly up the stairs. He turned at the landing and looked down at her crossing the brilliantly lighted and decorated half. Again he hoped that she would look at him, but her eyes were straight before her. Those poor eyes! They were full of foolish tears. The little scene was mere gallantry, she knew, excusable on that score, and nothing but what a maltitude wither wither with the with with excusable on that score, and nothing but what excusable on that score, and nothing but what a multitude might have witnessed, but with her, he had no right to indulge in such joking. But then, thank Heaven, he could not know what it was to her—what an acute mingling of joy and pain! She felt angry and indignant, and yet her consciousness was vibrant with that touch of his lips on her hand. How could he? He was heartless and vain—it must he w.!

It happened that the company that evening was composed largely of literary and musical people, and after the return to the drawing room, the talk turned upon poetry. One of the guests was a critic of high authority, and the guests was a critic of high authority, and in agreeing that Tennyson bad written more lines that found echo in the human heart than any other poet of modern times be quoted, in a sonorous, sympathetic voice sev-eral passages to prove his point. "He is pre-eminently the poet of sweet-hearts," he said, "and of 'true love given in vain, in vain.' And how much there is in those simule lines."

those simple lines:

"\*O, that 'iwere possible, After long grief and pain. To find the arms of my true love Round me succe again!"

Instantly, and without volition, Kate looked at Talbot, to find his eyes turned engerly on her. It was but a glance, and lasted but one lightning flash, and she looked away. But she could have scourged herself for it. She could not tell how much that plance might have expressed of the feeling that had boundhave expressed of the recong that have seemed a mere casual, accidental look. Well! Heaven belp casual, accidental look. Well! Heaven help her, she thought, it only made her way clearer the future-clearer and more uncompromising.

In a little while music was proposed, and

Kate was asked to play.
"O, I couldn't; I really couldn't!" she said,
half frightened, and then turning saw that Talbot was standing near, and that he had heard her words and tones, and perhaps inter-

preted them. As she looked at him, he came forward and said deliberately:

"I hope you won't refuse, Miss Carew. I should be so glad to accompany you, if you would be read?"

"He means it for a challenge," thought Kate, indignantly, "I will take him at his word!"

She rose at once,

That is really an inducement," she said. "And besides, auntic will not forgive me, if I am unaccommodating to-night."

Talbot walked at her side as she went for her violin, and when she had taken it from ite case and picked up her bow, she glanced at the sheet of music that he had selected and placed on the rack, and saw it was Handel's

Her heart gave another bound. She felt for a moment weak and then strong-strong enough for anything that could possibly come.

Taibot began the accompaniment with a rather slow and languarous movement, conscious in every fibre of the last time he had played it, and of the sweet nearness of the woman who had been his inspiration then as now. She stood close by, in her tall, young beauty, clad in shimmering white and gold, and looking a very vision, with her violin resting against her throat and her exquisite, bare arm poised above, waiting to begin. When he struck the note, the first full tone of that violin, making sweet harmony to the ears of others, jangled discordantly with the feel-ings at work in his soul. But it compelled him, that strong imperious sound, and he needs must follow as it led. The aerompani-ment must conform, in a case like this, and as she pointed be must go. In spite of binaself he caught the spirit of it, and to him as well as to her it seemed to summon all his best. Great deeds of daring, crucial tests of strength seemed possible to him now. What could be not do and dare, with always the goal before him of the exceeding great reward that stood this moment within reach of his hand, crabodied in sweet flesh, and clothed in shining raiment. As he played on, the spirit and power of those violin notes met with a full power of those violin notes met with a full power of those violin notes met with a full power of those violin notes met with a full power of those violin notes met with a full power of those violin notes met with a full power of those violence who will be the property and a decorate property in the decorate with a full power of the powe response and adequate support in the deep piano chords, and Talbot felt, in some eestatic piano chords, and Talbot felt, in some cestatic way, that he was moving onward to the con-summation of his heart's great wish. Kate, for her part, felt a far different spirit astir in her breast. To her the grandeur and the glory of it was in this, that the great demand of her life was upon her, and she telt herself strong to meet it, albeit its meaning was pain and its name reaganciation. and its name renunciation.

and its name renunciation.

He looked at her once as she was resting, while he played an interlude, and saw her with her head thrown proudly back, and a look of exultation on her lovely face that he felt hoded him no good. When she presently ended, sounds of enthusiastic praise rose from all parts of the room, in the midst of which she was conscious that Talbot had again turned his searching eyes upon her. She met them calmly and without an atom of responsiveness. From that monsent the man's indefinite fears turned into a set conviction that so far as this girl had any feeling for him at all it was one of cold dislike. That single look had power to set him as far distant as pole from pole—to make him change his interfrom pole—to make him change his inter-pretation of the glance she had turned upon him half an hour ago, and make it mean scorn instead of sympathy.

(Continued in the next JOURNAL)

# CANCELLED POSTAGE STAMPS

THE MUCH DISPUTED VALUE OF "A MILLION CANCELLED POSTAGE STAMPS"



LETTER addressed to the United States minister to Switzerland, and promptly replied to by him, dis-closes the fact that at Locle, a small Swiss town near Neuclastel, there exists a model orphanage for girls, whose funds have been

for girls, whose funds have been for many years largely increased by the sale of cancelled postage stamps. The home was established in 1814 by a Swiss lady, and was designed as a place of shelter for orphan girls, irrespective of creed or nationality. A house was taken, and soon as many as a hundred girls were sheltered. The stamp trade in this connection was started by a lady, who, on hearing that old postage stamps might be sold advantageously, volunteered to help the orphans by begging stamps from her friends and selling them through the medium friends and selling them through the medium of certain stamp dealers, who were willing to waive their rights to any commission. Her effort soon became known, and now benevolent people the world over are belying the institution by sending to the orphunage packages of old postage stamps, which are sorted and disposed of to the best advantage. As a help to those who may feel anxious to send stamp offerings to contribute to the support and education of these destitute children we transcribe the rules, prefacing them with the in-formation that the managers of the orphanage only accept parcels of stanqs from benevolent friends, and that no notice whatever will be taken of offers of stamps for cash.

First: All stamps not whole and

rounded with the perforated edging are useless; the only exception made concerns rare stamps, which philatelic collectors prefer to possess, however spoilt, rather than to have no sign of

SECOND: The price of whole stamps varies, and can often only be decided by experts, hence charitable contributors are ad-vised to forward indifferently any kind of stamps not obliterated.

Tinun: Stamps must be cut out from en-velopes, but it is not indispensable to remove them from the bit of paper on which they

have been gummed.

Fouris: It is scarely worth while to divide

stamps in packets of 50 or 100.
Figure Embossed stamps, as well as the printed ones on postal cards and paper wrap-pers, have more value than the ordinary ones, but in cutting them out a half luch margin must always be left.

The address of this institution is "L'Aisle de Billodes, Locle, Switzerland." that this article should settle at once and forever the much disputed question of the value of a collection of "a million cancelled postage

# SOME GRACEFUL EMBROIDERY DESIGNS

[AS WORKED AT THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART]

# By Mande Haywood



HE Claimge Society of Decomplye Art was organ-ized in 1877, upon the same pinus as those already being successfully carried on in eastern cities. It is not revealed that there is any par-

be told in connection with its origin, rise, or progress, but its principal difficulty may be considered not uncharacteristic. The situation of its rooms, looking out as they do upon the lake front, with its network of railroad tracks, necessitates a constant warfare against enemies in the shape of smoke, coal dust and grime, and renders it extremely difficult to preserve the work as spotlessly pure and clean as deli-cate embroideries should be kept, for in the summer, of course, windows must be thrown open. The work shown by the Society is of the most varied kind, including specimens of many different styles and branches of enbroidery. A few only of the pieces are here presented.

# A PRETTILY DESIGNED BED-COVER

COME of the finest and nost noticeable pieces recently were some prettily rendered designs for bed coverings and a very daintily executed spread and pillow for a child's crib, which have been chosen as illustrations for this paper, and will be carefully described further on. According to the usual custom in these societies, orders are executed on the premises by regularly employed embroideresses, and the bulk of the work on exhibition is offered for sale on a ten per cent. exhibition is offered for sale on a ten per cent.

FOR THE CRIB OF A LITTLE KING

THE spread and pillow for a baby's crib in Hinatrations No. 2 and No. 3 are charm-ingly dainty pieces of work. The material used is white Chinese lines. It is just a yard wide, and the whole length of the spread is about a yard and three-eighths, a quarter of a yard being turned over as shown in the drawing. On this flap the chief part of the design is placed. Each end of the spread is fin-

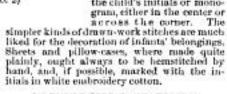


A PILLOW FOR BABY (Illus. No. 3)

ished with a bemstitch, the flap having also an edging of white lace. The garlands are worked in delicate coloring, the flowers being principally roses, violets and forget-me-nots. The ribbon bows are made of pule blue on both spread and pillow. The scattered sprays on the lower portion of the spread harmonize with the tones used in the garlands.

THE BABY'S BELONGINGS

A N extremely pretty sachet, which would prove a most suitable and acceptable gift to a young nother, might be rendered either in pale blue or pink. The foundation is simply a square of the colored untered silk, lined with white Chius silk, and interlined with a thin layer of perfumed well. sue, and therefore with a thin layer of perfumed wad-ding. The four corners are tied together with a knot of ribbon to match the tone chosen for the sachet, and inside various articles used for an inferior trible. inside various articles used for an infant's toilet are fastened in place by more of the same ribbon, a brush, comb, powder-puffand package of safety-pins being provided in the particular example just described. Strips of fannel ornamented with feather or brier stitch in feather or brier stitch in colored embruidery slik and tied with a ribbon how make pretty and useful cases to be kept filled with safety-pins of assorted sizes. Crib blan-kets of fine soft material are button-holed around the edge either plainly or in scallops, and marked with the child's initials or mono-



MY.

# AN EMPIRE SPREAD AND BOLSTER

THE spread and bolster in Hustration No. THE spread and bolster in Hiustration No. 4 were made for a room furnished in the Empire style. The design was embroidered in delicate shades on a hundsome, soft, cream-colored satin, and finished simply with a cord pround the edge. The bed itself was glided, mad had embroidered panels inserted at the head and foot. Among others was a very harmonious, handsome and effective spread, the coloring being made to match some Empire brocade used for the hangings. A conventional tulip design was rendered in light gold silks, and the background darned in dull reds, The leaves were outlined, and the flowers worked in long and short stitches, the

long and short stitches, the being of a rich

cream color.

Those spreads are intended not to hang down straight as in Hustration No. 1, but to be tucked in all around, in some cases the Empire beds having ornamented sides with carved decorations, and in others a festooned valance being provided in materials and coloring to harmonize cream color. and coloring to harmonize with the spreads and car-tains employed. In this style of decoration the plain bolster, as illustrated, is always provided, which is, of course, together with the embroidered covering, re-moved at night. The pil-lows are frequently kept in a long-shaped ottoman box, placed at the foot of the bed, and which is itself anothe and which is itself amply provided with cushions in order to form not only a handsome but a comforta-

ble lounge.

lighter or a darker shade than the plush, in order to gain variety of effect. The flowers had radiating lines extending from them rendered in green side by side. The whole design was also outlined in the gold thrend. The curtain was inter-lined with Canton flamed to give it substance. Another por-tiers was of ecru-colored silk, with a lattice work serves it and with a lattice work across it and up the sides, applied in green plush, a design of ivy being twisted about it and embroidered in silks. A border of conventional tulips extended across the lower part. the lower part. Some curtains were made of a plain, heavy material and turned over at the top, the design being worked on the frieze formed in this way. One in gobelin cloth had large roses for the subject. A hanging which was a hormony of vol.

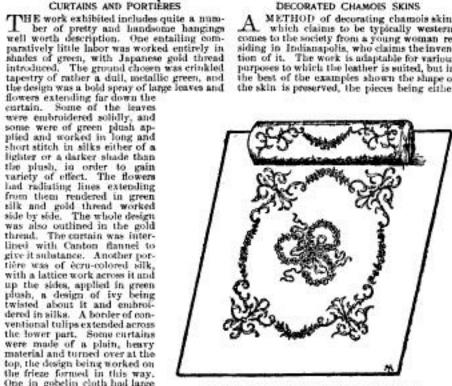
which was a harmony of yel-lows and browns had marsh-mallows powdered all over the ground, and yet another, effective in dull, quaint coloring, had a band of Venetian embroidery placed about one-third up the curtain.

CURTAINS AND PORTIÈRES

One curtain shown was, perhaps rather for admiration than for actual imitation by American hands. It was a Spanish design of native execution on Tussore silk. It was exhibited just as it was imported, the idea

DECORATED CHAMOIS SKINS

A METHOD of decorating chamois skins which claims to be typically western, comes to the society from a young woman residing in Indianapolis, who claims the invention of it. The work is adaptable for various purposes to which the leather is suited, but in the best of the examples shown the shape of the skin is preserved, the pieces being either



AN EMPIRE SPREAD AND BOLSTER (Illus. No. 4)

for table mats or to be mounted on plush for screens or panels. The designs preferred are some mediaval and some Indian in character, and are adapted by the artist herself to the shape and size of the pieces. The forms are tinted flarly in subdued "art tones," and then the design is wrought gorgeously in colored silks, tiosel threads, beads and glass jewels.

A considerable variety of bureau covers and to liet sets were shown. Bolting cloth is a favorite material, the design, usually of some delicate-colored flower, being tinted in oils thinned with torpentine, the outlines, vehings and markings being readered.

ings being rendered in embroidery silks. The old-fashioned pin-cushion hoxes, with little brass feet, embroidered covers and lace frills are much liked. Large, square cushions with square custoons with tiny bows at each corner, and also those of a long, nar-row shape, are like-wise used. The num-ber of different styles of work shows what of work shows what interest is taken in

the subject.

Nothing particularly novel is to be seen in table linen. The favorite effects seem to be in white, outlined with yellow or green, and in colors, of delicate pinks and greens in mother-of-pearl tones. Pretty tea napkins in fine linen, twenty inches square, had each a different floral spray worked in one cor-ner in wash silk, and were very graceful.



being that as there is such a diversity of tastes, it should be lined and mounted to suit the individual requirements of its eventual

# AN EFFECTIVE TABLE COVER

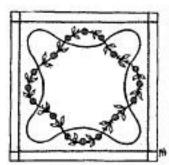
THIS extremely effective table cover (Illustration No. 5) is worked on flux velours, of a warm, golden-brown tone, the coloring used in the design being chiefly in brownish tones, very near the color

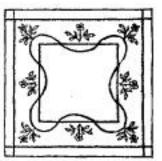
of the ground; the forms are work ed solidly in creamy shades, with the centers shades, with the centers made of French knots in brown. The leaves are in long and short stitch, of rather an olive hoe. The curved forms which characterize the design are couched in heavy silk, and the whole is outlined with mold thread. The line gold thread. The line defining the border is a double row of copper-colored cord. The finish is a beavy cord and the lining is of dull old gold.

In many cases double In many cases double faced flax velours is employed for table covers, curtains, and other purposes, because where the design is applied or couched they require no liming, the material being so thick that the stitches employed for this kind of work are invisible at the back. A very pretty and favorite finish is tassels, manufactured by the needlewoman herself from the silks used in the design. in the design.

# SIMPLICITY AND TASTE IN DOILIES

A MONG the smaller pieces may be seen a some dainty work. A set of doilies, of which two are shown in Illustration No. 6, were simple and effective in treatment. They were on fine, white linen, the edges being hemstitched. The one has little sprays of yellow jasmine in the corners and pink roses at the sides, the square border line being worked in green with a wall the curved line about it in in green silks and the curved line about it in





TWO SIMPLE AND TASTEFUL DOILIES (Illus. No. 6)

A SPREAD FOR A BABY'S CRIB (IBus. No. 2)

commission, work being also taken from con-

commission, work being also taken from con-tributors living in all parts of the United States. About two thousand we men have their mannes on the books as being benefited in this way. All work has to be examined and passed by a committee before it is accepted, and in order to be pronounced eligible must reach a re-quired standard of excellence.

quired standard of excellence.

As already indicated, the variety of bedspreads shown may be considered somewhat
of a special feature. A certain demand for
them has led to considerable attention being

paid to their design find execution. Many materials are employed, but on the whole fine white linen seems to have the preference. The one pictured in Illustration No. 1 is

worked entirely in yellow silks on a firm round thread French lines, with very happy effect. The scalloped edge is worked in button-hole stitch in the yellow silk.

AN EFFECTIVE TABLE COVER (lilus, No. 5)

gold thread. The other has the little round forms embroidered in white, the leaves and stem of delicate green, and the intersecting line of copper colored thread. Other sets, less unconances, bowever, had small sprays and ribbon-forms worked upon them. One dozen had seaweed designs embroidered on pale pink silk, but many would not consider these in such good laste as upon a white ground.

### THE EVOLUTION OF THE HIRED GIRL

BY HARRIST PRESCOTT SPOFFORE



IFTY years ago, throughout the re-gious where slavery did not ob-tain, when we relied for our domestic service on the children of the old freed slaves, on the needy among our country people, the complaint about servants was un-

beard. The women of the house, whatever their rank and wealth, aided largely in the conduct of affairs; and the young girls of small nears, or of no means at all, graduated in

regular order from the kitchen into marriage. When immigration from Ireland began, life was still so simple that no one recognized the was still so simple that no one recognized the enormous changes which that immigration was about to bring. The sight of the pleasant old woman in her long cloak and her mob cap was like a journey to foreign lands, and we felt toward the sturdy pensant beside her as if he were a part of nuclent history. But, from the company that trod upon the heris of these people, the housekeepers who before could not afford a servant could now procure a pair of hands for the drudgery at fifty cours a week. When this drudge became better accomplished When this drudge became better accomplished she received seventy-five cents a week, and sometimes a dollar. Until some time after 1850 a dollar and a half a week mas considered handsome wages. On this capital these servants imported a whole generation, as one might say, of young Irish girls and boys. They made an instance where the supply created the demand, instend of the demand creating the supply; for many individuals who had always done their own work found the possibility of having some one else to do it, and incon-tinently opened their kitchens to the procession of young persons that have been filing through them ever since. Meanwhile the young perthem ever since. Meanwhile the young persons of our own nationality who had formerly done household work were released from the kitchens, and felt that they went one step higher in entering factories and shops. The daughters of the house, too, set free from domestic duries, had time for books and music and general cultivation, and a wave of culture has swept over the land in the path of these Irish girls that leaves us owing them an unpayable debt. It does not need that the culture should be of the deepest or highest; such as it is it is an advance in the direction of the as it is it is an advance in the direction of the deepest and highest, and in large measure it is a consequence of the leisure that the Irish im-migration has made for us.

WITH the Civil War the wages of our ser-W 17th the Civil Wat the wages of our servants rose with the price of all commodities. When gold was in the neighborhood of three hundred, and all values were
trebled, and some, like that of cotton cloth,
were many times multiplied, the house servants naturally felt that the dollar and a half
was insufficient, and they presently demanded
more. The value of the cotton cloth has
fallen to its old standard; so has nearly everything that the maid has occasion to buy thing that the maid has occasion to buy, while house rent, beef and many other things that the mistress must purchase, remain nearly at the war value. The wages of the maid, however, have not remained at the war rate, but have steadily advanced, so that an average cook often commands five dollars a week. and one of a superior sort, yet far below the rank of a chof, receives eight. This rise of wages, and its permanency, is again more or less in defiance of the law of supply and de-

Perhaps we would not quarrel with the necessity of paying high wages if we remem-bered the service that the recipients of these wages have already rendered us, the character of the service which they now render to us daily, and the fact that after all it is but slight the perpetual washing of dishes, and the sweeping, dusting and scouring by means of which home is made habitable, and leisure possible for our wives and daughters.

Indeed, when we recount to ourselves what our homes would be without their labors, so far from quarreling with the price paid them we feel like giving them an increase; and when we picture such a scene of desolation as the kitchen toust present to a girl who descends to light the fire on a cold morning, we feel that the utmost consideration we can give her is not enough.

T is not outside the part of this considera- tion for aeryant girls, nevertheless, that they should be subjected to certain restrictions; in relation to their goings and comings, the hours they must keep in order to do their work and yet preserve their health; in relation to their visitors, and their behavior, both out of regard to their own self-respect and to the rights of their employers.

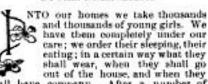
Auv zrho employs servants can have those who will require few restrictions, and will give good measure of faithfulness, by exercising judgment in the selection in the first place, and by treating them properly after-ward. Where no selection is possible, kind-ness and patience on the part of the mistress, respect shown to her and a life that exacts respect from her, will often make faithfulness and worth out of poor material. And it makes small difference in this connection whether one lifes the pictures are colored girl, the stundy Swede, the intelligent French, the silent German or one among the great throng of frish girls. Whatever and whoever they are, they are girls away from home, in strange houses, among strange people, waiting upon other more fortunate young girls, and are often those who have left mother and motherland, and in many cases have nothing to be sure of in this country but their church. Where the effort is made to render the home a happy one, then the grateful and faithful heart of the servant girl is apt to make berapproach that ideal standard of perfection which we have when we speak of the decaded seconds in old foreign families, and in the households of our grandmothers in the third and fourth

# BETWEEN MISTRESS AND MAID

A Page of Suggestions by Experienced Housewives

# WHO ARE OUR BEST SERVANTS?

By Mrs. LYMAN ABBOTT



care; we order their steeping, their enting; in a certain way what they shall wear, when they shall go out of the house, and when they shall have company. After a number of years of their own. What sort of homes do home of their own. What sort of homes do then make? By this time we about have homes of their own. What sort of homes do they make? By this time we should have trained a large number of home keepers, and from their children we should have valued assistants to come back into our homes. Do we have such? If not, why not? We complain bitterly of the inefficiency of our servants and their lack of conscientious treatment of our time and our property, and yet many of these very people have been trained by those whom we trained. It is an old and almost too fa-miliar saying that actions speak londer than words; but it is quite worth while for us to apply the proverb to this subject. If we avoid doing everything that we can get another to do, if we are careless about putting our own thiness now were though we justed upon antheir lack of conscientious treatment of our things away, even though we insist upon another's doing it for us, shall we expect that other one to put her things away in order or to use her time and her property any better than we have used ours. than we have used ours.

NEAR my home a very large apartment house has recently been built. For two years workmen were busy piling it, stone by stone, and adding all the modern improve-ments and decorations. A friend of mine who looked forward to occupying one of the apart-ments, explained the fact that she had decided not to take it, in this way. "I would not put my good Mary into such a miserable dark room to sleep, and into such a wretched kitch-en to cook!" The misarrangement in these "flats" represents the thought in many of our homes regarding the servant. Any corner will do for her; any discarded bit of farniture will answer for her room.

Is it may wonder that a class so treated should begin to demand for themselves something better, and in making the demand should go as much too far in the direction of liberty as the mistresses have gone in the direction of restriction. I am not surprised that girls pre-fer factory work, which gives them a measure of independence a part of the time, even though they must spend those independent bours in a meagre attic room, and must eat scanty food. Their crust eaten in independence is sweeter than the refuse of our richer tables, eaten in abject dependence. Of course, this is not the ordinary way we mistresses look at this matter. We consider our servants favored. We take into our homes, as a rule, those who are less intelligent, less educated than we are; we expect them to be exquisitely honest, to understand the distinctions of means and from better than our neighbors do. We expect them to see life wholly through our eyes; to be devoted to our children, and to eyes; to be devoted to our children, and to receive with gratifude the wages we pay, the food we choose to give them, and the corner of the house we set spart for them. Are we quite fair?

IT is difficult to say from which of our sev-I a untionalities the best servants come. In a house where the family is very regular, the orderly and ambitions Swede is, perhaps, the best. Where there is much drudgery the sturdy German may be best. Where the household is necessarily irregular, where the yearing bestel are coming home from school young people are coming home from school after the ordinary noon med, where the house-mother in her cares needs the sympathies of her maid-servant, the warm-hearted Irish girl cannot be surpassed,

For qualities of loyalty and conscientions attention to duty the Scotch cannot be exoccided. So far as my experience goes, they are specially good in places of trust. Many persons much prefer colored servants, and if they become attached to the family their feithfulness and devotion may atone for their lack of ability to assume responsibility. But in each case the treatment must be ac-

cording to the disposition. If you expect from the mercurial Irish girl cordial acceptance of a great burden of work at one time you must be ready to give her a little outing occasionally, and must take an interest in her burdens when they come I find it much better to take my servants into a sort of partnership. I talk with them about the work to be done, as far as possible letting them understand the circumstances which call for the extra work. I let them know my guests, and try to secure their interest in making my guests happy. And I find that the plan works well. If homes are to be treated as machines, each

member of the household only a cog in the great wheel, then the servant is to take her own place, and to have only that share in the running of the machine which her special bit should take. When such is the case, and order and system are the rule, when all is well lubricated, the end of such a mechanical home is served. The mistress who expects her maid to be ready with cheerfulness to do any extra piece of work, to show sympathy in sickness, to give up her own pleasures, must be ready to care for her maid in her sickness. to give up sometimes her own pleasures that the maid may have an outing, and must teach her children that consideration and kindness are always to be shown to those who serve them. Whatever be the nationality from which our domestics come, we must not for get that we are all of one family, and One is our Father.

# UNTRUTHFULNESS OF SERVANTS

By HELEN S. CONANT.



ARY, if anybody calls I am These words were spoken ont. These words were spoken recently in my hearing; spoken, too, by sweet lips, lips that would have proudly scorned to tell a lie. And yet this was a lie direct. We were sitting in my friend's cosy upstairs snuggery, and she had just expressed one would come to interrupt tial chat we were enjoying so.

a hope that no the confidential chat we were enjoying so much. "We will not be interrupted," she ex-claimed. "Mary, if anybody calls I am out." "Yes, ma'am," said Mary, very demurely, as she left the room.

Was that right, my dear?" I said. "Do

"Was that right, my dear?" I said. "Do you expect Mary to be truthful to you when you teach her to lie for you?"

Of course there was no denying the fact that wrong had been done; wrong to Mary, the maid, wrong to the friend who might call to be turned away with a lie, and wrong to the sweet youthful lips which had spoken the thoughtless and untruthful words. Still my friend tried to justify herself.

"Everybody does it. I am told constantly that nearls are out when I know they are at

that people are out when I know they are at home," she said.

Now, the fact that everybody does a thing never made wrong right. In this case, how-ever, everybody does not do it. A thoughtful, honorable woman has too much respect for herself, and too much care for her servants to stoop to such a falsehood. We do not always stop to think of the power of example, nor of how closely we are watched by those whose opportunities for pure moral development have been much less than our own.

RUTHFULNESS is a necessary quality in A servant. Misdeeds are forgiven and forgotten when they are frankly confessed. We are sorry for the broken dish when the maid comes to us with the pieces in her hand, but we rejuice in the feeling of confidence it gives us that we are receiving faithful if not always careful service; but it is different when we find the pieces hid away at the back of a high shelf, or discover them by accident in the ash-barvel. A mistress who will deliber-ately instruct her maid to tell a lie cannot expect to know the truth of what goes on in her kitchen, and if she does not, she is in a large measure to blame for it, for in telling false-hoods herself she loses the respect of her servant, and a mistress who is not respected will never be well served, neither can she exert a good influence upon those humble workers who, for the time being, are members of her household, as it is her duty to do.

household, as it is her duty to do.

I have been a housekeeper for thirty years, and it is not theory but experience that leads me to say that many fallings of the malds in the kitchen spring from the failings of the mistress. There are bad servants, as every housekeeper known, with failings of their own, often inherited from or developed by former mistresses, but so deeply rooted that the most judicious treatment fails to overcome them. On the other hand, there are many young girls fresh from the old country who young girls fresh from the old country who have good inclinations, and who can easily be made truthful, and honest, and upright, if the mistress will set the example by always bolding berself quiet, and kind, and firm, and truthful, as a true lady should. We are too careless before our servants. We allow them enreless before our servants. We allow them to see our weaknesses, our little ebullitions of temper, our petty subterfuges.

THERE is one household which I have THERE is one household which I have watched many years where trouble with servants is unknown. I cannot believe that good girts always come to that particular mistress. That she is judicious in choosing those who shall enter her household I do not doubt, but that alone is not enough to secure the domestic peace which always reigns within her doors. Her servants remain with her for years, and they serve her well and feithfully her doors. Her servants remain with her for years, and they serve her well and faithfully because she secures their respect and their af-fection. The discipline of that bouschold is perfect. A firm, sweet woman's hand touches every detail, and a kind and true woman's heart amouthes the rough places and settles all the little differences. There is no need to say that this mistress never teaches her maid to tell an untruth. If she is obliged to refuse herself to a friend, she sends a message which is true accompanied by some sweet word or

regret, which is sure to be pleasantly received. Every lady has a right to refuse herself to friends when sickness weariness, or some domestic duty makes it difficult, impossible, perhaps, to be at the time a gracious and coorteous bostess. The message of refusal, however, can be so worded that no person of any common sense or judgment could feel offended. "Mrs. Brown is engaged," is ab-rupt and not to be recommended, although it may be the truth, but there are many ways of naking it more gracious. "Mrs. Brown can-not receive to-day," is simple, truthful, and should offend no one, as, if the maid delivers the message at the door to each and all alike,

it is evident that no slight is intended.

Many ladies now have one day in the week when they are "at home." This arrangement becomes necessary in large cities where one's circle of acquaintances is extensive and call-ing is a matter of ceremony. But the fact that a lady sets apart one day to receive friends is no excuse for instructing the maid to tell an untruth to those who, for some reason, call on another day, but it is a reason why those wh call cut of season have no right to be offended when they are told that "Mrs, Brown is not receiving.

### RECOMMENDATION OF SERVANTS

By CHRISTINE TERRIUNE HERRICK



HE chief domestic problem of the age is conceded, by common consent, to be the servant ques-tion. It is second to no politi-cal subject in the thought that has been lavished upon it, the chapters and volumes that have been written about it, the conversations, discussions and lectures that have

been suggested by it.
Within the limits of a magazine article it. would be hopeless to attempt to touch upon more than a single phase of this burning topic of the time, but that one phase probably sur-passes in importance any other. To put it in one seatence: What sort of references shall

mistresses give servants?

Here, perhaps, someone may interpose with the query, "should any references be given?"

Yes, by all means,

For in the first place, it is unjust to refuse to the faithful, hard-working and efficient servant that which is her due, and which to her possesses a distinct money value. In the second place, the hope of obtaining a good recom-mendation acts as an incentive to the lame and lazy, and does valuable service by pro-voking to good works in cases where higher considerations would fail of results through a lack of appreciation. It is only when a mis-tress can say no good of a servant that she should positively refuse to give a reference. This objection disposed of, let us return to the original rejust.

the original point.

WHAT sort of references shall mistresses give servants? First, let them be true, Women, otherwise honomble, have concernwomen, otherwise honormule, have conversing this matter a perverted sense of right and wrong, a perversion that is, I dare to say, in seven cases out of ten, begotten of moral cowardice. The whilom mistress feels the recoil natural to a refined woman from the torrent of abuse that would in all likelihood be her portion were she to write a reference tarring as clearly the defeats as the righter of

stating as clearly the defects as the virtues of the departing Abigail.

In the other three cases of the ten a morbid and entirely ill-directed consideration for the servant inspires the woman, who will say only good of a faulty domestic, lest the latter lose the chance of a good situation. She fails to carry the result of her misplaced charity to its legitimate conclusion and to put beneaff in the place of the future mistress of the incom-retent ill temperal or dishapers halo, whose petent, ill-tempered, or disbonest help whose last employer lacked the courage to expose her in her true colors.

A bonsekeeper who was thus placed between the Scylla of injustice to a fellow housewife, and the Charybeis of justice to a dismissed servant, devised the expedient of telling, if not the whole truth, at least nothing but the truth. She had discharged her nurse for imperiinence, laziness, and cruelty to a sick child. The reference the maid bore away with her was as follows:

"Mary Jones has lived as nurse with me for three months. I have found her neat, honest

Not a word of the temper, the industry, or the general competency of the maid for the place she had filled. No woman of any discern-ment would have engaged the girl for a nurse's position upon such a recommendation.

Undoubtedly, housekeepers should cultivate a loyalty to one another that would forbid them to falsify or disguise facts in the references they give servants. That they lack this loyalty is indicated by the adoption in most first-class intelligence offices of the plan of confidential references wherein near he since. confidential references, wherein may be given by one employer, for the benefit of others, the unvarnished truth-a truth that often differs widely from the statements contained in the "recommend" furnished to the employés

themselves.

In small places there may exist a danger that the refusal to give a landatory reference would result in the boycotting of the offender. In large towns there can be no such risk. The only disagreeable result the veracions mistress would have to encounter would be the re-proaches of the victim of her truth telling,

THE way of the reformer is no easier than that of the transgressor, and the pioneers a movement for trutbful references would probably have to endure the penalties of their courage and draw what consolation they could from the reflection that they were taking the first decisive steps toward forming a trades-union of housekeepers that might in time revolutionize domestic service in this country. The servant would not be slow to learn that

The servant would not be slow to learn that the price of a good reference is good behavior. this reform is fairly under way let the timid mistress, when in doubt, play her trump cand of refusing to give any but a verbal refer-

Few maids will fail to be satisfied-or to felgo satisfaction—with this mode of action. It gives the mistresses in case and in posse a triffe more trouble, but the gain is worth the poins. Be it said to the realit of housekeepers poins. Be it said to the credit of housekeepers that they are usually quite ready to be inter-viewed amout servants, and that in most cases they will practice a veracity that is too often conspicuous by its absence from the ordinary written reference.

In spite of the introduction into many intelligence offices of the confidential references telligence offices of the connectative references already alluded to, there are still offices where these are not demanded. There is little danger that as some one has suggested, a lost reference might be found and used by some one who had no right to it. Such an occur-rence, though possible, is highly improbable,

In every instance, the housekeeper who en-gages a servant should, write to the former employer to verify the reference. The unwritten laws of interdomestic etiquette de-mand this. When the reforms suggested in this little paper are an accomplished fact, the formality may be allowed to lapse.

# A PRINCESS'S MIDNIGHT WOLF HUNT

By Marquise de Fontenoy



OR many years public interest has been drawn toward that portion of Austrian Poland which would constitute the battle ground in the event of a war with Russia. Beyond the track or ken of the ordinary tourist, and comparatively undisturbed by the shrick and rattle of the railway trains, it has remained a terra incognita to all except the officers and troops charged with the duty of guarding the frontier, and to the few great nobles who dwell in grandeur in the magnificent castles which here and there crown the rocky eminences and dominate the OR many years public in-

the duty of guarding the frontier, and to the few great nobles who dwell in grandeur in the magnificent castles which here and there crown the rooky eminences and dominate the boundless steppes. The boundary line between Austria and Russia is closely guarded by regiments of Cosancks on one side and by Austrian lancers on the other, and the surrounding country, being extremely wild and but sparsely populated by a half-civilized peasantry, and being, moreover, infested with wild beasts, the life of the officers detailed for frontier duty is often fraught with much danger and adventure.

A few years ago, in the month of August, my regiment, the —th Lancers, was ordered to leave its pleasant quarters in Vienna, and proceed to W——, for the purpose of relieving the — Regiment of Lancers on the Russian frontier, and four weeks later we reached our station on the border of the steppes. The country appeared extremely desolate, with villages few and far between immense plains of grain and grass; large swamps of reedy wildenness and gloomy forests of pines, through which the wind maned piteously. The village where we were quartered was rather picturesque. The possants' huts, built on both sides of a broad, and were shaded by groves of birches and willow trees. The nearest town was a nineteen hours' ride over excerable roads, and when finally reached was but a miserable place, which did not repay the long journey. When wearrived at our destination we looked rather disconsolately at the bare, damp, wooden barracks which our predecessors had left in a very unprepossessing condition, and we should have given up the attempt of ever hoping to make our abode even moderately habitable had it not been for the cheerful and lighthearted manner in which young Princess M——, the wife of our Colonel, who had been advecturous enough to accompany her husband into this voluntary exile, accepted all the hardships of the situation. The young Princess, who was of French birth, had been married at sixteen to our Colonel, Prince M—, and at the be her duty to come with us, and to cheer us in our despondency. God bless her for her unbe her duty to come with us, and to cheer us in our despondency. God bless her for her unselfishness and courage in coming! For the months which we spent on the frontier would have been well-nigh unbearable without her constant and untiring efforts to make both soldiers and officers book at the bright side or things. When she appeared among us with her memories of Paris, her joyful animation, her sweet, gny, silvery votce and her great eyes sparkling alike with mirth and with health, every face brightened, and the dullest hours were changed into dreams of wonderland. How could we complain of the privations which this petted Court beauty accepted so uncomplainingly and with such happy grace? She arranged her suite of miserable rooms in a truly marvelous fashion with heavy carpets and draperies, concealing the dingy walls beneath mellow-tinted, Eastern embruideries, and littered the tables and consoles with books and bric-h-brac until the place resembled a palace. Although such a small creature, she had an indomitable spirit, and was a famous sportswoman. She shot, fished, drove and rode better than any woman I have ever known. She was passionately fond of the most dangerous of sports, have ever know ately fond of the most dangerous of sports, and even made a point of sharing our bear and wolf hunts. She was not one of those women who are not to hamper men by requir-ing protection and attention in moments of danger, for she could be depended upon to see to her own safety under any kind of circumstance, and possessed such pluck and courage that she never gave us any trouble whatsoever. Moreover, she was continually planning some amusement or other to enliven the long winter evenings, and even succeeded in organizing some private theatricals for the special benefit of our soldiers and their wives. So the months passed and winter came on—a bitter, cold winter. Sudden storms and heavy falls of snow had whitened the plains and bared the dark forests of the Carpathian range. The icy wind blew like a hurricane, and the wolves

came down in hungry bands to the lonely steppes. The whole landscape was frozen and

dazzling! The great stars seemed to burn in the northern sky, and the mys of the silvery moon made the night almost us clear as day. The intense cold, the sweeping wind, the sense of profound solltude that environed us, exercised a salutary effect upon officers and men, and we plunged with enthusiasm into the win-

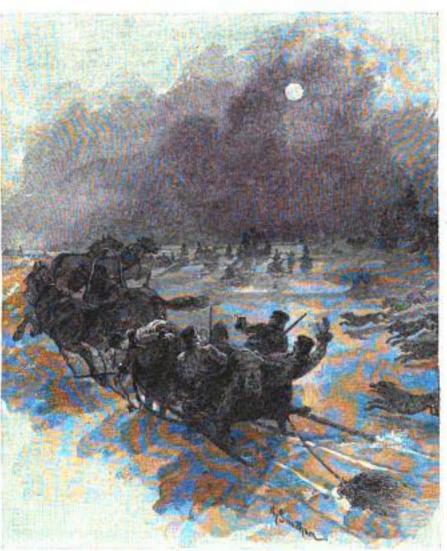
ter sports which were our only relaxation and amusement. We spent most of our days out

of doors in violent exercise, riding, sleighing or skating in the teeth of the east wind; skim-ming like swallows down the frozen course of the river. No doubt the country was monost-onous and bare, and yet with its vast white solitudes, its flocks of wild fowl, its reedy wastes, its countless frozen streams, it was solitudes, its flocks of wild fowl, its reedy wastes, its countless frozen streams, it was grand in its own peculiar way. As soon as the hush of winter had settled down around us our little Princess got into the habit of having four black stallious harnessed to her sleigh, and wrapped in furs to her eyes she would drive her high-mettled steeds over the silent plains, stopping at the huts of the poorest peasants and bringing light and comfort with her wherever she went. Little by little she won her way into the homes and hearts of the half-savage and suspicious people. She was not ensity discouraged or rebuffed, and she did much good among the poor and also among our soldiers.

In January the inhabitants began to complain bitterly of the depredations committed by the wolves, and the Princess urged us to organize a wolf hunt on the next clear moonlight night. The wilds beasts were infuriated by hunger and ready for anything. On the fifteenth of January we started in two sleighs which were drawn by young and swift horses and driven by clever and skillful coachmen. The Princess's coachman was a Russian, who emitted a peculiar sound, something between a whirr and a whistle, that seemed to have a

emitted a peculiar sound, something between a whirr and a whistle, that seemed to have a

Nearer and nearer drew our pursuers, and we commenced to shoot. Many fell, and for a few moments the pack seemed frightened and stackened its speed, possibly for the purpose of devouring their wounded comrades, as is their custom. But with the help of the little pig's squeaks we soon had them again at our heels. Things were going on splendidly, and we were all in high glee, when suddenly from a dark muss of Siberian pines, a few hundred yards ahead of us, a second pack of wolves rushed toward us so unexpectedly that we found ourselves almost surrounded. This was a disagreeable surprise. The terrified horses reared and plunged as they saw their enemies making straight for them at full gallop. Ivan, the coachman, without losing his head, whipped them up, whistled and screamed at them, and managed to start them off again in an oblique line. At that moment a huge, shaggy, grey wolf made a desperate spring and threw himself at the throat of one of our leaders. A shot from the Princese's rifle struck him in the head, and he rolled in the snow before he could inflict any linjury to the horse; but so madly frightened was the latter that he gave a the hend, and he rolled in the snow before he could inflict any injury to the horse; but so madly frightened was the latter that he gave a lurch forward, which almost upset the sleigh, erked the poor little pig out into the snow and threw Ivan from his box right upon us, where he laid motionless, while the horses tore away at a pace of which nothing can give even the faintest notion. The worst of it was that they were now racing at headlong speed toward a clump of atunted fir trees, which meant a final collapse and certain death to us all. The sleigh rocked and swayed like a paper toy as we flew over the snow. The inanimate body of the coachman, Ivan, lay across us in such a manner that we could not stir, or even use our rifles, and we were just about to prepare ourselves for the final crash,



"The Princess stooped over the dashboard . . . and clutched the trailing reins."

magical effect on the team, and every few minutes he employed this incentive with so good a result that we soon left for behind us the sleigh containing our companions. As my good fortune would have it I accompanied the Princess and her husband, together with another young officer, Count 8—. The night was piercingly cold. There was no ty cold. break on the wide steppe, save here and there a clump of sombre pine trees. The frozen plains stretched endlessly around us, dotted here and there by patches of reeds and rushes. Very soon we heard the sound of a wolf pack, howling igruesomely from afar. The sleigh dashed on, the balf frantic borsestenring their way over the hard, glittering snow. Suddenly the howling of the wolves was heard drawing nearer, and presently we were able to distin-guish the phosphorescent gleam emitted by guish the phosphorescent gleam emotes guish the phosphorescent gleam emotes their glaring eyes, even before we could define their forms. A bundle of straw had been tied their forms. A bundle of straw had been tied their forms. A bundle of straw had been tied behind the sleigh, and was being trailed along on the snow, and, according to the custom of experienced wolf hunters in these regions, we experienced wolf hunters in these regions, we had taken with us, tied in a strong can vas bag, a small sucking rig, which we pinched from time to time for the purpose of attracting the wolves by its squeals and shricks of protest. The little Princess sat motionless, her rife in her slender hands, her eyes fixed on the approaching troop of wild animals. She seemed impervious to any sense of fear, and appeared to the confective calm although the group have known. perfectly calm, although she must have known that hunts of this kind are the most dangerous and perilous ever attempted; for if by misfor-tune the sleigh were to be overturned, or an accident happen to the horses, it meant certain death to the occupants.

when suddenly Princess M——, who had been sitting on the edge of the sleigh, strug-gled to her feet, poised berself marvelously in spite of the furious rocking to and fro, and crouching her little body for the spring, with all the science of an experienced gymnast cleared the back of the box and launched her-self into Ivan's empty seat. Then, holding on an's emp Inen. thereto with one hand, she stooped over the dashboard, bending her head almost to the level of the snow-covered ground between the level of the snow-covered ground between the horses, and with a powerful effort succeeded in clutching the trailing reins, which every moment threatened to become entangled in the horses' feet. Grasping them in her right hand she pulled herself up, and sitting firmly in Ivan's seat regained control of the runaway team with incredible skill. How she did it I, myself, who was an eye-witness, could not tell. A moment more and she could not tell. A moment more and she would have pitched head foremost between the could not tell. horses' feet; a moment more and the sleigh would have been overturned by the pine trees, now only a hundred yards distant. Her delicate arms were wrenched almost from their sockets in her efforts to master the terrified horses, but she succeeded in turning their heads from the dangerous thicket in front of heads from the dangerous thicket in front of us toward the open plain. For a minute the frenzied beasts rushed on, then slackened perceptibly, and obeyed the tiny hands which held the reins. Our lives were saved, but we could not find time at that moment to thank the little fairy who had so pluckfly rescued us, for after laying the still senseless Ivan on the bottom of the sleigh we were forced to short as fast as we could load at the forced to shoot as fast as we could load at the wolves, which had now united into one huge

pock and were hot in our pursuit. The slaughter that we did that night was terrible, and we left a broad track of bleeding and man-gled carensess behind us to mark our path, Verst upon verst was covered, the Princess drivverst upon verst was covered, the Princes driv-ing the team with perfect skill and at almost me-ing speed. At length the glimmer of dim lights became visible in the distance, and ten min-utes later, with a sigh of relief, our fair driver pulled up her exhausted horses before a cluster of miserable dwellings. A peasant wrapped from head to foot in sheepskins came out of one of the isbas into the cold, which was inone of the isbas into the cold, which was intense enough to freeze any living thing, and
he invited us into the house. We lifted Ivan
from the sleigh and carried him in, laying
him down on a pile of skins and rugs in front
of the blazing stove. It was a poor, miserable
place, this Polish isba, but the people were
kind and auxious to help, for they knew our
little Princess. They brewed us some hot ten
which restored to consciousness poor Ivan.
Without the wind howled, and so did the
wolves most dismally, as they retreated toward
the forests, and within, our rescuer, the little
Amazon who had saved us at the risk of her life
and limb, was bending over the injured man,

and limb, was bending over the injured man, while with all the tender sympathy of a true woman she relieved the pain and tended the hurts of her servent.

# GETTING HOME FROM THE COUNTRY

BY HELEN JAY



ENERALLY at the close of the vacation the housewife is auxious to return to her home. She has had enough of the bread of idleness, and longs to be once more in the activities of life. During the long sum-mer mornings, spent for the most part on the hotel

the most part on the hotel plazza, she has beard of many new and delightful economic laws. Her note-book bulges with fresh receipts. She has commenced several new designs in embroidery and learned many new stitches. She is really impatient to see how the funcy work she has made will look in the places in which she has already mentally arranged it. She is eager to try the receipts and put in practice all the lately-acquired theories.

Without realizing it, our housewife is ready—to undo all the good gleaned from the summer's outing. It is a characteristic of the average American woman to be rather pitiless in her treatment of herself. After the weeks during which she attempted nothing in the way of exercise save a walk now and then, she too often rushes into a perfect hurricane of work. She cleans the house from garret to cellar, renovates the wardrobes of the children and gets them in readiness for school, and then preserves and pickles every accessible atom of vegetable growth. As a result, if she escapes a severe illness, she quickly loses the vitality and enthusiasm which should have been her stock in trade for the entire winter. By following the wise old adage and " making haste slowly," she can set her bouse in order, take care of herself, and with it all see well to the ways of her bousehold.

There is one requisite to the preservation of the bealth of the home-coming family too

haste slowiy," she can set her bouse in order, take care of herself, and with it all see well to the ways of her bousehold.

There is one requisite to the preservation of the health of the home-coming family too often neglected, and that is the thorough airing of the house. It is really dangerous to bring children from the pure air of the country and put them to bed in a room which has been tightly closed for months. The mere opening of the doors and windows will not serve the purpose. It will pay to have some one go to the house two days at least before the return of the family and make a fire in the range and in one of the grates up stairs. It is better still to let the furnace be set at work for half a day. Then after the house is dry and the atmosphere purified by heat, open every door and window.

In the cleanest kitchens and their closets the close air of a shut-up house brings about a certain activity of insect life. The most effectual remedy for this trying state of affairs calls for a degree of caution in its use. The doors and windows of the kitchen should be tightly closed, excepting, of course, those leading into the closets. Then a small iron candlestick holding a sulphur candle, should be placed in a large iron kettle. These candles may be found at any drug store. After one has been highed the person in charge should run for their life. The stifting funes enter every crevice, and drive the little lurkers out to die. The mice scamper away, and if coal tar is placed about the cellar they will leave the premises in disgust. To make assurance doubly sure fill the places which they have grawed with broken bits of glass or china. The sulphur is also an excellent disinfectant, and will destroy disease germs if there are any. Before the mattresses and pillows are slept and will destroy disease germs if there are any.

Before the mattreses and pillows are slept

on they should be hung in the open air with the blankets. The sheets and pillow-cases meanwhile should be airing by the fire. The pillows themselves should never be exposed to the smilight. The natural oil of the feathers is apt to be extracted and cause a disagreeable oder of an actival but saidon attributed to the oder often noticed but seldom attributed to the right source.

The bedsteads should be carefully cleaned, first with a dry cloth and brush, then with benzine, which may be applied with an ordinary sewing-machine oiler, which throws the fluid in every crack otherwise inaccessible.

If there has been a house cleaning in the spring it is rather an excess of seal to innugarate another. Let everything in the way of redecoration, sewing and shopping wait until the preserving and pickling are attended to—
if they must be done at all. It is questionable
if it really pays for the honsewife to plunge
from the cool, bracing air of the mountains or senshore into a hot kitchen and spend days bending over boiling masses of fruit. It would probably be better for the family and herself if she would take time for a breath of open air daily, gradually becoming accustomed to the conditions of city life.

# PATHWAYS THROUGH LIFE

BY EMMA C. DOWD

YOU say that your life is a failure, I Your future holds naught that is sweet, That the troublous years bring little but tears, And always, always defeat.

Mistakes-aye, sins you call them-May cover your past like a pall, But the soul that is strong to outlive its wrong Is the bravest soul of all.

You long to go forth to the battle, But your feet are fettered quite; Remember, who serve in the corps of reserve May be able as those who fight.

You chafe to enter the races For pleasure and gold and fame; Yet many who win 'mid the plaudits' din Find the prize but an empty name.

The toil that is yours seems fruitless, Your days are dreary and long; But the lowliest duty may glow with beauty When wrought with a cheerful song.

The world's best sweets are denied you, You have tasted earth's cup of woe: But who suffers to give that others may live Has the noblest life, I trow.

Oh, let us, my friend, do bravely The work that to us is given, And smile in belief that what causes us grief May keep us the closer to Heaven.

The pathways we traverse are many And some are by barrenest strand; But with vision grown wide we shall wonder we sighed, For they led to the Beautiful Land.

# INCONVENIENCES OF GROWING OLD

BY A LADY OF "UNCERTAIN AGE"



SHY there should be any HY there should be any uncertainty about my age I am sure I cannot tell. There it is in the big family Bible, in my mother's own handwriting, as plain as black and white can make it: "Lucy Elizabeth, born Sept. 25th, 1851," and as this is our year of grace 1892, it seems about as certain as anything can be that I am just exactly forty-one years

seems about as certain as anything can be that I am just exactly forty-one years of age. But on this subject society has formulated for itself a creed as inflexible as the axioms of Euclid or the declarations of the Westminster Confession, and the first article of this creed is that no unmarried woman over thirty years can ever, by any possibility, tell the truth about her age; consequently, we must either lie, or get the credit, if we tell the truth, of being anywhere from live to fifteen years older than we are, with the comforting assurance that in neither case are we believed. So in spite of the family libbe, I suppose my age will continue to be regarded as an uncertain quantity, for what does evidence count when it comes in conflict with established creeds?

Now, this uncertainty is the source of great-

does evidence count when it comes in conflict with established creeds?

Now, this uncertainty is the source of greater inconvenience than may at first sight appear, for it subjects me to the emborrassment of being frequently called upon to remember things that happened before I was born, and of being suspected of a desire to "findge," as the schoolboys say, if my reminiscences fail to materialize as they should. At a dinner party the other day an old gentleman sitting opposite gravely appealed to me about something that occurred during the Harrison campaign of 1836. Now, as I did not make my appearance upon the scene until some fifteen years after the events alluded to, my recollections were not as clear as might have been expected, but knowing that a profession of ignorance would render me "guilty of being suspected," a crime whose penalties did not cease, as most people suppose, with the French Revolution, I stammered out a reply which I intended should be non-committal. Immediately the old gentleman's wife began to from at him vigorously from across the table, his neighbors on either side gave him an admonitory undge, the hostess looked him out of countenance, and the unhappy subject of these demonstrations, suddenly awakened to a sense of the enormity be had committed, turned demonstrations, suddenly awakened to a sense of the enormity be had committed, turned of the enormity be had committed, turned red in the face, and began to protest eagerly that he had quite forgotten what he was talk-ing about; yes, to be sure—Miss Oldmead must have been quite a child then—too young to remember, of course—quite a child—in-deed, ahen— quite young still—don't look over thirty now! Here a subdued titter from a youthful couple at the lower end of the table completed my discomfiture, and caused use to look as guilty as if I had been caught in the act of transferring the spoons to my pocket, or even of eating with my knife. But it was no use for me to say anything; a whole circulating library of family Bibles would never have convinced that company that I was not trying

to flich fifteen years from my own life.

Another grave question which arises at this uncomfortable transition stage of a spinster's life, when we are neither fish, flesh nor fowl in the social menu, is about our dress. Now, I in the social menu, is about our dress. Now, I do not mind confessing to you, my dear reader, that I have a natural hankering after good clothes. I like to have my gowns fit well and made of pretty material, and I know many a well-preserved grandmother of fifty who does the same, and nothing said; but let me venture abroad in a pretty gown, or a becoming bonnet, such as any married woman of my age could wear with impunity, and I am im-

mediately suspected of a tendency to friskiness. Nobody will credit me with a love of
pretty things for their own sake, but every
loop and frill and bow is supposed to represent a matrimonial aspiration. Not until we
retire definitely into caps and spectacles are
we much-maligned spinsters credited with
having given up the struggle—not for existence, but for what is supposed to be much
more to us than existence—a busband.

Of all the inconveniences that attend the
process of growing old, to an unmarried woman the chronic matrimonial aspirations with
which we are credited is one of the most trying. We are presumed to have but one object mediately suspected of a tendency to friski-

an the chronic matrimonial aspirations with which we are credited is one of the most trying. We are presumed to have but one object in life, namely, to get a husband of any sort, at any price, and by any means, and the abject terror with which this belief seems to inspire the middle-aged widowers and bachelors of our acquaintance is really appalling. Only last evening, for instance, at Mrs. Swellington Hightlyer's soirée musicale, I happened to be placed next a bald-headed old bachelor of fifty, with a red nose and a paunch like a bay window, whose personal advantages, one would think, ought to have made him feel as secure as if safely entrenched behind the walls of matrimony. But no; he glanced furtively toward the door as I approached, and then began to edge off on his chair, fully persuaded that I was meditating an assault and all my guns were leveled at him. As there was no one else near with whom I could enter into conversation, and I did not like to make my-self conspicuous by keeping silent while the name was going on, I ventured the harmless observation that it was "a very pleasant evening." But even in this mild platitude his watchful lears detected a signal of danger, for what could it mean but that the evening was pleasant because spent in his delightful society. So be set himself at once to squelch any tender hopes I might cherish, by squinting savagely at me over his fat shoulder and replying in a most unpropitious tone: "It's most too close in here to be pleasant." savagely at me over his fat shoulder and re-plying in a most unpropitious tone: "It's most too close in here to be pleasant." Thereupon I made what appeared to me the happy suggestion that perhaps he would find it pleasanter outside, but his lively imagina-tion construed these innocent words as a deep-laid scheme to entrap him into a moonlight promenade, with all its tender possibilities. The cold sweat fairly oozed from his brow at the thought, and I am sure every hair of his head would have stood on end if he had had any. In fine his state was so ritiable that I any. In fine, his state was so pitiable that I took compassion on him and changed my seat at the first opportunity, but for all that, my brother-in-law overheard him on the way home telling his companions how narrowly he had escaped being gobbled up whole by that drendful old campaigner Miss Lucy Okiment.

I am sure I do not know why it is; I am not

Oldmend.

I am sure I do not know why it is; I am not more ill-looking than many a married woman whom one sees playing a conspicuous part in society, and I am a very harmless, unaggressive sort of person that would not hurt a mouse, much less a man, yet every spavined old stager of my acquaintance will shy at the sight of me as if I had nothing in the world to do but run down desenceless old roadsters for the matrimonial sweepstakes. It is really melancholy to see how suddenly the manners of my old friends change toward me if they happen to be left widowers. There is old Dr. Witherspoon, for example, who used to make tedious little jokes, before Mrs. W. died, about taking me for his second wife, and now he shuns me as if I were pay day. Even old Mr. Rail, the redheaded lawyer whom I refused twenty years ago, and whom my poor friend, Clara H., married only as a last resort to keep from going out as a governess, is so fully persuaded of my desire to reconsider, that he flies at the sight of me as if struck by a cyclone.

But more trying even than the criticism of foes is the apologetic attitude assumed by well-meaning friends. One can stand being ridiculed, vilified, misunderstood even, with some show of good grace, but when it comes to being apologized for, that is the last struw that breaks the camel's back of my endurance. There is my sister Laura, now, married to one of those poor little two-for-a-nickel sort of fellows, whose family I have been supporting for the last six years, and yet Laura is so aggressively sympathetic when we meet that one would think I was the wife of a-scrubby little clerk at \$50 a mouth, instead of a successful designer of decorative patterns, commanding a salary of \$2500 a year. One day last week, just after I had given her three dollars to buy her little boy a pair of shoes, I overheard her whisper to my hopeful nephew, who had denaurred at being sent to open the gate for me: "Poor Aunt Lucy! you ought to be very kind to ber, Charley, because she hasn't any husband to take care of

And Charley's papa is even more apologetic than his manima. This is especially the case after borrowing \$25 of me, as he generally does about once or twice a month, on which occasions he will say to Laura, in a very compassionate tone:

Really, sister Lucy is a very deserving person. What a pity she can't find some man to take care of her!" And laura will sigh a good-natured assent, while the unconscious object of this superfluous compassion is all the while as happy as a queen over the success of some newly sketched design, or the invention of a fresh combination of colors that promises to become the prevailing decorative fashion of

The last, but not least of our long list of grievances, is the want of a respectable name by which to call ourselves. I have used the word "spinster" in this poper for want of a better, but it was with a montal protest against its disparaging suggestions. "Old maid," with its bare-faced literalness, like a slap in the face, is no better: "maiden lady," with its with its bare-faced interniness, like a slap in the face, is no better: "maiden lady," with its flavor of gentest pundery, does not help the matter, while the cumbrons euphuisms of "single lady," and "unmarried woman," are as inconvenient and unwieldy as it is to speak of "the lady who presides in the kitchen," when you mean the cook.

# A MODEL HUSBAND BY ELEANOR M. DENNY

MOST wives will end their story with: IVI " Ah well, men are but human."
I long to tell the secret of A truly happy woman.

Through all the sunshine-lighted years, Lived now in retrospection, My husband's word brought never tears, Nor caused a sad reflection.

Whate'er the burdens of the day, Unflinching, calm and steady, To bear his part—the larger half— I always find him ready.

House-cleaning season brings no frown, No sarcasm, pointed keenly; Through carpets up, and tacks head down He makes his way serenely.

Our evenings pass in converse sweet, Or quiet contemplation, We never disagree except To "keep up conversation."

And dewy morn of radiant June, Fair moonlight of September, April with bird and brook atune, Stern, pitiless December-

Each seems to my adoring eyes Some new grace to discover, . For he unchanging through the years, Is still my tender lover.

So life no shadows holds, though we Have reached the side that's shady; My husband? Oh! a dream is he, And I'm a maiden lady.

# THE CARE OF THE HANDS

BY ISABELLA M. AITEEN



VERY good story is told of a distin-guished. Ameri-can prencher who on a certain occasion seeing a woman whose jeweled hands betrayed that absence of care which is made evident by grimy skin and nigged finger-nails, ex-claimed to a friend close by:

I looked at her hands, and I looked at her rings. And I thought of the eternal fitness of things.

This "fitness of all things," is that for which women with any love of cleanliness and daintiness should strive in their personal

and danniness should strive in their personal habits, and where is its absence more unpleas-antly betrayed than in such a case as that de-scribed by the preacher-poet?

This article on the care of the hands is in-tended to give a little practical assistance and advice to the woman who aims for the dainti-ness and beauty with which hands and fingers recay the source expended many them.

advice to the woman who aims for the daintiness and beauty with which hands and fingers repay the energy expended upon them.

Professional manicures abound who, for slight charges, will, either at their offices or in your own home, undertake this care of the hands, but there is no occasion for their employment. A little systematic treatment on your own part is quite as efficacious. The hands show, as rapidly as any other part of the body, not only the care expended on them, but the physical health of the individual, Sallowness, reduess and swelling will probably have their root in indigestion, or in bad circulation, and any blood or skin trouble will manifest itself at once. It is quite needless to say that the treatment for these evidences must be given by a physician, and that it is quite impossible and unwise for a cure to be attempted in any other way. The sallowness of disease is a very different thing, however, from the discolorations of tan or stain, which yield quickly to external applications; and a very usual cause of red hands and swelling may be looked for not only in organic troubles, but in the wearing of tight gloves, or, in days past, in that hideous decree of fashion, the skin-tight sleeve.

The first necessity in the care of the hands by either their manicure or their owner (and,

The first necessity in the care of the hands by either their manicure or their owner (and, as I have said, there is really no reason why the latter should not learn in time to be very proficient in her care) is the keeping of the hands soft and clean. If you have any man-ual work to perform, learn to do as much of your wor': as is practicable in gloves. With the determination to do so, it will be surpristhe determination to do so, it will be surpris-ing how few of your occupations cannot be literally "handled with gloves," and the dif-ference in the texture of your skin and the ability to cleanse it will amply repay you for the sacrifice of your old gloves and opinion.

As a rule, for washing the hands neither

very bot nor very cold water should be used, though there may, of course, be occasional necessity for the use of either. Tepol water should be the usual immersion. To soften should be the distant influences. To some the water a few drops of animonia, or a small quantity of borax, may be added. A convenient way in which to use the latter is to make tent way in which to use the inter is to make a solution of borax and water which can be kept in a bottle and added, a few drops at a time, to the bathing water. Many people find this method more neat than keeping the borax

in powder form about the washstand.

For whitening and softening the skin there are numerous applications which bear the festimony of wide-spread use. Probably the most generally tried of these is almost paste, which can be obtained at any large pharmacy, or may easily be manufactured at home. A

good receipt is the following: Take two onnees each of bitter and sweet almonds, pound to a paste, and add half an ounce of oil of almonds, half an ounce of finely cut Castile soap, and a few drope of oil of bergamot. Cold cream, glycerine and vaseline are the other most successful applications, having the inestimable advantages of purity and simplicity in their ingredients. There are a few people to whose skin glycerine proves irritating instead of soothing, but I have rarely known a case where, if the glycerine was sufficiently diluted with rose water, this irritation continued. For renoving stains nothing is safer or more efficacious than lemon juice. Oil of vitriol oxalic acid and cyanide of potassium, which are so often recommended for this purpose, are, it is true, successful in their agency, but they are such dangerous poisons that any indiscriminate use of them cannot be too hardly condemned. good receipt is the following: Take two onnces condemned.

Rub the hands with a piece of lemon before washing. This will remove almost any stain and will nid in the whitening process. A nail brush, not too harsh, should always be used, and a piece of pumice stone, which is indispensable, will rub down the hardened places that so often form on the fingers, but both of these instruments should be used carefully and scattle.

that so often form on the fingers, but both of these instruments should be used carefully and gently.

For manicuring, the necessary articles are, beside a moderately soft nall brush, a piece of pumice stone, a pair of small, curved scissors, a good tile, a small piece of emery board—made specially for manicure purposes—and a good knife, of not too great sharpness. Use good tools or none at all, as great harm can be done by duli or poor instruments. The nails should be filed and not cut with scissors, as by so doing they assume a much better shape and are not apt to break. When filing, give the nail a round, oval shape without bringing to a point, after which smooth the edge with a piece of emery board. The cuticle around the nail should be softened by holding in water in which a piece of soap has been dissolved, after which the cuticle should be carefully loosened from around the nail with your knife, which, let it be remembered, must not be too sharp. By doing this regularly, the crescent or balf moon at the base of the nail will be preserved. Cut away any rough pieces of skin that may arise from the loosening.

Too much cannot be said against the habit

ocsening.
Too much cannot be said against the habit Too much cannot be said against the habit of biting the nails, which so many people allow themselves to acquire. While this habit is encouraged and practised nothing can be done to improve the nails; it not only retards growth, but if encouraged for any length of time will cause the finger tip to have a broad, cluansy and equally unadmirable appearance. Hang-nails in the corners must not be torn out, as is so often done, but carefully cut away with the scissors, otherwise they will become very sore and inflamed and take a long time to heal. Always when drying the hands rub the cuticle (the crescent) gently back with the towel. In this way it will have little chance to adhere to the nail again. A good way to remove the soil from under the nails is by a bit of cotton on the end of an orange-wood stick.

stick.

The unils should, if possible, be polished daily, as it not only beautifies them, but will keep them smooth and clear and sometimes prevent the ridges which are so disfiguring. Rosaline should be used to give a little color, and must be well rubbed in with the polisher and some tinted powder, after which, to take away the red appearance, a second application of rosaline should be used without powder or polisher, simply with the palm of the hand; this finished, the nails will have a pretty, shell-like tint.

# A CHICAGO BUSINESS CHANCE

A CHICAGO BUSINESS CHANCE

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# THE BROWNIES THROUGH THE YEAR

A NEW SERIES OF 12 ADVENTURES OF THE FUNNIEST LITTLE MEN IN THE WORLD

By Palmer Cox



# NUMBER TWELVE THE BROWNIES

IN SEPTEMBER

SILVER crescent in the sky, September's moon was sailing high,

When Brownles met to carry through An enterprise they had in view. Said one: "Next month, as you're aware, Will bring the great Columbian Fair; When banners will to winds be spread, And speeches made, a poem be read, And voices mingle, rich and strong, In rendering anthems loud and long," Another said:



"Then I'm afraid, Unless we give some mystic aid In pushing work that's moving slow, They'll not be ready for the show."
"No better way

A third remarked: Can we our loyalty display

Than here to lend a helping hand in finishing these buildings grand That ornament this spacious ground; 'Twill to the country's good redound, And spare the blush that else might speak Of shame on fair Columbia's cheek."

Now columns tall they climbed to get A closer look at what was set Upon the top, with wings outspread, A staff in hand, or wreath on head.



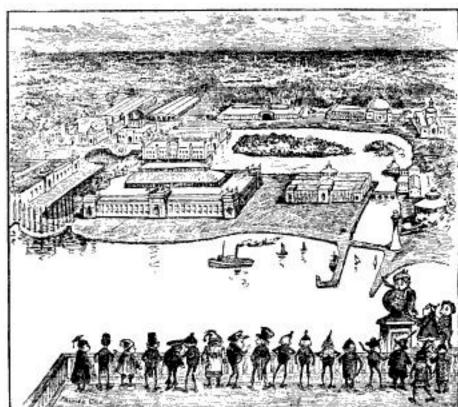
On counting them the Brownies found Just thirteen columns standing round. Said one: "No doubt the sculptor meant The early States to represent, And give a lesson gratis here, As well as ornament the pier." The woman's building drew their eyes, But they beheld the same with sighs, Because the topmost tile was laid, And left no chance for Brownte aid; But other buildings of the Fair

building nigh: Some others

Aside when evening whistles blew, Said one: "The brush is suited well For Brownie hands, the truth to tell; As for myself no more I ask Than elbow room at such a task; And I'll not be the last to mount A ladder, and to some account. For I'll not take the seat behind It spreading paint, keep that in mind. It may be red, or green, or blue, Or yellow, if you please, of bue. It matters not, I'll make a show, As fast as any one I know." Another said: "Our skill we'll try Upon this dome-capped

here a stir cun make With brushes, or I much mistake. And honors will not all descend On one alone, you may depend." Now work began without delay, Though plenty there had more to say

And could have talked and argued still About their gifts or special skill, But Brownies, when there's work to do, That must ere dawn be hurried through, Are not the kind to lose a tick Of time, that slips away so quick Each took the tool that suited best His turn of mind, for all were blessed. With skill that made them handle well Whatever to their portion fell, Then climbing here and mounting there Soon every Brownie did his share, All clearly proving from the start They had the nation's good at heart Some spreading brown paint moved ahead, More followed with a cost of red. Then quickly, ere the first had dried, Still other colors were applied. Said one: "Though not apprenticed out To musters hard, and knocked about, To learn a trade 'twixt kick and blow,



Could take some touches here and there. So off the Brownies ran for tools, For paint pots, hammers, saws and rules, That weary workmen quickly threw

That often with instruction go. We're not so far behind mankind At putting things in shape, they'll find, For we can saw and paint and bore,



the slate And tin on towers tall and straight, And nailed the ornaments in place the buildings added grace; The highest point, or peak about The structure grand, they hunted out.

Twas there they wished their skill to show, 'Twas there they plied the willing blow, And swung their flimsy scaffolds there, Regardless of the beight in air. No brains of weak, unbealthy tone That dizzy grow the Brownies own, While hands have strength, and toes are sure, The head has faith and feels secure. So up they go without a reel, Although the clouds around them wheel; No wonder, then, the work that night Was shoved along with magic slight: No wonder, then, the workmen stared

When to their stations they regained,

and dome.

and tacked

They set the glass

That to

grounds to proudly fly. Said one: "We'll leave it flapping there, Through blizzand storm, or milder air, To let the folks who reach these shores, From every nation out of doors. Learn how it feels to draw at last One breath of freedom from the blast. Here listen to the eagle scream,

Where liberty is not a dream, And stand beside this inland sea, Beneath the banner of the free."



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Philadelphia, September, 1892

# AT HOME WITH THE EDITOR



just now we show how fond we are of it. Every four years we are thus blessed (?). We reek in politics. We—women as well as men—attend po-litical meetings and shout ourselves hoarse over the mention of over the mention of the name of our favor-ite candidate. We work ourselves into a

work ourselves into a perfect frenzy over the result of the pending election. We stand on street corners or sit before open windows at the most dangerous season of the year, watching torchlight processions. A great glow of enthusiasm takes possession of us, and we feel that we are patriots. We illumine our houses when the Republicans pass by in file, but forbid our servants even to strike a match while the Democratic procession goes by. Just as many are certain that we shall have hard times if President Harrison is re-elected as there are those who are convinced that this country will go to everlasting ruin if Mr. Cleveland is returned to Washington. And we argue and we discuss, and we shout and we hiss, and we make bad friends—and for what? Purely because we bad friends—and for what? Purely because we like excitement. For, so far as the real effect of the result is concerned, it would be far cheaper and not a particle less effective to toss up a penny.

THERE is no disputing the fact that the American man is restless. He has been called "the restless American," and the appellation fits him. He is so in business, and he is so in the house. And the restless man is the creator of the restless woman—the woman who never knows where and when she is happy, and whose whole nature is one mass of discontent. This is where the seed of the trouble lies so far as woman and home are concerned. For if woman has a potent influence over man, man's influence over woman is only a whit less striking. It takes a strong woman to resist the influence of a restless man, Let a man bring a restless spirit into his home and be brings into that home the first seed of discontent. This truth has been demonstrated again and again. And it is for this reason that I have chosen this month to write of the in-jurious restlessness of the average American man-injurious particularly as it has a disas-trons effect upon his borne life and those who make up his domestic circle. I do not say that he does this knowingly—but many of the greatest injuries we inflict upon others are done un-consciously. I think the trouble with many of our men is that they are all too apt to leave their pleasures behind them when they return home, and bring only their troubles with them.

If the truth that as a nation we are young and have still much to learn applies with direct force to any element in our American life more than to another it is to this spirit of unrest in American men. From the moment he awakens in the morning until his eyesclose in exhaustion at night, the American man is at high tension. He argues that competition is keen, and he must be alert. He cannot afford to lose a single point. With the eyes of a cat he watches his competitor across the street, while his competitor returns the compliment with equal fervor. He works all day long, and then goes home to plan and scheme in the evening for the next day's campaign. His fireside talk is "shop," and the friends he welcomes heartiest to his home are "shoppy." He is "full of business," so full in fact, that for the major part of the night he lies wide awake hearing the clock strike each successive hour. And then he wonders why he cannot sleep! He tries everything to induce sleep from taking a glass of beer or a goblet of milk before retiring, to getting up in the middle of the night and taking a bath or a "rub-down," disturbing himself and the rest of the family at the same time. For I think if there is anything that will arouse the soundest alceper in a house it is the splash of a midnight bather.

BELIEVE in my century, and I belong to it in every respect. I believe in push, energy, enterprise, hustle or whatever one may choose to call it. I recognize as well as any man that success is born only of hard and continuous work. None realize more keenly the demands which competition makes upon the business man of to-day as do those who are interested in periodical literature, and are of and in the modern race for literary ascendancy. At the same time, I am firmly convinced that the greatest kindness we can show to our growing sons is to impress upon them the great lesson of moderation in business. The pace at which thousands of our American men are golesson of moderation in business. The pace at which thousands of our American men are going to-day is not the pace for our sons. It is the pace that kills, and is making men old before their time. We hear and read a great deal about educating our girls to be true wives and good mothers, but I think the time has come when we ought to pay a little attention to the subject of bringing up our boys to be wise men and attentive fathers. The girls have almost been lectured to death, while the boys have been allowed to laugh and look on while the "dont's" were being administered to their the "dont's" were being administered to their sisters. It is true that women are far more of the home than men are or possibly can be. We leave the education of our children largely we leave the education of our children targety in the hands of our wives, and I must confess that it is a mighty good thing that we do. If we were to leave them to the mercies of the men, the good Lord only knows what kind of a generation the next might be. The average man hardly seems able to find time enough to eat, to any nothing of educating his children.

WHAT our American home-life of to-day needs more than anything else is a larger share of the presence and attention of the men of the home. The American woman has made the American home what it is to-day, and for the most part she has done it unaided. Here and there we find exceptions where men have entered more largely into the home spirit, and relieved wives of the domestic burdens, but the instances are few—about on a par with angels' visits. The average American husband when he returns home in the evening is completely played out with the business cares of the day. Too tired to talk, he eats his dinner in silence, except to answer questions which politeness and deference to his wife makes it essential be must notice. Then a cigar, a dip into the evening paper, and he is ready for bed! Cheerful company! If he goes out with his wife, he does so because he cannot very well refuse or gracefully "get out of it."

"You know I am very tired, my dear," he says to his wife.

Of course he is tired, and he will always be so, And so will all of us men be until we learn the lesson of moderation in business, and bring ourselves up to that point where we will be willing to sacrifice a little business progress for individual comfort.

T seems as it in this country we learn things by sections—by States or cities as t were. We are foud of apeing English customs in dress, in walk and in speech. But the English custom we would be the better for speing is the very sensible one of modera-tion in business which the Englishman has learned and acts out every day of his life. True, England is older, and its people have had more time to learn, and can the more easily afford certain methods of life. But we are fast approaching that time in our national history and prosperity when we can afford to take life a little more easy. We are all fond of poking jest at Philadelphia for its slowness, and unquestionably she merits some of the criticism hurled at it—although a great deal of it is born of senseless repetition just as a parrot repents what it hears and doesn't understand.
But all the same. Philadelphians are by far the
best masters of the art of living sensibly than
are the people of any other section of this country. They come closer to the correct English
idea of living longer and living easier. Boston,
too has been set the lesson almost as well too, has learned the lesson almost as well.

New York is just beginning to see the wisdom
of making haste slowly. Chicago has still to
learn that a man can transact more business
in five hours and rest well, than he can in
working ten hours and scheming eight of the
remaining fourteen. We are learning by sections as it were, as I say, and there is no
healthier sign of the future greatness of this
country than this very indication. For years country than this very indication. For years the American has been going at a lightning pace: he is just beginning to slack down, and to find that thirty miles an hour is safer for the human machine than is a speed of sixty miles.

THE summer now waning has shown to those who have given any attention to the subject at all that men are beginning to show this wisdom in their methods of life. Where, three or four years ago, the business man joined his family on Saturday, this summer in thousands of cases I have met him week after week using the Friday afternoon train, and whenever possible he has stayed until Tuesday instead of rushing back to the city on the early Monday morning train. With others whose comings and goings are more restricted, the Saturday half-holiday has proved a blessing, and given an opportunity of bringing the father into the midst of his family at least part of one working day in the week during hours of far more general observance, and pity it is that we have not more of them. Summer vacations are being lengthened in many business places, the fortnight boliday idea having become almost a general one. And as this feeling spreads, so gradually will it work into the lives of those to whom Sunday now means only a day of sleep, and a secular holiday the loss of twenty hours' pay.

Women can do much toward this end. What always makes me impatient with this senseless clamor for woman's greater power is the knowledge which every sensible man and woman has that woman is to-day the greatest power in the world. No outer influence carries that influence with a man as the wish of his mother, his wife, his sister or the woman of his home and heart. A man may sometimes not show that the request or remark of his wife creates an impression upon him. That is the "man" of it. But it does. Nothing has such a power as the wish of a good wife upon the object of her love. And so let me say to every woman who reads these words: By love and kindness impress upon the man nearest you the pleasure and joy it gives you to have him with you. Do not take him from business when you know he is needed at the office. But lovingly win an hour here and there, and soon you will teach him the lesson which of hinself he might never have learned. If your husband is so situated that his time is his own, tell him of the pleasure it would be to you to feel that his Saturdays might be spent with yon, especially during the heated period of the year, and let the "hented period" begin in early spring and end with late autumn. Make him feel that you desire more of his time rather than more means. Show him that you are more content with a moderate income and his good health, means. Show him that you are more content with a moderate income and his good health, than with large means and his good health, than with large means and his worried mind and sleepless nights. Influence him not only to respect the need of rest himself, but to ex-tend it to those who are in his employ. Some of the best men become so immersed in their affairs that they forget the capacities of those under their directions, where one world from a under their directions, where one word from a wife will rouse them to their sense of regard for others.

I DO not in any way encourage by these words what is generally called "the interference of wives into the affairs of their husbands." There is no such thing as "interference" between the right sort of a wife and a good husband. Marriage is a home partnership, in which both enjoy equal rights and privileges. A man far more often enjoys than repels the entering of his wife into his business affairs. The greatest help in this world to a man is a sympathetic wife with whom he can talk over the things which enter into his life. The counsel of the fireside is a far greater and more potent factor in business life to-day than some people imagine. For absogreater and more potent factor in business life to-day than some people imagine. For absolute power, give me a wife who controls the heart of her busband. I see that truth so often and so wonderfully demonstrated in my position that I often wish I could transfer a few of my opportunities in that direction to those who are continually trying to belittle woman's power. It is not the men, my wise friend, who are ruling this world to-day. "It am de women," as the darkey preacher said, and he was right. And it frequently amuses me when I see some wise business man unexpectedly run up against this truth. The power exerted by women through men is well-nigh incalculable, and that is why they can do so much toward slackening the pace of the American man of the present day. Woman has already done much in this direction by her wiser counsel and shrewder intuition, and she will do more.

"Your American women rule the men" said a foreigner to me in Europe last summer contemptuously, and I told him that the American nast was conscious of the fact, and what was more be was proud of it. Let and what was more, he was proud of it. Lest
American women continue to rule the men as
they have done in the past, and this country
need have no fear of its future. Womanly
wisdom is strong, and womanly instincts
always point to the best interests of a man.
Where he will unconsciously ruin himself,
woman will save him. She led him out of the
garien of Eden and she will lead him back
again. She is better in her nature to-day; she
is stronger in her character; she is porer in what was more, he was proud of it, is stronger in her character; she is purer in her love and warmer in her affection than she her love and warmer in her affection than she ever was, and if ever there was a time in the history of the world when woman could act as man's best helpmate, as his safest adviser, as his loyal friend, it is to day, and I pity that man who lacks faith in her or is unwilling to put his trust in her wisdom and goodness. She will be to him what his strongest or most intimate man-friend can never be. She is the surest and sufest refuse for a man in times of surest and sufest refuge for a man in times of trouble. Her heart is the most sympathetic spot against which to press, her arms form the downiest pillow for a tired head, while from her breast wells forth that love and affection for him of which woman's nature is alone capa-ble, and to which man is an atter stranger. A man will be a hero for the woman he esteems, but a woman will be a martyr for the man she

# A NOTABLE MUSICAL SERIES



N order to stimulate and encourage musical composition in America, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL has decided to offer a series of prizes for the best original compositions by

musicians resident in the United States and Canada. This series of prizes will be open until November 1st, 1892, when the manuscripts received will be carefully considered by expert musical judges. The prize compositions, words and music, will be published in the issues of the Journal during 1893.

The prize compositions will form part of one of the most notable series of original musical compositions ever attempted by a periodical-a series for which Strauss, the waltz king, is now specially writing an original set of waltzes, while Charles Gounod, the composer of "Faust," and Sir Arthur Sullivan, of comic opera fame, will each write an original song.

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par The only restriction to participation in this series is that the composer shall be a resident of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada.

#### AS SEEN ON ENGLISH SHORES

By Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.



N art, as in everything else, things must pass for what they are worth. A feeble picture by Orcagna is none the less feeble because five hundred years old. I cannot admire his "Coronation of the Virgin;" wherein he sets the angels to playing bappipes. Even the Scotch highlander expects to put down his squealing instrument this side of Heaven. There is no power in the centuries to consecrate a failure. Time has a soythe, but no trowel.

Time has a scythe, but no trowel.

#### AGE IN THE ABSTRACT

A 3E, in the abstract, excites not my veneration. I must first know whether it is
an old saint or an old sinner. The worst chararacteristic about some things is their longevity. A newly-laid egg, boiled just two minutes and a half by the watch, and placed on
the table beside a clean napkin, is a luxury to
bless the palate withal; but some of us remember that once in our boardine-base at

bless the palate withal; but some of us remember that once in our boarding-bouse at school we chanced at the morning ment to crack the shell of a pre-Raphaelite egg, and, without "returning thanks," precipitately forsook the table. Antiquity may be had or good. As with physical vision, so in mental optics there are far-sighted men who cannot see things close by, while a quarter of a mile away they can tell the time of day from the dial on a church steeple. The sulphurous smell in Church's "Cotopaxi" makes them cough and sneeze, though, at the peril of unhinging their necks from the spinal columns they will stand for hours looking straight up at a homely "Madonna" by some ancient Italian. We should expend time and thought on, the old masters, but not, I think, at the expense of the more recent school of art. of the more recent school of art

#### BEFORE THE PAINTINGS OF TURNER

MERICANS, more than any other people,

A MERICANS, more than any other people, want to see the paintings of Joseph William Turner. John Ruskin has devoted more than a half of his working life making that painter more famous. But nine out of ten of our friends returning from the National Gallery of England express sore disappointment with Turner's paintings. They think it strange that his canvas should have excited the great intellect of John Ruskin into a seeming froncy of exmiration, so that he could write or speak of nothing else—enduring, in behalf of his favorite artist, all accribity and flagellation, the masters of British and foreign schools bedaubing the brilliant writer with such surplus of paint as they could spare from their own palettes.

My first glance at these pictures many years ago struck me back with violent disappointment. At my last look, I have felt an overcoming sadness that probably I never again should find such supernatural power in an artist. I say supernatural, for if I believe that Jeremiah and David and John had more than human power to write, I know not why it would be wrong to suppose that Paul Veronese and Giotto and Rembrandt and West and William Turner were divinely inspired to paint. In the one case it was parchment; in the other canvas. Here it was ink; there it was colors, Now a pen; then a pencil. Was it not the same power which handed Raphael's "Transfiguration" across four centuries that has conveyed to this present time the New Testament? I never felt so deeply the vuffering of the Saviour when reading the description in Luke and John, as when standing in restament: I herer set so deeply the tracer-ping of the Saviour when reading the descrip-tion in Luke and John, as when standing in the cathedral at Antwerp. Looking at the "Crucifixion," by Rubens, I was beaten down and crushed in soul, and, able to look no more, I staggered out, faint and sick and exhausted, the sweat dropping from every pore.

#### THE INFLUENCE OF AN ARTIST

W HO can ever forget Turner's "Caligula's Palace:" the magnificence of destruction; the ages of the past looking through the ruined portices and shivering on the top of the broken marble; the bridge, in its leap across the bay, struck with a death of desolution that leaves it a skeleton in the way; children play-ing in the foreground, their diminutiveness ing in the foreground, their diminutiveness and simplicity, by the contrast, piling up the height of the towers, and the gorgeous pretension of the imperial domain; the sun rising just high enough to show that carved pilers of stone belonging to a kingly fool are but dust when the "Rock of Ages" crashes against them. The power to reproduce these scenes in every detail, so that all who gaze are ampalled at his wonderful sensing, was indeed appailed at his wonderful genius, was indeed

scenes in every detail, so that all who gaze are appalled at his wonderful genius, was indeed marvelous.

Who can forget the light that Torner pours on Venice, the Campanile of San Marco, the Dogaran—light falling with the positiveness of a pebble, but the diffusiveness of a liquid, light that does not strike on the water and stop there, but becomes transfused and intermixed—nay, which, by matchless chemistry of color, becomes a part of the wave, so that you cannot see which is light and which is water; gondolas variegated, dropping all their hues into the wave—gondola above, gondola beneath and noving keel to keel. Light, though so subtle that it flies from other touch, Turner picked up, for did he let it slip through his fingers until it touched the canvas. John Martin, the Northumberland painter, tried to catch the light, but instead thereof caught the first that burns up many of his fine pictures. Turner's light is neither a hot element to consume nor a lifeless thing that might be called a mere pallor on the check of the darkness, but so natural you bardly know whether it drops from the sky-window into the gallery, or was kindled by the hand which for years has been mouddering in the crypt of Saint-Paul's Cathedral. Paul's Cathedral.

#### HOW TO VIEW TURNER

How to view turner

I will, not advocate the supernal inspiration of any of these men, ancient or modern; but I must say that the paintings of William Turner exerted over me an influence different from anything I have experienced. The change between my first and last look of this British artist is to be explained by the change of standpoint. No paintings in the world are so dependent upon the position occupied by the spectator. Gazed at from ordinary distances, they are insipid, meaningless, exaggerated. You feel as if they had not been done with a pencil, but with a broom. It seems that each one of them must have taken two quarts of stuff to make it as thick as that. You almost expect the colors to drip off—you feel like taking your handkerchief and sopping up the excess. But, standing close up to the opposite wall, you see a marked improvement. Yet even then the space between you and the picture is too small; you need to pass through into the next room, and then, looking through the doorway, fasten your eye on the painting. Six paces off, and Turner's "Decline of Carthage" is a vexation; but twenty-two paces off, with an eye-glass, and Turner's "Decline of Carthage" is a rapture. From the last standpoint, looking at "The Spithend," I felt like dividing my life into two portions: that which had occurred before I saw Turner and that which might occur afterward. This master shifted his style four times. No one mood lasted him long. So many a man looks back and finds that his life bas ward. This master shifted his style four times. No one mood lasted him long. So many a man looks back and finds that his life has been a series of fits. Perhaps very young in literature Turner had a fit of Tupperian. Passing on a few years, and he was taken with a fit of Byronian. Getting into calmer waters of life, he was attacked with a fit of metaphysical. As might be expected, from being out so much in the fog, he took a violent fit of Carlylean. Then, at the close of life, he reviewed his intellectual gyrations; and, disgusted with his rambilings, he had a fit of common sense, which was such a sudden change from anything preceding that it killed him.

PAINTINGS THAT ENDARTING

#### PAINTINGS THAT ENRAPTURE

WHAT water Turner painted! The waves of the seaknew him. No man could pour such moonlight upon the Thames as be; or could so well run the hands of the sen up and down the sides of a stranded ship; or could so saiden the Hellespont with the fare-well of "Leander," or toss up the water in a squall so natural that you know the man in the fishing smack must be surprised at the suddenness; or so infuriate the Channel at Calais that you wish you did not, on your way home, have to cross it; or could have dropped a castle-shadow so softly and yet so deep into a stream. The wave of William Turner was not, as in many pictures, merely wet white-wash, but a mingling of brightness and gloom, not, as in many pictures, merely wet whitewash, but a mingling of brightness and gloom,
crystal and azure, smoothed down as a calm
morning tramples it, or flung up just as the
winds do it. Then, all this thrown into a perspective so marked, that, seeling it for the first
time, you feel that you never before knew
what perspective was. You can hardly believe that the scene be sketches is on the dead
level of the wall. You get on the bank of his
river in "Prince's Holiday," and follow it
back through its windings miles away, and
after you think you will be compelled to stop,
you see it still beyond, and when you can no
more keep the bank, you see in still greater
distance what you say may be cloud and may
be water, but you cannot decide. Turner put
more miles within a square foot than any
artist I know of. There are always back doors
opening beyond. But his foreshortening is
quite as mre. Often his flahermen and warriors and kings are not between the frame of
the picture, but between you and the canvas.

After exploring miles of pictures the two
on secular themes that hang in my memory,
higher than all, deeper than all, brighter than
all, are Torner's "Parting of Hero and Leander" and his "Palace and Bridge of Caligula."
And there they will hang forever. Yet his
rivals and enemies hounded him to death,
Unable longer to endure the face of a public
which had so grievously maltreated him, with
a broken heart be went out from his elegant
parlors on Queen Anne Street to die in a mean

which had so grevously matreated him, with a broken heart be went out from his elegant parlors on Queen Anne Street to die in a mean house in Chelsen. After he was lifeless the world gathered up his body, played a grand march over it and gave it honored sepatture. Why did they not do justice to him while liv-ing. What we manuscasts worth to a dead ing? What are monuments worth to a dead ing? What are monuments worth to a dead man? Why give stones when he asked for bread? Why crack and crush the jewel, and then be so very careful about the casket? Away with this off-repeated graveyard farce? Do not twist into wreaths for the tomb the flowers with which you ought to have crowned the heated brow of a living painter.

#### THE PAINTER OF THE BRUTE

FEW days since and I stood before some A of Landseer's paintings. Edwin Landseer came to a better understanding of the brute creation, to my mind, than has any other man after him. He must have had a pet spaniel, or cat, or horse that in hours of extreme conor cat, or horse that in hours of extreme con-fidence gave him the secret grips, signs and passwords of the great fraternity of minuals. He knew the language of feathers, the feeling of a sheep being sheared, of an ox gooded, and the humiliation of a dog when kicked off the piazza. In presence of Landseer's hunted stag, you join sides with the stag, and wish him escape from the hounds; and when pur-suers and bursued so tambling over the rocks nim escape from the hounds; and when pur-suers and pursued go tumbling over the rocks into the mad torrent beneath, the reindeer with folling and bloody tongue, and eye that reels into its last darkness, you cry "Alas!" for the stag, but "Good!" for the hounds; and wonder that the painter did not take the dogs off the scent before the catastrophe-

#### THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SHOP

W AS ever a bay mare more beautifully shod than, in Kensington Museum, Landseer shoes her. The blacksmith shop is just such a one as I rode to in boyhood, with rope-halter on the horse's head, and when, barefoot, I dismounted, the smith of the leather apron and rusted spectacles and hands leather apron and rusted spectacles and hands seemingly for five years an exile from wash-basins, bade me look out how I trod on the hot iron. Does anything sound more clearly through the years than the wheeze of the old bellows and the clang of the siedge-ham-mer and the whistle of the horse-tail brush with which we kept off the flies; while, with the uplifted and uneasy foot of the horse be-tween the workman's legs, he denched the nail, clipped off the surface, the horse flinch-ing again and again as the nail came too near and filed smooth the surface, the horse flinching again and again as the nail came too near the quick? And then the lighting of the sparks as the hammer fall on the red-bot tron and the chuck and siss and smoke of the bar as it plunged into the water-bucket! Oh! there was a rugged poetry in a blacksmith-shop, and even now the sound of the old wagon-tire at the door rouses me up like a war whoop, and in the breath of the furnace I glow with memories.

#### HE UNDERSTOOD HIS SUBJECTS

A S Landseer lifts the back foot of the bay mare, the wrinkles of her haunches are warm with life, and her head turns round most naturally to oversee the job, as much as to say: "Be careful how you drive that nail," or, "Your holding my hoof is very uncertain."

No one so well as Landseer could call up a bloodhound and make him lie down in the right place, a decided case of armed peace. You treat him well, not so much because of your respect for dogs, as out of consideration for your own interest. Walk softly about him and see the great rects of hide—more skin than a dog needs, as though he had been planned on a larger scale, but after he had been altered. See the surplusage of snari in that terrier, and of hair on that poodle, and how damp he is on the end of his nose.

And here you find one of Landseer's cows, foll-uddered, glad to be milked. You will see the pail foam over very soon if that careless milk-maid does not upset it. Bless me! I have seen that cow a hundred times before, It is the very one I used, in boyhood, to drive up as the evening breeze was rustling the cornsills and making the tall tassels wave like the 8 Landseer lifts the back foot of the bay

It is the very one I used, in boyhood, to drive up as the evening breeze was rustling the corn-silk and making the tall tassels wave like the pluness of an Indian warrior equatting in the woods. A cow of kindly look, the breath of clover sweeping from her nostrils, meeting me at the bars with head through the rails and a low moan of petition for the barnyard.

#### THE MEMORY OF AN ALPINE DONKEY

THE MEMORY OF AN ALPINE DONKEY

LYEN the donkey is introduced with a loving touch in Landseer's pictures. Now, a man who can favorably regard mule or ass is a marvel of sympathy. I am in fresh memory of a mule in the Alps. He might as well have lived on Newark flats for all the good fine scenery did him. With what an awkward tread he carried me up to the "Mer de Glace," jerking backward and forward, so that I was going both ways at once, but, nevertheless, slowly advancing, because the jerk forward was somewhat in excess of the jerk backward. The flies were ravenous, and to catch one of them he would stop mid-cliff, throw one foot up till he struck my foot in the stirup as though he proposed to get on himself, and then he would put his head back until nothing save a strong grip of the addid kept me from seeing the Alps inverted. But have the fly he would, reckless of shout and whip and thump of heel in the side. Mules are stubborn, crafty—unlike men in the fact that they look chiefly after their own interests (?); but these brutes are not very intelligent, considering, from their ears, how large an opportunity they have of hearing. They have most imperfect intonation, and but little control over their voice. When a donkey begins to bray, it seems he does not know when he will be able to stop, or whether the voice will rise or fall in its endences. But donkeys cannot help this and for their sine they are to be pitted. Therefore, Edwin Landseer calls them into his pictures.

An Alpine Dinner and a DOG

#### AN ALPINE DINNER AND A DOG

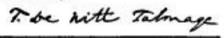
EUROPEANS caress the dog. He may lie on the mat or sit near the table. The mention of European dogs always recalls to my mind a wretched dinner which some years since I had in the Alps. The dinner was not lacking in consulting a receipt that in lacking in quantity or variety, but in quality. There was enough of it, such as it was. The eggs had seen their best days, and the mutton must have been good for two or three weeks after they killed it. A Saint Bernard dog sat near by petitioning for a morsel. The land-lord was out, and I saw by the bill of fare I should have high rates to pay. I could do nothing myself toward clearing the plates, and so I concluded to feast our friend of Saint Bernard. So I three bim half an omelet, as-suring him first that the amount I wave him eggs had seen their best days, and the mutton and so I concluded to feast our friend of Saint Bernard. So I threw bim half an omelet, assuring him first that the amount I gave him would depend on the sgillty with which he caught it. Bither not understanding French or being surprised at the generosity of the provision, he let half the omelet fall to the floor, but he lost no time in correcting the failure. Then I threw him a mutton-chop, With the snap of the eye and a saiff and a long aweep of the tongue over the jaw he said by his looks as plainly as if he had spoken with his lips: "I like that better, I never get mutton-chops, I think they will agree with me." When the landlord came in he suspected that some unusual proceeding had taken place between his guest and dog, and so he kicked him out of the room—the dog, that is. The remaining sin within me suggest: i my treating the landlord as he had treated the mastiff, but my profession, and more especially the size of the man, restrained me. I left the inn more sorry to leave Bernard than his keeper.

#### ENGLISHMEN AND THE LION

THE trayeler, I think, sees more unimals in bronze and stone in Europe than in the United States. If young Americans, wanting quilts to write with, have plucked the American eagle until, featheriess and with an empty craw, it sits on the top of the Rocky Mountains wishing it were dead, the English have paid quite as much attention to the lion. You see it done up in every shape, sitting or standing, everywhere. The fountains are guarded with lions; the entrances of houses flanked with lions; the signs of stores adorned with lions, che signs of stores adorned with lions, laughing lions, conchant lions, English artists excel with this animal. When French and German sculptors attempt one it is merely a lion in the abstract, too weak to rend a kid and never having seen a jungle. But lying on the base of Nelson's monument in Trafalgar Square are four lions that look as though they had a moment before laid down there and Square are four lions that look as though they had a moment before laid down there and curled their long tails peacefully around, and had just stopped there a few minutes to see what was going on at Charing Cross. On the top of Northumberland House is a lion with mouth open and tail extended in rigid rage, making you feel uncertain which way to run, as you know not with which end he will assault you. There are more lions in London than in Numidia. Beef and mutton are liked well by the Englishman, but for regular diet give him lion. give him lion.

#### RIGHTS OF THE BEASTS

EUROPEAN cities are not ashamed to take some bird or beast under their patronage. Yenice looks especially after her pigeons. Strasburg pets the storks whose nests are on almost all the chimneys. Berne carefully goards her bears. Egypt apotheosizes cats. Oh, that the cruelty of man to bird and besst might come to an end! They have more right to the world than man, for they preceded him in the creation, the birds having been made on Friday and the cattle on Saturday morning, man coming in at the fag-end of the made on Friday and the cattle on Saturday morning, man coming in at the fag-end of the week. No wonder that these aborigines of the world sometime resist, and that the bees sting, and the bears growl, and the cats get their backs up, and the dogs bark, and engles defend their cyrics with iron beak, the crags echoing with the clangor of this flying squadron of the sky!





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#### HEART TO HEART TALKS



CHAPLAIN in our army during the war was passing over the field when he saw

during the war was passing over the field when he saw a poor fellow that had been wounded lying upon the ground. He happened to have his Bible under his arm, and he stooped down and said to the man; "Would you like me to read you something that is in the Bible?" The wounded man said: "I am so thirsty, I would rather have a drink of water." The chaplain hurried off, and, as quickly as possible, brought the water. After the man had drank the water, he said: "Could you lift my head and put something under it?" The chaplain removed his light overcoat, rolled it up, and tenderly lifting the head, put it as a pillow for the tired head to rest on. "Now," said the man, "if I only had something over me. I am so cold." There was only one thing the chaplain could do, and that was to take off his coat and cover the cold man. As he did so, the wounded man looked up in his face and said: "For God's sake, if there is anything in that Book that makes a man do for another what you have done for me, let me hear it." There is a world of meaning, to my mind, in this incident. The need of to-day is the acting of object lessons the Book tenches.

A friend said to me the other day, while smarting under the treatment of her child's

ject lessons the Book teaches.

A friend said to me the other day, while smarting under the treatment of her child's nurse: "What am I to think? She never reads any book but the Bible, and she was often on her knees, and yet think of what she did? What do you make of it all?" I replied: "There is nothing the matter with the Bible; nothing to be said against prayer, only that girl did not act either what the Bible taught, or what she prayed about: so they both simor what she prayed about: so they both sim-ply went for nothing." I believe of all the agencies for making infidels, nothing is equal to good talking and bad acting. I have nothto good taking and but acting. I have both-ing to say against organizations, or machinery of any kind; I only want to emphasize the living as Christ lived. Nothing moves me like the sight of real self-abnegation (not talk-ing about it) and so it does everybody. The whole world was touched by the life of Father Damier. Damien.

#### REAL SELF-DENIAL

I HEARD the other day of a servant girl who had saved in ten years seven hundred dollars; and had listened to an appeal for help for India. What was the surprise of the speaker the next morning at receiving five hundred dollars from this same servant girl. The lady did not feel that she could receive it. hundred dollars from this same servant girl.
The lady did not feel that she could receive it.
She told the girl to wait and think it over. All
the answer was: "I love the Lord Jesus, and
I want to help those He loves." Nothing
could move her. She said: "I have kept two
hundred dollars, that will be enough to bury
me. I love Him!" Ah me! the old question,
"Lovest thou me?" goes deeper than some of
us think for, maybe. Think of singing frenently quently

Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were a present far too small. Love so amazing, so divine, Demands my soul, my life, my all!"

and then, when the offering is asked for, to put in twenty-five cents to help bring the world to Christ, and the next day make out a check for one hundred and fifty dollars for one dress! There is danger in singing such bymns, and repeating wonderful words in our New Testament, and being so far removed from the pirit of those who wrote the words. never had much trouble about the men of the New Testament being inspired. I have had trouble because I was not inspired. I dread hearing any one say, "I am crumbed with Christ," and then not seeing the least similarity of spirit to the great Apostle Paul. A bishop of the Episcopal Church said that at times it seemed indicrous to look at a fushionable corresponders a single programment. able congregation singing:

"Onward, Christian soldiers, marching as to war, With the cross of Jeens going on before!"

When shall we come to the meaning of the Last Christman one I love sent me a card

with these words quoted: "If I can ease one life from aching, Or cost one pain.

Or root one pain. Or help one fainting robin unto his next again, I shall not live in vain.

The spirit of the cross is embedied in that little verse. The Linder fast is past; the Easter tiles have died on the altat, and if we have one unforgiving thought toward my human being. If we only think of ourselves affil our laws branches and do not seek to forget them in caring for others, the fast and the feast have been for us all in vain. We have shut the door of the kingdom of heaven in our own faces.

#### FORGIVE YOUR ENEMIES

A CIRCUMSTANCE of the long ago just comes to my mind. A friend of mine, a minister, was called to see a man who was dying of consumption. He found the poor man was also blind. An operation had resulted fatally, and he had lost the sight of both the way. seyes. He was in great despondency of mind; felt he was going to die, and all was so dark in regard to the future. My friend did all he could to bring him to the faith and hope in Christ that would bring peace, but all was of no avail. Day after day he visited him, but the cloud did not lift. At last he said to the man: "Have you any hard feelings against any one?" "No," said the man. "I have no spirit of unforgiveness toward a human being except the dector, who by bunding made and spirit of unforgiveness toward a human being except the doctor who, by bungling, made me lose the sight of both my eyes, and I will never forgive him." "Ah!" said the minister, "I see it all! The cause for the darkness I now know," and then added: "My dear friend, if you, from your heart, forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father in heaven forgive you your trespasses." The next morning when he called again he found the man's face radiant, and he exclaimed, "I have forgiven him, and I am forgiven!" and he died a short time after in great peace. a short time after in great peace, Heaven commenced when be forgave.

#### "I MEANT THE LORD"

"I MEANT THE LORD"

A LITTLE child of a well-known minister, had to play by herself. She had a game that took two to play, so she played both sides, and always spoke of the other one as losing; she generally won. One night, before going to bed, she confessed, as was her custom, to her mother what she had done through the day. "Mother," she said, "You know I lost the game to-day, and I was so angry I said, 'You're a nasty mean thing!" "Did you?" said the mother, knowing it was the imaginary self. The child seeing that her mother did not see the depth of her naughtiness, drew nearer to her mother and whispered: "I meant the Lord."

I wondered when my friend told me, whether in our vexation at circumstances in our rebellion, we may not mean the One that that child was honest enough to say she meant.

During my life in New York very many incidents have come to my knowledge that I have never spoken of and I should not now.

cidents have come to my knowledge that I have never spoken of, and I should not now, only to illustrate a point. One morning a lady who had never attended the gatherings came with a friend, and she afterward wrote me that with a friend, and she afterward wrote me that she came only hoping to be diverted. She had lost her mother, who was her idol, and she said she was perfectly rebellions. My word for the morning was "She hath rebelled against me, saith the Lord!" Among other things I said: "To rebel against a mother seems almost the worst kind of rebellion—the mother that loves the child, the mother that bore the child. And does not God say He is like a mother? Is not all mother love an emanation from the beart of God? You think you are rebelling against circumstances. The emanation from the heart of God? You think
you are rebelling against circumstences. The
fact is you are rebelling against God, who is
like a mother, and who loves you more than a
mother can love." And the lady wrote me:
"In that hour I saw that I was rebelling
against God, and I left that house without a particle of the spirit of rebellion that I was filled with when I entered it."

#### HOW TO BEAR BURDENS

TEARS ago I heard a little incident that I 1 never forgot. In the east there is a hospital for the lepers, and Moravian mission-aries have gone there to live and die among them. A high fence encloses the grounds, and one day a man was curious enough to climb up the fence that he might see the lepera in the garden, and he saw this strange sight a man who had feet carrying a man who had hands, but no feet. The man who had feet scratched up the ground with his foot, and the man on his back dropped the seed he carried into the ground. I have often thought of the circumstance. We have to supplement the defects of others, and they ours. "Bear ye one another's burdens," I wish we could get down to real simplicity in the burden-bearing when I lived it a down to real simplicity in the burden-bearing business. In the long ago, when I lived in a dear little personage and had little children, there came to see me a plain-looking little woman, a member of our church, who said: "You spoke last night of bearing one anothers burdens, and I thought maybe you would let burdens, and I thought maybe you would let me help you bear yours, so I have come around to darn your stockings for you. You must have a basket full." And so I had. That basketful of stockings! I can see them now, And the dear little woman! she sat quietly mending the stockings. She did bear my burdens, for there were no seeing machines, and I had so much sewing to do. I WILL DO WHAT I OUGHT

I WILL DO WHAT I OUGHT

HOW much these words have helped me;
"I cannot be everywhere but I can be somewhere. I cannot do everything but I can do something. What I can do, I ought to do, and, by the grace of God, I will do what I ought." If every one of us acted on this for a month the world would be the better for our having lived in it. A favorite writer of mine says: "The meaning of life is education, not through book knowledge alone, sometimes entirely without it. Education is growth; the development of our best possibilities from within outward. We are all at school. Humility, helpfulness and faith are teachers in this University, the education of all for each and each for all." None of us are too poor to enter this university. Let us all too poor to enter this university. Let us all enter it and see how much happier our lives

#### A CIRCLE IN AN ASYLUM

A CIRCLE IN AN ASTLUM

I RECEIVE letters on almost every conceivable subject, and I thought I had heard of almost all kinds of work as being done by our Daughters, but in a letter just received I am told of a most interesting Circle in an insane asylum. The lady, who is the wife of the physician who formed the Circle, has had most wonderful success. She says: "Many suffer from imaginary diseases, or from depression or delusion, and all seem to forget their own ills in ministering to the needs of others." She has chosen for their work that which brings the sympathy of a woman quicker than anything else. As I read of the results of this Circle, they are simply marvelous, but almost my first thought was, how many women there are who are almost insane from one cause or another who might be helped in the same way. Delusions! Depression! Imaginary diseases! Surely, if these constitute insanity, then there are many people insane who are not in insane asylums, and it might be just as well to take preventive steps to save from going there. Many a one who is there might never have been there, perhaps, if they had taken vigorous measures to save themselves when they first began to be low-spirited. Somebody says we are all more or less deranged, so it might be well to find out just in what direction our incipient insanity less and guard that weak place, and I really do not know of a better remedy than the one my friend has tried on those in the asylum—ministering to others in their great needs. A "Loving Service Circle" "In His Name." This letter has brought to my mind a circumstance that taught mea deep lesson at the time. A member of our church became insane. She was one of the sweetest, most devoted of Christians. She becare dangerous, and had to be taken to an asylum, and in her strait-jacket she did all she could to help the other patients by cheering work, and pointing out to them how much better off they were in the asylum than many others, and would say, "You do not have to wear a strait-jacket."

At times this wor RECEIVE letters on almost every conceiv-able subject, and I thought I had heard of

tal, where there are hardly enough well ones to take care of the sick, and if you have strength and life it is just given you to use for somebody else.

#### SOME LOADS LIFTED

SOME LOADS LIFTED

ATTENDED a meeting of our King's Daughters and Sons a little while ago, and when I heard of all the burdens the Daughters are trying to lift. I was, indeed, thankful for our Order. I did not know of all they were doing until after I had told them of the two colored men who were engaged in loading a cart, and one was having a hard time, for the other was only pretending to 'ift. At last the one who was doing the most of the work stopped and looked at the other and said: "Sambo, do you specks to go to Heaven?" "Of course I does," was the answer. "Then," said the other solemnly, "you will have to lift." This world must be lifted. As I listened, I found out that a few young girls—none of them having money—had resolved to build a honse for certain pour colored people of their city, Brooklyn; poor had resolved to build a house for certain poor colored people of their city, Brooklyn; poor old saints with dark faces, but, perhaps, whiter hearts than ours, who were living in such a wretched building that they were in danger of being esten up by the rats, and the rain fell on the old faces while they were in their beds. And another Circle was support-ing a nurse to visit among the poor sick in our tenement houses. One young girl has started out to endow a bed in memory of a young friend who lost her life in the shocking railroad disaster when on her way home to railroad disaster when on her way home to give her mother a happy Christmas last year. Alas, the dear face was never seen so that it could be recognized, and the twisted little could be recognized, and the twisted little silver cross burnt by the fire, helped to identify the body that had held her beautiful spirit. And all the dear friend asked was one penny a week from anyone who would help her to endow the bed in the hospital in memory of the beautiful daughter who went the fiery way to the palace. And I believe she will set it.

she will get it It is wonderful what faith, and hope, and love will accomplish in the way of lifting out of darkness into light—out of sadness into joy. Only think, if each of "My Own Circle" in the JOURNAL should put aside one cent a week in some little mite-box to help lift some such loads, how much would be lifted. I have found that the exact way to get strength to lift to carry our burden, is to help some-body lift hers. If you have never tried it, try it now. Decide on what burden you will help it now. Decide on what burden you will help lift, and you will surely write to me in the future and tell me it helped you to bear your own laurden better.

Margard 1

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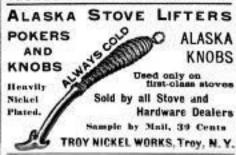
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"Perhaps it may turn out a song, Perhaps hirn out a sermon."



HEN the time of the golden-rod is come, of the harvest days and the ranger's hum, of the dragon-dy with the ganzy wings, and the tail suggesting twoinch stings; when the wind with a new im-patience blows the scattered petals of the

scattered petals of the rose, when the robins that nested in the spring to a summer chose are taking witeg; when a solema hush the woodland fills, and the evenings taste of "ager chills;" when the tasseled corn in the bending rows gives "spooky" rustlings when it blows; when the whip-po-will brings out his flute, and the cricket, dressed in his blackest suit, comes out his piccolo, sharp and strill, and pipes on his piccolo, sharp and strill; when the katydid, in the maples hid, says she did, and she didn't and didn't and did; when the scolding squirred the boys can see, taking the spoil of the chestnut tree; when echo sweet, from the haunts of birds persistently calls your parting words; when the thistle-down, like the spirit fair of the summer, floats on the sunlit air; when, against your will, your thoughts will nair of the summer, floats on the sunlit air; when, against your will, your thoughts will stray to the noisy city so far away; when, dripping down from the scaking caves, the raindrops fall on the drifting leaves; when you say "The weather is growing cool," and the children wait, "Oh, that horrid school!" when, whistling softly, without a sound, the smilling landford hangs around; when the purier waits for a parting mash to give you can porter waits for a parting rush to give you one more farewell brush; when the waiter lingers near your chair with a mild "Then you'll re-member" air; when the good nam bends with an anxious look to peer in the hollow pocket-book; when he turns his pockets inside out, and rubs his chin with an air of doubt; when he store at the hill with a with a and rurs has call with an air of doubt; when he stares at the bill with a wistful eye, and draws a check and a long, deep sigh, on the mountain high, by the blue sea's foam, are the signs that the family's coming home.

#### THE FOLK YOU LEAVE BEHIND YOU

FAREWELL, then, to all the people with whom you have lottered in the summer-land! The man who came to the same land! The man who came to the senshore for his dyspepsia, although he had it with him his dyspepsia, although he had it with him when he came. The strong sen air has done it good; it is much stronger and more aggressive than when he brought it down. All summer long he sighed on the pizzza, and labored in silence at the table. No time he wasted in frivolous conversation when the meal was served. Wide opened he his ready month as it had been a hopper; into its waiting emptiness he poured and shoveled his good food, and tamped it down, then rose and went away to grean. Bitter the memories of his miseries and distresses. Forever, when he talked at all, these did he make the subjects of his lamentations. Farewell to him, nevertalked at all, these did he make the subjects of his lamentations. Farewell to him, nevertheless! May his shadow never grow less nor his liver larger! Farewell to the woman with the rabbit eyes, that were never shut, and the tireless tongue that was never still. She prattled on all day, her tongue a vocal brook; a song with many words, but "nary" tune; a restless, harmless tongue that said no word of harm of any soul and nothing worth rememrestless, harmless tongue that said no word of harm of any soul, and nothing worth remembering of anything; a talking aspen leaf, that with every passing breath of conversation shook out a shower of many-syllabled nothings that floated away over the piazza and down the lawn and out to sen in bubbling, bubbling, chattering verbusity, without beginning, ending or panetuation. Farewell; may silence kiss her lips. And the girl whose eyes were deeper than the sea, and softer than the bearts that melted—did I say heads? I meant hearts—that melted in their glauces; you will hear ber laughter when the whiter you will hear her laughter when the winter winds creep about the house; farewell to the summer girl: it must be always summer where she is. And the professor, as merry where she is. And the professor, as merry out of his books as he is in them. Would that his students might have seen him on the raw and gusty day when he fell overboard in waist-deep water. May Pallas-Athene love him the more dearly because that he knows so much that is not in her stupid books. And the cross man who roared because the children played in the halls on rainy days, have charge and care of him, oh sweet Erinays, with your anaky locks and plaited whipe!

#### A SONG IN THE NIGHT

A ND the invalid, whose sweetness of pa-tience made the summer days tender and helpful to you with your "light afflic-tions;" whose smiles were the rainbows of tions;" whose smiles were the rainbows of her tears; who sat, a queen upon her throne of suffering screne and even cheerful in the wreathing flames of ceaseless pain, not the cool breath of ocean, nor all the sobbing waves that broke upon the pebbles could assuage; whose aweet submission and unfaltering trust brought hencen so close to earth, twas but a step for her from here to there. Good-bye to her; the clinging pressure of her small, weak hand will linger longer in your thoughts than any other summer memory. Good-bye to her for an autumn month or two, a winter day or two, for another year, may be; or, for a lifetime. "FRIEND AHOY! FAREWELL, FAREWELL!"

FAREWELL to the lazy man, who was ever exasperatingly late at all his meals, who always grew a-weary on the strolls, and turned back naidway; who ever stept the afternoon away at the picnic; may Hercules club him to his tasks this busy winter time. Farewell the man who loved the deep-blue restricts the man who loved the deep-blue restricts. termoon away at the pomic; may Hercules club him to his tasks this busy winter time. Farewell the man who loved the deep-blue restless sea; who always would make one of every sailing party, and who would get seasick in a hammoock or a rocking-chair. May Neptune and all the sea nymphs hold this loyal soul in grateful' remembrance, for more than all other men, through all the summar days of calm or storm, he lay upon his back before the awaying nitars of Poseidon, rending the briny air with groenings past all spelling. Farewell the middle-aged backelor, "fat, and seant of breath," who wore knickerbockers and a Norfolk jacket out of date, and fell in love, or thought he did, with every new girl who came to the house. Blunt not thy flamelipped arrows on his spongy heart, good Cupid: try him with a dynamite bomb. Farewell the woman with five trunks, who never could join a party to go anywhere, or do anything, because she was always either taking one dress off, or putting another on, and who wore her diamonds down to breakfast. Farewell the girl who looked too sweet for anything in the cheapest gown in the house, and apparently the only one alle had, and who wore all day and every day a face that all the diamonds that ever slumbered in a mine, or glittered in a coronet, couldn't buy. Farewell to them all, then, for you'll never get round! to the light hearts and the heavy ones, the said eyes and the laughing ones; to the voice that quivers with sorrow of parting, and the light that thrill with the hope of necting. Farewell the old friends newly met; farewell the new friends old by a summer day's trial! Landlord, adien! The sails are spread that waft us from thy rising bell. Thy danneless pic, thy fearless bread; peace to thy hashes; then—farewell! Woe is us that summer should be so short, and winter so long! That the greeting is the crisp and monosyllable. Hail!" and the parting phrases its regret in the lingering "Farewell!" But so must to be and we have your cards. You must to one another of that. You have our addr

#### "TO-MORROW AND TO-MORROW!"

FOND, foolish mortals! all coming together FOND, foolish mortals! all coming together again next aummer? Now may the gods give joyous speed to all your hopes and plans. You will never meet again in this life, you. Never! Here and there little fragments of your broken circle will drift together in unexpected places, and at times of startling suddenness, but by no thought or planning of your own; spars and flotsam of a summer wreck. And, maybe, eyes in the spirit world will look down upon your meeting. It is such a little world, this, when we walk by the side of the friends whom we love and trust. There is no world outside our little circle, then. On all its paths there are no fainting pilgrims whom we cannot cheer with words then. On all its paths there are no tainting pilgrims whom we cannot cheer with words of inspiration and with helping arms. No heart-aches that we cannot soothe with friend-ship's whispers of true sympathy and consolation. In all the world there are no tears we cannot kiss away. But when once we separate, and each one takes the way which duty's finger points, why, what a great wide wilderness is this in which we lose each other? A week coes by, and still you know the address week goes by, and still you know the address of your friend. A month drops off the calendar; you have mislaid it, and cannot recall
it. The snow falls, and you say, "What was
the name of those people we met last summer
at Squahmosket?" Hail and farswell! Say,
good-bye, and God bless you, then, for the
stage is waiting for you. Hold for a minute
longer the band that claspe your own. The
thingers will not close upon the rose that you
will lay upon them when next summer comes.
Look long into the eyes that with the sincerity of friendship are looking their farewell
into your own. Note well how deep and true
and sympathetic is their silent speech, and
paint their hue upon your memory as you
look. How white and still the snowy lids
will rest upon them when the first snowdrops of your friend. A month drop is off the cal will rest upon them when the first snowdrops shall lift their heads for the rough kisses of the March winds in the spring. Hall and farewell! For all the rivers run into the sea, but it isn't as deep as it used to be; the day is so short and the night so long, and silence ends the sweetest song; the world will turn around too fast 'ere the half-way mile post you have past; though the clock run fast or lotter slow, the hour will strike when you have to go, and you'll reach the end of the longest year when the man with the bow-string says "Come here!" So it's "How do you do? So glad am I to have met you, friend; so-long-good-bye!"

MOST WELCOME HOME!

HOW new and fresh and bright everything looks! Saw you ever a place in all your wanderings quite so beautiful, one-half an comfortable, one-tenth so welcome and one-hundredth part so dear as this plain-looking house, with the dusty door steps, the close-barred shutters, an area lawn not six feet wide and a lovely garden in the back yard paved with bricks? The very dog, delighted to get home, makes a rush for his kennel, a thousand laughs to the minute in his vibrant tail. With nervous seagerness he flutters here and With nervous engerness he flutters here and there, investigating dismantled caches of half-remembered bones, while now and then a yelp of indignant remonstrance announces the disof meignant remonstrance announces the dis-covery that much despised and intensely hated cats have had the outrageous effrontery to in-vade his domain during his absence. In the greater house, with much the same dismay, the good wife, foolishly seeking for things she does not wish to find, proclaims the invasion of the moths. What a nervous tension in every heart, as the good man, trying with most stupid transparence, to veil his own expensess under a clumsy assumption of deliberation stoped transparence, to vert his own experience under a clumsy assumption of deliberation unlocks the front door. Everybody says, "Oh, pa! we could have had it open fifty times!" So could be if he wasn't so eager to get in. When it is opened just wide enough for one person to squeeze through at a time, the certific familia make a make to make in for one person to squeeze through at a time, the entire family nake a rush to march in abresst. The bousehold flows through the long deserted rooms like a living torrent, a torrent and a half, or two torrents. Vainly does the command and clutch of hand, to restrain the household troops. They will be a well-disciplined garrison in a day or two: just now they are ruthless invaders. It is her natural desire to have the first look in every room, to make the first orderly investigation in every quarter. But the rest of the family have brought back with them the untrained wildness of the forest, and the wild turbuhave brought back with them the intrained wildness of the forest, and the wild turbus-lence of the sea. Never before did she long for a small family. Now she wishes that her bushand and the children had but one neck for the crowd of them, that she might keep firm bold of it.

#### HIS CASTLE AND HIS JUNK SHOP

HIS CASTLE AND HIS JUNK SHOP

TOR it is the delight of the monster man, and the darling children, to bring to light the things that have been hidden from sight all summer: to escape into their own rooms, and pull down, and throw down, and scatter around things which they do not need, and do not want; things for which they have no earthly present use. Vainty doth she wring her hands and shriek. Out come the school books, which she fondly thought she had hidden away beyond all human ken before they went away. Console thy distracted brain, oh angel of order and good rule! The morning when the children start for school no living soul in all this world but you can find those books, and you will find them after long living soul in all this world but you can find those books, and you will find them after long and patient search. The floor of every room is a wreck-atrewn strand of toys and books, and "things" torn out by people "crazy glad" at the home-coming. People go about falling and stumbling over all manner of things that were never on the floor before. Out of a shadowy corner comes the man, holding a by-gone pair of them in his hands. "Fore shadowy corner comes the man, holding n bygone pair of them in his hands. "Fore
George," he says, in gird, exultant tones,
"those trousers are as good as new." She remembers well the awful, the perfectly awful,
language that he used four months ago, right
in the hearing of the children, too, when she
suggested that they were good enough to wear
to a primary meeting in the Fourth Ward, as it
would be quite dark, nobody there but men,
and there would be a great deal of kerosene
oil and fireworks. He said, smong other
things, that he wouldn't be found dead with
them on. Now he looks at her in malicious
triumph, and says, "'Y jolly, if I hadn't
found'em, Maria, I believe in tay heart you
were going to throw 'em nway!"

"THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS!" "THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS!"

He wears then down town the following norming. When he comes home at evening time a change has come over the spirit of his dream. He says, with dark and despairing significance, that he is going to give up. He never did set up for a dude, but if she wants him to dress like a cross between a Clay County farm hand and a wharf loafer in his Sunday clothes, he'll do it right. He'll wear a Prince Albert coat, a flaunel shirt with no collar, and a pair of short trousers with spring bottoms, but these things—. And she, properly crushed, gets the treasures again. spring bottoms, but these things—. And soc, properly crushed, gets the tressures again. The next time he thinks of them, two mouths later, he is gruinpy for two days because she can't remember what they looked like, nor where they are. Nor does she know where they are at that time. Who can keep track of the aimless wanderings of a tramp? Rai-ment you haven't seen for three months does look presentable when you have been accos-tomed to the unconventional, pot-pourri gar-menture of the wilderness. Your bushand menture of the wilderness. Your husband can see nothing the matter with that dress; fits you to perfection, immensely becoming, and stunningly stylish. You have some mis-givings, but you wenr it some place where you meet some people who haven't been out of town at all, or who came back three weeks town at all, or who came back three weeks ago. You have a very pleasant time—in a horn. Then, when you return your husband's bill goes over under the rule, and you can introduce your own measure, in a next, but not too caustic little address which you composed on your way home. Don't make it too long, but nake it foreible. As William Tell once remarked, on a breezy evening when an Arizona zephyr had strayed into Switzer-land, and was blowing the mountains out of the ground by the roots, "Blow on! This is a land of liberty!"

Robert J. Burdette

#### YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT HARVEY

There are some things on which every Assertions man and ucessen, buy and girl, should be thoroughly informed.

The building of the first steamboat, the story of the telegraph, the bistory of the Union Pacific Railroad, the rise of Chicago from her sabets, the development of the Columbian Exposition—alt those thrill the breast with a feeling of exultation at the ability of man to carry such graind enterprises to complete success.

In the same line, and of corresponding interest, is the story of the fown of Harroy, Illinois, less than two years ago only a thought in the brain of one practical, progressive, indomitable American citizen—to day a reality of 819 buildings, including nine great manufacturing establishments, with churches, achools, buils, bank, business blocks, depois, offices and all the convenitants of a thirting, busiling community of 4.000 inhabitants, to which additions are being made as fast as house, can be erected to accommodate them.

How this marvelous growth was created, the peculiar conditions which brought it about, the graind principles of temperance and industry on which it is founded, the universally acknowledged soccess which has rowned those well-directed effects of train and capital—all make a story of singular interest, too long to be related here, but which you can have for the asking.

No matter whether or not you want to share personally in the prosperity of this washerfall town, either

No matter whether or not you want to share per-sonally in the prosperity of this woosberful town, either so a resident or an investor, it is a duty you over your-self to become better acquainted with its situationing

history.

The founders of Harvey will take pleasure in sending you, at their own expense, as this true document of the enterprise, which will certainly be worth having, and may give you ideas by which you will be greatly the first properties.

e gainer.

If you secution this Magazine, a bandsonic stream of the World's Fair, with pictures of the skidings, will be included. Address.

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This Department is conducted and edited by RUTH ASHMORE, who cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which her young women readers may desire help or information.

Address all letters to RUIH ASHMORE, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



T seems to you that you do not need to be told how to

not need to be told how to hook at anything. And yet, my dear girl, that is exactly what you do need. You go out into a world full of wonderful sights, and of many people, and not knowing how to look, you come back with just as little knowledge as when you first started out. You complain of being awkward, and yet you have never looked out for the graceful people, that you may imitate them. You talk of seeing disagreeable faces, rude people and unhappiness, but is it not because you have not looked out for the pleasant people, the goodness and the kindness of this world? You see somebody who is frowning, and you believe that all the world is cross. It is that. You are not looking at everything as you should. Everybody gets that way once and a while. Sometimes because some great trouble has come to them, and everything seems dark and miserable; sometimes it is because one is not well them, and everything seems dark and miser-able; sometimes it is because one is not well

them, and everything seems dark and miserable; sometimes it is because one is not well physically, and sometimes it is because one is not well morally.

Now, if you will, you can get the better of these feelings. If you look not only with the eyes in your head, but with the eyes of your heart at the world, you will find that there is a blue sky over your head, that the world the go den-rod, emulating the sunshine, is standing up from the grassy walks, so that even when you look down there is something to cheer you. Then with the eyes of your heart look at the worries and troubles of other people, and, by comparison with them, you will find your own burden so light, and your own back so well suited to carry it, that satisfaction will come. After you have done this once, do not look for the troubles again unless you can make them better: instead, look out for that which is cheerful and good, and seeing so much that is close kin to hope and joy and love and happiness. It will be reflected in your eyes, and to many they will seem like the eyes of the woman loved by a great poet—eyes that were immortalized in song by a great woman poet, and called "the sweetest eyes that ever were seen."

THE GIRL WHO IS GENTLE

THE GIRL WHO IS GENTLE

I DO not mean by this the girl who is gentle
in heart and thought, though, of course,
I want every one of my girls to be that, but I
mean the girl who is gentle in her movements
and her speech. She is what you want to be.
It is true you did not intend to knock over the chair as you entered the room, and it is equally true that you had no idea you were planting your foot down as if you wished to stamp the pattern out of the carpet—you did not intend to do these things, but you did them. You made a nervous woman start, the heavy step wakened a skerting laby, and your enternoon awakened a sleeping baby, and your entrance was very ungentle. Then when you began to talk you raised your voice more than was necessary; as you grew interested in the conversa-tion had it reach a shrill tone that was ear tion had it reach a sarrit tone that was ear piercing. You managed to knock over a book, let your fan fall, and you tipped over a glass of water. None of these things are wrong, but they show a lack of consideration, and suggest that in yourself there must be a strain that does not belong to the gentle girl. Learn to walk outsity, learn to keep your ever that does not belong to the gentle girl. Learn to walk quietly; learn to keep your eyes open, so that you may not trip over rugs nor cushions, chairs or tables. You see, I want you to be a gentle woman. It means very much. A sweet, low voice and a quiet manner are more convincing of the power of woman than all the loud talking and blustering imaginable. When I was a little girl I used to have sung to me a song that seemed to describe the finest little lady in the land, and there are two verses of it that I have never forgotten. In telling of the charms of this little lady these words come in, and I wish you would just remember them, and think over what a gentle member them, and think over what a gentle manner and a low voice mean in a woman. This is the old disty;

"Nelly Bly hath a voice,
Sweet as a turtle dove,
Sweet as a turtle dove,
You bear it in the mendow
And you bear it in the grove,
When she walks she lith her for
And then she puis it down
And when it lights there's amasic down
In that part of the town."

DO YOU THINK SO?

Do you think you could love the young man who sneers at his mother and

Do you think you could love the young man who does not take the trouble to look

his nextest when he comes to see you?

Do you think you could love the young man who forgets to remove his hat when he is talking to you in the hallway or on the veranda?

Do you think you could love the young man who is never thoughtful of your comfort, but only of his own?

only of his own? Do you think you could love the young man

who, while professing love to you, speaks about you in a careless way?

I do not think you could. And between you und me I most sincerely hope not only that you cannot love him, but that you will not.

JUST ONE SMALL WORD

It is only a short one. But I want to say it for the girl who is downhearted. I want to say it to the one who is unhappy; to the one who is tired; to the one who is an invalid, and to the one to whom none of the good things of life seem to come; it is this: "Hope." If you keep on hoping from day to day and from day to day, you will never be entirely unhappy and, if with the hoping you do some helping you will be quite happy.

I know it is hard—this life we lead; but if we keep on hoping and helping, and hoping and helping, we will conse in time to that other life of which we know nothing except that there will be no more weeping, "for God will wipe away all tears." So murk the word

that there will be no more weeping, "for God will wipe away all tears." So mark the word on your heart and keep it always before you— that one little word, Hope.

LITTLE POINTS OF DEPORTMENT

SHE is one of the nicest girls who writes me. But she is a little mistaken about one thing. There is no necessity for apologiz-ing for asking a question that concerns her and her manners. The people who never ask anything seldom know anything. Frequently our eyes educate us; but I can understand how our eyes educate us; but I can understand how a bright girl prefers to know how to do the right thing and not make any mistakes. Her questions are not trivial. One's behavior at the table is of great importance, for a person who does not know how to eat properly, frequently takes away the appetite of her neighbor, a something which one has no right to do. So I am going to answer all her questions, believing that there are other girls who, while equally anxious to know what is right, are yet not willing to make themselves interrogation points and ask.

About bread and butter. It is not proper to take a slice of bread, butter it and then bite off whatever you desire. Instead, break off a small piece of bread as you need it, butter it and eat it from your fingers. Radishea, olives, celery, asparagus, long-stemmed berries, and most all fruits are also caten from the fingera. When you eat asparagus, have the dressing

When you cat asparagus, have the dressing put on one side of your plate, take the stalk between your first finger and your thumb, dip the end of it into the dressing, and lay the part that is not esten in a nest way at one side of your plate. The daintiest way to eat an orange is from a fork; that is, the skin and its coarse white lining are pared off with a sharp fruit knife, the orange is stuck on a fork and its coarse white lining are pared off with a sharp fruit knife, the orange is stuck on a fork and its coarse white lining are pared off with a sharp fruit knife, the orange is stuck on a fork and its coarse wastly as one would an apple. Cheese fruit knife, the orange is stuck on a fork and is eaten exactly as one would an apple. Cheese may be taken between the fingers, or it may be put on a bit of bread with a knife, and eaten on that, but a fork is not used with it. Artichokes are, of course, eaten with the fingers, each leaf being dipped in the dressing.

All pastry is enten from a fork, and it is an insult to the cook to touch it with a knife. In fact, your knife has no use except for cutting.

insait to the cook to touch it with a knife. In fact, your knife has no use except for cutting, or buttering something, and when it is resting it should be laid sideways on your plate. Every vegetable can be eaten with a fork, the uses of a spoon being limited to a few desserts and for your coffee or teacup, and there its place is to repose in the saucer. Bouillon is drank from the cups in which it is served; when it is jellied it is eaten with a dessert spoon. Nothing excuses the chasing of a small partiis jellied it is eaten with a dessert spoon, Nothing excuses the chasing of a small particle of something to eat around your plate to pollsh it up. The old idea that one must eat everything that is given to one no longer exists, and the result is that children are not made gluttons. In drinking, remember to hold your goblet or wine glass by the stem, and not by the bowl. While waternelon is eaten with a fork, canteloupe has served with it a dessert spoon. As it is customary, nowadays, to have the salt served in open salt cellars, it may be mentioned that in helping one's self the salt should be put near the outer edge of one's plate. In leaving the table it is not necessary to fold your napkin; instead, just as you rise lay it on the table. I think I have answered all the questions of my interrogation point, and I applaud her for the asking what point, and I applaud her for the asking what she should do when at the table.

WAS IT YOU?

THERE was somebody who said an unkind word which burt somebody else, it you?

There was somebody who was thoughtless and selfish in her manner and mode of living. Was it you?

There was sometonly who has all you? the actions of somebody else. Was it you? There was somebody who found nothing but the was somebody who found nothing but There was somebody who harshly criticized fault in the belongings of her friend.

There was somebody who borrowed a book,

and kept it for months. Was it you?
There was somebody who never stopped to think who was hurt by the sarcastic word. Was it you?

There was somebody who, day in and day out, never did anything to make anybody else

happy. Was it you?
I hope you can answer "No," to every one of these questions; but if you cannot, and are forced to droop your head because you know you are guilty, then resolve that the next time the accession is made, and the question asked, you can say with truth, "It was not I."

WITH GIRLS WHAT YOU WANT \* \* TO KNOW \* \*

> Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers—RUTH ASHMORE.

II. H.—I would advise your advertising for such a osition as you desire.

DEWDROP.—The question of kinning your betrothed is one that you must decide for yourself.

MARTHA-It does not seem advisable for any one who is in a bad state of health to marry.

C. E. F.-A little powder put on the forebead, under the bang, will tend to keep it in better curt.

AN OLD SCHECKIBER—I think it is legal for first cousins to-marry, though I do not think it desirable.

E. W. M.—It would be in perfectly good taste to wear the coin you describe as a poudant on your watch chain.

Alock S.—It is customary to allow one year to elapse after the death of a first wife before a second marriago is contracted.

i.ttle Rettencer and Others-1 think vaseline robbed well into the scalp will do more to thicken the hair than almost any other preparation.

C. G.—I would suggest your writing to Miss Brennar Believoe Hospital, New York City, for information i regard to adopting nursing as a profession.

SUBSCRIBER-Any of the well-known daily papers in New York City would be the proper medium for your advertisement for a position as lady's maid.

SCOTCH-It is not necessary to provide carriages for the guests to the wedding; if they wish to come they are supposed to make arrangements for themselves.

L. P.—I would not wear the black and white chine sitk until I had discarded the black veil. Black un-dressed kid gloves are in best taste when mourning is worth.

K. B.—In writing to the gentleman who has the title Professor address his letters, "Professor George rown," and begin your letter with "Dear Professor rown."

LILLIE R.—The bride's parents formish the wedding cards. (1) The three-quarter length capels not becom-ing to many figures, and tends specially to make a short weman look dampy. Geometa 8.—Wash your hair in warm water and am-monia, and after that have it thoroughly brushed and give it a good brushing twice a day. This ought to keep it perfectly free from dandruff.

LULA MAY—In sending the present to the wife of your doctor let it be addressed to her and sent to bee new home. Address the package to "Mrs. Charles Brown" and not to "Mrs. Dr. Brown."

PERPLEXED ELLEN-The custom of sending out bride's cake is no longer observed. At a very quiet wedding it would be quite proper to dispense with unbers or bridesmarks. The family of the bride engage the organist and pay him.

LOREYTA B.—I think it in very had taste to accept money from a young man who is not closely related to you. Even if he did send it to you to belp you to have a good time during your vacation it should have been re-terned with a polite sote of thanks.

Victors Y.—The only way to become a good talker is to be observant and to notice what pleases people. Do not permit yourself to be personal, and as far as possible forget yourself, for you will find that what you say and what you think is seidom of interest to outsiders. C. R. S.—It is not necessary to notice an invitation to an afternoon tea; that is, if you go your presence is sufficient answer, and if you do not go, a visiting card enclosed in an envelope addressed to your hosters and sent either by post or messenger on the day of the af-fair is proper.

AN INTERESTED READER AND OTHERS—I cannot recommend any depitatory nor anything to be used upon the eyelasthes to increase their length or thickness.

(2) For suggestions as to the care of the skin, refer to the article on the complexion in the August number of the JOURNAL.

M. E. V.—If your hair does not cort naturally, and as you have been obliged to cut it short because of si-lees. I would suggest as a harmless way of curling it that it be put up is papers. (2) Try dabbling your eyes with a solt lines cloth made very wet with water as hot as you can endure it.

JENNIE-Your card certainly should have the peeds:
"Mbs" on it. It would be in perfectly good taste in
send a visiting card to a man friend to let him know you
are in the city in which he is living, so that he may
have an opportunity to call on you. Thank you very
much for your kind wishes for my welfare.

Leurna L.—I do not think that a young man who speaks lightly of his sisters is a desirable acquaintance. Respect for womankind is part of a gentleman's character, and he who is without it may be set down as a cad; and if he is in the labit of expressing it to other women, as a rude cad he deserves to be estracted by

E. M.—It is said that the wearing of high stiff collars frequently causes bollows in the neck. To make it planuper try giving it a gentle massage with corea but-ier every utable. If your neck is well shaped do not con-sider its thinness, but have your counter dresses cut-cut record, so that the neck has the studight and the sir-

6. R.—While there may be a great attraction between two people who have just met. I doubt if what is called fore commences at first sight. Acquaintance and a knowledge of each other usually brings about real love. (2) The quantity of household lines required for a trous-seau is governed entirely by just how you are to live, and the amount of money you can expend upon it.

Reseason—If you are careful in regard to your dies, that is, not eating much greasy food or that which tends to heat the blood, are regular in taking exercise and bathing, and avoid tight lacing, you should not have the very red face of which you complain. From the symptoms you describe, I should imagine that you needed the attention of a physician, and would suggest your applying to one.

C. B. D. AND OTHERS—I want to thank a great many of my dear girls for the words of encouragement that come to me. It is possible that even they do not realize how much the expression of approbation means when one is trying to do one's best, and it gratifies me to know that not only, through God's help, have I been able to say the belping word, but that I have gotten that best of all things, a little love.

Bosy B.—The friends who are pleasant one day and disagreeable the next are scarcely worth considering, but your own self-respect demands that your manners shall always be the same. (2) To keep the dispect to its order, I would suggest the outling of seven fruit and green vegetables, and an absolute neglect of greany Bosats, gravies and lot breads. (2) For a swellen scometh, I would advise gentle massage treatment.

SECTEMBER WEIDENG—A traveling does may be ween at any time of the day when a bride is to leave soon after the ceremony. The bridegroom should wear dark trouters and walstoom, a frock cost and a four-baind vis. With her traveling dress the bride should wear her last or boines. If there is sufficient time before the train starts it would be permissible for the bride to go into the distingeroom and pariake of the collation.

Consistent.

Tous—My dear girl, even if you do find your mother may impathetic, will keep on trying to do your best, and make her as far as possible your closest friend. Tell her how you liet. Economies mothers are as any as daughters, and feel as if they were not doing right in being instreased in the illule juys and sorrours of a young girl—the person to show throu how morrise this is, is the character bereadt. It may seem difficult to be always trying to do what is right and not to gain any reward for it, but after all, by and requester that one should be right because it is right, and not for the price that may or may not counter.

#### **EVERY LADY WHO**

article that will enable her, at a very small expense, to keep the interior of her house and all her Purniture looking just like new Such an article is

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a scientific combination of Varnish with Colors, made expressly for the purpose, by which any person can satisfactority state and varnish, with one application, all kinds of bousebold Furniture (wood or rattan) and interior wood-work, transforming it into beautiful imi-tations of Cherry, Maliogany, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, Ebony or Vermilion, producing a perfect imitation of the natural wood finished with Varnish, and it is the only article that has ever been made that will satisfactorily accomplish this result, and it is a delight to

every housekeeper who has used it.

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long-felt want that some worthless imitations have already been placed on the market, so be particular to see that you get

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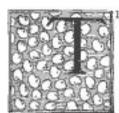
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HE letters that come to me as a result of these off-hand talks with my boy friends, would seem to in-dicate that I have touched points in which boys of to-day are interested, and to me they bring much information as to the

make-up of the American boy that is ever new and of interest. Before me as I write there is a heap of these letters, all of them dealing with a single subject, and as I look at them it seems to me that the spirit of war is still abroad in the land. Here is a sample that I will recording. that I will reproduce;

"I have just finished reading a book called 'Military Revess.' How can I get into West Point, and how long before I can become a commanding officer?"

This letter is written in all earnestness and This letter is written in all carnestness and sincerity. It is not to be laughed at, for the boy who wrote it was merely seeking knowledge, and no one who so seeks should be idly ansered at. I have a score or more of letters of the same sort on my desk now.

There are loys who prefer the may to the army, and they write too, asking all sorts of questions about the Naval Academy at Annanolis.

All of which shows that the American boy of to-day has in him that same spirit that has of to-day has in him that same spirit that has lived ever since the Greeks showed what hu-man valor could accomplish. There can be no doubt, if I interpret aright the letters that are constantly coming to me, that the American routh of to-day is full of fight, and only look-ing for an opportunity to exhibit his ability in that particular line.

#### ASPIRATIONS THAT BOYS HAVE

IN talking with my boy friends upon this subject, I feel that I cannot be as importial as I could wish to be. I cannot relack my of them for wishing to become famous as soldiers and sallors, for the stars on our flag are very largely due to the men who fought in the ranks in both branches of the service. It would be groung for any one writing for American boys to overlook the splendid careers of Farragut or of Grant, or of Sherman, or Sheridan, or Phil Kenrney who had but one arm, but who, old soldlers say, was a veritable genius on the bottle field as he rode over it with the reius of his borse between ever it with the relist of his house between his teeth. Certainly the American boy has much to look back upon from the time that the farmers of Massachusetts held their own against trained mero who had fought to the French wars and in Spain, down to the time of the bottle of Gettysburg—the greatest bat-tle, perhaps, that was ever fought, for the rea-son that the life of a nation depended upon it,

#### THE SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY

A S I have said, I have no word of rebuke for loys who wish to enter into the service of their country. It is a fact that the best men this country has produced have come from small cabins in the West, where they did in all good faith earn their bread in the sweat of their brows. No, my boy friends, that sort of thing has become something of the past. There are few cabins in the West now. Great cities stand where the enbias stood, and the sons of the men of yestenlay are the men of to-day. No one can quarrel with the youth who wishes to emulate the deeds of the great men who have gone before him. I am in a way as open to rebuke as any of my hoy readers are when this matter of military heroism comes up. I have before me S I have said, I have no word of rebuke or my noy renders are when this matter of military heroism comes up. I have before me as I write. Thackeray's "Chronicle of the Drum," and I advise every hoy to read it. I can never read the story of Sherman's murch to the sea, with its rolume of song and story, without wishing I might be a Sherman. I never read the poem that describes Sheridan mains down the sead hand and form Williams. going down the good broad road from Win-chester town, twenty miles away, without feeling that there are depths in the current of our American valor that are not easily sounded.

They have all history behind them from the time when the three hundred Greeks kept the pass at Thermopyle. But there are no passes of that kind now. It is well for my boy friends to take that fact into consideration. And science has destroyed war as it was, and

And science has destroyed war as it was, and has made it murder. That fact must also be taken into consideration. The men who kill to-day are the men who do not fight. They make the wenpons, and the money, too.

Still, I see no reason why some of the questions of my readers should not be fairly answered. The most of these run in this way:

"How can I get into West Point?" or "How can I get an appointment in the Navy?" I treat these questions in all seriousness, for it is a part of my experience with boys that they are bonest. They dream and build castles in are honest. They dream and build castles in the air, but they steal no material to do it with. I would not give one cent for an American boy who has not in his heart of hearts pictured himself the President of the United States. A boy who cannot climb is not much of a boy. A boy who will not aspire to climb high is not as good a boy as he might be.

#### CHANCES IN MILITARY LIFE

OVER on Governor's Island, just below the city of New York, there is one veternn, who has done his country some service. He is a major-general in the array of the United States. He would have one arm more if he had let some one else do the fighting for him when fighting was to be done. He commanded a wing of Sherman's army in the great march from Atlanta to the Sea and he has were discovered in a wing is seeman sariny in the great march from Atlanta to the Sea, and he has served in many places, and always well. This man is General Oliver Otis Howard. He is very brief in expressing his opinion of military general to me one day; "you can't make them."

What are the chances in a military life?" he continued repeating my question. "Well, here is one of them" and at this point he lifted the stump of the arm that had been

shot away.
"Still," said, be "I see no reason why
young Americans should keep out of the army
young and no one or navy. This is a great country, and no one knows what the future may bring forth. At present our navy is very largely manned by foreign sailors. I wish it were otherwise, for I believe that we have the best men in the world

right here in this country."

The grizzled one arm old General was right The grizzled one-arm old General was right so far as I can make out. The difficulty with our American soldiers and sailors now is that after they know their profession well they leave this country, where there is no fighting to speak of, and go where there is fighting and promotion and money as well. The best officers they have in those outbreaks that are constantly occurring on the borders of Eastern Europe are men who were trained either in England or America. But there is a reason for their describin of the land that gave them their education. It lies in the fact that there

for their desertion of the land that gave them their education. It lies in the fact that there is no fighting to be done here.

Now, if all the boys who read Trie Labries' Home Journal, were to be divided, half and half, and if one half were to be detailed to serve in the navy and the other in the army, we would have a much larger army and navy than we now have. But Congress in its wisdom has seen fit to prevent anything of this kind, for it has restricted the navy, and has ordained that on a neace footing our army ordained that on a peace footing our army shall consist of 10,000 men and no more.

#### WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

Of it is that West Point does not hold out
the same inducements it once did. What
is the use in learning to fight if there is no
one to fight? That is the question that some
of the students ask, but they are not wise
students. It is not an easy thing to get into
either West Point or Annapolia. It depends
a good deal upon your Congressman. He has,
at periods, the right of an appointment at
either or both of these great schools. Under
the law now there must be a competitive examination of the applicants, and this is thoroughly fair. The son of a wusherwoman may
win before the son of a millionaire, and in any
event is treated the same. I sometimes think oughly fair. The son of a musherwoman may win before the son of a millionalre, and in any event is treated the same. I sometimes think that this fair and democratic way of dealing with our young men produces better results than if we pursued a different policy. So there it stands. Do you wish to become a Farragat or a Porter or a Grant or a Sherman or a Sheridan? Then apply to the Congressman in your district, or if this fails try the last resort—the Secretary of War or of the Navy. They will probably not interfere. You see this its big country, and if all the athletic, lot-blooded boys who think fighting is fun were put in training we should have a nice time of it some day or another. Yet I will say to my hoy friends that I know of no better schools than those of West Point and Annapolis.

I find in some of my letters this question: "What do they teach at West Point?"

I can answer this very briefly. They teach you all of value that is taught in any college, and they teach you that in this life your honor is your shield. They could not teach much more.

THE MATERIAL ADVANTAGES

#### THE MATERIAL ADVANTAGES

A ND now we come to the material advan-A inges of a position of brone in the army or navy. I find in these articles that I am sometimes misunderstood when I speak of the mere money benefits that follow some special callings. But the conditions are such in these days that money and sentiment are so enterined that there can not well be sengrated. entwined that they can not well be separated. I should be very loth to advise any of my boy I should be very loth to advise any of my boy readers to enter into any profession that would not promise him a sufficient income to sustain any responsibilities that he might take upon lamself. I am no great lover of gold, but I am constrained at times to revert to the old, and it may be somewhat vulgar, saying: "Talk is cleap, but it takes money to buy land." That is why I take up the material end of this subject. And I say to the young man who wishes to enter the army or the may for purely material reasons and no other: Don't. It will be the mistake of your life. If you wish to go into the revice for the reason that you think you can be of use to your country then; Do—if you can.

#### PAY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

So far as the actual pay is concerned, our Government does as well or even better by its graduates from its military and naval by its graduates from its initiary and suvain schools than any foreign country. A major-general of the army gets \$7,500 per year, and yet all our major-generals at this time are men who served the country in its need. A brigadier general is supposed to get \$5,500; a colonel \$3,500; a lieutenant-colonel \$3,000; a major \$2,500, and so on down to an unmounted first lieutenant at \$1,400 per year.

this is \$2,500, and so on down to an unmounted first lieuenant at \$1,400 per year.

In the hary the pay is somewhat the same. There is no admiral in the American navy now since Admiral Porter died. The rear-admirals, however, get \$6,000 a year when in command of a squadron at sea, \$5,000 when doing shore duty at some of our navy yards, and \$4,000 when waiting orders. A lieuten-ant-commander in the service of the United States navy after the date of his commission for four years, gets \$2,400 per year when on duty. After four years more of service he may get \$2,000.

Some of my young readers may say that \$7,500 a year, or \$6,000 or \$5,000 or even \$2,500 is very good pay for a man who has little to do. Those who say this make a great mistake. There are men who have served homorably and earnostly in the service in both the army and navy, who graduated with high rank from

and navy, who graduated with high rank from their respective schools, but who in their middle and old age are poor so far as the goods of this world are concerned. There are goods of this world are concerned. There are men who are in the service of the navy who have been looking for promotion these twenty years, and have received little of it. There are men who are string in the army on the frontier who are still looking for some call to step up higher. You will remember how Wolfe quoted Grey as he came before the Heights of Abraham, when he accepted the poet's idea that "the paths of glory lead but to the grave."

#### SOME CONSPICUOUS EXAMPLES

SOME CONSPICUOUS EXAMPLES

It is a merciful and a good thing that all of
the great men that West Point or Annapolis have produced have died poor. And what
is more, they were poor all their lives. In the
eyes of a merely commercial man the career
of some of the greatest of them was full of
failure. Grant tried almost everything before
he found that which was to bring him his
fame. Sherman was a failure in every business except that of war. Hancock was a
grent soldier who knew fighting and knew
that well, but when he attempted politics it
was beyond him. Perhaps General Philip H.
Sheridan was the wisest of all those great gencrals of our war. He was a soldier from first to
last. He devoted his whole life to the service
and died the last General of the American and died the last General of the American armies, that title being conferred upon him when he lay dying.

#### THE CHANCE OF PROMOTION

A S to promotion: Once you have gone A. through West Point or Annapolis I will be frank enough to tell you the chances of promotion are small. You see, we are not at war with any nation, and are not likely to be for some time to come, if ever. Therefore, the fighting man is subordinated to the man of business and affairs. There is a "drummer" for a New York grocery house who makes every year of his life twice as much money as does the senior major-general of the armies. does the senior major-general of the armies of the United States. If there was a great war on hand, then indeed there might be some chance for promotion in both army and navy. There is a gray veteran in my mind as I write. He went into the buttle of Fredericksburg a He went into the buttle of Fredericksburg a private and came out a lieutenant. He could not well help it, for almost all the men who were in his company were killed. Promotion was quick in those days, and for that nattler so was death. Nowadays, West Point is turning out more men than the country needs. But it is a wonderful training school. I do not believe it has its equal in the world. Not even the famous French school in which Napoleon, the greatest soldier of our times, graduated, can equal it.

#### MAKERS RATHER THAN DESTROYERS

MAKERS RATHER THAN DESTROYERS

Of in the end, if there he among my renders those who love the blue and long for epaulets, them let them have them if they can get them. If they can secure an appointment at either West Point or Amapolis, this I can promise—they will find no coat of dishonor there unless they make it. And for aught I know there may be some of my younger realers now marching boldly on to conquer words of three syllables who may yet command armies. Yet I would say to those Cusars, and Alexanders, and Napoleons in embryo, "Don't go too fast. The world is growing. Men of peace and good-will are also embryo, "Don't go too fast. The world is growing. Men of peace and good-will are also growing in favor, and after awhile warriors who fight for money will be out of work." I who fight for money will be out of work." It have said, I in no may rebuke the desire on the part of my boy friends to fight for their country. I merely bid them to wait until their country demands the fighting. As a matter of fact, the young men who enter our army and many will have little to do for many years but wait wearily for promotion.

It may be said that I am speaking in a pessinglatic way of the advantages offered in the

simistic way of the advantages offered in the army and havy of the United States. I am not. The records of both are above all criti-cism. And if any of my young readers thinks he can serve his country and himself better by being a member of one of the arms of its service, let him go to his Congressman and see if he can settle it at once. Frankly, however, I do not advise him to do this. War and warriors destroy more than they make.

#### SOUND, PRACTICAL ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE

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#### WOMEN IN JOURNALISM

BY FOSTER COATES



HAVE been at pains recently to ask a number of leadto ask a number of lead-ing editors for their opinions of women workers in jour-nalism, and, in the main, I have found these opinions very favorable to the women, Some editors were enthusias-

Some editors were enthusiastic about women's work; others did not believe in them very much, and still others knew
nothing about the matter, because they had
not considered it, or had not even employed
women. But the general tenor of the replies
I received was that women were now doing
good work for the leading newspapers, and
were being well paid for their services.

WHY should not women succeed in news-

V paper work? Frankly, I cannot think o. any valid reason. Frankly, I cannot think o. any valid reason. To be sure, various excuses are given: vacillation of purpose; inability to concentrate effort; weak physique; lack of experience; insufficient knowledge of the world and its affairs; and so on, through a long and tiresome list of excuses, all frivolous, none of them worthy to be called an objection, or even seriously considered. Such excuses are usually made by men who are judging women by a past standard, men who forget that in 'his golden hour of triumph for woman she has been educated to do any and all kinds of work where brains and ability are required—an hour when woman considers her physical condition to be as important as that she shall be well gowned; when lack of purpose has been pushed aside forever, and plodding perseverance has brought its own reward. Excuses such as these may be made by men who have ance has brought its own reward. Excuses such as these may be made by men who have studiously avoided giving woman an opportunity in a profession that is eminently fitted for her, and with some people they may be allowed to settle the question; but it is only the few, and even they must soon give way to the new order of things.

I think it is pretty well established by this time that the avenue woman pressures as

time that the average woman possesses as much brains as the average man. Woman can no longer be considered weak of physique, shy and retiring, anxious to hide berself from the gaze of the world. Physical culture has made her dashing, str ight and strong, and she has learned that if she wants to get on in the world she must be sendious persecular. she has learned that if she wants to get on in the world she must be studious, persevering, patient, and toil with unremitting zeal. The young woman bressed by God with a good constitution, and kept sound and healthy by following prescribed rules of hygiene and physical culture, he has received a good education, and is willing to add to it by con-stant study, who is anxious to succeed in the world, and knows how to write good English, and can tell in an easy, attractive, truthful world, and knows now to write good English, and can tell in an easy, attractive, truthful way what she sees and hears, one who can make good copy for the printer, and is willing to obey instructions from her superiors—such an one has as good an opportunity as any young man similarly equipped to succeed in incompalism.

TAKE a big literary center, New York city for example, and there is not a daily paper that does not employ from one to five women on its regular staff—women who are earning from ten to eighty ollars per week. And what is true of New ork is true, to a lesser extent, in all the other big and little cities of this continent. Wherever woman has gone into newspaper work, with a clear head and willing hands, and displayed intelligence and ability she has been welcomed, and has won—won respect for her coming, and, good salaries for her work. And, speaking of salaries, the questin is often asked: What pay may a woman expect for her work

What pay may a woman expect for her work in journalism?

There is no standard. One woman may be worth, and receive, three times as much as her sister. And the reason for this is obvious. The one may possess more ability, be a better writer, or have the divine gift of scenting news, and thus make herself more valuable to her employer. The New York newspapers pay from five dollars to ten dollars per column of two thousand words, and success in getting one's matter printed, of course, de-pends upon its newness, and the skill and freshness with which the subject is presented. Women who write and are paid by the col-umn sometimes earn thirty dollars per week, and frequently twice as much. It all depends upon the theme, and its treatment. Many women receive salaries of twenty-five to forty dollars per week for regular work; that is, doing anything and everything that comes

WHAT work in journalism is woman best fitted to do well?" is snother

question repeatedly asked.

It has long been the custom to think that women were able to write fashion articles only, perhaps now and then society notes, or to de-scribe the opening of a dry goods store. All that is changed now, because the day has gone by when any one person, man or woman, is supposed to be able to do all kinds of newspaper work equally well. And, as in medicine, the law, and other learned professions, men and women have become specialists in jour-nalism. It depends altogether on the taste and inclination of the writer. Some prefer

editorial writing; others devote their time to art; others to literature, or the drama, music, politics, sports, etc. A woman must follow her own taste. Gail Hamilton is one of the best political writers in this country. So was Anna Dickinson—alas! that she should be incapacitated for work—in her day. The late Middy Morgan made fame and laurels from cattle reporting. Miss Hutchinson, of the New York "Tribune," is recognized as one of the most skillful reviewers of books; and so it goes as talents vary. It is not necessary for a beginner to have a specialty; indeed, it is better not. To begin by keeping eyes and ears open, doing what is required, until she has mastered a general knowledge of the entire newspaper business, is far better. Then she can choose such work as is best adapted to her pen, and strive to occupy that field better than any one else in that same line!

A RE the chances of promotion good for A a woman in a newspaper office?" is another question frequently asked. Not very good, unless she is especially talented. The tendency, nay, the rule, even in newspaper offices where woman's work is recognized and well paid for, is to place men in charge of im-portant departments, on the old hypothesis that men are more reliable than women, and can work harder and longer if it be necessary, and are more to be depended upon. But this or-der of things should not last; it will not endure if women themselves want to change it. Let if women themselves want to change it. Let

them first deserve promotion by good work, and then enforce their claim.

What kind of treatment do women receive from men in newspaper offices?

The very best. As there are all kinds of women, so there are all kinds of men. Women women, so there are all kinds of men. Women have it in their own power to command re-spect by deserving it. It has been my experi-ence that male newspaper workers trent with distinguished consideration and kindness women who many be employed with them in the same office. Bad manners is no longer a badge of genius, and the profession of news-paper workers is, in the main, composed of gentlemen.

HOW shall a woman first obtain work on a

A difficult question, truly. It is better for the beginner not to obtain it by influence. A new idea, presented to an editor in attractive language, is the best introduction. Do not go into a newspaper office and sit with folded hands, waiting for some one to help you. No newspaper needs such a person, and no editor will long tolerate such a one in his presence. A good plan is to look over all the newspapers; study their contents, their deficiencies, and then apply for a position, offering to do this, that, or the other work that is not being done, or is not well done. Every editor is anxious to increase the sales of his paper. This can only be done by publishing paper. This can only be done by publishing good articles. If you can write good articles, and have abundance of good ideas, your work will soon be in demand, and will be well paid for. Old and uninteresting topics, treated in a dull or stupid fashion, are not wanted. It is ideas, good English, originality, truthful-ness and reliability, that go to make a good newspaper writer.

HERE are a few things that the beginner in newspaper work should remember. Don't forget that there is no sex in brains. Don't write upon a hackneyed subject, un-less you can treat it in a new and strikingly

original manner.
Don't run your sentences together in such a way that an editor cannot understand what

you mean.

Don't write illegibly. Put a full stop at the end of each sentence. Punctuate prop-

Don't abbreviate; spell out all words plainly, and be sure you use capital letters when necessary.

Don't bother an editor for work.

have no ideas of your own, take a little time to read, study, observe, and freshen your mind. Then seek him.

Don't forget that typewritten copy is more

easily read and more acceptable than either pen or pencil work, and that most editors pre-

Don't use words of any foreign language when good Anglo-Saxon can be employed.

Don't forget that accuracy is one of the
necessary elements of success in newspaper

writing.

Don't take everything that you bear for gospel, and print it as such. Investigate every fact, and establish its genuineness before us-

Don't complain if your copy is cut or bluepenciled. Editors do not use blue pencils for fun. They do it to improve copy.

Don't expect to become famous at one bound, for you will probably be disappointed. Don't forget that it requires as much brains and ability, if not more, to write a good paragraph as it does to write a column article.

Don't use a som de plusse. Sign your own name to such matter as can be signed. It will

Don't believe men and women who say newspaper work is only drudgery. Some of it is, to be sure; but there are many prizes in the profession, and you may win one if you

Don't fail to begin right, and then you will

# LITERARY QUERIES

Under this heading the EDITOR will en-deavor to answer any possible question con-cerning authorship and literary matters.

A SCHOOL GIBL, AND MANY OTHERS-I have repeatedly said, and will now do so for the last time: This column is not intended to search out and give the authorn of quotations, sent to the Editor, from poems or books. All letters requesting such information are destroyed without answer.

J. J .- I do not know the now de plume " Hy Noyes." LENGRET-" Anna Kardnina" is considered by com-petent judges the best of Tolsto's works.

P. S.-There is no practical way of determining "who is the greatest living American writer."

C. H. L.—There is a book entitled "Hovey's Guide Book to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky;" Paper, 25

Mns. G. Q. E.-I cannot refer you to the German paredy of Whittier's "Barbara Fritchie;" I have never seen or heard of it.

I. W.—Cornell University at one time had a school of journalism, but I believe the same degree of attention is not given to it now as was core the case.

AN INTERESTRE READER—I cannot give you the ad-dress of the author you name. The JOURNAL will for-ward any letters you may desire to send in its care.

ROSANCOCD—Splor and Suremon's "Complete French and English and English and French Dictionary "Some of the best. The price is \$1.00; an abringed edition, \$1.50.

O. E. C.—I think the following books would aid you in teaching your children: "Art of Securing Attention," and "The Art of Questioning," both excellent little books.

G. H. P.—The references of a poet in his verse are frequently known only to himself. If you will write to Dr. Holmes, doubtiess he will oblige you with the infor-mation you seek.

L.—"St. Elmo" is generally considered the best work f Augusta Evans Wilson. A portrait and sketch of fra. Wilson appeared in the June JOURNAL. (2) See Interested Reader. E. M.—All the large publishing bouses publish children's books and stories. Send your manuscript to any one of them, and await the decision which will come to you in due course.

J. A. G.—The periodical on elecution, formerly published by Anna Randall Bield, has been discontinued. Some of the back numbers can undoubtedly be procured through periodical agencies.

Basses—Mand Howe's story of "Phillida," published serially in the Journat, is issued in book form in paper cover at 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00. The Journal will send you the book upon receipt of price.

S. A. B.—Hinstrations prepared for a book depend entirely upon the particular process it is intended to use. As a rule they are engraved, and hence what are known as "wash drawings" are preferable.

A. W.—Mary Occil Hay was the author's real name. Bhe was born in England in 180, and was the eather of many books, the principal one being, "Old Myddleton's Money," "Squire's Legacy," and others.

A. R.—An article by Clara. Morrie was published in a recent number of "The North American Review." (2) A letter intended to be frewarded to an author residing abroad, sent in core of his American publishers, should have affixed to it a five-cent stamp.

Z. P.—Georg Ebers is the author of "Mardu;" Gui-tave Amiard of "The Prairie Flower." (2) All the writings of the author of "Josiah Allen's Wife" are copyrighted. (3) You can find a storth of Shakespears in any encyclopedia, or in the best editions of his works.

J. G.—No; do not copy by any means, or follow any one clee's style of writing, save in the use of good language and good grammas. Be original; work out your own plois; get enthesiastic over your work, and absorbed in your characters. If you have the right spirit you will have no difficulty in writing out your story.

Thereos.—The "best periodical" to which to send short stories depends endirely upon the character of the stories. All the prominent illustrated magazines accept short fiction, but a story suitable for one might be massiliable for souther. Bead the magazines carefully, and then send your story to the one for which you think it is best suited.

M. S.—Tennyson wrote "The Lady of Shalott." It has been published separately and in illustrated form. (2) "The Duchess," Charlotte Brane, and Mrs. A. McV. Miller have contributed largely to modern fetton. They have sumerous publishers, both in this country and abroach. The Jordanata Book Department can supply you with their works.

SCHROMINER.—The "Encyclopedia Britanules." is the best work. It is published at \$6.00 a volume, in leather, and complete in twenty-five volumes. (2) All publishess seed their catalogues free. (3) I do not thick such geneological tables as you have compiled are of any use for publication. (4) Burke's "Feerage" is the best work on the English nobility. Its price is \$19.00.

M. J. O., AND OTHERS—The best way to learn all about the methods of copyright, etc., whether of an article, song or best, is to write to "The LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON, D. C." and ask him to send you copyright blanks and circulars. From these you will find out all there is to know of the subject.

8. C.—The correction of proof is an all-important matter, and many awkward blunders occur from care-lessness in proof-reading. Almost all publishing houses have expert persons to do this, who go carefully over the copy when it comes from the printers. They make the first revision: It is then sent to the author for cor-rections, and when returned and corrections made the proof-readers generally give it a final reading before it is printed.

is printed.

F. E. W.—I do not know how to advise you regarding the delays he answering, and giving you proper information concerning manuscripts sent to "Liberary Bereaus" for examination. A great deal of this delay undoutsedly occurs from the accumulation of much material. Authors are proverbially impactent, and if not answered almost by return mail they are apt to express their indignation. But you certainly should receive an answer to your letters.

G.—The initial step toward becoming a reporter is to "report" seasething, and then submit your manuscript to the editor of the best newspaper, either in your city of residence or in the city closest to it. If your effect meets with/success, inquire of the editor his mine of pay, cit, and whether there is anything you can "work out" for him which he thinks you are equable of doing. If he suggests nothing, try sawin on your own book, and proceed in this way until you demonstrate your ability to be a reporter.

K. J.—Where a story is formished to a syndrome of papers, some of the papers will use the line "Written for the —;" but, strictly speaking, it is, of course, not besset journalism. (2) A manuscript published in a periodical can afterward be repristed in took form by the action, provided in reverse the copyright, has an understanding with the editor of the periodical at the time of selling the manuscript, or obtains the permission of the periodical afterward. It is best, however, to have the rights to the second publication clearly settled beforehand.

X vox.x.—Always send a manuscript to a publisher or editor rather than an outline of its contents. (3) Books of poetry, as a rule, do not pay; hence, publishers are very cauthous about undertaking them. (3) The publisher will illustrate your book if he accepts it and thinks the work leads listed to the pentil of the action. (4) Any one has the right of foreign translation, but when the author of the work is licing it is courtecast to seek the permission. (3) Where a composition of published material is made, permission should be obtained from the authors whose work is made use of, or, in one of the authors whose work is made use of, or, in one of the authors whose work is made use of, or, in one

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MISS MAUDE HAYWOOD will be glad through this Department to answer any questions of an Art nature which her readers may send to her. She cannot, however, undertake to reply by mail; please, therefore, do not ask her to do so. Address all letters to MISS MAUDE HAYWOOD, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### FRENCH TAPESTRY PAINTING

THIRD PAPER



the second paper on this subject the method of painting faces with the tapestry dyes was treated of, with the understanding that the rules laid down were to be considered, to a considerable extent, fixed and arbitrary.

fixed and arbitrary.

The following advice, however, as to the mode of procedure in painting a pictorial subject, is to be regarded, on the contrary, merely as being suggestions which are the outcome of practical experience, and likely, therefore, to be of value to a beginner, who, growing in expertness and facility, may afterward modify the counsel here given to suit individual taste, or the requirements of particular cases. quirements of particular cases.

A TYPICAL subject might possibly consist of a shepherd and shepherdess, with landscape background, including a piece of water, with, perhaps, some old, broken, mossgrown stone wall, or possibly a fountain, having for ornamentation a group of cupids in stonework. Boucher and Watteau composed many such pictures, which are admirably suited for reproduction in tanestre. When the solicest such pictures, which are admirably suited for reproduction in tapestry. When the subject has been carefully outlined the painting may be started by laying in the sky. Where the heads are relieved against it, this should be made an invariable rule, otherwise so much care has to be taken lest the coloring of the hair or the shadowed outline of the face become washed up, since it is necessary to make the sky tint very wet, and to bring it, of course, right up to the edges. In laying on the tone rapidly, the pale blue may even be allowed to go slightly over the outline of the hair, and very sharply around the drawing of the face, using a smaller brush for this purpose, and guarding against making the color accidentally any lighter, for this will give an unpleasant halo effect. Next, the faces, hands and feet, if they are bare, should be blocked in, as directed in the article last month, and while this is drying the time may be filled in by painting the shadows and half-tones of any white dra-pery in the custumes, using the grey dye sufficome washed up, since it is necessary to make pery in the costumes, using the grey dye suffi-ciently diluted. A grey may be mixed with Indian yellow, indigo, cochinent and a touch of sanguine, but some experience is required of sanguine, but some experience is required to learn just the right proportions to use in order that it may steam properly. It is wise always to put the white and lightest portions of a piece in first, where it is desired to keep the coloring very delicate, because the expanse of white canvas still left makes the tones seem darker than they will eventually appear when the rest of the painting is finished, and lessens the probability of getting the tints too heavy. No local wash should ever be put over the high lights for white objects, the creamy tone of the canvas left untouched giving just the soft effect required. Directly the shadows of the faces are dry, the painting of the heads may be continued, and the hair also should be put in.

THE second day's painting would probably L begin by laying in the shadows for the principal portions of the costumes of the figprincipal portions of the costumes of the figures. The touching up of the faces should be left until the picture is nearly finished, otherwise a second strengthening of them might be necessary, through lack of the necessary judgment as to how the rest of the painting would affect their coloring. So, likewise, whatever working up may be necessary for the drapery after the first painting has been allowed to dry, should be left until all the landscape, background and foreground be laid in and the canshould be left until all the landscape, back-ground and foreground be laid in and the can-was completely covered. With increasing practice and experience it will be found that less and less will be required in touching up and repainting, and that very much, especially in the landscape, can be put in entirely in one painting. Directions for the treatment of the landscape in a tapestry were published in this department for last May, and may be studied with advantage in connection with the advice now given.

THE characteristic coloring for the pastoral costumes in the class of subjects referred. to are pale pinks, blues and yellows, with sub-dued browns, reds and purplish tones intro-duced principally in the costatees of the male figures. The general color effect is greatly im-proved where the pale tints of the principal drapery are repeated in deeper touches of re-lated tones either in the lesser details of the costume, in a ribbon or flower, or possibly in the shades employed in the man's dress. Greyish or fawn-colored tones may be advan-tageously used for his garments in conjunction with deep wine-colored or greenish-blue shades, repeating and emphasizing in this way, as suggested, the dainty pinks and blues in the draperies of his indy-love. Wherever possible, introduce white ruffling or kerchief directly next to the flesh tones of the face and hands.

#### A FEW WORDS TO TEACHERS



DVICE or counsel for teachers ought to be almost super-fluous, inasmuch as out of individual experience, the best counselor of all, ought

best connector of all, ought each one to seek to impart knowledge to others. And yet the wording of many to this department, as well as actual personal observation, have proved that many, very many unfortunately, fail to realize the fundamental requirements of anyone desirous of taking up the position of one desirous of taking up the position of a teacher in art of whatever branch. Living in a large city in the east one sees in the course of a year a number of women coming from distant states or country dis-tricts in order to take a few lessons, usually in tricts in order to take a few lessons, usually in the latest decorative craze, with the object of teaching it again. They point a few speci-men pieces with some artist, which probably can hardly, with the utmost stretch of the im-agination, be termed in any sense their own work, although they may possibly have watched the painting of them, and taken copious notes as to the colors used and method of treatment for future reference in "teachof treatment for future reference in "teach-

N OW, the fact of coming to any art center for such a purpose as that indicated is legitimate enough in itself, provided the woman in question has a good knowledge of art principles, and particularly of drawing, with some experience in color; it is not only legitimate but a wise investment of time and with some experience in color; it is not only legitimate, but a wise investment of time and money from a business standpoint, but the cases where the proceeding is all wrong, and the instances of it are not infrequent, is where the would-be teacher is herself without the least elementary training in the rudiments of art, and often very incapable into the bargain. Possessed of a few specimens as a bait for prossective pumils, size returns to her native Possessed of a few specimens as a buit for prospective pupils, she returns to her native place and the outcome of her endeavors as a teacher, when she has probably proved the most unsatisfactory of pupils in the studio where she gained her very superficial knowl-edge and her specimens, may be more readily imagined than described. Furthermore, to press the question closer, let each one tempted to try to make an uncertain living in this way out it secretly to herself—is it outle honest to put it secretly to herself—is it quite honest to seek to sell to other persons a knowledge which you actually do not possess yourself? To try to teach where you need instruction as To try to teach where you need instruction as much as any of your pupils, to pass off as specimens of your work pieces, which although you may have painted them partially, are to all intents and purposes the work of the artist in whose studio you took lessons? Is it doing as you would be done by? Various answers may be given to avoid taking home any such unpleasant questions, doubtless, but without having any particular instance in mind, the fact remains that such cases are, and that such cases ought not to be.

To turn to another point concerning teachers who having the needful capability are in possession of a studio and are receiving are in possession of a studio and are receiving pupils privately or in classes. It is most im-portant, more than a beginner can imagine, that a woman in such a position should be tactful, capable and business-like apart from her artistic qualifications, or rather, in addition to them. She must be frank and upright in all her dealings, because not only is that one's to them. She must be frank and upright in all her dealings, because not only is that one's duty from a moral standpoint, but that honesty is the best policy is a business prin-ciple requisite to the best kind of success. It is a wise plan to always tell a pupil when ar-ranging about lessons as nearly as possible just about how much the expense for lessons and materials is likely to be. This prevents and materials is likely to be. This prevents any future dissatisfaction as to the amount of bills and rids one's studio, if the prices are high, of pupils who cannot afford to pay, and whom, therefore, a teacher cannot afford to take. It is fair both ways. Furthermore, a wise woman will require a deposit from every new and unknown pupil before cutting canvas or preparing work, and also the payment for lessons in advance or at the time of taking for lessons in advance or at the time of taking them. This is due to one's self, minimizes the probability of bad debts, and if it is the rule, everyone will accept it as such. The pupils lost by such a regulation are not desirable in any studio. Fair dealing should tell both ways. A tender gives her knowledge and attention for so much money and for a certain length of time. At the close of that time the lesson is over, and although the principle cannot always be rigidly adhered to, yet the tender who allows ber pupils to occupy her studio and take up ber time for an bone or so before and after every class is very foolish and unbusiness-like, and class is very foolish and unbusiness-like, and as a word of warning to the inexperienced there are a certain class of popils who do not besitate to impose on the good nature of a teacher if she does not from the beginning maintain her just position in the matter, which can be done quietly and imperceptibly without giving offence. without giving offence.

#### HELP IN SYOUR OWN WORK

Under this heading I will be glad to answer, every month, questions relating to Art and Art work. Maud Haywood.

T. L.—I am told that the medium is composed of spirits of turpentine and copal varnish.

A. M. H.—The hand-book on pastel painting issued by Goupti will be found useful by a beginner.

M. V. M.—The address of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art is 200 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ili.

C. M. P.—The address of the Baltimore Society of Decorative Art is 315 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. M. P.—The address of the Women's Free School of Art, Cooper Institute, is Eighth Street and Fourth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

YOUNG READER—There is a treatise on the aust of the horse in the Wissor and Newton series, comble through any dealer in artists' materials.

A Lock—Inquire for yourself in Boston at some peli-able agency for school teachers and governosses. It is against our rules to recommend any individual office of the kind.

A. M. C.—I cannot tell what may have been spilled on the picture. It is never wise for inexperienced per-sonate try to clean a picture; it is always best to commit an expert.

A. T. R.—A suitable background color for the pansy group would be agreyish green composed of coball, yel-lew ochre and while, with possibily raw umber substitu-ted for the yellow ochre in the darker parts.

E. B. C. W.—For a round mat, mark the size of the circle carefully, button-bole it around, then fringe out the lines left beyond for the required depth. The fringe will be very full and thick, and will need trimming evenly with a sharp pair of sciences.

ANorm-in pointing on silk scarfs, either oils or water colors may be used, but the former are more durable. The oil paints should be thinned with spirits of turpentine in order to prevent them spreading, but the colors must not be applied too wet.

R. L.—In decorating panels of Linerusta Walton paper, the color of the paper itself is usually made to form the background, the raised figures only being paluted in whatever manner preferred. (2) Oil colors may be used upon this paper, and the metallic paints are particularly suitable for the purpose.

A SUBSCRIBER—You had bester not attempt to make a kiln for yourself. The best way is to buy a small gas kiln; they are easy to manage even for an anasters. (i) Instructions as to the setting up and starting the kiln are supplied by the manufacturers. (i) I believe that you can obtain a kiln such as I refer to through the premium department of the Journal.

N. J. G.—I have never known gold of a good quality and properly applied to grow delf with using. (f) The gold requires a separate firing. (f) The little dark specks which appear in the tinting are probably minute particles of dust, which have been allowed to settle on the most color. Great care is necessary in order to ob-viste trouble arising from this cause.

Various Inquinens.—Names of firms cannot be given in this column, neither can private teachers be recommended. Furthermore, it is necessary to say it reply to several requests of the kind, that the effice of this department cannot undertake the responsibility of pulling correspondents who are personally unknown to her in communication with each other for business pur-

Miniasi—The sable brush most useful for landscape work is the size which costs about seventy-five costs. It is large enough for the washes, and if it comes to a good point can also be used for the finest detail. (2) A camel's hair brush will not be necessary. (3) The coloring used in the shadows depends entirely on the local tone of the object. (4) No medium is required except clean water.

T. W.—In varnishing a picture it is of great importance that the brush should be clean and soft. To this end it should be carefully washed out such time it is used, either in spirits of impectine or in alcohol, according to the varnish used. In applying the varnish lay it on rapidly and smoothly, passing the brush quickly backward and forward, and not going over it again when once the surface begins to become tacky.

I. N.—If you procure a platinum print instead of one by the solar process, there will be no danger of fad-ing. The platinum prints are quite permanent: they are done by a comparatively new process, and at present only by a few firms, who make them a specialty. Names of firms cannot be published in this column, but by in-quiry you can easily obtain the information as to where they may be procured in the city from which your letter is dated.

My —Procure an ordinary variable brush, which can be obtained from any color man, and choose the size ac-cording to the dimensions of the picture to be variabled. Be sure to wash it out carefully after using it, as it is impecative that the brush should be clean and soft when applying the variable. (2) A picture should never be variabled until several months after it is completed, in order to allow the colors time to become thoseoughly dry and hardened. If this advice is disregarded the painting is liable to crack and scale off.

anisoning is liable to crace and scate off.

M. M.—I am told that a tolerably weak solution of aminionia will resmove the stain from the piece of goods of which you encioes a sample, without injury to the colors afterward applied. In using up-solited or stained pieces of canvas I have always myself contrived to select subjects in which the color which may have been accidentally split upon them, especially when so pale as in your case, can easily be worked into the bathground, only taking care to keep a clear piece of the material for the fresh painting and the sky.

E. 8.—Some of the illustrations are made directly from photographs. (2) The price paid for photographs to be used as illustrations depends entirely on the subject, as to whether they are difficult to obtain in the ordinary way, and so on. It is impossible to give an estimate as to "prices usually paid," because there is so much to be taken into consideration, which affect the market value of the subject matter for illustrations, whether drawings or photographs. (3) The Winsor and Newton series of familitated cover the subjects on which you desire instruction. Procure a list from the firm you deal with for your art materials.

Newsor, "Demographs, Handibooks, would, needbly

deal with for your art materials.

NECCORD - Demorara) - Handbooks would possibly prove belieful to a beginner, but experience in mixing the colors, and a fittle experimenting on one's ormaccount is the best method of self-teaching. 12: 00 no account nots any oil with water color paints. Is it not account nots any oil with water color paints. Is it not possible to cover the work up or put it out of the reach of the cockroaches until the paint is day? 13: In the sentence "blocking in the shadows," the shadows of the flowers themselves are referred to. (4) Leave the white paper for the high lights of white flowers. Do not use Payne's grey for the shadows, but mix lemon-yellow and black in this lustance. Cobait and yellow other to getter make also a good greenship-grey for the shading of a white object. A bouch of ruse madder will probably give the color regulered at the base of the flower. The earlier articles of the series on water color painting recently published in the Journal, will be of the most service to you. A flat of the most useful colors for an outil were given in the opening paper.

for an outfit were given in the opening paper.

Reaconne of the Authorizes on Tarisetty Patertron—The method of enlarging and transferring designs which has been given formerly in the Journal and properly be briefly repeated for the benefit of new subscribers. When a small priot or photograph is chosed for the subject of a napolary, the best manner issuilty of calarging It is by means of a pantograph, a mechanism contrivance which can be porchased from draines in arrivance which can be porchased from draines in arrivance which can be proclassed from draines in arrivance which can be proclassed from draines in arrivance which can be proclassed from draines in a first use. The crude office this obtained myst be gone over and corrected as accurately as possible. The drawing, which should have been under on manific paper, may then be performed, the long, straight lines by means of a dress-maker's wheel, and the rest with a needle, which may be stack in a cost, to form a convenient handle. In order to transfer the design, plu it in position on to the casewa, which is placed upright to the casel, as when passing the pounce-long fromly backward and forward, avoiding any dashing morieu. The powder is composed of charcoad and burnet or raw seema in equal proportions. They can be bought ready to mix.

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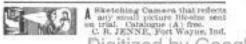
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# ON HOME DRESS MAKIN**G** Miss HOOPER invites, and will cheerfully an-

swer any questions concerning home dressmaking which may be sent to her by the JOURNAL sisters. While she will answer by mail, if stamp is inclosed, she greatly prefers to be allowed to reply through the JOURNAL, in order that her answers may be generally beigful. Address all letters to Miss. EMMA M. HOOPER, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### THE NEW AUTUMN COLORS



announces the new shades of the season, we less favored mortals are supposed to bow to the decree, but if

the truth is known our own manufacturers pull the French color-card to pieces, and after pull the French color-card to pleces, and after gleoning ideas from it and many other directions produce a color-card unsurpassable in variety and beauty. One prominent silk manufacturer of New York has a card of three hundred shades of surah. The full season will see brown and navy-blue shades very prominent, with willow and leaf-green closely following. The browns shade from a deep, almost seal-tlat, boutre, to a golden tan, champagne, though gennine an will lose its favor. Later in the season electric-blue and brighted, pourpre, will be very popular, while a shade of red known as grenache, of a brick, terra costa and old rose melange will undoubtedly take well. Two new-reds, almost of a magenta cast, Francis I and Floxine, will not prove becoming to any complexion. Grays are quite passé, and few in number.

#### FOR EVENING WEAR

OPAL-WHITE, Nile-green and yellow will all be fashionable for evening shades, and while pink will be worn it will not prove as popular as during the season just passed. Heliotrope is very in-hiomable in Paris, and the color-eneds show two exquisite shades, Arda and mauve. To be fashionable, lavender or heliotrope must show a pinkish cast. Pale blue is always a stand-by for evening toilettes, but for those able to wear Nile, aloes, or light willow-green, nothing can be more dainty. Two yellows are especially pretty, Paradis and Blé-d'or; nothing on an orange cast most be Two yellows are especially pretty, Pandus and Blé-d'or; nothing on an orange cast most be tolerated. While the mode and beige shades have rather been put aside, tan that runs into golden-brown is on the topmost wave of success. The new electric blues, under the name of Oriental and Tolande, are lovely colors. By midwinter it is expected that the appearance of women will warrant the saying, "any color, so that it is red."

#### IDEAS OF ALL KINDS

VELVET ribbon will be one of the chenp trimmings of the fall, and piece velvet will also return to favor, as such Parisian modistes as Félix. Doucet and Worth have used it all through the summer in contrasting and corresponding shades with the silk or woolen dress goods, as sleeves, collars, corse-lets, or Directoire sashes. The ribbon velvet forms a stylish tricuming for the bottom of a skirt, Nos. 9 or 12, put on alternately with silk gimp a trifle parrower. Short jnckets called gimp a triffe narrower. Short jackets called respectively Figuro, zonave, monkey, Eton, Mikado, etc., will be of velvet, and worm over mound bediese matching the skirt or loose houses of silk, crépon, etc. Another plan of trimming the bottom of a skirt is to use alternate bins folds, an inch wide, of the dress material and velvet ribbon, the upper edge of the folds being often piped with silk of a third shade, or to match either the dress goods or velvet; the plastron or vest must then be of the silk and other boddee accessories of the velvet ribbon. A large cording as thick as the little finger has been used to set up on the outside edge of a skirt, with bins folds above. Variations of the jacket hasque promise to be one of the chief features of the fall and winter one of the chief features of the fall and winter BESTRAIL.

#### A FEW FURTHER DETAILS

EVERY waist seen in Paris is said to have a plastron of some kind of a contrusting color and fabric. Crèpe, chiffon China silk, surah, benguline, taffeta and brocude are all pressed into service for this accessory, which may be long or short, narrow or wide, according to the figure, and it generally has revers on either side as given a proposally their revers on ing to the figure, and it generally has revers on either side, as revers, especially short ones, are very stylish again. A pretty plastron brightens up the costume and gives a Frenchy air to the attire that we all wish, for, but do not always obtain. Black and red double-breasted vests are fashionable with navy-blue seage walking suits. Ladies' cloth and the ribbed veloces Rasse of a velvety pile will be in all probability the fashionable materials for walking and calling gowns, with serge and cheriot for general wear. For street colors navy-blue and browns will outnumber all other shades. Bright red trimmed in black velvet and jet will be much worn for house gowns. Silken will be much worn for house gowns. Silken materials will prevail in tuffeta, changeable and striped, and bengaline in all plain colors. Silk warp fabrics will be worn for evening and house gowns in light colors.

#### NEW DESIGNS IN VARIOUS THINGS

SATIN and percaline skirt and waist linings are next to silk in point of nicety. The lightest weight lining known is an old, worn, or faded figured China silk, which adds nothing to the weight of a woolen walking dress. When it can be afforded, a pinked silk ruffle should be sewed inside of the skirt as a balayense. Surah or taffeta silk can be used, or the ruffling bought in all colors, ready made, costing forty-eight cents a yard. Plaid silk blomes and plastrons will be worn with jacket waists. Fitted bib collarettes of lare are ten raists. Fitted bib collarettes of lace are ten inches deep, gathered around the edge of the high collar, running the edges together at the center, back and front to make it longer, fulled center, back and front to make it longer, fulled over the sides to form sleeve tops, and worm with a ribbon or band of passementeric over the dress collar. Skirts worn by exclusively fashionable women for shopping and walking do not drag on the ground, while those intended for calling do. When round waists are worn the skirt belt is of the material, stitched, or may be covered with velvet, passementeric or ribbon, no other belt being necessary when the skirt is put over the bodice. The Empire belt worn with round waists is of a full width of silk in soft folds, booked over on the left side with the books and eyes that never show, as they fasten over the top of the on the left side with the hooks and eyes that
never show, as they fasten over the top of the
eye instend of the bottom. A short jacket
front should never be worn by a stout figure,
as it adds to the apparent breadth. Blue
serge Eton jackets or a basque having a jacket
front and long coat back, and skirts will be
worn with a round, full vest of Scotch plaid
surah for fall traveling and shopping suits,
with a soft felt English walking bat.

#### DRESS AIDS FOR MOTHERS

OR a slender miss of fourteen years a skirt of striped blue and tan is worn with a round waist and sleeve tops full from the elbows to the shoulders of the same. Deep, close-fitting outlis, collar, slightly-pointed yoke, bertha ruffle around the yoke, and a girdle pointed in front and like a two-inch belt at the back of blue Henrietta machine stitched on all edges. For a gird of twelve years a party frock of cream-colored crepon is made like a perfectly loose. Josephine gown shirred in several rows around the neck to fit it. Very high, full sleeves, such of China stik drawn widely around the waist is fastened with a rosette in the back and then hangs in two ends to the bottom of the skirt. Ruffle of chiffon around the neck and sleeves, black hose and ties. A pretty blouse for misses of ten to sixtem years is shaped with side and shoulder seams so as to lay a trifle over the top of the skirt band, which is carefully stitched and worn outside of the blouse; the blouse opens over a collar and long V of a contrusting material. Long cuffs of the vest fabric with sleeve-uppers of the dress goods. Round walsts are often worn with a belt of No. 12 velvet ribbon tied in long loops at the back. Round jacket fronts will be fashionable for woolen dresses of plain colors. Brown, red and navy or electric-blue shades are the coming colors for young girls. Plaid, striped and plain skirts, and round girdles will continue to be worn with full sleeves and blouse waists of plain or figured surah or casbinere, opening in the back and completed by suspenders of silk or figured surah or cashinere, opening in the back and completed by suspenders of silk or

#### HOW LITTLE GIRLS DRESS

SIMPLICITY seems to be the keynote for dressing girls of all ages, but that does not prevent their having some very pretty garments, as a party dress of chiffon over China silk, shirred at the neck and again at the waist line, with large balloon sleeves. Even they girls have their dresses made now with a corselet, and the bertha and brelelle ruffles are as fashionable as they were last season. Sherres fashionable as they were last season. Sleeves are made with the Russian cap slashed on the inside just like those worn by the "grown-ups." Lovely gains of white mull have double ruffles, hemstitched, at the neck and wrists. Princess Mother Hubbard frocks have a full front hanging loose from the neck to the slice tops, with a round waist in the back having a gathered skirt and sash ends from having a gathered sairt and sast ends from the side seams tied at the back; full sleeves and a little rolled collar. Pretty dresses of crepon or Henrietta are made with a Wattean back and yoke front, with lace as a bertha ruffle in front only. Golden-brown, electric-blue, terra-cotta and bright reds will be worn by little girls who also near willow-creates. by little girls, who also wear willow-greens.
Waist lines are placed where nature intended
them to be; sleeves are smply full; skirts are
still fully gathered and bemmed, and children of two to eight years wear them to the shoe tops: above that age they are shortened until a girl is twelve, when they are again lengthened until at sixteen they are nearly to the floor.

### \*DRESSMAKERS \* CORNER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any reasonable question on Home Dressmaking sent me by my readers.

MINS MAY AND MISS. S. W. H.-Read answer to "Mes. Geo. S. H."

MER. GEO. S. M.,—A better sent to your address May 30th has been returned.

MINNIE D. F.—If you have a ciear or rosy complex-on, resets will prove becoming, but not if you are sal-

SUBSCRIBER-Write me regarding designing again, enclose a stamp and your address, as the subject is too long to discuss here.

ASEXTORS MOTHER—Letter too late; the question has been answered several times of late. (2) Misses of twelve years wear their skirts to their shoe lops.

Miss S. C. B.—The sample you send has too pink a belistrope strips in it to prove a very subdued second morroing gown. (2) Biscir parasoland a black lacebal.

Supercharks—A postal card written on May 18th cer-tainly could not be answered in the June number. Your inquiry has been answered in the Fashion Repartment ere this.

Sorrex Jane-I cannot give you any receipt for searching your hair. Let nature alone; also is wiser han you as she avoids violent contrasts unless they sarmoutes.

A Busy Womas—I regret that your inquiry arrived too late for the early seatmer issues. You have prob-ably found the desired information in Mrs. Mallon's de-partment before this.

Drives Marken—I cannot recommend any system through the columns of the Journal. If you apply to me by better I shall be very glad to tell you of one that I can recommend highly.

MOTHER AND —Bead answer to "Mrs. D. H." (2) A girl of tiveline years wears a cornet waist, but not a regu-lar cornet, (3) Fasten ber divesses at the back; and being tall for her age means that the skirts should come to her store tous.

Mas. J. O.—A slik warp material will be lovely for the tex-gown in gray, cardinal or tan, using pink, cream or cardinal crépon, or china slik for the conter front. (2) All kinds of estricts feathers, except long plumes, will be fashionable that fall.

JULIA VAN S.—Near colors are described in this issue.

[2] Have an electric blue, rather light, for the cloth calling costome, and a medium brown for abopting. (3) A short vetter jacket will entirely change the appearance of your silk akirt and crépon blouse.

Dittata G.—I am sorry that you have waited in vain for your arewer, but as I have said many times when in a hirry it is better to enclose a stamp. Your samples were very preity; the darker one would wear better than the plainish gray, which will fade.

JENNIE M. C.-Select fine striped goods, or dark shades, to make you appear tailer and your hips small-er. (2) Navy blue, dark bluish gray or deep golden huwn. (3) Sell skirt, having a nat border, pointed buspine, with a narrow coat-tail back, moderately high and full sleeves.

Churchtv-You are evidently what they call a "brune blonde." You would be a thorough branetts sith your completion and hair rece it not for the blackyes. (2) Avoid medium blue shades, steel grays and yellow browns, also light green and lavender. Any other colors you could wear.

36. S. L.—Your sample is a very dark electrication. (2) The Russian bine is of a greenish cast, but will not prove as fashionable this full as the electric and navy shades. (3) Your dress will be very dark trimmed in black. (3) Your dress will be very dark trimmed in black. (3) by not have a planters of lighter broads, and a passementeric of changeside beads in shades of blue?

M. L.—libeck china silk is a suitable dress for a young lady, but yather than a piain black getons with a colored figure. Trim it with lace and jet and have a conselet vest or full phasizes of china crops the color of the flower. (2) You cannot restore the color of any material that has been taken out by stampouls. The only thing you can do now is to have the dress dyed, unless you can replace that part with a new piece.

you can replace that part with a new piece.

Mean Many—Unfurtunately your letter was entirely too lake to be answered in the June Jodianat. If you will look over the April and May numbers in Mrs. Mailton's fishion articles, you will find commencement dresses written of, also frachs of a piain and stationable description for little girls. In a late number you will died description of dresses for boys under five years of age. You exclused a stamp for a personal reply and yet answer.

Miss Al.M. R. S. — You wrote me in March asking for a personal reply and enclosing a stamp for the same, but susfertunately you falled to give me any address except your name. I presence R is now too lake to assist you with your deess, but in the February, March and April numbers of the Journal, there were articles regarding the making up of gingham dresses, therefore by this time you have perhabily read the papers and gotten the desired information. (2) You should use velvet on your cashmers of a shade darker for the little Jacket fronts and coiler.

fronts and coiler.

Hyacis FH-I wish that you had sent me your address, as a formal reply in this column will not cover the ground fully. (3) Dress at your age as though unmarked, as you are a very young bride. (3) A marked woman malitrally acts with a Billie more dignity, even at nitratees, which will suffice to impress people with her altered state of life without dressing like a woman of stry, at which age, by the way, they wear Legisera carriage hats, trimmed with feathers and flowers. (3) The two points you mention are sufficient in the eyes of any one gifted with common sense. (4) What is supposed to be appropriate for all ages. (5) Be young while you may; you can hardly dress too young unless you don the appared of a miss of fifteen, and your letter indicates too much good sense to do that.

Mr.—I should not advise a white occande made

too mich good sense to do that.

Mr.—I should not advise a white organdle made without a licing, in the worn on the street, as it is considered extremely outsiellanable to show the flesh of the sect and acrus through a thin dress. You can time the weighted elseves with a thin, white lawn that will really not add to the best of the dress, who he more appropriate. It should be made with a fait, gathered skirt, having a deep bress and raffee of the goods if you wish it. A roond wash with very full sleeves to the elbow, having a petated yoke, collar, sleep cush and a pointed girlle of this lith point have made over the goods, while slik, or colored slik if you wish to increduce a color. (2) With a very light, citer completion, you should be able to wear almost any color, although if you have very roay checks pink will not prove becoming.

Basic Durance—You can combine with your brack.

wear almost any color, although if you have very cosy checks pink will not prove becoming.

Danie Dirabus – You can combine with your black grenadine a sain stripe grenadine of exactly the same receive. The checapest Hoing would be a gloria of mixed word and slike which comes 40 inches wide at 64 cents a said. If you whis a slike hinter have surab or eatin at 50 cents a yard. If you whis a slike hinter have surab or eatin at 50 cents a yard and 20 inches wide. (2). As you have but three widths for a skilet, and it requires five for a but three widths for a skilet, and it requires five for a but three widths for a skilet, and it requires five for a better eaching to the elbows with the electes then very full reaching to the shoosiders. His thempolic shirring of your basques, press the grenadine on the wrong slide and make up into a plate, pointed basque, fave a pointed girdis sewed in the right side seam and housed over on the left. Thin the edges of the collar, ordis, and girdis with narrow jet gim, then from the side seams of the basque tay morier ribson No. 12, fedded quoe, drawing it to a point in the back where it should form a full bow. The sain surjed greenable is 31 inches wide, and from 84 cests a yard. (3) If your outing fannels in meant for a membing dress for street wear, make it with what is called the modified tell skirt. This is made of straight widths fitted with dark acound the want inc, and the nearl base belt back, but the dress slightly failed into the best so as to prevent the very light appearance. Fishin this with a deep hem beaded with slitching in with, or several rows of white braid. The basque should be shaped like a Russum blouse opening on the left side, with collar, deep outh and belt trammed with the braid or situations.

A bother way is to have a broader coller, bett, coffs and yoke of plain blue and flight bein on the class with narrow white braid or flatching.



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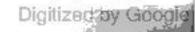


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#### DRESS 'HINTS FOR ELDERLY WOMEN

By Isabel A. Mallon



HE old saying of the Frenchman that, "A woman is as old as she

woman is as old as she looks, a man as old as he feels, "is really great wisdom. It has been quoted and quoted, and yet the moral that it points does not seem to have been appreciated by womankind. Nothing is so ridiculous or so painful as an elderly woman dressed like a young girl, but there is a happy medium by which years can be prettily, consistently and fashionably clothed, and which American women do not seem to thoroughly understand. and associately crothed, and which Americand.
It would seem to thoroughly understand.
It would seem as if we had nothing but
old and young women, and that the sweet
autumn time of life was not considered. Yet
it is the most beautiful, for by that time a
woman has learned the ways of the world, has
learned to subdue her thoughts and cultivate
her victures and has beened in addition the learned to subdue her thoughts and cultivate her virtues, and has learned, in addition, the great art of making the best of everything. Too often the elderly lady gives herself over to absolutely plain black gowns, to a severe neck dressing, a bonnet that is decidedly old-fashioned in shape and dowdy in decoration, and a wrap free from all fit, simply loose in shape. All this is wrong, and if your nother or somebody's else mother does not realize that beauty in dressing at forty-five or fifty is as much her right as it is yours at twenty, then you must teach her.

#### SOME SUITABLE MATERIALS

SOME SUITABLE MATERIALS

WHILE I think a black silk gown a pretty and dignified dress, I certainly do not recommend the one made with a plain skirt, a short basque, and ornamented just in front with a flat passementeric trimming, as desirable. Instead, if you fancy black silk, and are inclined to be stout, have the skirt made without the sheath-like effect, and let the bodice be rather long, partaking possibly of the coat outline, and have either a full tucker of one of the laces in vogue, or a fitted waistcost sufficiently long not to stand out in a point just at the center. All the Henrietta cioths, cashmeres and soft wools in the dark or neutral shades are in good taste, and for house wear a faint pink, blue, or all-white is suited. The pretty figured delaines, having light or dark backgrounds with contrasting figures upon them, make most effective morning gowns, and when there is worn with them a three-cornered talle breakfast cap decorated with a knot of soils. When on whetever colored sibles may be seen to the state of the state of the state of the state of the sure of the state of the s tulle breakfast cap decorated with a knot of pink, blue, or whatever colored ribbon may be fancied, a very dainty breakfast toilette is achieved. The breakfast cap, by the by, has no relation to one's age, for it may be worn by any matron, or by any lady who is unmarried and past her first youth, if she chooses to

#### A POPULAR FALLACY

A POPULAR FALLACY

A N idea seems to exist that the plainer a a frock is made the better is it suited to a woman who is stout. This is absolutely untrue. If you wish to conceal over-rounded curves do it with draperies, and nothing will make the very large stomach so conspicuous as a basque short on the bips and pointed at the back and front. All the boning in the world will never make it fit properly, and it will be "riding up" all the time. Instead, choose a design that comes well down over your hips, and without a seam across them. A very large bust is best hidden under a fall of lace, a slightly full or tucked front, or a vest of silk, chiffon, or whatever is best suited to the material of the dress. If your throat is very thick and short choose that style of collar that standing up a little rolls over, and which, while it conceals the throat and has a close-fitting, natty air, does not give a choked look. fitting, natty air, does not give a choked look.

A bodice that has its buttons concended always looks better on a stout woman, for the straight line of buttons down the front is very apt to apparently increase the size. A slight train to and a skirt that barely escapes the ground is most advisable for the street. Be sure and have your skirt sufficiently long in front, for nothing is so awkward on any wonan, but especially on a stout one, as a gown that seems to rear up in the front breadth. By the by, avoid pocket laps or any hip trimming on your long bodice.

#### THE SLENDER WOMAN'S MISTAKE

THE slender woman's greatest mistake is in having her clothes too loose, believing that in this 'vay she hides the angles. In reality her bodice should be fitted perfectly, padding used if necessary, and a reliance placed upon the trimming to give apparent size. The lace epanlettes, either on bodice or wrap, will add to her breadth, and make her look more rounded, while the lace cape has an equally good result. She can wear a short cost, double breasted and with flaring revers of far or relvet; indeed, it may be said of her that everything impossible to her stout sister is permissible for her. A saugly-fitting bonnet will be found most becoming, and about her throat she can have either a high, stiff collar of white linen, or the full, fluffy far or feather boa. The tailor-made suit in its severity is proper, for a good tailor knows how to fit even the plainest dress, so that the wearer, while slender, has a rounded appearance and does not suggest that unpleasant adjective, "Representer that hard ralain fab." THE slender woman's greatest mistake is does not suggest that unpleasant adjective, "angular," Remember that hard, plain fabries are not suited to you, but that you want rather the soft, clinging stuffs that are at once greceful and in good style. In colors choose the warm browns, the brighter bluesalthough I still mean the dark ones. Soft delicate grey will be found particularly becom-ing, and is in benutiful harmony with grey hair.

THE BONNET AND WRAP

The Bonnet and Wrap

WHILE choosing a bonnet that is one of the fashionable shapes, let it be sufficiently large not to look ridiculous on your head, though it need not be absolutely of one color. A deft milliner can introduce a bit of color, a feather, or a flower, or a knot of ribbon with pretty effect, and yet this bit of color must not be so pronounced that the eye will be attracted toward it to the exclusion of every other part of the dress. Instead, it should so harmonize that it seems part of the toilette. Frequently a mistake is made, like choosing a severe-looking jet bonnet, the outside of which does not tend to soften the face, but makes hard the lines that a fold of velvet close to the hair, a tiny frilling of lace, or a twist of any soft material would improve and constitute a proper framing.

Do not use steel close to the face either, although if your hair is very dark the same rule does not apply to gold, and many a pretty bonnet for an elderly lady may be developed in a combination of gold and black. About the wrap: For winter wear a wrap reaching well below the hips, or better still, one to the edge of the skirt is advisable, for the between wraps only tend to make you look as if you had been cut in two large pieces. Brocades, unless in solid colors, will apparently increase your size, and so will all the glack goods. A wrap fitted in the back, half fitting in front, trimmed lengthwise with fur, lace, or whatever is most suitable, is the best design for your shape, for it gives you perfect freedom of motion, has a fitted air, and yet is not tight enough to make prominent every curve. Double-brensted coats are never desirable.

CARE IN SMALL THINGS

#### CARE IN SMALL THINGS

CARE IN SMALL THINGS

THE elderly woman is too apt to think that her appearance is not of any importance, and she neglects the small belongings of dress, wearing a badly-made shoe, too often ill-fitting gloves, handkerchiefs that are neither fine nor pretty, and a neck-dressing that has nothing to recommend it, unless some one should approve of slovenliness. Young women can afford to dress plainly, but it is the women who are elderly who have a right to the elaborate and rich clothes. We are very apt to conclude that what the mother is the daughter will be, and when a young girl elaborately gowned is seen with a nother dressed in the most dowdy fashion the conclusion is quickly reached that at her age the daughter will resemble the mother. This may be true or not, but it is injustice to the girl, and more than wrong in the mother not to be as young in heart and appearance as she possibly can.

FOR A WOMAN OF FIFTY

#### FOR A WOMAN OF FIFTY

FOR A WOMAN OF FIFTY

A DRESS to be worn by a woman of fifty, who is decidedly stout, is of sent brown cashmere, made with a plain skirt that has, nevertheless, its fullness so arranged that the folds are loosely draped across the stomach, and are long and straight in the back. The bodice is a coat one of cashmere with jacket fronts, slightly fitted, and showing a tucked waistcoat of brown silk. These tucks are flat and long, extending from the neck to the very edge. All the edges of the coat are finished with a narrow brown silk cord, and the turnover collar has the same finish; above it shows a narrow fold of the silk. As the closing is done with hooks and eyes no buttons are visible. The bounet is a low oval shape of brown straw with a twist of velvet around its edge, a cluster of blue flowers in front, and brown velvet ties coming from the back knotted a little below the cbin. The gloves are tan undressed kid, and the parasol is of brown silk.

#### THE CHOICE OF A CORSET

THE CHOICE OF A CORSET

O not get stays that are long only in front, they will be uncomfortable and will not make your gown fit any better or give you a better appearance. Instead, choose those that are nearly the same length all around, curving but slightly at the hips, and which, while sufficiently high in the bust do not come over it. I advise a well-fitting stay, but I do not for one moment suggest lacing, which will only push your fiest to other parts of your body, cause your face to grow red, and end, very probably, by making you ill. For the slender woman, stays that are of medium length in front, arching on the hips and rather low in the bust, are advised. Do not rely on your stays to take away from the flat look of your bust. Have them fit you, and if it is necessary let the dressmaker attend to the insertion in your bodice of cotton, or better still, of curled hair.

If you are slender the corset that will look best on you; ane which is rather short in

settion in your bonne of cotton, or better still, of curied hair.

If you are slender the corset that will look best on you is one which is rather short in front and at the bust. Choose your stays so that the lacings always meet in the back, and then if, through illness, or any other reason, you should wish to make them larger it is a very easy matter to loosen them as much as you desire. By-the-by, even in contille corsets I advise a silk lacing, for if you are inclined to perspire, cotton or linen ones get stilf and unconsfortable, and although the silk ones may seem a little more expensive they are so much more comfortable, so much easier to pull or tie, that you will feel the money is well spent. The question of fastening the stays from the top down, or vice versa, is one that is best decided by one's self, though the French corset maker chains that a stout woman should always clasp her corset from woman should always class her corset from the top down, and a slender one reverse this mode. The broad bone with an underlining of plush is most desirable in all stays, but is really the one next seldom seen. Perole really the one most seldom seen. People continually write and talk against stays without ever having tried those that are really

proper to wear.

THE NECESSARY PADDING

VERY many dressmakers think that they can successfully arrange the padding required between the material of the bodice and the lining. Now, this is a most difficult thing to do, and I would advise in preference to it that where pads are required they are fitted to the figure, covered with white silk, and sewed on the lining. Cotton or curled hair may be placed as carefully as possible between the two fabrics and yet, unless the dressmaker is more than an artist, that is, a genius, the effect is apt to be lumpy, and the padding shows in a most undesirable way. As I have seen dresses padded, not only by the king of dressmakers, but clear down to the one who went out by the day, I know whereof I speak, and I positively advise the use of the ordinary arrangement of pads in preference to any other. TERY many dressmakers think that they to any other.

Do not have any foolish feeling about mak

Do not have any foolish feeling about making your figure look better. It seems as if I wanted to keep on telling you it is your right to look well, and that every innocent means should be used to attain the end. Frequently instead of padding the shoulders a good effect is produced by having a long shoulder seam; my own experience has taught me that most dressmakers object to giving this, but you will not have learned the art of dressing well unless you thoroughly understand how to make the dressmaker do as you wish. Just remember you are buying and she is selling.

#### MISTAKES THAT MANY MAKE

I ASKED a very stout woman whose bodice looked bulky and wrinkled why it was so, and she told me that it was because her underwear wrinkled and made her bodice fit badly. I said, "Why don't you dress to suit the weather, and as other people do?" And she answered, "Oh, well, I have been dressing this way ever since I was a girl." The truth was that under her bodice she had a vest, a thickiy gathered chemise, her stays truth was that under her bodice she had a vest, a thickly gathered chemise, her stays and their cover. Of these she could easily have laid aside the chemire and the cover without feeling their loss as far as warmth was concerned, and a short petition could be substituted for the lower part of the chemise. By this arrangement her bodice could be smoothly fitted and the appearance of lumps here and there would be entirely avoided. Everybody knows how perfectly a bodice without any lining can be made to fit, so it goes without saying that the one which, in addition to its lining, has three under-bodices is not likely to be very smooth in effect.

dition to its lining, has three under-bodices is not likely to be very smooth in effect.

Do not, if your hands are wrinkled, make the mistake of putting a severe linen cuff next to them; instead, let a soft fall of lace cover the ravages of time and add to the dainthiese of your costume. And then do not be induced, even if the coquettish-looking veil does attract you to assume it, for while it may look charming in its whiteness, or its bright lare on your daughter, it is out of place on you.

#### THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE HAIR

I HAVE been asked a number of times what I advised when the hair was beginning to come out. As long as possible, that is, as long as it looks well, wear your own front bair even if you have to put a switch in the back; in choosing this do not let it be too large, for the extreme thickness will suggest that it is not your own, except by right of purchase, if a front piece is an absolute necessity, do not choose a heavy one that has a wiggy look, but instead one that is a little thin and on which the curls will be fluifly, rather than frizzy.

FIFTY YEARS YOUNG

#### FIFTY YEARS YOUNG

IF you want to keep from growing old, if you want to look young and charming, see that there come no wrinkles on your heart. Be as merry and as happy as you possibly can, finding good in everything and loveliness everywhere. Be very certain that your face will show what is in your beart, and that being only sixteen there, with no knowledge of the wickedness of the world, you will show a face free from unbelief, eyes as clear as if they were wells of truth and everybody will forget that you are fifty years old, but will delightfully tell you that you are fifty years young.

If for no other reason, the mothers of daughters and the wives of husbands should keep themselves young in heart and pretty in

daughters and the wives of husbands should keep themselves young in heart and pretty in dress, for they have some one to give the word of approbation to them. The daughter who takes a pride in her mother's appearance will, you may be sure, make a good mother herself. I remember the pride that a woman once took—a woman who had many woes and worries—in the fact that a diplomatic reception her mother looked rounger than she did, and that some gallant Frenchman positively refused to believe that the pair were not sisters, and the daughter the along of the two. For and the daughter the older of the two. write tims woman was absolutely happy, and while I do not want our daughters to grow tired and old in appearance, still I do wish that our mothers would look younger. Dress so that your boys will be proud to take you out with them. once this woman was absolutely happy, and

#### SOME FEW LAST WORDS

I WISH I could make every woman in America who is over forty years of age understand how destrable it is for her to dress well and prettily. It is a duty she owes to her husband, her children, and the world at large. The woman who is fortunate enough to be mother to any human being wants to leave a picture on that one heart of how charming picture on that one heart of how charming and how pretty mother always looked. Women are committing absolute sins every day in not thinking of this. I am tempted to say that I wish a society for the encouragement of vanity among elderly women could be started, for I do not believe that it would do anything but good. Won't you take my little preaching to heart? Won't you remember that it is as I say, your duty to always look your very best, not alone from a motive of self-respect, but because of the people who love you like to think of you as pretty and dainty?

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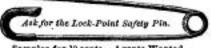
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#### THE SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

By Isabel A. Mallon

MRS. MALLON will be glad to answer any question about woman's wear which may be sent to her by JOHNAL readers. She asks, however, that she be permitted to answer through this Department in the JOHNAL; though, if stamps are inclosed, she will reply by mail. Address all letters to MRS. MALLON, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOHNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



LITTLE care is necessary in making up the hair-lined fabrics that bid fair to be very popular during the early autumn and winter. Blacks, with pale blue lines, browns with blue, blacks with whites, red or greens, blues with red, brown or

blues with red, brown or black, and many other com-binations, are noted in silk and staiting. The stout woman, who selects such material, must not be induced to have it made in any way except with the stripes running down; for even a trimming of stripes going about the figure tends to make it look short, and to ap-parently increase the flesh.

Instruct your dressmaker to make the nar-

parently increase the flesh.

Instruct your dressmaker to make the marrow stripes fit into each other, and to take such care about the bodice that the pretty pointed effects, which will tend to make you appear more slender, will be achieved. For very slender figures modistes who understand the art of dress, are making gowns of plain black silk or suiting, and trimming the skirt and basque with ruffles of the striped material cut lengthwise, so that the bayedere or round result is obtained. These seem like little details, but they tend to make the entire costume more perfect.

THE attempt to introduce the short glove has proved, as I predicted, an entire failure. The reason for it is easily seen; a short glove makes the hand look dumpy, and gives an awkward shape to the wrist. By-the-by, if you have large hands, just remember that gloves stitched in contrasting colors at the seams and on the back will tend to make them look larger. A very note shade of primrose look larger. A very pale shade of primrose kid that is now in vogue is quite as often worn with all-white costumes as is the dead-white

I N choosing a white fillet to go about your hair, select a cream-white one if you are a blonde, and a dead-white if you are a brunette. Only the clear olive skin of the brunette can stand the trying tone of pure white.

A FAVORITE combination for evening or house gowns is very light rose color and black. One of the prettiest ten-gowns has a Wattean back of black mouseeline de soie, and a full empire front of pale pink crèpe confined by a broad black velvet sash, the ends of which reach aimost to the edge of the skirt. There are two sets of sleeves, the inner one being of the pink, and fitting the arm quite closely, while the outer one is of the black, and is cut in the regulation angel shape. The neck is cut out in the round English fashion, and a fall of Mechlin lace is its finish. Of course, such a gown could be developed in plain cashmere, and would look quite as well as in the more expensive material, provided that the combination of pink and black, or that other fashionable one of pale green and white, was used. FAVORITE combination for evening or white, was used.

W OMEN who wish to give a long-waisted appearance to their bodices, are wearing pointed cut jet girdles, with very long jet fringe on the lower edge. These girdles are very expensive, but if one has the time, a girdle can be made at home at a comparatively small cost. The plain jet girdle may be gotten, and strands of beads boughtand hung in the proper fringe fashion from it. In doing this, be careful that each string of beads is separate, and the thread securely fastened, so that if one should break the others will not, of necessity, follow its example.

MOST charming bonnet, which will be A MOST charming bonnet, which was on much in vogue for evening wear, is made of coarse white or black lace, and fits the head exactly like the cap of a French peasant. Velvet ribbon ties cross it at the back, and from under them, coming toward the frent is a large rose, orchid, talip or some the front, is a large rose, orchid, talip or some other flower that may be made of velvet, and is tinted in very bright colors.

RIBBON how, made with three loops A and one end, and which suggests a four-leaf clover, is liked for fastening a ribbon belt, as a decoration on the shoulder or to eatch up the drapery of a light evening dress.

RATHER heavy net, with large cut jet stars upon it, is fancied for the blouse to be worn with a Toresdor jacket. This blouse, by the by falls in a soft pour about three inches below the belt, which, of course, is always of jet.

THE fashioemble slipper is made of black moirs, the high heel being covered with the same material; a very small rhinestone buckle is the only decoration. These slippers will not increase the size of the foot, as does velvel, and are not so warm, though it must be said that they have not the dressy appearance of satin.

I HAVE said a number of times, but I must repeat it, as the question is continually asked, that I do not advise attempting to clean gloves at home. The result is soldom satisfactory. At the professional scourer's, a pair of gloves can be made to look as good as new for ten cents, unless, indeed, they are extremely long, and then a few worm pennies are charged; but if the gloves are good they are well worth the small sum spent upon them.

A LEATIAN hows of black thread lace form a smart trimming for the scarlet straw bonnets, to be worn during the early autumn.

A SKIRT of blue and green plaid silk has for wear with it an accordeon plaited blouse of blue silk, which falls slightly over the belt, but not its entire distance. The belt itself is of the blue silk folded, and is caught on one side with a clover bow of green ribbon.

The high collar is decorated with a similar bow. The sleeves are full, and drawn into plain deep cuffs that match the bodice. This combination is a little odd, but it is extremely pretty, and usually very becoming to a young girl.

A N odd piece of jewelry intended for a brooch shows a rocket starting off; the stick is of gold, and there are long, wire-like gold threads, each tipped with a diamond, ruby, emerald or a topaz, to simulate the different colored balls. This is wonderfully effective when pinned against a black tulle or lace bodice.

In very deep mourning there is a fancy for having Wattens backs of black creps on ten-gowns or house jackets of black Henrietta cloth. A very sombre effect is produced by this arrangement, but it seems to be one that is very much liked.

THE accordeon-plaited blouses of light- weight silk, are very often made without sleeves, and a jacket matching the skirt is then worn over them.

A Nartistic engagement ring is formed of two narrow bands of gold that become one just in the center; the part where they are divided is filled in with small but pure diamonds. These small, clear stones are al-ways preferred by women of good taste to very large ones less perfect in color and in

A N odd brooch is shaped exactly like a pair of gold pincers, a perfectly round pearl being held by them.

A MONG the blues, what is known as a real smoke blue is again in vogue; it is somewhat darker than gendarme, and not as cold looking as steel blue. Speaking of blue, the old stand-by, navy, is now combined with heliotrope, and a very fashionable English woman wears a heliotrope silk shirt, with a skirt and cost of navy blue broadcloth.

POR evening wear during the winter, a favorite contrast will be pale green and white; that is, a green crepe de chine dress will be elaborately trimmed with white satin ribbon, while an all-white dress of cloth or silk will have a skirt trimming of pale green chiffon, and the entire bodice formed of it.

A N idealized finned petticoat is one of light-weight material, having small pink dots over it and decorated with pink lace knitted by hand and with silk. It is almost unnecessary to say that this fashion comes from England, where the knitting needles seem almost a part of the busy woman's hands.

GOOD glove for outdoor wear when one A is not in full promenade toilette is of beavy kid of a shade known as dull tan; they are closed with four horn buttons of almost the same shade, and have the delightful qual-ity of wearing and wearing until one abso-lutely thinks they can never wear out.

ECONOMICAL women are now buying the very thin summer stockings, either for wear in the bouse or to keep until next summer, for they have been so much reduced in price that their purchase is really a saving of

THE French percale shirt, tucked from the neck to the bust and then allowed to flare, is liked by women who do not care to assume a stiff shirt; they can, of course, be worn far into cold weather with a cloth skirt and jacket.

I N putting away your pretty summer shoes do not just push them together and wrap them up, but stuff them well with soft paper, them up, but still them well with soft paper, stand them in a box, pack paper about them, the the box up tight, and mark on it just what it contains. By doing this you will keep them in good order, and you will be surprised yourself to see how new they will look when the time comes to bring them out again.

JET nail heads continue to be used on the yokes of capes, where they really seem very effective. By-the-by, if you are wearing a cape of light-weight cloth or suiting that comes very nearly to your kneer, insist upon your dressmaker putting a few weights in the lower edge, else the lightest breeze will make the cape blow and cause you to look very ridiculous, a something that a woman can never afford.

R18BONS on the hair, on the gowns and wrops with andoubtedly obtain during the coming season. While the flowing streamer may not be popular, still it is certain that the ribbon artistically disposed will have a special place.



A baby's skin is the most delicate of all delicate things, and is much more subject to external influence than a grown person's. It is frequently affected by the harmful ingredients of common soaps; these do not rinse readily, and will cause painful chapping, rash and disease by remaining in the clothing and coming into contact with the skin of the little one.

Do not permit the child's garments to be washed with anything but

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Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, says: Medical men are much interested in discovering the various sources of disease, as whether from foul air, impure water, infested food, and possibly soap made of fat from diseased cattle.

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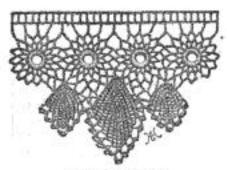
#### A GRACEFUL QUEEN LACE

BY ALICE S. LUKA

BEGIN with resettes first by winding the thrend 8 times around a pencil. Slip the coits off, 8 c 34 times around them, slip at in

1st s c.

2d round—\*, 5 ch, s c in 2d s c; repeat around,
3d round—5 ch, s c in 3d of 5 ch, \*, 5 ch, s c
in 3d of next 5 ch; repeat. Work another
rosette in same manner. In connecting the
2 together work 2 ch, slip st in 3d st of 5 ch of
last rosette, 2 ch; repeat twice more. Begin
the small lenf, which is worked 4n ribbed crocliet, with 12 ch, sc in every st of ch, except in
the last st, work 3 s c, then s c in every st as
before; turn. Slip st in 3 sts, take up half a
st in s c in every st, but increase 3 sts in 15 t 3,
and decrease at the end of every row, 3 sts,
turn; s c in every st, 3 s c in 1st, miss 5 sts at and decrease at the end of every row, 3 sta, turn; s c in every st, 3 s c in 1st, miss 3 sts at end; repeat 3 more rows in the same namer, turn, 6 s c in 6 sts, 3 ch, slip st in next ch of 2d rosette, 2 ch, s c in 2d of 3 s c, 2 ch, s c in between rosettes, slip st back to s c in 2d st, 2 ch, slip st in next ch of 1st rosette, 3 ch, s c in 6 sts, 4 ch, s c in 5th st of ch, 1 ch, s c in 2d row; repeat \*7 times. At the last s c 4 ch, sc in 3d st of 5 ch of 2d rosette, 6 ch, s c in 3d st of

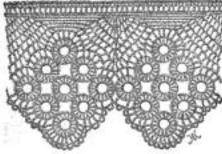


QUEEN LACE EDGING

next ch, 3 ch, s c in 3d st of next ch; fasten thread and cut off. Begin the large leaf with 19 ch, s c in every st, but increase and decrease number of sts as before. There are ten rows then. Work 11 s c in 11 sts, 3 ch, slip st in 3d of 5 ch of 3d rosette, 3 ch, s c in 16 st, 3 ch, s c between rosettes, slip st back, s c in next st, 3 ch, slip st in 3d of 5 ch of 2d rosette, 3 ch, s c in 11 sts; work a row of picots in the same manner as those worked around the small leaf. After the 6th picot is worked on the other side manner as those worked around the small leaf.
After the 6th picot is worked on the other side
of leaf, mlas 3 s.c., s.c. in 4th st, 5.ch, s.c. in 3
ch, 2.ch, s.c. in 5.ch of 3d rosette, 3.ch, s.c. in
last picot, 2.ch, slip st in s.c. of small leaf, 2
ch, slip st in last picot; cut off thread and fasten. Make a small leaf in the same manner
in which 1st one is worked, and connect as before. Work 2 rows of top edge, begin in 5 ch,
make 7 ch, \*, d.c. in next ch, 5 ch, d.c. in next
ch, 5.ch, d.c. in next ch, 5 ch, t.c. in mext ch, t. ch, 5 ch, d c in next ch, 5 ch, t c in next ch

#### THE ARTISTIC MINEOLA LACE

MAKE the nine wheels thus: Wind the M thread 8 times around a pencil, slip off the colls, work 29 d c into the colls connect-ing them to each other in working with a slip st. Work the picot edge around the five wheels, begin in 10th st, 7 ch, s c in 5th st, d c



in 8th st, \*, 5 ch, s c in d c, d c in 8th st, 5 ch, s c in d c, d c in 4th st, d c in 3d st of 2d wheel; repent, \*, around the 3d wheel work 11 picots around the next 5 picots, the next 1 picot. Work the upper edge thus:

15th row—Begin in 11th st of a wheel, 5 c h, d c in 9th st, 2 ch, d c ln 7th st, 2 ch, d c in 5th st, 2 ch, d c in 3d st of 2d wheel. 2 ch, d c in 3d st, d c in 3d st of 2d wheel. 2 ch, d c in 5th, 7th and 9th sts, separated by 2 ch, d c in 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th and 13th sts, separated by 2 ch, d c in 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th and 13th sts, separated by 2 ch, d c in 3d ch, 2 ch, d c in 4th ch, 2 ch, \*, miss 2 d c between wheels, d c in 4th ch, 2 ch, \*, miss 2 d c between wheels, d c in 5th ch; repeat \* 6 times. After 6th d c work 3 ch, \*, 3 s c in 2 ch; repeat twice more until there are 9s c, 3 ch, \*, d c in 2 ch, 2 ch, \*; repeat 7 times, d c in 2 ch, separated by 2 ch. 2 ch, d c in 2 ch, work off 2 sts only of d c, retain remaining 2 on needle, d c in 2 ch, work 2 sts off, 2 sts with 15 t, 2 stitches; repeat from \*.

3d row—Work in the same manner, but s c are increased in every row. 17 s c in 3d row; 23 s c in 4th row; 32 s c in 5th row; 37 s c in 6th row. 7th row—s c in every 2t. steparated by 2 ch. 9th row—d c in every 2t st, separated by 2 ch. 9th row—2 s c in every ch.

8th row-d c in every 2d st, separated by 2 ch. 9th row-2 s c in every ch.

#### A CROCHETED CUSHION COVER

By FLORENCE E. LYNNE

THIS protty cushion cover, which can be made to serve as a tidy, is made with No. 20 or 30 Glasgow cream-colored thread and

quite a fine steel needle.

It consists of nine wheels and four half wheels; all are to be joined as shown in illus-

tration.

1st row—ch 8 and join.

2d row—24 tr in ch, join.

3d row—ch 2, 1 tr in same stitch as 1st of ch,

\*, ch 1, 2 tr in second stitch. Repeat from \*

10 times making 12 pair of tr; join.

4th row—ch 2, 1 tr in center of nearest pair;

\*, ch 4, join by slip stitch in first of ch. Repeat from \* twice; ch 2, join under ch between first and second pair; repeat from beginning of row, 11 times.

of row, 11 times,
5th row—ch 4, join in the top of middle
lobe of clover leaf; \*, ch 6, join in top of
middle lobe of next clover leaf; repeat from \*

same around wheel and join.

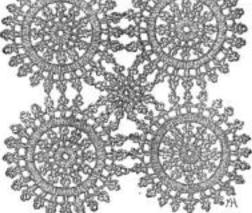
7th row—ch 2, 2 tr in each of 6 ch; continue same around wheel and join.

7th row—ch 2, 1 tr in same stitch as first of ch, \*; ch 3, 2 tr in fifth stitch; repeat from \* 22 times, alternating fifth stitch with sixth stitch; join. stitch; join.

to third wheel. This completes one corner. In like manner make other 3 corners. Place 9th wheel in center and join in same way. In like way fasten the re-maining 4 half wheels in the

interior spaces. This cover is exceedingly artistic if carefully worked out, and placed over a cushion of pink or blue satin it makes a dainty addi-tion to a toilet table that the feminine heart will appreciate and delight in to the fullest possible extent.





PORTION OF CROCHETED CUSHION COVER

#### CROCHETED NECK TRIMMINGS

BY MARGARET SIME

THE dainty narrow edgings of various kinds intended for finishing off the necks and sleeves of dresses are quite an expensive item, especially as they so quickly lose their freshness and, as a rule, are not washable. When crocheted, however, with cream or dead-white silk in a suitable pattern, the effect surpasses in richness many of the most costly machine-made trimmings, and can be washed until completely were not.

Care must be taken in the selection of patterns, the ordinary narrow crocheted borders not being in any way adapted for such use. I offer to the readers of the Journal the four following designs. They are very easy of execution and representative of the styles required to suit the purpose named.

tive of the styles required to suit the pur-pose named.

I should recommend in every case that only the best quality of crochet slik be used. Except for mourning dresses, when dead-white only is permissible, cream-white is preferable. It looks softer against the skin and is more becoming.

No. 1 selving:

No. 1 edging: Make a chain rather more than the re-quired length for the foundation, since it takes up a little in the working, turn; miss 1 ch, 1 d c into the next \*, 4 ch, pass the needle through the front loop of the last d c, make i d c, miss 1 ch of the foundation,

the free of the last de miss two of the foundation, 1 d c; repeat from \*.

No. 2 edging:

This pattern is wider than No. 1. Make a foundation ch, turn; miss 1 ch, 1 d c into the next \*, 5 ch, turn, 1 s into the 4 ch, 2 ch, pass the silk once over the needle, work 1 tre into the freet leep of the last d c, miss two of the the front loop of the last d c, miss two of the foundation, ch I d c into the next; repeat

from \*.

No. 3 edging:

For a light lace like picot edge make 2 ch, withdraw the needle from the loop and pass the loop over a small mesh or coarse knitting needle, insert the needle into the 1st ch and draw the silk through to the front. \*, make 2 ch, pass the hop over the mesh, withdraw the needle and insert it first through the previous loop on the mesh, also through the loop just cast on, then into the first of the ch last made; draw the silk through the ch stitch only, with-draw the needle from the loops, take up the silk just drawn through the ch stitch; repeat

When a sufficient length is thus made turn and work 1 ch, 1 d c, miss 1, repeat all along the under side to form a foundation whereby to sew the lare on to a narrow braid to be hasted inside the neck band.

The addition of a plain braid will be neces-sary in like manner for No. 1 and No. 2 de-signs, unless it be preferred to work them into a lace braid with an open edge, in which case the foundation ch can be dispensed with. No. 4 edging:

No. 4 edging:

A wider triumning, partaking more of the nature of a frill, might be acceptable to some. Its extreme simplicity should render it popular, also the fact that it is made in such a manner as to ensure its keeping in perfect order, especially for children's wear.

Begin with a foundation ch, upon this work 1 tre, 2 ch, miss 2 ch, 1 tre into the next ch, repeating along the entire length. Into the first space thus made work \*, 7 tre with 1 ch between each, then work a tre into the top of the back of the first of the 7 tre, 2 ch, repeat from \* until all the spaces are filled.

The horizontal trebles worked at the back of each cluster of 7 tre keep the clusters perfectly even, at the same ime throwing them slightly forward, giving a frill-like effect.

#### WIDE CLOVER-LEAF LACE

BY LENA TRATCHER

CHAIN 45 stitches, turn.

1st row—1 t c in 5th st of ch, ch 1, skip
1, 1 t c in next st, ch 1, skip 3 t c, 1 ch, 3 t c
in next st (this makes a shell). One knot st,
skip 2, fasten in 3d st, 1 knot st, skip 2, 1 shell
in next st, ch 3, 1 s c in 3d st, ch 2, skip 2, 1 t c
in next st, ch 2, 1 t c in same st, ch 2, skip 2,
1 s c in next st, ch 3, skip 2, 1 shell in next st,
1 knot st, skip 3, fasten in next st, 1 knot st,
skip 2, 1 shell in next st, ch 3, turn.
2d row—shell in shell, 1 s c in last st of 1st
shell, 2 knot st, fasten in 1st st of next shell,
shell in shell, ch 2, 1 s c, 8 t c, 1 s c under next
ch of 2, 1 s c, 8 t c, 1 s c under next
ch of 2, th sell in shell, fasten in last t c of 1st shell,
2 knot st, fasten in 1st st of next shell, shell in

st of previous row, 1 knot st, shell in shell, 3 ch, skip 8 t c, 1 s c in 1 s c, ch 2, skip 4 t c, 1 t c in next st, ch 2, 1 t c in same st, ch 2, l s c in s c, ch 3, shell in shell, l knot st, fasten in knot st, 1 knot st, shell in shell, ch 3, turn.

4th row-like 2d row.

5th row-1 to in t.c, ch 1, shell in shell, 1 knot st, fasten in knot st, 1 knot st, shell in shell, ch 3, skip 8 t c, 1 s c in s c, ch 2, skip 4 t c, 1 t in next st, ch 2, 1 t c in same at 1 t c in same st,

1 t c in same st, fasten in knot st, 1 k not st, fasten in knot st, 1 k not st, shell in shell, 1 k not st, fasten in knot st, 1 k not st, shell in shell, ch 10, 1 s c in 5th st of ch, ch 4, fasten in same place, ch 4, fasten in same place, turn.

6th row—1 s c, 5 t c under 4 ch, fasten with 1 s c in 4th row, 6 t c in same place, 1 s c, 11 t c, 1 s c under next ch 4, 7 s c around the 5 ch, shell in shell, finish like 2d row.

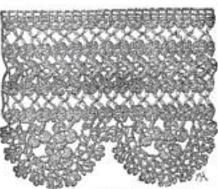
7th row—like 3d row.

8th row—like 3d row to scallop; ch 10, 1 s c in 5th st of ch, ch 4, 1 s c in same place, ch 4, 1 s c in same place, ch 4, 1 s c in same place, ch 4.

in 5th st of ch, ch 4, 1 s c in same place, ch 4, 1 s c in same place, turn.

10th row—one s c, 5 t c under ch 4, fasten in 5th row with 1 s c, 6 t c, 1 s c in same ch 4, 1 s c, 5 t c, 1 s c in next ch 4, fasten in center of last petal of 1st leaf, 6 t c, 1 s c in same place, 1 s c, 11 t c, 1 s c in next ch 4, 7 s c around ch 5, shell in shell, finish like 2d row.

11th row—like 3d row to scallop, ch 5, 1 s c in 6th st of 1st petal, ch 5, 1 s c in 6th st of next petal, ch 3, 1 t c between 1st and 2d petals of 3d leaf, ch 3, skip 2, 1 t c in next st,



WIDE CLOVER-LEAF LACE-EDGING

ch 3, skip 2, 1 t c in next st, ch 3, 1 t c between 2d and last petal, ch 5, 1 s c in 6th st of middle petal of 1st leaf, ch 5, 1 s c in 5th st of next petal, ch 5, 1 s c in end of 3d row, ch 2, turn.

12th row—2 t c, 2 ch, 2 t c in 1st ch of 5, \*, 2 t c, 2 ch, 2 t c in next hole; repeat from \*7 times; finish like 2d row.

13th row—like 3d row to scallop, ch 2, \*, 2 t c, 2 ch, 2 t c in ch of 2; repeat from \*8 times; ch 2, turn.

ch 2 thrn.

14th row—\*, 1 t c, 1 picot (made by 5 ch and
1 s c in 1st st of ch) repeat from \* 3 times in
ch of 2, ch 1, 1 s c between 2 t c of last row, ch
1; repeat from 1st \* 8 times; finish like 2d row.

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Arch Street, Possessions, Fa.

Hills is not a fashion page, but at the risk of poaching a little upon my neighbors' preserves I want to say a worder two about woman's dress. From my window two or three times a day I see a party of girls and young women going to and from their work in a factory; they come from the poorest of homes, so poor and so vile that I hope few of the readers of the Journal can have any conception of them. They work for such small wages that one wonders how they get even bread and water for food and a corner in which to sleep, and yet these girls are sweeping our diety streets with what by courteey we call their clothes. Fifth too disgusting to name is gathered into their garments day after day. The one room in which father, mother, brother and sister live—no; they do not live, they car and sleep—is made still more foul by what is shaken out of these garments in the process of putiting them on and off. My friends, who is to blame for this? Not these silly girls, nor their ignorant mothers, but we who, knowing better, allow our gowns to drag upon the sidewalk. I am glad to know that the deepot who sits on fashion's throne is supposed to be about to order a shortening of the street gown, and I want here to urge every readers of the Journal, far and near, to spread abroad that sensible decree, and to take care that not upon their skirts is the indecency, the unwhole-someness, which their foolish and blind followers are gathering. A woman's dress ought to express her good sense, her purity and her sense of beauty, not her vanity.

AM very anxions to have a knotty question, which has long remained unsettled with inc. answered. It is tills: For what purpose should a mether train her decipher: for the home, for the world, for a hashand, or to be a bread winner?

L. T.

She should train her daughter to be the best woman possible; to take the highest place she can in the toble company of men and women who are seeking to be and to make others divine. When every power ale has is trained for the highest achievement, home, world and husband will share in her success and her joy. Every woman's bread should be won by her in one way or another. To eat bread in order to win bread in order to eat more bread in order to win bread in order to eat more bread in order to win bread in order to eat more bread in order to win bread in order to eat more bread in order to win bread in order to eat more bread in order to win bread in order to eat more bread in order to win bread in order to eat more bread in order to win more bread. How small the circle this path makes. It is not worth while for a human being to labor simply for enting; yet that is just what roany do. The bread winning should be but an incident. Would it be worth while to feed an engine with coal if it were to do nothing but carry itself to the coal yard to get its own coal? Let there be some purpose in living, some noble thing to be done, and the bread winning be but a part of the preparation for that good work. and life becomes worth living. Every girl should be inspired with a great desire to do something toward lifting the world out of its ignorance, its sorrow, its crime. She should be trained to do the thing that is nearest her in the way that will best help on the great work, and then all lesser things will adjust themselves. Home and society will feel the influence of a great soal, and she will win not only her bread but the love of husband and children. She should train her daughter to be the be the love of husband and children.

If it wise for women to close their houses during the sammer mostly, leaving their hosbands and note to the mercies of close and restaurants? Would it not be well, based of draping the mirrors, pictures and furniture with old sheets, and sending the valuables to a storage house, to cover the floors and furniture with cool lines and the ornaments and pictures with white messaito neiting and leaves the most trusty servant in charge. Make of the house an attractive place for the most of their families where they may read, and belie, and be comformable out of working bound? And the home thoose all seminor, might the mother on occasionally raines to cheer with the presence those whose latters render her outlog possible?

A HUSBAND.

Is it wise to leave bushand and sons to the gloom of a dismantledanstuncared-for house? Who can ask such a question? A thousand times no! It may happen that for the sake of an alling baby or delicate children father and mother will sacrifice their own comfort in the hope that country air may restore health to the lored one. But for the pleasures of summer festivities at a watering place, no true wife and mother, or loving daughter or sister, would consent to leave bushand and son, father and brother, to the loneliness and discomfort of a closed house. Sometimes it is comfort of a closed house. Sometimes it is true a man gets enough from his Saturday and Sanday onting to atone for the discomfort of the mid-week in town, and chooses to have his the mid-week in town, and chooses to have his home transferred to the country though he can spend only a portion of his time there. We are all trying to live on too complicated a scale, and this problem of the summer can only be solved when we put our entire mode of living on a more rational plane. Men may spare a little more time from business when it cous less to keep up an establishment, and momen will be less wearied with the winter's burden of social and household cares and be better able to enjoy a rational summer and be better able to enjoy a rational summer and can give greater comfort to their families. We all try to do too prach, and fail to get and give the greatest joy in living.

Is it not improvibe that a man should decline social invisations that do not include his wife; and is it so in the worst possible form for women of fashion to invite popular resisterities, authors, musicians, etc., with our technique their wives?

C. B.

A man who would receive and accept an invitation to a company in which women were included, when his own wife was not invited, certainly would lack some important elements of manliness; and a woman who invites a married man without his wife, stultifies herself, for she offers an insult to berself as a woman. It must be admitted that some persons who pride themselves on "good form" are guilty of giving and accepting invitations which distinctly ignore the fact of the existence of a wife, but it comes from a weak imitation of foreign manners which have no foundation in good morals, and partakes of the barbarous life of the countries where the pasha goes abroad and the women remain in the haren.

...

DEEP down in the heart of every woman there is a spice of romance, and as the goes on the memory of former ideals sometimes dit before our molads in manabiliting contrast to present restilities. We do not admit to ourselves that we are dauppointed—offentimes we have all that we once hoped for, or dreamed of—only, somebow, distance then lend nechanimes.

Would it not be well if we were to try occasionally to see the present as it would have appeared to us viewed with the eyes of eigheees?

Could anything have then seemed more romantle, more ideal, than to be married to our own particular "John"—John seems to have become the generic same for husbands, as likely for canaries—to be called Mandama by two or three of "the lovelies children" in the world;" to be the materies of a pretty boste, and to have a position "that maketh not estimated?" Many of us have all this, and yet feel that life thatm-dream and commonplace. Many of us readine our "castles in Spain," only we do not recognize them when they come. We are then reaching out toward accombining eds.

Unlappily there is a class of women to whom life has brought disappointment in their tenderest and most sensitive relations, but to meat American wives falls is railer allos.

One of these unfortunates once said, not thinking how much her words revealed: "Our disis fall off their polessias, but there is only one thing to do—pick up the pieces and try to go on worshiping as before." To which another lady replied: "There are few such job worthy of pedestals. I got minute a niche, where I can see only the best side!" Such philosoppy is like that of the old Frenchman who said that he always put on manuflying glasses when he also after the these days they will seem transfigured! "Viceo Hugo says "Espaily paradise, the parents young, the children sensit," but where colors has evidently tearned the sacrate of how on the life from a picture of the parents of summer and interesting in conversation at in the day of his greatest infamation, and have a possible at life will in

flowers peculiar to the injectus in which they was been.

The death of a loved one was chreated by a picture of an angel standing by an open form, copied probably from an Easter card, on which was written, as though out in the rock, Longfellow's boundful lines: "There is no death, what seems to be transition."

A floropean tour next offered endiest opportunities for pretty sketches.

A thread of explanation can through the whole, chiefly composed of say becified quotations, and the book closed with the same thought with which it began, quoting Longfellow again:

"The connection wild weather, come size of course most,"

Then come the wild weather, come sleet or come anow, We'll stand by each other however it blow — Jey, pleasare, or sickness or sorrow or pain Stadi be to our true love as tinks to the chain."

Veritable antique brocade was stretched over the cover, and the edges bound in turnished thesel braid. The family control-arms was embroidered likewise in tamulated licasel thread in the center, and the effect was

most artistic.

The owner said: "I commend the idea to the bulkation of other wives. I sever knew how bleal us; life was
until I vried to represent it pictorially. It has complet
many pleasant hours, and whether life seem dark or
bright, depends greatly upon the point of view.

"It also depends greatly upon the point of view.

"It also depends greatly upon the point of view. It
is have besten down here, but we may have something very like it if we do one part to make it so.

"There was a certain glamour about life in the days
that are gone, but it may soften into a halo, and we lose
nothing by the exchange.

Mas. Hererox Kingstania.

MRS. BURTON KINGSGAND.

Everything which serves to emphasize home life is of great value, and such memor-ials of a happy past serve to easure a happy present and future. I lately had the privilege of visiting a house where the very walls are covered with the tokens of the progress of love in the home. Grandparents, parents, children and greats are all as it were photochildren and guests are all, as it were, photochiefers and guests are all, as it were, proco-graphed in unexpected nooks and corners. Mottoes which have given inspiration in the life of each member of the family are ingen-iously woven into the decorations, and the atmosphere of the home is filled with the sweet-ness and the charm which comes from perfect ness and the charm which comes from persect congeniality. Not a little of the joy which is so abundant that it overflows into the lives of neighbors and friends is due to the "point of view" from which each one—father, mother, son, daughter—has looked at the other. The best side of the dear one has been kept in alght.

D<sup>0</sup> you believe that it is inconsistent in the life of a church member to play cards—not for money, but upon social evenings at the houses of friends, etc. ? I am a mether of boys and girls, and it is a difficult question for me to decide whether I shall allow my children as they grow up to play cards, or whether I shall problem it.

X.

The question of card playing is a difficult ne. Not only in the case of individuals is it one. Not only in the case of individuals is it a question, but social organizations find it not easy to decide. Some clubs exclude cards altogether; others admit them with restrictions. The temptation to gambling, beginning in very small ways, seems to attach itself to cards especially, and young people find it difficult to enjoy the game without introducing something, however trifling, to be won. If children could grow up happily, in an atmosphere where the difficulty would not be presented to them, if there was so much else in the way of recreation that cards were not thought of. of recreation that cards were not thought of, that would be the happiest condition. But I should hesitate to prohibit the use of cards lest children be tempted to do what I had forbidden them to do, and deceit be added to other misfortunes connected with such a method of family government. method of family government.

M CCH is written in regard to children's duties to parents' duties to children. But I have waited long to see something to regard to children's duties to aged grandparents. I have beged that Miss Ashmore would take to ber girls upon the subject, or Dr. Talinage case his magical pen to defend their rights. It is the neglect of which I would econopiant. Grandfina is booked upon as a ber to their happiness; kept in the dark in regard to their plans and pleasures. If she is slightly deed to much the easier, and so she size day after day without hearing a vaice, became nobady will take the pains to speak above an ordinary tone.

Perhaps there are jests and laughter going on, and now and then a faint sound of their mirrit comes to her deadened ease like an each of other days, and she seen the admissive flowers of her children's children and sake of them what the sport is all about, and receives for an answer: "Nothing much." Perhaps the sake some member of the family where they shapes to be going, and they should not interfere with the household plans and pleasures if granding was to share in them; but the is situs entirely out of their busy, shill life, and also like one forestand, waithing the dear ones with longing eyes, wondering of what they are talking, or why this or that is being done, who in the expected goest, etc., all of which is no secret, only no one will take the trouble to say a few words of explanation, in a little londer tone, to granding.

This is no exagerated case. One of the dearest old ladies I know is treated in this manner day after day; still she effect particular and foreithes and their particular and foreithes and their mirrit complished passes the rips, only once I saw the great team roll dates be writted and the supplied, but her beart is breaking of foreithress and decidation. Never a word of conjusted passes her lips, only once I saw the great team roll dates be writted the team of all they don't know." No, they do not know, it hinks, or they would never being pain to that gentle, lovi

How much these young people are losing! The presence of the aged is a blessing in the home; if the blessing is not taken it is likely to be remembered with grief when the time comes for those who are now young to sit in the corner and "look on."

I AM a girl, young and unmarried. Of everse, I might —any girl can marry some one, but I have never cared to marry just for the sake of marrying. Lots of girls do, and are miserable ever afterward, while I am very happy so I am. However, I have no desire to go through life a mere society woman. I want to earn my own living. I have always longed to make morey. But how to do it, that is the question that he perpetuig me. I can sing play and rectire—all shirly well, and as I have a good education, I sught teach, but my parents would effect to my bying away from home as march when it is not necessary. What I long to do it—write. It is work that I love, and I can certainly do it better than anything else. It is no trocke to me, and I have already been alriy secreesful at it. At school I had no trouble in carrying off all the necials for composition, and besides have now several obside peters, one of them from loss of the most preminent duly papers in the United States. This sounds like blowing my own tranget, but before me I do not while not that, I only wish you to understand my case. Share I left school I have accomplished nothing more starding than to conduct a department in a weekly paper. That he't much is it? But it is at least read. Now, what I want to do to untile stories. I would certainly blosh for myself if I rould not write something pure and better than some of the staff that I see published. Yet the people who write this "trach" must get something for it, do they not? or are they writing for glovy? I what that people who write this "trach" must get something for it, do they not? or are they writing for glovy? I what that people who write this "trach" must get something for it, do they not? or are they writing for glovy? I what that people who will be they are more than the waste backet, and am afraid that if I should send one of my stories to an either own life among the stories and the this matter I will be graveful.

You are only one of thousands who long the manners.

You are only one of thousands who long Tot are only one of thousands who long to write stories and have them paid for liberally. And you might, I should think, write quite as good stories as many that are printed and read and paid for. But, my dear girl, that is a very poor ambition. Have you any wish to cheer the lonely, to encourage the despairing, to stir the title to noble deeds? Do we went to tall more and warms what will you want to tell men and women what will give them power to achieve and patience to endure? Have you anything to say worth say-ing? If you have, say it and send it to some periodical which seems to you a good medium for your communications with the world of readers. Accept the lessons of the waste bas-ket and the polite notes of declination, realizing that editors are not wholly wanting in wisdom, and can sometimes see faults in your writing which are invisible to you. Try several different publications; what is not at all suitable for one may be just fitted to another. So you may expend a little money in postage to a very good purpose and your precious story may find a welcome after having been more than once turned away from the editorial sanctum. Having been inside that Sphinx-like place, let me tell you in confidence that it makes a great difference in the reception of a manuscript whether it is legibly written or not, and whether the author's address is distinctly given.

Will "Griselda" kindly send me her ad-dress, that letters may be forwarded to her?

A.J. St. Abbott



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MISS PARLOA will at all times be glad, so far as she cara to answer in this Department all general domestic questions sent by her readers. Address all letters to MISS MARIA PARLOA, care THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cooking receipts are not given in this Department, hence do not ask that they be printed and do not send manuscripts of that nature to MISS PARLOA.

◆OMEBODY somewhere is always in a state of perplexity over mat-ters pertaining to the table, and some-times it seems to me us if several pages of the Journal would afford none too much room for the giving of the infor-mation sought by those who send let-

ters to me from month to month. So much interest is manimouth to month. So much interest is manufested in this particular subject that I am going to turn my attention to it once more. Let it be remembered, when reading what may follow, that it is impossible to give in the limited space of this department half the ideas suggested by the interesting letters that came to my desk. come to my deek.

#### DUTIES OF THE WAITRESS

A LTHOUGH every housekeeper may have some methods peculiarly her own in the matter of waiting upon the table, still there are some customs that are almost universal in retined households.

there are some customs that are almost universal in retined households.

If the water has not already been poured, the waitress pours it as soon as the guests sit down at the table. If there be raw oysters, they should be served first. Usually they are arranged on the plates, and placed at each person's seat before the guests come in.

When the oyster plates have been removed, the soup tureen and hot soup plates are placed before the hostess. The waitress lifts the cover off the tureen, inverting it at once, that no drops of steam shall fall from it, and carries it from the room. The hostess puts a ladleful of soup into each plate and hands it to the waitress, who places it before the guests, going in every case to the left-hand side. Some hostesses always serve the ladies first, while others serve the guests in rotation.

The neat is set before the host, the vegetables being placed before the hostess or on the sideboard, as one chooses. The waitress passes each plate as the bost hands it to her. She then passes vegetables, bread, sauce, etc.

The salad is to be served by the hostess. After that the table is brushed and the dessert is brought in and placed before the hostess. The coffee follows. If fruit be served it is passed before the coffee.

Finger bowls are brought in after the made

assed before the coffee.
Finger bowls are brought in after the made

dessert has been served. A dainty doily is spread on a dessert plate and the finger bowl placed on this. The bowl should be about one-quarter full of water. Each guest lifts the bowl and doily from the plate and places them at the left-hand side. The doily is never to be used to give the fineers. to be used to wipe the fingers.

A good waitress will not pile one dish up-

on another when removing them from the table. She should be provided with a tray for all the smaller dishes, and should remove the plates one or two at a time.

#### SEATING ONE'S GUESTS AT DINNER

M ANY inquiries come as to how the guests should be scated at dinner. The host lends the way to the dining-room, offering his arm to the oldest haly or the greatest stranger, unless it happens that the dinner is given for one lady in particular, in which case she, as the guest of honor, is taken in by the host, and sented at his right. The other guests follow, each contlemns giving his arm to the follow, each gentleman giving his arm to the lady he is to take in. The hostess follows last with the oldest gentleman or the greatest atranger, who is then sented at her right.

#### IS IT PROPER TO KEEP THE TABLE SET?

W HETHER or not it is right to keep the table set all the time in a private house is a question that has troubled one of my correspondents. It is not considered proper. After each meal clear the table, brush the cloth and fold it carefully; then put on a heavy colored cloth. If the table be of handsomely-finished wood it may be left bare. It often hancers, that a housekeeper who

somely-finished wood it may be left tare.

It often happens that a housekeeper who does her own work or one who has a large family and keeps but one servant, finds it more convenient to have her table set after each meal. If the dining-room be used only for its legistimate purpose there can be no objection to this, if the room be kept closed and dark until meal time. The same rules cannot apply both to the woman who does her own work, or hus but one servant, and the woman work, or has but one servant, and the woman who keeps many servants. There is one thing which never should be done by anybody; tumblers and plates should not be turned up-

#### SERVING MEALS WITHOUT A SERVANT

A HOUSEKEEPER who keeps no servant asks how to serve desserts; how to serve the other dishes at dinner; what comes after the outroeal or the mush at breakfast; when to pour the coffee; and if the plates should be distributed on the table or placed beside the carrier? beside the carrer?

The conditions are so different in different families that no arbitrary rules can be given The conditions are so different in different families that no arbitrary rules can be given for these things, but here are a few suggestions which may be helpful: Have everything ready in the kitchen to put on the table without delay, and place the dishes where they will keep hot until wanted. Eggs in any form must, of course, be served as soon as cooked; therefore they must be timed very carefully. Put the mush on the table at your own place and serve it in saucers or little dishes that come for that purpose. Anyone who does not est mush or fruit may decline it, and wait for the next course. After the mush has been served, remove the dishes, and place the rest of the breakfast on the table. The plates should be hot and be plade before or at oneside of the curver. While be is serving, poor the coffee. When there is another member of the family who can put the second course on the table, the housekeeper should be relieved of this part of the work. It is hard on a woman not only to have to prepare the breakfast, but also to arise from the table, bring in the second course and serve this, as she often must, since, as a rule, men are in a harry in the morning and cannot assist their wives in serving the breakfast.

BE CHEERFUL AT BREAKFAST

#### BE CHEERFUL AT BREAKFAST

BE CHEERFUL AT BREAKFAST

If often happens that the housekeeper must
serve everything, besides pouring the coffee. The best a woman can do under these
circumstances is to keep calm, cook and serve
a beatthful and plain breakfast as cheerfully
and well as possible, forgetting herself until
her family is served and rendy for the day's
work. After this, if she be a wise woman, she
will cut her own breakfast showly, resting
body and mind, that she may be prepared for
the work of the day. Few women realize
how much influence this first meal has upon
the members of their household.

how much influence this first ment has upon the members of their bousehold.

The woman who does her own work, if she be wise, will not often serve more than two courses for dinner. Have the dessert dishes all ready on the sideboard or a side table. Remove the dinner plates, vegetables and meat dishes, butter plates, etc., and then brush the table, if there be any crumts upon it; then put on the dessert. If there be children in the family they can be truined to change the plates and bring in the other dishes. It is an educating and refining experience for them.

#### THE USES OF THE TRAY CLOTH

SHE has had a number of pretty tray cloths

OHE has had a number of pretty fray cloths
O given her, and now she wants to know
what they are for.
The terms "tray cloths" and "carving
cloths" are applied to the same articles, which
are intended to be spread on the trays from
which coffee or ten is served when taken to the which coffee or tea is served when taken to the parloc or piazza. When meals are taken to an invalid's room the tray is covered with one of these cloths. On the dinner table they are placed over the tablecloth at the carver's place. Por breakfast, luncheon and tea they are spread at the mistress's end of the table, and aprend at the mistress's end of the table, and the dishes for ten, coffee or chocolate are ar-ranged upon them, as they used to be arrang-ed in old times, when a silver or enameled tray was used for this purpose.

These tray cloths come in all sizes and de-signs. The most satisfactory kind are the fine damask or linen, hemstitched, and, if one

can afford it, embroidered in white or some delicate shade of washable silk.

#### VALUE OF A DROP OF OIL

VALUE OF A DROP OF OIL

EVERY honsekeeper knows how annoying it is to have the hinges of the doors squeak, and the locks and holts refuse to move unless great force be used. Many do not realize that a few drops of oil will, as a rule, remedy these annoyances. First spread a newspaper on that part of the floor over which the hinges swing. Now, with the sewing-machine oil can, oil the hinges thoroughly, and then swing the door back and forth until it moves without noise. Wipe the hinges, but let the paper remain for a few hours, to guard against the possible dripping of oil. For locks and boits, guard the floor in the same manner. Oil them thoroughly, working them until they will move with ease. The egg-bester and the loc-cream freezer should be oiled in the same manner.

#### TO CLEAN CHAMOIS SKINS

CHAMOIS skins that have been used for CHAMOIS skins that have been used for cleaning silver, brass, etc., can be made as soft and clean as new by following these directions: Put six tablespoonfuls of bouse-bold ammonia into a bowl with a quart of repid water. Let the chamois skin sonk in this water for one hour. Work it about with a spoon, pressing out as much of the dirt as possible; then lift it into a large basin of tepid water, and rub well with the hands. Rinse in fresh waters until clean, then dry in the shade. When dry rub between the hands. Chamois juckets can be washed in the same manner, except that there should be two quarts of water

jackets can be washed in the same manner, ex-cept that there should be two quarts of water to the six tablespoonfuls of ammonia. Pull-into shape before drying.

If you find gresse spots on wall paper, put powdered French chalk, wet with cold water, over the places, and let it remain for twelve hours or more. When you brush off the chalk, if the grease spots have not disap-peared, put on more chalk, place a piece of course brown paper or blotting paper on this, and press for a few minutes with a warm flat-iron.

#### CLEANING WHITE RUGS

MANY inquiries come to me as to how to clean white goatskin rugs. They can be cleaned by washing, or with naphtha.

Wet a small part of the rug with naphtha, and rub with a soft cloth until that space is clean; then clean another place, continuing until the entire rug has been treated in this way. Hang in the air until the odor has disappeared. Take care that no gas is lit in the room while the naphtha is being used.

To wash the rug, put into a tub about four

room while the naphtha is being used.

To wash the rug, put into a tub about four gallons of tepid water and half a pint of household ammonia. Let the rug soak in this for about half an hour, sopping it up and down in the water frequently. Rinse in several tepid waters, and hang on the line to dry; if possible, in a shady place. Select a windy dry for this work. Even with the greatest care the skin will become hard when washed. Rubbing it between the hands tends to soften it; or, it may be folded, lengthwise, the fur side in, and then be passed through the clothes-wringer several times. This, of course, should be done only when the rug is dry.

TWO WAYS TO CARCH SURS.

#### TWO WAYS TO CATCH FLIES

Two ways to Catch flies

A Mong the many questions that have come to me is one in regard to the making of sticky fly paper. Such paper is easily prepared. Put into a sancepan one pint of molasses, half a pint of linaced oil and one pound of rosin. Cook for thirty-five minutes after the mixture begins to boil, and stir frequently. Spread this very thinly on common brown paper, and spread another sheet of paper on the first one. Continue laying these double sheets in this manner until all the mixture has been used. With the quantities given, four large sheets of wrapping paper can be covered. When you want to use any of it, cut off a piece and draw the sheets apart.

If you want a fly paper of another sort, one that is not poisonous, put one pound of quassia wood in a sancepan with two quants of water, and soak over night. In the morning boil until there is but one pint of liquid left. Soak sheets of blotting paper in this and then dry them. Set away for use. Put small pieces of the paper in a saucer with a little water, and place where the flies will taste the liquid.

place where the flies will taste the liquid.

#### WHAT THE DUTIES OF A HOUSEKEEPER ARE

SUBSCRIBER wishes to know what the A duties of a housekeeper are in a private family. This question is hard to answer, since every family has different requirements. A housekeeper for people of limited means usually does all the work. In a family where only one or two servants are kept she must do many things about the house basides serior ally does all the work. In a family where only one or two servants are kept she must do many things about the house, besides sewing and mending. The housekeeper in a fashionable household does not have manual labor to perform, but she must know how everything should be done. It is her business to be entirely familiar with the duties of each servant, and to see that they are properly performed. Every part of the house, from the attic to the cellar, is under her charge. She hires and pays the servants, does the marketing, gives out household supplies, unless the establishment be so large that a steward is employed; sees that the household farmiture, linen, utensils, etc., are kept in order, and that they are renewed when they are worn out or defared. She also makes out the bills of fare for each day, studying the taste of each individual in the family, and trying to cater to it. She takes charge of the flowers in the parlors and dining-room. In fact, she must know everything about the requirements and desires of a refined household, and be capable of filling a gap herself should one of the servants fall her.

Her social position varies. Some families provide sevarate dining and sitting-rooms for

Her social position varies. Some families provide separate dining and sitting-rooms for their housekeeper, and she has no more social life in that home than if she were the kitchen maid. In many households, however, she is one of the family, and often she has a most delightful home.

delightful home.

The position of housekeeper is a most trying and delicate one. No matter how competent a woman may be, if she lack tact and refinement she will find it hard to get along smoothly. If a woman understands her duties, and tries to put herself in the position of the real head of the house when she has any doubt of what her course ought to be, she may awaid meny smooth that otherwise would be a avoid many snags that otherwise would be a source of much trouble.

#### TO PACK AWAY SILKS AND WOOLENS

WHENEVER you have occasion to pack VV away silk or woolen goods which you are afraid may turn yellow, break up a few cakes of white bees wax and fold the pieces loosely in old handkerchiefs that are worn thin. Place these among the goods. If possible, pin the silks or woolens in some old white linen sheets or garments. If it be inconvenient to use linen, take cotton sheets. Of course, it is important that the clothing shall be perfectly clean when put away. be perfectly clean when put away.



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#### A WISE SELFISHNESS



AN a mother spend herself too freely for berchildren? Hundreds of thousands of good mothers all over the land will answer unhesitatingly: "No! there is nothing too nuch for a mother to do for her child." It is true; but, like all truths, it has its limitations. What does the wise mother desire for her child? Perfection of character. She wishes to guide and train it so that it may pass through this life a blessing to itself and to those with whom it comes in contact. Can she do this by always yielding to its desire for pleasure and personal comfort? By making its own ease the first thought, by removing every roughness from its path? AN a mother spend her-

WHEN the question is put to her she says: "No; of course not; no one would be so foolish as to expect it." And yet, when it comes to be a question between her gratification and her child's, does also not always put her own aside? The woman who sits in a darketed soon explicit of the strainer. ways put her own saide? The woman who sits in a durkened room, evening after evening, rocking her baby to sleep because the small tyrant will scream if she leaves it, is sowing seeds of selfishness. If, later, slee tries to educate it more wisely, she has to transple down, or pull up, the weeds which ought never to have been allowed to sprout.

She owes the evening to herself and her husband, who has a right to some share of her time.

IT always seems to me intensely sad to see faults in children which are the conse-In faults in children which are the consequence of over-indulgence by those in authority over them. When a child speaks impertinently to his mother, or rudely to his brothers and sisters, when he lifts his hand to strike his nother, or persistently disobeys her, one knows without the need of long explanations that the early training has been defective. Is there a sadder sight than to see a young girl taking the best of everything for herself, to the utter disregard of the mother who has spent her life for her? The girl has been brought up to place herself first and her mother second in everything; she is scarcely to blame if she does it almost instinctively. Unless she has a very noble nature she will do it without any compunction. it without any compunction.

If the family means are small, she must have the pretriest dress, the freshest rib-bons, the most expensive hat. Her mother says: "Ob, it is no matter about me!" and says; "Oh, it is no nestier about me!" and the daughter echoes the sentiment, which should never have been attreed. When both cannot go on a pleasure trip it is the mother who stays at home, saying to herself: "Young people ought to have a good time; the cares of life come soon emough to us all!" She does not remember that the selfish spirit she is for larging is a had accountion to need them. If tering is a bad preparation to meet them. If there is disagreeable work to be done the mother assumes it, because she cannot hear to see the pretty hands roughoned or the fair complexion reddened. Household work should be a delight to a healthy girl, and one of her aweetest pleasures should be to spare and save her mother.

LITTLE glycerine and rose water will A nake her hands smooth and soft, and there are harmless cosmetics which will restore her complexion. If she lets her mother overtask her strength while she stands idly by, she is laying up a store of remorse many tenes will not wash sway. She will not do this if, all her life, she has been accustomed to see her mother treated with deference, her tastes consulted, her advice sought, her wishes followed. She will feel that naturally a part of the burden should rest upon her strong, young shoulders, and shrink from the idea of allowing her mother to do anything she would consider it derogntory to do herself.

A. MOTHER does spend berself too freely for ther children when she gives up her own rights to them, effaces berself so that they do not recognize her superior claims, makes it difficult for them to "honor" her, as the Fifth

Commandment densands that they shall do.
It is a wise selfishness that makes the 11 is a wise selfishness that makes the mother insist upon keeping ber proper place in the family as the crown and center of home, femierly loving her children, serving thom in all legitimate ways, but seeing that they take their fair share of the burdens of life, instead of weakly hearing them herself.

Elisabeth Robinson Scottl.

#### THE LITTLE LIFE

BY IDA WORDEN WHEELER

O LOST delight! How chill and gray
The breath and bloom of summer day. In robin's song there lurks a moan, The breeze takes on a sobbing tone, Since baby died.

O vanished joy! The hours thrice blessed When closely to my bosom pressed The flaxen head. And now the smart Of lightened arms, and weighted heart, Since baby died,

O mother love! To dream, to wait, To hope, to bear, to bless my fate, Then death. Of what avail to rave? There still remains the little grave, Since baby died.

O pure, sweet life! Thy fragrance rare Still lingers in the silent air. Like voiceless prayer it lulls my pain, And frozen grief drops down in rain, Since baby died.

#### INEXPENSIVE THINGS FOR BABY

BY KATHERINE C. WELDON



AM opposed to a cradle for a baby, I disliked the motion of a ham-mock, it always made me ill; and thinking my child might feel the same, and not being able to say so be forced to bear it whether or uded to leak for a heal as inexten-

so be forced to bear it whether or no, I concluded to look for a bed as inexpensive as possible. I had seen fancy baskets, and liked them, but they were very costly. I could not afford one, but they gave me an idea. Why could I not twine a common woven willow clothes-basket? So I carried my idea into execution. It was considered such a success that I will try to describe it. I bought the largest sized basket with a wooden bottom and gave the whole, inside and out. bought the largest sized basket with a wooden bottom and gave the whole, inside and out, three coats of white paint, the last being the white enamel. The ends of the willow are left on the outside, and are cut bias. Those little ends I painted delicate blue (any color may be used); I then tied a large blue bow on ench handle. My baby came in November. During the winter months I kept my little basket had on a large white for the bow or busing the winter months I kept by little basket bed on a large white far rug by way of roaking it look warner. And with a dear baby snugly tucked in between downy pillows and little delicate blue comforter, the little head resting on a white pillow, it was not only a cheap, pretty bed, but a very comfortable one, which all admired, never once giving the cost a thought.

ing the cost a thought.

A very useful article was a both blanket. took two and a baif yards of cotion flannel (a quality such as can be bought for about tifteen quality such as can be bought for about lifteen cents a yard) and cut it in two pieces. In one of my Ladies' House Journals I found a picture of a baby just ready for a bath. This I transferred with impression paper to the fleecy side of one piece near the end, and otched it in delicate blue Germantown yarm. That done, I laid the two pieces facing each other, keeping the fleecy side out, basted the edges firmly, then buttonholed around the blanket loser and short stitch with the yarm to hold them together. I spread this blanket over my lap when holding my baby to bathe bim. It was soft, warm and very useful.

I made, to hold the dispers, a trunk. My grocery mms gave me a cracker box; to strengthen the lid I nailed slats, or thin strips of pine

en the lid I mailed slats, or thin strips of pine across the under side. I attached the lid to the box with a small pair of hinges, then papered it inside and out with light wall paper. Such a box is also pretty covered with cretonus, using large brass-headed tacks to hold the cretonus in place.

with cretonue, using large brass-headed tacks to hold the cretonne in place.

My baby basket I made of a Mexican oratige basket; first lined it with delicate blue muslin, over which I fulled dotted bobbinet from the upper edge falling to the floor; I made a full ruffle of the muslin and net. These baskets are about one foot and a half deep, and come with an oval cover. This cover I turned upside down, making a till of my basket, in which I sewed my cushions, bags, etc. It was pretty when finished, besides being very useful, as I always kept the basket under the till filled with towels and soft wash rags.

The soap hag in a baby basket should be

The scap hag in a haby basket should be lined with white oil cloth.

#### HAPHAZARD FEEDING

HE poor little thing did nothing but she died! We couldn't tell what was she died! We couldn't tell what was
the matter with her," said a mourning
mother to me recently. "The Lord
gave and the Lord taketh away," said a friend
who sought to comfort her. I did not quote
the Bible, but I did long to quote the "doctor." One half of the deaths of infants are
caused by irregular feeding." I refrained,
however, as it was too late to do any good
in that case; but I wish those words might
be written in letters of fire on the walls of
every nursery. Mothers who would never think
of taking their own meals at any and all of taking their own meals at any and all hours of the day and night, knowing that dyspepsia would certainly result, will subject their babies to that treatment, and then try to allay their suffering by more feeding, "perhaps end-ing the drama," to quote from Mrs. Stanton on this subject. "with a teaspoonful of sooth-ing syrop; and having drugged the sentinel, and silerard his sums she imagines the citadel and silenced his guns, she imagines the citadel

Two bours' interval at first, gradually lengthening to four, is about the right time, and I know whereof I speak, as I have tried it. Any one who will try the plan honestly for one month will never return to the old



#### GAMES FOR CHILDREN

TO C.S. A., who asked in the June Journal for amiscinents for ebildent from two to six years of ago, let me say that the "Faratise of Childhood," which is an illustrated guide in pure Fredelias Kindergartising is invaluable to any mother who wishes to be instructed in this popular method of child caffure. Teach the child that the flowers bloom for him, the sun, more used stars where for him, and how much happier he will be.

#### VALUE OF ICE IN TEETHING

VALUE OF ICE IN TEETHING

I WISH all mothers knew of the wonderful value of ice during baby's teething period. Keep for the purpose resuments of fine, firm table markings and the serverity inside bits of ice, making a bag of ice, which will fit comfortably into leaby's mouth, and leaving smoogh of the dry linen hanging below for him to hold it by. A child will press hard, and this down eagerly upon this with game so for each and swellow that he would not allow anything obe to much them, so southing is the cook, hard substance to them, while the water nickling slewly from the ice into a hot morth becomes or warmed before reaching the stometh that no fear of harm need arise from that source. I have used this will two children most successfully. My little girl was teeling through the months of June, July and August, and never had a wakeful night nor a "but lead," mainly, if not wholly, due to the fact that I kept her feet warm and her month cost.

DEFAURING. BEGGGGGG.

#### REPAIRING BREACHES

REPAIRING BREACHES

WOMEN miss so much pleasure who do not know how to see. It is a play to make a toil out of what could to be a pleasure; it is a mich delight to see a pretty germent for oir little ones grow under our dispers as fir an artist to which his pleasure steedily growing on his convex. Even mending we can endure if we try to regard it an oil to impleasured a task after all. And what heaps of mending we matters have; kneed of stockings to darm, and holes of all settes o seast. I first it is good lide to lines the kneed with pieces of other stockings to darm, and holes of all settes to result of your little boy's transers to the same way.

What partly dresses we can make for our little gleis out of our own that we are through with, if they are a small pattern or sellable color. Make medium length sixty and low-necked fancy water, with short sireces, platted or gathered, and disality fluidsied with pretty sittlesse (herring-based or feather-stitched) and went with a pretty white guilage.

Miske high-necked and disality fluidsied with pretty sittlesse (herring-based or feather-stitched) and went with a pretty white guilage.

Miske high-necked and long-steeved big gingham apreas to alip over all when they are at play in the house, so they won't have to be bettered about solling their clothes; also, have those levely square-necked white aprens for them that look so pretty over the height dresses.

If you have boys, by all means get a good shirt-waist pollers, and make your own shirt waist; you will be astonished to find how they util outwear the bought ones, and cost so little (bery and not not mentionally be seving buttons on, as I know by experiesses.

Get a good trouser service in your will not continually be seving buttons on, as I know by experiesse.

Get a good trouser switch the buttonholes worked, you will be airprited to find you save by it. You will in a patter of the mention of the martine and have them done; it takes so listle cloth and they fit better than the oil set it nakes so listle cloth

takes so belie doin and very in center than he becomes.

Try and have a fresh set ready before the old set is entirely worm out; then you will not be reshed, and the garments slighted by being finished in such haste.

As you sent the clean clothes make the rule to do your meading before putting away the articles that require mending. Never put a garment in a drawer that needs a betton or other repeating. You will not think yof it again until you get it out to pas on, and then will be terriely amonyed to find it out of order. Don't be if your mending accumulate; it will seem such a magnitude of work; do the most disagreeable parts first.

Movement Leering.

#### WASHING FLANNELS

DEADING in your JOCHEAL the trouble a young LA woman has in regard to washing flamnols. I take the liberty in give my experience. Never rubwang on flamnel, but dissolve it, and add it to lukewarm water, with a tablespoonful of polyerized bornx to a polifici of water. I have restored flamnel after a few times washing by following this cole. They must be shaken and pulled how shape while wet, and then russed well in warm tester.

An Old Lapy Exertive Velass Old,

#### AN INEXPENSIVE SUMMER CLOAK

AN INEXPENSIVE SUMMER CLOAK

A VERY pretty summer clock can be made for the

a sweet little toddier, and cost the mother less than
pan days work, and the family porse less than two dollars. Befort an all-resol challs, with cream-colored
ground, and small, bright dower, and match the color
of flower in a salin-edge No. 2 ribben.

Make an infant waie with four Smiller-siliched plaits
in the back, and there on either side of the front, using
embreddery silk the shade of the ribton. Use two
widths of the goods in the skirl with a wide here, and
out the sterves full, with a hem at the band, and a rubber run in to hold them at the west. The prettiest feature of the cloak is the ribbest brimining, which is made
by gathering with the machine ruffler, keeping the
stitching as near one edge as possible. The brimming
should all be used on the waist, and can be arranged ancording to your own good taste.

I addithe cast and quantity of materials:

2 yards all-wood challie (6 ticks §1 20

1 skein embreidery silk 6

1 skein embreidery silk 7

1 special, 81 ye

Total, 81 ye

#### Total, \$1.70 H. A. M. DIET TO CORRECT DIARRHOEA

MY old nurse advised me to use a teampfal of Scatch estimal by two and a half quarts of builting water and a little eath, placed in a double builting at the strength of the bours, siliring frequently. These strained, it would be of the consistency of eream. At first I used equal parts of the estiment and water with a little sugar, and in three days the durrithes had entirely disappeared, and his monoments were perfectly healing, and like a child nursed by its mother. As body grew stronger we used two-thirds calment to one part allie, and he has continued perfectly well.

M. S. T.

HAVING BABY'S PICTURE TAKEN HAVING BABY'S PICTURE TAKEN

WE have just passed through the experience of have
hay "taby" sicture taken," and I am were I have
learned one little from which will be of benefit to some
other finely sating moditor. My haby is ten months old,
and, of course, in short dothers, but not yet able to stand
alone to be photographical; and this is what I learned
after experimenting several times: that the haby
should wear a white drow with neathy fitting influer
wasts; for when a haby site down in a Mother Hubbard
dress it makes a straight line nearly to the neck, which,
when fare-abortened is the photograph, makes the precious child look very abort and awkward. O: for a
photographer who could portray our durifunc one-half
as sweet and beautiful as they are to their mathers.

K. A. M.

"A BABY'S REQUIREMENTS" I FOUND in this little book, which I got from the Jacobs A. office, all the helps I needed in preparing for my baby, for I am utlerly inexperienced, but I should like to know the exact proportions of the month and glyrcefue lotion mentioned on page 5. 17. M. C.

Two tesspoonfuls of powdered tannin to one teaspoonful of glycerine.



In hot weather more infants die than in all the rest of the year. Why is this? Principally because they are fed on unsuitable food. Nestlé's Food is known as the safest diet and best preventive of Cholera Infantum and all summer complaints. Consult your doctor about this important fact. For fuller information write for our book "THE BABY," which will be sent free to any address. Please mention this paper.

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haby's life.

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simple food. There is nothing secret about lactated food. It is prepared from wheat and barley, combined with sugar of milk and the necessary boneforming elements. As a result, lactated food saves babies' lives, and gives them health and

harpiness. Druggists everywhere self lactated food, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of price. It is the most economical food known, a 25 cent can making ten pints of prepared food.

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#### FLOWERS AT FUNERALS

#### BY H. H. BATTLES



HEN death has visited the home of a friend there is no more delicate way of expressing one's sympathy than by sending a few flowers. Several years ago the florists invented many mon-strosities in the way of "funeral

designs," which caused among the cultivated a distaste for such "emblems." The better class of florists do not now offer these designs, class of florists do not now offer these designs, and consequently the beautiful custom of sending flowers to funerals is increasing. One other point the thoughtful florist of to-day is careful to avoid—that the chosen flowers be not too fragrant. At one time tuberoses were extensively tised, and the odor from them was conversely a that with them linears in ways. so oppressive that with them lingers in many minds the association of death. Lettering on designs of flowers is generally in bad taste. If it is desirable to say anything let it be neatly written on the card which accompanies the

#### THE CHOICE OF COLOR

CILUSTERS of flowers are always pretty if CLUSTERS of flowers are always pretty if the flowers are well chosen and arranged grocefully. It is advisable to arrange the clusters flat on one side that they may be laid down with no fear of braising the flowers. In selecting flowers for an infant it is well to choose very delicate white ones. For young people a little pink is in good taste, and for elderly people purple violets and pansies are used with the white. An effective arrangement can be made by tying two of the clusters together by the stems, allowing the ribbon to fall gracefully among the flowers.

Should one not wish to send anything, but

fall gracefully among the flowers.

Should one not wish to send anything, but desirous to pay some little tribute to their friend, a pretty idea is to carry a handful of flowers and place them on the casket, or on the grave. A wreath of laurel, of the common box (buxus sempervirens), or of any "evergreen" folinge is pretty, and should this green have been gathered from some spot that the decreased was fond of there will be many loving associations attached to it. A wreath of white flowers, chrysantheanums, carnations, or balsam compactly arranged with a cluster of pink. sam compactly arranged with a cluster of pink flowers on one side, or a wrenth of ivy leaves with a few flowers arranged as if apparently lasted on with a band of purple violets or pan-sies, or a small wreath of the blue forget-me-not, or this dainty little flower on a white wreath, are appropriate. A crescent wreath is also very graceful, one side very much smaller than the other and tied with ribbon with flowers drawn through the knot.

#### CROSSES, BASKETS AND ANCHORS

CIROSSES can be made in a great variety of ways. The same combination of flowers as that suggested for wreaths is pretty. When making an ivy cross, ivy beaves should be wired separately and laid flat. A few sprays of ivy gracefully twined around the cross, relieving the stiffness, or a few flowers at the insection of the arms lashed on with a hand of flowers is year effection. A beautiful cross. flowers, is very effective. A beautiful cross may be made by arranging pure white flowers very compactly, though the effect will be as if it were chiseled out of marble. Over the arms throw a garland of delicately-colored flowers, or some delicate vine apparently climbing over the cross.

Flat baskets loosely arranged with flowers and maiden-hair fern generously scattered through are always effective. A flat panel of ivy leaves forms a beoatiful background for a cluster of flowers; if tilies can be had, it is pretty to use a large cluster of them with their long stems. Palm leaves are emblematic of victory. Two of these tied with ribbon are often used. When more than two, it is well to give a decided curve to one of them. Sometimes a few flowers are used in addition, and instead of tying with ribbon, several leaves of the striped pandanus reitchii are used for the knot. An anchor, emblematic of hope, is pretty. When these forms are used the outline of the design should be strictly adhered to. Boxes of loose flowers are always acceptable, and can be arranged with good effect at the grave. Flat baskets loosely arranged with flowers

In place of the crape on the door a pretty custom is to the a cluster, or wreath of flowers, with touches of color as suggested in the

#### FLOWERS AT THE GRAVE

UNTIL cremation becomes the accepted the the tree will be graves. If the women of the family go to the grave much of the danger to their health can be lessened by placing carpet, marting, or boards on the ground where they walk or stand. If it storms there should be an awning placed that may protect them. Death has often been traced to exposure at the grave. The family are frequently in a low physical condition caused by long and anxious watch-ing, and are particularly susceptible to cold. Much of the horror of death may be avoided

by lining the grave with greens of various kinds, also covering the mound of soil with green. The flowers that were sent to the house can be taken to the grave by a special carriage and may be arranged before the family arrives. It is here where well-chosen flowers and designs are appreciated, and see to it that there are none that will leave an unhappy there are more that will leave an unbappy impression, such as a clock pointing to the "fatal hour," or a broken ladder, which sug-gests climbing, struggling, but at last falling, or a "setting san" with the rays two or three inches mide, or words made of poorly-shaped letters and saying nothing that touches a pleasant chord in the minds of the becaved. Let there be none of these, but in their place let there be an abundance of greens and flowers

sent by loving friends.

And the impression left on one's mind will be far, far different than though nothing but the cold, maked earth were seen.

#### THE WIVES OF DOCTORS

BY ONE OF THEM



O the girl who has married or is about to marry a physician let me give a few words of advice. Just as your husband must keep a seal on his lips in regard to professional business, so must his wife guard hers. It is but natural for people to

It is but natural for people to inquire of you about a friend who is seriously ill, and you will often gain triends by a courteous answer. But let it be a case in which people suspect something of a delicate nature and you will be delaged by questions from people whose sole interest in the patient is that of curiosity. To such people, and of such patients, say very, very little. With a little tact you can avoid being rude and yet give an answer so evasive that it cannot be said, as soon as your back is turned: not be said, as soon as your back is turned:
"Ob yes; that is true about Mrs. Smith, for
her doctor's wife has just told me so."
Do not ask your husband as soon as be
comes in tired and worn out: "Who's sick?"

comes in tired and worn out: "Who's sick?"
And how this one and that one are. Remember, his mind is busy with the aches of humanity while on his professional visits, and when he comes home let there be a change.

Read the newspapers and his favorite periodicals and then when he is too busy to spare them any time himself, at meal time, for often with the beep practitioner that is the only time he has to smeal with his family, in only time he has to spend with his family, in a pleasing manner all your own, you can tell

a pleasing manner all your own, you can tell him what is happening in the outside world. Bead a little when you have lefsure in medical journals, etc., and you will be surprised how soon you will have absorbed enough to talk intelligently with him on many subjects pertaining to his profession.

When I married a young physician we could not afford to take the many papers and magazines to which I had been accustomed at home. Living as we did in a small place,

home. Living as we did in a small place, with few social duties to attend to, I often found the time dragging slowly and fell into the habit of reading medical books and jourand anote or reading medical books and jour-nals until my leusband often laughingly declared that with a little more "Anatomy". I would be better prepared than he had been for his first term in the medical college, Don't tell who are good paying patients. Don't boast of your husband's success with

Don't repent to him any goasip you may hear concerning his successes or his failures.

Don't repent to him any goasip you may hear concerning his successes or his failures.

Don't be curious; don't be nervous; don't be jealous of either his patients or his work.

Do be helpful to him yourself by being strong and well and free from all the little failties of the average sick woman.

failings of the average sick woman.

#### WHAT I SOMETIMES THINK

By T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.

THAT the women who are continually complaining that they are insulted need to understand that there is something in their carriage to invite insult.



That we are never more subject to attack from our spiritual enemies than when in the garden of ease. There is less danger for us when out in the conflict of life than when we sit down to rest.

That as long as we have reasonable wants we get on comfortably, but it is the straggle after luxuries that fills society with distress, and populates prisons, and sends hundreds of people stark mad. Dissatisfied with a plain house, and ordinary apparel, and respectable surroundings, they plunge their heads into enterprises and speculations from which they have to sneak out in disgrace.



That it is our misfortune that we mistake God's shadow for the right. If a man stands between you and the sun his shadow falls up-on you. So God sometimes comes and stands between us and worldly successes, and His shadow falls upon us, and we wrongly think that it is night.

That a great deal of the piety of to-day is too exclusive; it hides itself. It needs more fresh air, more out-door exercise.

That all the waters that ever leaped in torrent, or foamed in cascade, or fell in summer shower, or hung in morning dew, give no such coolness to the fevered soul as the smallest drop that ever flashed out from the showering fountains of the divine Book.

That some Christians serve God so tremendously on Sunday that they are cross and crabbed all the week. Doing too many things on Sunday, they do nothing well all the rest

That when a Christian marries an atheist it always makes conjoined wretchedness; for if a mun does not believe there is a God he is neither to be trusted with a dollar nor with your lifelong happiness.



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PAT. DEC. 10, '00



This Department is under the editorship of EBEN E. REXFORD, who will take pleasure in answering any question regarding flowers and floriculture which may be sent to him by the JOURNAL readers. MR. REXPORD asks that, as far as possible, correspondents will allow him to answer their questions through his JOURNAL Department. Where specially desired, however, he will answer them by mail if stamp is inclosed. Address all letters direct to

EBEN E. REXFORD, Shlocton, Wisconsin.



F plants were put out in the open ground during the summer, it will be necessary to begin to make prepara-tions for taking them up and getting them ready for a return to the house by the coming of cold weather. Do not neglect to do this at

the proper time if you want them to do well during the coming winter. Many persons keep putting off the work until frosty nights are upon them. Then, when they know that it is absolutely necessary that something should be done at once, they take up their plants, using whatever soil is handi-est, and doing all the work in such a hurried manner that it is generally but half done, and as a consequence their plants so into the as a consequence their plants go into the house in such a condition that they cannot be expected to do more than live, and many of them do well if they do that.

#### GETTING READY FOR AUTUMN

BEGIN to get ready for cold weather while it is warm and pleasant, and do your work leisurely. Under such conditions it will be your own fault if it is not done well. Prepare good soil. Prepare more of it than you need just at this time, because you will require more or less all through the season as many plants will need re-potting before spring opens. Pick up old broken pots and crockery and break them up into bits for drainage. Wash old pots well before using them.

oreax them up into bits for drainage. Wash old pots well before using them.

Before taking up plants from the beds, cut about them with a spade. Do this in such a manner as to leave a ball of earth, with roots intact, about as large as the pot in which you think it advisable to put the plant. This will cut off the old roots which have extended so far on all sides that they have outgrown the limits of an ordinary pot, and induce new roots to start inside the ball of earth. In this way you have a new growth begun before the plant is lifted, and it will be easy to pot it without much disturbance of the soil, consequently it will rupidly become established in its new quarters, and by the time it is necessary to take it into the house it will be growing. If you do not do this before re-potting, there will be so great a disturbance of the roots that the plant will be seriously affected, and it is because of this that I always advise those having plants that are to be carried through another winter in the house it have having plants that are to be carried through another winter in the house to keep them growing in pots all through the season.

#### THE SEASON'S BEST NEW PLANTS

T this time it is well to look over the new A plants sent out by the dealers, and see what kinds have proved worthy of special

Among the begonias I think the President Carnot the best. It is a free grower and a profuse bloomer, and quite as easily cared for as the good old rubra, which it somewhat resembles. Its chief superiority to the old favorite is its free branching quality. In this respect it is quite equal to any of the standard sorts, and its great freedom of bloom and the beauty of its great panicles of brilliant flowers recommend it to the attention of all who admire this beautiful family of plants.

Among the new fuchsias the Countess of Aberdeen is most noticeable, because of its color. It is, so far as I know, the only entirely white variety. Many will not admire it as Among the begonias I think the President

white variety. Many will not admire it as much as they do the more brilliantly-colored varieties, but they must admit its great beauty. To my mind it is much more beautiful than any of the scarlet and purple sorts.

One of the most satisfactory flowers of the same of the most satisfactory flowers of the same of the most satisfactory flowers of the same of

season has been the new nasturtium, Bismarck. It is especially adapted to pot culture, because it is not of such rampant growth as most of the old sorts. Its flowers are of a most intense scarlet, overlaid with orange, and the petals have a velvety texture that is charming. The follage is much darker than that of the ordinary kinds, and not so large and aggressive. With me it has bloomed throughout the entire season, and to-day is as full of buds as ever. I am confident that it will prove to be a most

Among out-door plants nothing has given more pleasure than the Marguerite and queen carnations. While not equal in all respects to the carnation of the greenhouse, they come so near it that we ought to be satisfied. They are all that has been claimed for them, and that is saying a great deal for a new plant in these days of most extravagant claims by en-

these days of most extravagant claims by en-terprising dealers.

The Shirley poppy has given excellent satis-faction. It is one of the best plants we have for garden use. It blooms freely, and makes a most gorgeous show of color. Nothing finer in the way of scarlet can be imagined. Great beds of it on the lawn made a solid mass of color for weeks, and many persons stopped to ask what that remarkably brilliant flower mas. White extremely abovy there is nothing course about them

#### **TUBEROUS BEGONIAS**

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

A NOTHER season's trial of these begonias convinces me that my first estimate of them was correct. They are certainly among the most desirable of all plants for the summer decoration of the window and greenhouse. Such wonderful variety of color, red. scarlet, crimson, maroon, pink, salmon, yellow and pure white, and both double and single flowers of great size and produced in wonderful profusion. They are more brilliant than the gloxinia, and much freer in bloom, and much easier to grow well. Indeed, I find them quite as easy to grow as a geranium. Plant there in a soil of loam, turfy matter and sand, in April, using small pots at first. After they have made a growth of an inch or two, shift to pots one size larger, and about a month or six weeks later put them into five and six inch pots, and after that let them alone, giving some sort of fertilizer along toward the latter part of summer if you have reason to think that the fertility of the soil is exhausted. In fall, when the leaves begin to turn yellow, withhold the supply of water, and when the soil is quite dry set the pots away in some corner and give them no attention till spring. Be sure, however, that you put them in some place that is free from frost. In April proceed as directed above. While blooming keep in a shaded place and water moderately. Some advise planting them freely for bedding purposes, but I have serious doubts about their value for such use. I do not think they are able to stand our strong sun satisfactorily. I have only grown them in pods, therefore I am not able to speak about them as bedding plants from any experience of my own, but such as I have seen growing in the ground in totalities folly avaround to the most in the process. plants from any experience of my own, but such as I have seen growing in the ground in tocalities fully exposed to the sun were not up to what I require of a bedding plant.

#### POTTING PLANTS WITH SUCCESS

LiFT your plants toward evening, or on a cloudy day, if possible. Water well as soon as potted, and place them where they can be well shaded, but be sure to leave them in an airy place. If this is done early in the fall, there will often be spells of very pleasant weather in which they can be left out, but do not expose them to the sun until active growth has begun after potting. At the time of potnot expose them to the sun until active growth has begun after potting. At the time of potting cut off as much of the top as you think will balance the loss of roots which the plant has met with. Most persons dislike to do this because it spoils the present appearance of the plant, but it is very necessary that it should be done if you want the plants to do well later on, as the roots left are not in a condition to do extra work, as they must if all the old top is to be nourished and provided for.

Many plants, in fact, most of them, which were left in pots through the summer, will require re-potting, or, at least a partial substitution of fresh soil for old. Attend to this now, in short, do all the work that seems necessary, so that when the time comes to remove your

so that when the time comes to remove your plants to the house all there is to do is to take them in. If a plant was re-potted last spring, it may not be necessary to entirely re-pot it. In this case remove as much of the soil as you an without greatly disturbing the roots, and fill in with freshly prepared compost. With plants depended on for flowering through the winter this is preferable to re-potting, as the plant is not stimulated to such an extent by excess of nutriment as to set about making a excess of nutriment as to set about making a great growth of branch, which always inter-feres with free flowering, but with plants grown for their foliage entire re-potting is advisable, as what you want from them is a vigorous growth of top, in order to secure as many leaves as possible. Bear in mind, then, the difference in the nature of your plants while getting ready for winter.

If you have plants that have made rampant growth during the summer, shorten them in well before taking to the house. This ap-

well before taking to the house. This ap-plies especially to gerantums, abutilous, heliotropes and some varieties of begonia.

#### PLANTS FOR WINTER BLOOMING

AM constantly receiving letters from pur-I ties who want a "few good winter-blooming plants," and the majority of them read something like this: "I want something that something like this: "I want something that will be sure to bloom well. I can't have many, and I can't give such care as many kinds require. Tell me what to get in order to make sure of flowers under ordinary living-room conditions." To all such inquiries I would say that the list of desirable plants that I can advise is not a long one. Perhaps it is well that it is so, as it simplifies the matter of a selection. I can safely advise geraniums, such varieties of begonia as rubra and weltoniensis, abutilons in variety, heliotropes, lantanas, streptosolen, calla and speciosa fuchsia. These, with proper care, will be pretty sure to flower well during most of the senson. They are not "new" plants, nor are they "choice" ones from a dealer's standpoint, but they are good ones, and that, I take it, is what my correspondents want,

# HERPS AND HINTS

M. F. K.—It is advisable to graft lemon seedling plants, because they come into bearing sooner.

Lou-Worms in pots are injurious to plants; they some from using barrayard manure. Apply time water ad they can be driven out.

Mass G.—The solanum jasminoides plant is a climber, bearing white dowers to small clusters. The flowers are star-shaped and very pretty. It is of very easy esti-tivation, and you will find it a good plant for training about a bay window.

Mass R.—The cohes scandens is a rapid grower and quite a free bloomer. It can be grown in ordinary soil and does very well in the living room. Its flowers are a wort of number with a greenish tinge, shaped like those of the campanils. It is a good vine to train about the frame of a bay window.

MARY GRANT—I do not think you would be likely to find the sweet pea satisfactory in the ordinary living room, because it is fined of a most and somewhat ord atmosphere, two conditions which we seldem find in the dwelling. If the air is very dry red spider will be sure to attack it, and the plant soon dies.

MARGUREPTE G.—It is hardly worth while to at tempt to winter a pancy that has bloomed probably it present season. Sow recel in August or September, and raise good, strong plants for next season's flowering Victorians will hardly be fikely in survive out of doors. Marguerite carnetions are not learly at the nexts.

SEVERAL INQUIRERS—You can winter obunders safely in the cellar. Do not water after putting them away, unders the soil seems to be getting very dry. Keep them as tred as possible without fresting, and you will find that they remade to a sort of domain con-dition from which they will emerge in spring without having sustained the least injury.

M. N. N.—In my opinion the very best rose for house-culture is Agrippina. This variety has dark crimson flowers which are freely produced on good plants. The flowers are not very large nor very double, but they are beautiful for all that. It seems better adapted to the conditions which prevail to ordinary rooms than any other variety. Queens' scarlet comes next. This is a larger flower than Agrippina, but very similar in form and color.

Ponny—The clea fragrams belongs to the tea family. Its leaves are thick and firm in texture, and its flowers os small as to be almost uncotherable without the closest impaction. But they are so extremely sweet that a tiny cluster of them will make quite a coon fragrant. They have the rich, heavy odor peculiar to the luberose and cape journation. Give it a conservint beavy soil of learn and do not overwater. Keep its follows clean by frequent weaking in whate-off swap. Scale often troubles it unless this is done.

Max. D.—The linom tryglnum is probably the plant you ask about. It is a winter bloomer, bearing great quantities of rich yellow flowers staped very much like those of the morning gory, though withs smaller throat and a more expanded corolla. A plant of it in fail bloom in winter is very beautiful. It is very easily grown. A variety of linem—flavum—was sold some two or three years ago, but it falled to give satisfaction because it did not bloom freely. In purchasing be sure to insist on getting linum tryginum.

to insist on getting linum tryginum.

Max. J. B., D.—This correspondent writes that she is training a geranium as directed in the article on an "Ideal Geranium," land that so many branches are starting near the base of the plant that she thinks some ought to be removed. She will have to judge about this for herself. I would say, bowever, that it is not often that we find a geranium with too many branches. Unless there are so many that they crowd each other and prevent first development I would not remove any. One of the things to aim at is a bushy, compact plant.

One of the things to aim at is a bushy, compact plant.

Mas. Woop—Yes, there is a "striped grass" which is considerably used in hanging baskets, and it is very presty. I have a flue specimen of it in my window as I write. It is catalogued as penicion variegation. Its follage is green, striped with pure white, and after a fittle it takes on a sed onler, which gives a plant a most striping appearance. The branches are showler and drops to a length of three or four feet. In order to secure a thick growth it will be found necessary to place back the plant from time to time at first, until you have a good many branches starting from the base of the plant, as it does not branch very freely after branches are allowed to make mach growth.

Mass M. C. K.—Ross can be transplanted as fely, in

be made stacks growth.

Mass M. C. K.—Roses can be transplanted safely in the fall, but it should be done as soon as the leaves fall, not just at the cicelar-in of cold weather. Spring planting, however, is preferable. Bo not report the aminy-like often. Frequent disturbance of the roots prevents its bioming. Romove some of the soil from the top of the pot and put fresh compost in its place. This is better than reporting unless the pot is craw-ded with roots, my which case re-pot shortly after blooming. Callasseddom bloom before they are a year old. The difference between byteld perpetual rises and what the florists call ever-bloomies is, the latter bloom all through the season, while the hybrid perpetuals bloom at intervals, but never very freely after the first crap of the season.

D. B. F.—You cought to be able to obtain two breekers.

but never very freely after the first crop of the season.

D. B. F. — You sught to be able to obtain tree brackets at any hardware store. If they are not kept in stock, your dealer will order for you, distributes. You will find them not only extremely meful in economizing space, but they are pretty, and many plants can be displayed more satisfactorily on them than in any other way. A drouging abstition, or a flerbal and mater of the slender-growing begonias present a very graceful effect when allowed to train themselves from a bracket. Get five-put brackets. They are much preferable to the two-pot ones. Five-pot ones generally have these arms which can be awaing apart widely, or moved together, as desired. They are very strong, and five pots of ordinary size can be used on one at the sense time without any danger of its brenking. With one of these brackets on arrange plants of drouging table in such a function of a window, and another at the top, you can arrange plants of drouging table in such a manner as to completely frame your window in greenery. The two smaller stands for puts at the back of the five-pot brackets can be used for unpright growing plants.

Itsuous bacano—it is hardly possible to say when

est can be used for upright growing plants.

RHODE ISLAND—It is hardly possible to say when filles should be planted for Easter flowering when they are to be grown in cooms or greenhouses where the conditions are such that their growth cannot be regulated to a nicety, as it can where all facilities are available. Stiling-rooms and greenhouses in which solved collections or plants are kept, are generally so warm that a plant poeted in October would be likely to come into those in January. I would advise you to write to some leading grower of this plant for Easter use, and ask him when to pot and how to control it. I do not attempt to keep my plants that for Easter, as I consider them as desirable at one time as another. My halfs are planted in October, and I generally have them in bloom shortly after the new year. By keeping some of them in a cool room the flowering season is delayed considerable. I pet large builts in a seven or eight-inch pot half fail of a rich compost, and set them away in the dark. When roots have formed, and I makes that green knives are pushing. I bring up some of them. As the stalk grows up I fill in about it with soil, as roots are sent out from it above the built.

F. S. Alasy—The primoin obscules clant is considerable.

op 1 fill in about it with soil, as roots are sent out from it above the built.

F. S. Alaxx.—The primois obcosion plant is one of the very best winter bisomers we have. It stands continging better than almost any other, and is not particular about the amount of westines it gets, and on this section it is useful for growing in places where it will be shaded by larger plants. It insists, however, on having a good deal of water. It has themsands of fine roots which take up water very rapidly, and if only such quantities as are furnished and found sofficient for the wants of a geranium are given, it will to give satisfaction. Because its requirements in this respect are not understood, persons often fail to grow it well. If those who have places would examine the roots of them and study the effects of water on them, they would soon discover that fine, threus-worted kinds requirements and those large ones. The believings has a great mass of small roots, and so this account it requires a fiberal supply of water daily, but as it does not always get it, plants other fail to grow and those well. Plants with many fiber roots generally form them in a mass in the context of the pot, and they become so compart there that water, when given in small quantities, falls to prove the analysis. It is a good plan to have the soil in the context of the plant becomes unbeatility. It is a good plan to have the soil in the caser of the plant than away from the base of the plant.



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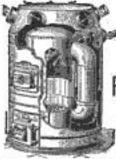
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#### THE AUTUMNAL FLORAL SHOW

By ERES E. REXFORD



September the garden ought to be gny with color. It will, if you have made a good selection of plants, and given them proper treatment.

The dahlin is one of our best full bloomers if given plenty of water and rich food. The single sorts and the cactus dahlin are more popular than the older double sorts. They are quite as showy, quite as rich in color and really match more craceful. much more graceful.

#### FLOWERS FOR AUTUMNAL BLOOMING

A MONG bedding plants few produce a more striking display than salvin splendens, with its plumes of fiery scarlet. It is a grand decorative plant. To produce the best results with it, plant it where it will have a background of evergreens to show its flowers against. If you want a strong color contrast. against. If you want a strong color contrast, use helianthus multiflorus plena with it. The scarlet of one and the rich yellow of the other will heighten and intensify each other, and make the garden glow with tropical magnificance of color.

will heighten and intensity each other, and make the garden glow with tropical magnificence of color.

The cosmos is a charming fall flower, the only trouble with it is that it is so very late in coming into bloom. 'Unless started very early in the season, it will not begin to bloom nuch before the coming of frost, and it is so tender that the least touch of frosty weather ruins it. It is charming in full flower; its airy blossoms dance and nod in every wind and show like stars against the pretty, feathery foliage.

Asters are among the best of all flowers for fall display; they stand the frosts well, and are almost always in full bloom when really cold fall weather sets in. I like the plan of planting them among the border where there will be no other flower in bloom at this time, unless it is the Japan snemone, and that they contrast well with in habit and color.

Pansics will be growing larger and finer as the weather becomes cooler. I almost alwayshaye finer ones in the cool October days than at any other time of the year.

Many of the hybrid associated poses will

have oner ones in the cool October days than at any other time of the year.

Many of the hybrid perpetual roses will give a fair show of bloom in fall if properly attended to. In order to scare flowers from them, one must be careful to cut the branches back well from time to time, also to keep the soil very rich. These attentions induce new growth, and only from new growth will flowers be obtained.

Do not neelect the garden new that the

flowers be obtained.

Do not neglect the garden now that the greatest show of flowers is past. Keep it clean and neat. Much of the charm of a garden depends on its keeping. A house with rich furniture in it will not be attractive unless well kept. A tastefully cared-for house with very ordinary furniture will give more delight. It is the same with a garden. No matter how many fine flowers you may have in it, it will not please the fasticious unless it is well taken care of. Neatness is all-important, and especially so at a time when a lock of it will be so apparent, because of the fallof it will be so apparent, because of the fall-ing off in quantity of flowers and consequently in brilliance of showy effects, which during the earlier part of the senson may cause lack of proper attention to be less noticeable.

#### TWO POPULAR GERANIUMS

A LITTLE gem among variegated leaved plants is the Madame Sallerio geranium. It forms a perfect mass of foliage, of pale green edged with pure white. It never requires any training. Let it alone and it will send up from a dozen to twenty stalks to a height of four or five inches, seldom more, and these give a compact little bush whose leaves are so thick that you see nothing behind them. Each plant is literally a cushion of foliage. For use among other plants I know of nothing more effective. I grow dozens of plants of it for greenhouse decoration. Its leaves are very useful for small bouquets. It never blooms, I think. I have never seen a flower on my plants, at any rate. bouquets. It never blooms, I think. I have never seen a flower on my plants, at any rate. Something over a year ago I spoke of the great beauty of the Souvenir de Mirande geranium. Since then I have had an opportunity of seeing what it can do in the greenhouse and sitting-room, and I can unbesitatingly say that it is one of the best winter bloomers I have ever grown. It blooms constantly. It is a very robust and bealthy grower. And it is one of the most beautiful representatives of this popular family. The peculiar blending of rose, sainon and white in its petals gives it a much more delicate effect than any other geranium. There is not a suggestion of coarseness about it. It is very floriferous, and two or three plants made the greenhouse bright at times when there were but few other flowers out.

#### AN ANNUAL THAT FLOWERS IN WINTER

SOME of the annuals will flower very well in the house in winter. The refunds is a in the house in winter. The petunia is a specimen of this class. If you take up a thrifty seedling in September and pot it, it will come into full bloom in November, and if you are careful to cut off the flowers as soon as they begin to fade you will have flowers all the time. This plant may be common, and on this account many would object to it, but its flowers are so bright and cheerful, and produced so freely and constantly, that it will win your friendship in spite of all prejudices, and you will find that one such plant is worth a score of "choicer" kinds which have to be coaxed and coddled, and then fail to give much return in the way of flowers. One lady told me this summer that the most satisfactory told me this summer that the most satisfactory plant she had in her conservatory in the winter was a petunia that came up in a pot of soil brought in from the garden. "It just took care of itself," she said. "It was never without flowers, and it had such a brave, sturdy way about it that I couldn't help making a friend of it. I had plants that I admired more, in a certain way, because they had a more brilliant color, or were more striking and noticeable in various ways, but not one that I liked as well as I did my little restants." liked as well as I did my little petunia.



#### LOVELY WINTER FLOWERS

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  1 Bulb Bellis, sprays of deep sky-blue bleeseems of great beauty.

  1 Bulb Spanish Iris, a lovely flower of varieus celers and a profuse bleemer.

  1 Bulb Glery of the Sesw, long sprays of large, light-blue flowers with white center.

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# USEFUL THINGS WORTH KNOWING

OFTEN it is the stray short hint or sugges-tion that we read somewhere which proves a mountain of help at some critical time, and the subjoined little helps have been pathered and put together in the hope that they may be of practical use to some one of the Jouanas renders.

#### A DELICIOUS COUGH CANDY

DELIGHTFUL cough enndy is made A from the following receipt, and will be found a most agreeable medicine as well as beneficial to all who use their voices and are troubled with throat affections:

Break up a cupful of slippery clm bark; let it soak an bour or two in a cupful of water. Half fill a cup with flax seed, and fill up to the brins with water, leaving it to sook the same time as the slippery clm. When you are ready to make the candy, put one pound and a half of brown sugar in a porcelain stew-pan over the fire. Strain the water from the flax seed and slippery clm and pour over it. Str constantly until it begins to boil and turn back to sugar. Then pour it out, and it will break up into small crumbiy pieces. A little lemon juice may be added if desired. Be sure to use the same measuring cup. Break up a cupful of slippery clin bark; let

#### TAKING CARE OF LAMPS

BUY the best oil.

Fill the lamps by daylight.

Lamps should be kept well filled.

Never attempt to light a lamp that is only partly filled.

partly filled.

Keep the oil can closed and in a cool place.

Lamps to be carried should be of metal and have handles.

See that any hanging lamps you may have are securely hung.

When buying lamps select those in which the end of the burner is considerably clovated above the body of the lamp.

Watch your wicks closely, and change them before they become too about

before they become too short.

If burning oil gets upon the floor smother with woolen blankets or rugs.

#### TO CLEAN MARBLE

MIX two parts of powdered whiting with one of powdered bluing and half a pound of soft soap, and allow it to come to a boil; while still hot apply with a soft cloth to the stained marble and allow it to remain the stained marble and allow it to remain there until quite dry, then wash off with bot water and soap in which a little salts of lemon has been dissolved. Dry well with a piece of soft flannel, and your marble will be clean and white as when new.

#### A RELIEF FOR RHEUMATISM

PUT half a large coffeecupful of the best white wine vinegar, the same quantity of turpentine and the beaten whites of two eggs into a wide-mouthed bottle, and shake thoroughly. Pour about a tablespoonful of thoroughly. From a piece of red flanuel and apply wherever the pain is most severe; over the flanuel lay a small piece of oiled silk. Relief will be almost instantaneous.

#### TO CLEAN A HAIR BRUSH

To clean hair brushes, dip them up and down in soda water, rinse in tepid water in which a little ammonia has been mixed. Place several thicknesses of brown paper on the back of a very moderate oven, set the brushes upon this, bristles down, and dry.

#### STARCH FOR COLLARS AND CUFFS

A DD to each quart of well-boiled starch half a tenspoorful of powdered borns and a tiny piece of lard, and dip the collars and cuffs in while the starch is quite bot. Use a polishing tron, and your collars and cuffs will hold like your will look like new.

#### REMEDY FOR HIVES

MIX thoroughly a cupful of molasses, a tablespoonful of powdered sulphur and a tesspoonful of cream of tartar. Take a teaspoonful of this mixture every morning, before breakfast, until quite relieved.

#### A GOOD CEMENT FOR CHINA

MIX with a strong solution of gum arabic and water enough plaster of Paris to make a thick paste. Apply this with a camel's hair brush to the broken edges and unite.

#### A GOOD MUCILAGE

THE best mucilage is made from gum traga-canth and water. When well dissolved, add a few drops of oil of cloves and a tiny piece of alum.

#### TO RESTORE BLACK CASHMERE

WASH it in hot suds with a little borax VV in the water; rinse in very strong bloing water, and iron while damp.

#### CARE OF SPECTACLES

KEP an old soft linen pocket handker-Chief to clean your spectacles with. If necessary, they may be cleaned with a little ammonia water. Do not put them under your pillow at night, and be careful to keep the frames straight otherwise the lenses will not be true and your sight will suffer accordingly.

#### A METHOD OF REMOVING GRASS STAINS

DURING the summer months it is a com-Description the summer months it is a com-mon thing to have more than one light dress stained by the grass. Such marks are easily removed with alcohol. Put a little of the liquid in a sutcer and wet the stained part with it. Bub well, and the green will desappear.

#### THE ART OF HANGING PICTURES

BY VIRGINIA N. BASH.



HERE is nothing adds so much to the furnishing of a house as the pictures on the wall, and even Mr. Easthake, relentless iconoclast as he is, says that "they contribute greatly to that appearance of comfort which is the especial characteristic of an English home." Take down the familiar pictures and the strategies are and meaning for the strategies.

the apartment seems have and meagre. Re-hang them in the new house and at once an air, attractve and home-like, settles upon the unnecustomed surroundings.

In Enrope it is quite customary to hang family portraits in the dining-room, or, should the space prove insufficient, in the adjoining hall. And this seems reasonable when the portraits have intrinsic excellence, but the practice that has grown up in the United States of retaining large photographs of deceased friends upon the wall after they have become failed carriers uses of the dranated is become faded caricatures of the departed, is not to be commended on the score of sentiment

Different kinds of pictures should never be hung together, and though few modern houses are sufficiently spacious to admit of setting aside a room for each kind, they may at least he assigned to separate walls. It is also important that such pictures as require a glass should not be hung opposite a window, where the reflections on the glass will entirely destroy the effect. Neither should a very gay French painting be hung near a cool, quiet landscape, or, by contrast, the one will be valgarized and the other made to seem tame and uninteresting.

A LMOST every person knows that the approved height for hanging pictures is five feet six inches from the floor to the center of the canvas, but this rule does not apply to very large, or full-length studies, which must be somewhat higher. Nor is it necessary to place them close together. Small objects, such as scouces, mirrors, brackets, etc., may alternate the pictures with good effect.

UNLESS in a gallery, where some pictures must necessarily be above the eye line, It is better to have the picture hang flat against the wall. A tilting, unsteady picture is never seen to advantage, and is trying to the nerves of an observer. This difficulty will be entirely obviated if two cords are used instead of one, each suspended from a nail of its own. Flat chains which are made for the purpose give an appearance of solidity, and in case of large pictures, look well; an embroidered, fancy galloon is sometimes used in the same way with good effect, but care must be taken that it harmonizes with the wall behind it. Wire for this purpose first came into use because it was practically invisible, but this seems rather an objection than otherwise. If pictures must be hung at all, it is more comfortable to see how they are hung rather than to be haunted by a sense of insecurity.

In preparing a wall it is always well to remember that pictures appear to the best advantage against a vague, general design; one that does not assert itself. If choice of wall-covering is beyond our control, the defect may be remedied by suitable drapery, or even in case of large and important pictures, by a screen or curtain large enough to project beyond the frame and furnish a suitable background.

WITH these hints by way of guidance, you will be careful not to hang the new ploture too high or too low; not to surround it with neighbors of a different species from itself; not to place it, if glazed, opposite a window; and to see that it is placed firmly against the wall without the unsightly cord triangle that has come down to us from our fathers. A beautiful picture properly framed and appropriately hung becomes doubly valuable, while many another which appears cold and crude is made so by a neglect of these important points. portant points.

#### SOME THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING There are 20,000 kinds of butterflies.

There are 16,000,000 cows in the United

The average weight of a borse is 1000

The next transit of Venus will occur in the year 2004.

The greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean is 27,366 feet.

Telegraph messages cost the world \$450,000, 000 in 1891.

There are 111,100,000 English-speaking people in the world.

Corn on the ear is never found with an un-

The highest speed attained by a typewriter is 200 words a minute. The whole number of stars known to as-

tronomers at present is 10,000,

The human family is subject to forty-four principal forms of government,

Eighty five per cent, of the people who are lame are affected on the left side

The total area of the coal fields in the world is estimated at 471,800 square miles.

Simply—Soak, boil and rinse.

Then it's easy enough-and safe enough too. Millions of women are washing in this way. Are you?

Soak your clothes in Pearline and water (over night is best); boil them in Pearline and water twenty minutes; rinse them —and they will be clean.

Yes, you can wash them without the boiling, but ask your doctor to explain the difference between clothes that are boiled, and clothes that

are not boiled-he knows. When you think what you save by doing away with the rubbing, the saving of health, the saving of clothes, the saving of hard work, time and moneythen isn't it time to think about washing with Pearline?

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, it Back and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

#### PRETTY LIPS

should have pearly teeth behind them. To make the teeth pearly, and to keep them so, there is nothing like

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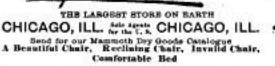
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#### THE TWO ASTRONOMERS

By T. H. HOOD

AT night when stars Peeped thro' the bars Of darkness, shutting earth from day. My spirit trod Those fields of God 'Mid myriad stars, the Milky Way.

Yet 'neath my feet White, still and sweet, Like wee star-ghosts, the clover grew; But on my lawn At dewy dawn I found the starry clover few,

For clover's death in Bossie's breath So fragrant was most plainly told; She calmly chewed Her cud and viewed The mischief wrought, that Bossle bold.

" in wrath I rose \* Bestowing blows "For starry clover lost," you say? Ab, no, with Boss I couldn't be cross She, too, had found the Milky Way.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR STENOGRAPHERS

BY NELLIE M. HANBY



office is situated in a sunny nook in the reading room of one of the most promi-nent hotels in Michigan, right down among the "lords of creation." I have occupied the same office for two years, and have found

the gentlemen who frequent the hotel uni-formly courteous, but a stenographer's life has its difficulties, and I feel that my ex-perience may be of use to others who may be

about to go and do likewise.

In the first place do not expect more than In the first place do not expect more than you are willing to give, and you will never be disappointed. You will no doubt be nervous at the outset—this seems to be the fate of all stenographers—but the next thing is to rid yourself of that bugbear. The only way I have ever found to do that is to forget self entirely and think only of the dictator, or the work in hand. It is, I think, the hardest lesson a stenographer has to learn.

Then, too, never by any means sacrifice accuracy for mere speed. Speed will come in good time. When a man conset to you to request you to tak; his dictation, do not harry, and thus do yourself and your dictator an in-

quest you to tak: his dicintion, do not hurry, and thus do yourself and your dictator an injury, but quickly (there is a great difference in "quickly" and "hurriedly") get together your note book and pen or pencil, as the case may be, and then signify your readiness to begin. If you tind your customer is talking too fast, kindly but firmly request him to talk a little slower; time you will be able to transcribe a clean, accurate copy. Most gentlemen will thank you for thus intimating your desire to do good and accurate work.

Another thing you will find of great benefit.

Another thing you will find of great benefit, try to do a little more than you promise. Make all your own corrections. A man, as a rule, does not care how be makes a correction,

rule, does not care how be makes a correction, and I have known some men to take a malicious pleasure in mutilating good copy. Do not allow him the chance to correct.

Never copy from manuscript verbatim (I will make an exception in I. w work, of course), unless your manuscript is entirely flawless. Make your copy as much better as you can, both as regards the language and punctuation. Get your copy up in the very best style you possess. In such a case you will never full to win a pleasant "Thank you;" from your customer, and what is more, his future work.

In a little while, by strict attention to some of these small details, you will find yourself guining rapidly in confidence, and also increasing your store of knowledge. Use your eyes and ears; hear and see all you can without seeming to do so. Guard against betraying confidence in even the smallest nantiers.

Study your customers; in fact, make your

Study your customers; in fact, make your business a study of human nature. Beable to tell a crank the moment you put eyes upon him, and then work harder than you ever did him, and then work harder than you ever did in your life to please that crank. I remember making a very cranky man say "Thank you, madam!" He was a gruff, surly, two hundred pound man, and I suppose thought that no one on earth knew as made as he did, But before he knew it he had actually said "Thank you" and "Good-day, madam." I think that made me feel well for a week. Keen a dictionary near you, as you will

made me feel well for a week.

Keep a dictionary near you, as you will certainly need it more than once, or I am very much mistaken. When you feel your need of it, take it up openly and find your words (even a strong apher is not expected to know everything)!

of it, take it up openly and had your works (even a strong, apher is not expected to know everything)!

Perhaps the most important thing I have left until the last, the absolute necessity of keeping your typewriter clean, as you cannot expect to get the best results from your labor from an unclean machine. Learn the mechanism of your instrument so that you can adjust it yourself, or tak it apart and put it together again. I mean this literally. I often hear stenographers say, "I can't do good work when I have such a miserable machine." Just look at your machine again and see if you have always kept it absolutely clean and froe from dust; see if you have allowed it to become guinneed with oil, etc.

Learn, also, to "time" your work, so that if it should accumulate you will be able to tell each customer exactly when he can have his work, and then see that you keep your promise. Finish your work exactly on time if possible. You will find that customers will learn to depend upon you, and it will materially add to your profits.

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BUFFALO §

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#### Rowley's Toilet ladame

(OR FACE GLOVE).

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lst. The Mask is Soft and Pliable, and can be Easily Applied and Worn | 9th. It is a Natural Beautifler for Bleaching and Preserving the Skin, without Discomfort or Inconvenience. and Removing Complexional Imperfections.

2d. It is dumble, and does not dissolve or come asunder, but holds its original shape.

3d. It has been Analyzed by Engineet Scientists and Chemical Experts, and pro nounced Perfectly Pure and Harmless

4th. With ordinary care the Mask will Last for Years, and its valuable properties Never Become Impaired.

5th. The Mask is protected by letters patent, has been introduced ten years, and is the only Genuine article of the kind.

It is Recommended by Emineut Physicians and Scientific Men as a substitute for injurious cosmetics.

7th. The Mask is as Unlike the fraudulent appliances used for conveying cosmetics, etc., to the face or day is to night, and it bears no analogy to them.

8th. The Mask may be worn with Perfect Privacy if desired. The Closest Scrutiny cannot detect that it has been used.



The Toilet Mask (or Pace Glove) in position to the face. TO BE WORN THREE TIMES IN THE WEEK. 10th. The Mask is sold at a moderate price, and one purchase ends the expense.

11th. Hundreds of dollars uselessly expended for cosmetics, lotions, and like preparations may be saved by those who possess it.

13th. Ladies in every section of the country are using the Mask with gratifying results.

13th. It is safe, simple, cleanly, and effective for beautifying purposes, and never injures the most delicate skin.

14th. While it is intended that the Mask should be Worn During Sleep, it may be applied, with equally good results, at Any Time, to sult the convenience of the wearer.

15th. The Mask has received the testimony of well-known society and professional ladies, who proclaim it to be the greatest discovery for beautifying purposes ever offered to

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"I am so rejoiced at having found at last an article that will indeed improve the complexion."

"Every lady who desires a finities complexion should be provided with the Mask,"

"My face is as soft and smooth as an infance."

" I am perfectly delighted with it."

"As a medium for removing discolorations, softening and beautifying the skin I consider it unequalised."

"It is, indeed, a perfect success—an inestimable treasure."

"I first that it removes frackies, tan, sombarn and gives the complexion a soft, smooth surface."

"I have worn the Mask but two weeks, and am numsed at the change it has made in my appearance."

'The Mask certainly acts upon the skin with a mild d beneficial result, making it smoother and clearer, d seeming to remove piniples, britations, etc., with th application."

"For softening and beautifying the skin there is nothing to compare with it."

"Your invention cannot fall to supersede everything that is used for beautifying purposes." "Those of my sex who desire to secure a pure com-plexion should have one."

"For bleaching the skin and removing imperfections I know of nothing so good."

"I have worn the Mask but three nights, and the blackboads have all disappeared." "The Mask should be kept in every lady's tollet case."

"I must tell you how delighted I am with your Tollet Mask; it gives unbounded satisfaction."

"A indy was cured of freckies by eight nights' use of the Mask,"

"After three weeks see of the Mask the wrinkles have nimest disappeared."

"My sister used one for a specied aktu, and her com-plexion is all that can be desired."

" It does even more than is claimed for it."

"I have been relieved of a moddy, greaty com-plexion after trying all glads of counties without

#### COMPLEXION BLEMISHES

may be hidden imperfectly by cosmetics and powders, but can only be removed permanently by the Toilet Mask. By its use every kind of spots, impurities, roughness, etc., vanish from the skin, leaving it soft, clear, brilliant and beautiful. It is harmless, costs little and saves its user money. It prevents and REMOVES

──\* WRINKLES, 

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TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS:—Any question from our renders of help or interest to women will be cheerfully assumered in this Department. But write your questions plaining and driefts. Do not use any unnecessary words. The right to answer or reject any question is reserved by the Editor. Assume or reject any question is reserved by the Editor. Assumes cannot be promised for any special bour. They will be given as quackly after receipt as possible. All correspondence about the accompanied by full name and sadress, not for publication, but for reference.

SALLY-Grover Cleveland is of English descent.

Basser-The name Gertrode means "all trath." Victor-The United States has no national flower.

E. A. 8.—The national flower of Spain is the pome-granate.

Loken-We know of no antidote for the poson of poson ky.

INQUISITIVE-Mrs. Burton Harrison wrote "The Anglomaniacs."

G. G. H. – Washington Irving coined the phrase \* The Almighty Dollar."

L. S. W. - Jane Eyre should be pronounced as though spelled "Jane Ayr." SARAH-The "tin wedding" is in celebration of the tenth wedding anniversary.

G. G. H.—Little Ruth Cleveland was born in New York city on October 4th, 1891.

WALTER—Mr. Binine has now only one living son, his amesake, James G. Binine, Jr.

R. A.—It is customary for young people to wear mourning for their grandparents.

NURWALK-Saxe, the poet, is not living; he died at Albeny, N. Y., on March 31st, 1887.

MATTIK—"The Buchess" is the non-de plume of Mrs. Hungerford. She resides in Ireland.

CARRONDALE—We cannot uselst you in obtaining answers to any list of prize questions. Nonwalk..."George Fleming" is the nom de piume of Julia Fletcher, the notion of "Kismet."

ARTHUR-United States postage stamps are printed by the American Bank Note Company.

Sakan -The gentleman should always be introduced to the indy, and the younger lady to the older lady.

C. C. W.—John Jacob Astor and Miss Ava Willing were married in Philadelphia on February 17th, 1880.

CURIOUS-As soon as a letter is mailed it belongs to the person to whom it is addressed, not to the scader. ANNOVER-We should advise you to consult your family physician about the cruption of which you com-plain.

K. B.—We know of nothing which will remove spots from kid gloves that have been stalled from per-spiration.

Przztku-The phrase "modus vivendi" is Latin, and means "mode of living," or "mode of getting along together."

HOUSEKEEPER-Pruit mapkins are only used when rolt is served that would be likely to stain the white

P. R. A.—It was in John Wesley's sermon on "Dress" that the quotation "Cleanliness is indeed next to godit-ness" occurred.

Proon a -in England, Scotland and Wales single or widowed women vote for all elective officers, but one, on like terms with ness.

LAURA- Miss Emily Faithfull is an English woman who has devoted her life to the English working-woman. She has visited the United States.

Porrassan—The only restriction made in the naming f country past-offices is that there shall not be torn of the same name in the same State.

A. P. W.—Webster says that it is a "gross vidgarism" to use the word "guess" for think or believe, as "I guess he has come." "I guess it will rain." I SQU'IREE-Whitelaw Reid married, in 1881, Elbabeth, the only daughter of B. O. Mills, the California million-aire. He has two children, a boy and a girl.

Some wise s. A morganatic marriage is one in which the wife is of inferior rank to the husband, and in which the children do not inherit the father's like and posses-aious.

Biscont.inc.-It is said that common sulphur, freely sprinkled about, will basish the little silvery fed-simped inserts that so often lukest the pantries in country houses.

ANXIOUS-"Accound interest" in building society assets is the interest which is saved between the last usering of the fiscal year and the first meeting of the new year.

Taconv-It is considered very had form for a man to take a lady's arm on the street in the creating, or at any other time. It should be his privilege to offer his arm to the lady.

Jissa E.-Creules are persons born in Spanish Americs, or the West Indies, of European ancestors. You are mis-taken in your assertion that "creoks have a percentage of African birth."

School, now - We believe that Mr. Whittier has said binnelf that the story of "Barbara Frietchie" has no-feardation in fact, though at the time of the writing he believed otherwise.

D. J. L.—We suppose that the name "potter's field," acaptiled to a burial ground for the unknown pour, came from the field of that name educate Jerusalem. See the gaspet of 84. Matthew, AAVA, 1-39.

THAVELER—"Lot's Wife" is a round pillar about forty feel high, on a lofty beight, standing as if described from the general maye of the mountain, of the south western abore of the Dead Sea, in Paiesline.

CLARICE - Envelopes were first manufactured in 1845 for the use of the French Government. They were not adopted in England until after the passage of the cheap postage law in 1886. They came into the in this country a few years inter.

H. F. N.—The family name of the Prince Consort was Wettin, consequently, if in private life, Queen Victoria would be known as Mrs. Wettin. (2) "Hozekish disc-terworth" is not a note de planes, but the real name of the editor of the "Zig Zag Papers."

RATHLEES-The origin of the sentence "Zouth City of the Unsalted Seas," as applied to Dobath, has been subject for discussion, but we believe it is generally st-tributed to Bayan! Taylor, and that it occurred is one of his letters to the "New York Tribune."

Managerean At almost all formal binchroos, walk-ing or culling costumes are worn and bousest are not periored, but we cannot approve of this custom, and most addes you to allow your guest to remove their hats and make of your luncheou an informat, plement affair.

Seves Gines-Generally speaking requiring pas-seagers upon ocean electors are allowed to bring in free of data whatever is necessary for their health and conduct on the trip and whatever new apparet is soli-able for the seven of the year and for the station of the traveler.

Beray.—Yea should must requirily tall upon the bride, even if invited only to the weabling ceremony. It would be empossible for any bride to invite all her own and the groom's friends to the remedion held after the weatling, and you must not feel offended at bring left out of the house party.

LOUIE.—When calling upon a single faire it will be quite proper for your oleave one of your hasband's cards as well as one of your own. Whether in address single be exprayed upon the visiting card or not is a souter of choice. It certainly is an easy way to let your friends know just where you reside.

J. S. H.—Wedding invinations should be engraved upon heavy, dead-withe, dull-finished paner, and should be enclosed in envelopes to match, and arbitrossed simply, Mr. or Mrs. ——. These, unwaited, should again be enclosed in an outer envelope upon which the full name and address should be written.

H. E. A. – There are several dramatic schools in New York city, but we cannot undertake to give their ad-dresses. Neither can we advise any gift to leave her house and study for the stage. Very few girls succeed in making a living in the protession; the prizes are few and the risks of such a life great.

ALLISUTON—It is quite proper to eat lee cream with fork. (2) Questions about kisses cannot be inswered a thus department. (3) We should not neries you to ske a gentleman to call upon you; if he wishes to do so e should not your permission. (4) Do not give your belonging by our permission.

CHENTRY GERK.—An order sent by mall to any one of the large dry goods establishments in our large cities will be altereded to if accompanied by a money order check or guarantee that the person sending the order, is reliable. In all large shops persons are employed whose sole histores it is to attend to orders sent by

REABER—All appointments under the United States Criff Service Law are made for a probationary period of six mostles, at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the persons appointed have been found anti-factory, their appointments are made absolute. Women are as eligible as men to appointment under the Civil Service rules.

Hor Searnos—The precious stones appropriate to persons born in the several months are: Jamosty, the garnet: February, the amethyst: March, the bloodstone; April, the dimmod; May, the emerald; June, the again; July, the rule; I acques, the sardonyx; September, the supplier: October, the opal; November, the topaz; December, the turquotse.

P. T.—When a widow marries again abe should not wear a while goes, no matter how claborate she may desire the ceremony to be. It is always in good taste upon surdi occasions to have the telebration as quiet as possible, and to this end the bride aboutd herself con-tribute by wearing a goest of some quiet color and by dispensing with bridesmalds.

Giomostrows - Mardt graz, which are French words signifying "fig. Theselay," was introduced in New Orients by the French residents in that city in 187. The same "Komus." the king who presides over the festivities of the "mysik's crewe," was undoubtedly de-rived from the delty called "Comus" in the Greek my-thology, who was the god of mirth.

Sources, who was the good of nileth.

Sources,—To destroy the insects to your hird's care unish the perches and the cage theroughly with carbodic scap and but water; cleanliness is the best preventive of this irrubite. Some bird fanciers keep a small bug of aniphur suspended in the cages in which birds subject to this trouble are kept. They claim that the sulphur will destroy the insects without affecting the health of the birds.

F. C. R.—The "keystone" is the middle stone of an arch, which, when slipped into place completes the archand gives stability to it. Pennsylvania is called the "Keystone State" from its harring been the central state of the Union at the time of the forming of the Constitution. If the manies of the thirteen states should be arranged to the forms of an arch, Pennsylvania would occupy the place of the keystone.

Luxy At a business college where shorthand is taught, it is calculated that it will take at least a year for a girl to become profited enough to be able to fill an office position with credit to herself. Practice is necessary, and is the only thing that will ensure speed and correctness in this work, both of which are absolutely necessary to success. Wages paid stenographers vary in the different crities, and are spt to be uneven; the lowest paid are \$5 per neck.

ANNETTE—The order of "The Daughters of the Ring," and "The International Order of King's Daughters and Sons," are two entirely separate and distinct organisations, the latter being the other society. The badge of the "Daughters of the King" is a cross of silver, a Greek cross, and its monto" For His Sake," Its colors are white and blue. It is distinctively Episcopal. The "Order of King's Daughters and Sons" is a Christian but not a sectarian order.

Wastrean. The Rev. Mr. Smith is not a correct address any more than Dr. Mr. Smith would be. Always use the Christian name, as for instance, Rev. John Smith. When the Christian name is unknown substitute a dash. When speaking to a clergyman address him as Mr. or Br. (If he has a degree). When introducing time follow the same plan. A clergyman's garb will usually indicate his profession. (2) Araansas, by sinte law, is pronounced "Ar-kan-saw."

MADOR—We cannot or rather we will not print the "postage stamp language," for the reason that we consider it silly in the extreme. The only position for a postage stamp on mall matter is the upper right-hand corner. Do not be guilty of anything so unladylike as transmitting, or attempting to transmit, a message through the placing of a postage stamp where it will tasse amonguace to the post-office employees, and also place your correspondent in a very ridiculous position.

FRANCESCA—The Mangaret Looisa Home at New York was founded by Mrs. Elliet Shepard, and is largely supported by the Vanderdalk family. It is located if if and if East Egissecule Street, New York City, under the care of the Young Women's Christian Association, and is intensed to be a temperary little for Pretestant source. The rooms are moders of weathers and consider, the month are good and the prices charged very moderate. Neither children nor invalide will be admitted.

J. L. The proper way for a gentleman to acknowl-ize a gift from a lady would be in some such form as MY DEAR MINE.

approclated.
WEDNESHAY,
June twenty-second, 1892.

A. E. B.—If the room on the septial floor can be arranged satisfactority it should be used for the ladder' discussing room; the gratienter will not mind the extra pair of stairs. The lostess should not dance until the sees that her guests are all supplied with partners, and even then not mises size is needed to make up a set. The duties of a basiess are very exacting, and her one desire should be to see that her guests are well enterprised, and the size cannot not if engaged to dancing. Sames should not be amounted at an evening party, nor alsoid good byes be said. The guests upon exerting are met to the hosters and welcomed, but on leaving they quietly withdraw. It will be quite correct for you to give a standing supplier; the chairs may be taken from the disting room of it is small, god the gestlemen may be absent to said the waltern in serving the refreshments.

refreshments.

Miss, J. R. and Oprikus, In order to "make a start in advertisement writing" we should advise the study in the measurement writing we should advise the study in the measurement of make aftertising really is. Then the preparation of a make a decribing really is. Then the preparation of a make of special carries ments should be arranged existently and caternity, and also as close as possible to the firm in which it is included they shall be used. This preparation should be fishered by a personal visit to the firms in your councity who are large aftertises, and who are always so the tookout for now also. The Digies that have been sent as in this connection have been only fairly good, and set was to the standard required. There is no rocal and set we for earling a Declined, each person must find it for berself, keeping in mind the one great feet that the advertisement of freed must be admirative, and indicative of maste that can only be filled by the portune of the articles advertised.

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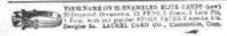
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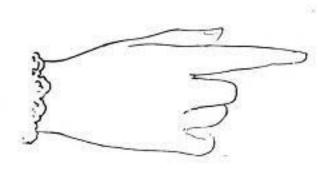
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#### OCTOBER DAYS

BY EVA A. MADDEN

OUT in the field is the golden-rod, Waving and bending its yellow plumes; White is the silk in the milk-weed pod, In the yellow days of October.

Crimson are trees of the forest land, Berries hang red on the climbing vines, Maples are touched by a golden hand, And the nuts are ripe in their brownness.

Close to the grass are the asters white, Brown on the ground lie the fallen leaves, Circling around summer's birds take flight And the quails whirr up near the fences.

Over the land is the autumn haze;

Slowly at eve comes the seat, round moon;

Silent and sweet are the country ways

In the golden days of October.

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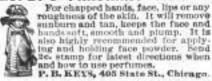
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# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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Yearly Subscription, One Dollar Single Copies, Ten Cents



"She was a very pretty sinner."

#### CLAD IN DOUBLET AND HOSE

By May Kelsey Champion

walked alone, with slow steps and downcast glance. "She demeans berself modestly."

Then to the widow, "I will examine her between the two services. I doubt not she be sound and orthodox in her fundamentals."

A short curve took Ursula beyond the sight of those who followed. The joy and gladness of the morning were gone now. It was as if all things drooped under the heaviness of the sermon. Ursula was weary, and her steps

Ursula was weary, and her steps



HE little band of worshipers turned their steps down the narrow path leading from the meeting-house. Just a handful of men, strong and stern, and of women, serene and placid, all with the gravity of demeanor and showness of step which be-fitted a Lord's day morning in the middle sixteens, in in the land of the Sober Dissenters.

Dissenters.
It was only the young people who had gathered about the door, the young men of the guard and the young women with the searlet and blue petticoats. "Marked you the stranger?" asked one, as he rested his musket against the horse-

Who is he?"

"Troth, and I know not."

"Troth, and I know not."

"They do say a ruling Elder from one of the New Haven plantations," volunteered another, a young man who had just come down from the look-out post on the top.

"From whose church or ministry I know no more than the rest. But see, Ursula, he is going home with your mother to mid-day meal. He spent last night at the ordinary. Jonathan Rudd saw him riding along the common way past the fort a little before the sun-setting."

The young girl whom they called Ursula

sun-setting."

The young girl whom they called Ursula glanced back at the deacon's pen.

"Hush! he is looking," she said, "and it has been told and repeated to us that 'tis a sin. exceeding scandalous and dreadful to be talk-ing in the meeting-house porch on the Sabbath. Anthony Bassacres wants a second ser-mon to the purpose, it is clear," and with another curious glance at the stranger with the forbidding face, who was certainly coming with her mother, she turned and passed

with for mother, see turned and passed through the paling a little before them.

These two, the Widow Priden and her guest, walked slowly on, in serious discourse of the morning lesson.

"Yes, truly; it was sound in doctrine, very manna for the lovers of Zion, and, we will have a solonow warmen to the lovers of the lovers.

very manina for the forers of Zeon, and, we will hope, a solemn warning to sinful sons of Korah." The Elder, as he spoke, trod with a barsh crunch upon an aut-hill that was building in the path, and frowned in severe condemnation at the little insects flering in all directions from their Sunday labor.

"Your daughter?" besaid, after a little, as

he watched the young girl before them.

Ursula.

"Ursula."
"It trust she is well founded in doctrine."
"It is my custom to catechise her daily in
the Scriptures," replied the widow, a note of
satisfaction in her words. New Haven church
should find small matter for criticism as to
that in her family.
"Truly, the maid has a seemly carriage,"
thought the Elder, as Ursula joined none of
the young people who had overtaken her, but

By the side of the foot-path a wild-rose blossom bent its head under the scorching heat of the sun. She stretched out her hand with a gentle caress, and the flower, grateful for the unwonted touch, broke from its stalk and remained in her fingers. Poor Ursula! "Verily, it is not as I deemed," thought the

"Verily, it is not as I deemed," thought the Elder, as the path having straightened again, his stern eye beliefed the motion.

"She is easily enticed and drawn away by the frivolities of the world, if such wanton picking be not an actual profanation of the Sabbath. It needs be that I add a chastise-ment to the catechism." But reaching the Widow Priden's house-lot by this, he made no reference to the offense for the time.

Usula's mother overed her best from for

Ursula's mother opened her best room for her guest, who, straightway settling himself on a form by the window, with his kerchief thrown over his head as a barrier against argu-

thrown over his head as a barrier against argumentative and anti-Christian flies, was soon lost in a deep and heavy reflection.

Ursula took a pewter drinking cup from a hook in the kitchen and ran upstairs to her own small loft.

Poor little Sunday rose! Was it, too, weighed down with a sense of the wrath and judgments it was pulling down upon itself? She placed it tenderly in the water, smoothing its drooping leaves and wondering if it, more than she, knew how to "curb its proud humors," as the minister bad charged.

But "Ursula! Ursula!" her mother's voice was calling below, and with another loving touch she left it and went down.

"You waste much time, Ursula. The Elder

"You waste much time, Ursula. The Elder will observe that the sin of the sluggard is sore upon you. Here, child, the silver spoons, not the alchemy, and the pewter trenches. It must be that he is hungry, for the victualing at the ordinary is none of the best," "Visitors were rare enough to the Sayberole

at the ordinary is none of the best."

Visitors were rare enough to the Saybrook colony, and this was a guest of such distinction that the widow moved about with a haste that was almost week-day and wicked.

"Now a dish of fresh water from the spring, and all is ready. Where is the other drinking cup, Ursula?"

Ursula rested the water jur on the door step before emptying it. "There are two on the books, and I do not care for water." she said. Then, as her mother still searched the dresser, "It is in my room."

The Widow Priden placed the two upon the table and turned to her danghter. It was not well when the Widow Priden was displeased, "Indeed! Our parcel of worldly goods is then grown to so great measure in this wilderness place that we already have to remove a part of them to the loft above!" she said. "Bring it down, Ursula, and let us have no more such carelessness."

"But, truly, mother, I am not thirsty, and

more such carelessness."

"But, truly, mother, I am not thirsty, and the rose which I plucked coming home will

"Gathering flowers on the way bome from meeting! Does the sermon then rest so lightly upon you that you make no acruples of for-getting it is the Sabbath-day?"

Ursula had not known that her mother's

Ursula had not known that her mother's brows were so black or her form so tall.

"Would a man harvest his wheat on the Sabtath?" she continued, as the blue eyes fell back to the water jar. "And your own doings are but of a piece. Go to your room, child, and it to be hoped that under the humbling from so of conscience you will come to a better spirit. I must speak to the Elder about you."

Ursula's pretty eyes filled with tears, but she would not lay the blame on the rose. It had grown to have a soul, too, with her now, and she felt that it breathed out a tender, sweet sympathy with the fragrance which had filled her room.

sweet sympathy with the inagrance which as filled her room.

She threw herself on the bed, and only a few of the tears escaped down her cheeks, for she was soon lost in a light sleep. It must have been but a short time after, though it might have been hours, when she heard the steels moving away from the table.

might have been hours, when she heard the stools moving away from the table.

Raising her head, she listened.

"As a seed which might bring forth a harvest of evil it is a matter of no small concernment," the Elder was saying, "I will speak with the maid. Tis not likely the deed was one of high-handed presumption, but, more like, only of mawakenedness to the true sense of the transgression."

What a thin high pitched voice he had—very

sense of the transgression."

What a thin high-pitched voice he had—very disagreeable! She had scarcely heard it before. And now it was her mother:

"I have done my best endeavor to breed up in learning such family as the Father of Mercies has blessed me withal, but I will deem it kindness if you will speak as you say." And Ursula heard herself called again. She rose and went down, her face flushed from her sleep, and her yellow hair escaping about her forehend in tendrils truly way wand and non-dissenting—a very pretty sinner indeed, as she went into the best room, where the Elder waited for her.

deed, as she went into the best room, where the Elder waited for her.

It may have been that behind the rugged brow, seamed with its perpetual frown, that thought crept in, even though it was the Sab-bath-day, as Ursula, with downcast eyes and very pink cheeks, stood before him reciting her catechism.

She knew it well, answering without slip, and the Elder's face grow has wretze though

She knew it well, answering without slip, and the Elder's face grew less severe, though she did not see, studying the marks of the axe on the floor timbers.

He had been listening to a growing temptation to lighten the chastisement when the drum sounded for the afternoon meeting, and now it would be necessary to defer it altogether. The transgression seemed not so enormous with the transgressor before him, lifting her great blue eyes to his now.

"Yes, child; go and make yourself pre-pared," he replied to her unspoken question.
"Your hair a little—smoother," he added,

doubtfully.

The poor little rose rested all night in the pewter drinking cup without bringing more trouble to Ursula. It was as if it had never been. Neither was the subject renewed in the



"It was indeed a strange wedding."

"I find your daughter having a competency of knowledge in the principles of religion,"
the Elder had said to the Widow Priden the night before, "but she needs discipline—wise discipline, lest through innovertency she become entangled in the net of worldly tempta-

Yes?" the widow said slowly in question She had thought to have performed faithfully all those duties of instruction and humiliation It might be that she had grown a little proud,

even, with her approving conscience.

"I deem it not necessary that it be too severe," the Elder continued; "for it appears that she is in an humble and repentant spirit now, but I will privilege myself to administer it if it be your wish."

The Widow Priden would have preferred to

assume the responsibility herself, but the clurch officer sat waiting and she assented with what courtesy she could.

Having taken the heaviness of the responsi-bility, the Etder gave binuself to considering the way in which be should do his duty. It was clear that the sin should not go unheeded, was clear that the sin should not go unheeded, and before he slept he had determined upon several severities. But in the morning again, as he watched Ursula deftly putting the table in order for the morning meal, he found that all his incilination toward them had fled.

"A fair maid and a handy," he mused, as Ursula lightly lifted a kettle of steaming Indian from the trammel, "Truly a woman's gentle ways are pleasant in a household. Adjani's steps are heavy, and she sore needeth a mistress."

a mistress."

The breakfast had been a dreaded occasion to Ursula, but it passed without happening, and as soon as possible after she ment to the spring, in the hope that her mother's guest would have left before her return. He had already ordered his horse brought round from the ordinary.

It was cool and beautiful under the trees, and Ursula threw herself on the grass, still dewy though it was, her arm under her head. She coaxed a blackbird in its own notes to answer her, and it was not sliy. The spot was so apart, and human visitors so infrequent,

that it had not learned to fear. Raising her head she looked up at the sky. "When the sun climbs to the top of the tall tree by the wading place, I will go back," she said aloud, as the bird flew off. "He must have set out by then."

Meantime, of course it was sinful but it was very delightful to be idle, and to be idle just here; so, sinking back into the mass she listened to the spring marmaring of its great ambitions. It was really going somewhere— out of the Saybrook colony into the great

river, the sound, the ocean.

A crackling of the underbrush aroused her. A cracking of the underprism arouses for.

Perhaps it was Jonathan Radd going home;
he was one of the watch last night. They
often happened to meet of late when she came
in the morning for water. She wondered why
they never used. He would think her very
idle, and with sudden haste she caught up
her in and placed it under the spring.

her jar and placed it under the spring.

But it was a horse's footfall, and Ursula turned to see before her a figure that had grown unpleasantly familiar, with its buck's eather doublet, darnex waistcont and green knit hose—the Elder himself.

He drew up his horse by the spring.
"Ursula, I have somewhat to say to thee
before leaving." he said, bending his tall figure under an obstructing branch. "After grave consideration, and according to my best wisdoms and light, I deem it the Lord's will

that we should marry."
"But," began Ursula, all frightened and wonder-eyed and shrinking from any nearness

to the rider, "but I do not—"
"Yes, I know," said the Elder, "You would say that you do not walk in righteousness and are grown to a great beight of implety; 'tis but natural. But it is not because you are already good that I take you, Ursula. 'Tis to aid in the furtherance of your goodness."

It was difficult for even a ruling Elder of a New Haven plantation to look long with severity upon the golden head, bowed under a ray of sunlight which had struggled down through the tree-tops, and, conscious of a most unnatural disturbance beneath his dar-

nex waistcost, he made baste to ride on.

"It must be that I go further, now," he said, drawing his borse from the sassafras growth upon which it was browsing, "but if there be no Providential hindrance, I shall be in the Saybrook again come six months or less, when the marriage covenant shall be solemnized. Meantime, it shall be my petition that your backslidings may be healed," and threading his long, thin fingers through his horse's rein, the Elder rode down the path.

Ursula gazed after him. So startled and bewildered she was that the water rushed over the sides of the jar and into the pool beneath unborded. She did not even hear another rustling among the bushes, and not until there came a quick step and familiar voice by her side, did she turn. "What said the Elder to you, Ursula, that

should cause you to look as if you had seen some twenty skulking Indians?

Even Jonathan Rudd's honest face could not reassure her, and she answered rather to satisfy herself that the words were real, than in reply to his question.

He said that in six-months, he was com-

ing to- to marry me.

And what did you say?" he asked, peering through the trees as if they had not long

since hidden horse and rider.
"I-I am not sure that I replied at all." said Ursula, by no means certain of anything except a sort of protection in Jonathan's scowl. "I think he did not expect it. It is to be a furthernnee toward my perfecting, he said: beause I am grown to so great height of impiety. O Jonathan, it is very bad to be

it?" asked Johnathan, quietly. should think it might be -- very." Then, after a little: "I think you are much too wicked for the Elder, Ursula; much too great a wrong-doer for him to make effort to reform." A tear fell into the spring as Ursula turned

A tear fell into the spring as Ursula turned her face from him.

"And you, too, find me so—so abounding in sin," she said,

Then Jonathan took her in his great, strong arms. He could not be amused; her self-condemning was too pathetic.

"O, Ursula, Ursula," he said, smoothing the hair from the white forehead. "Have you broken all the Commandments at once, that you accuse yourself so; you could not be happy with the Elder?" he asked suddenly, a new thought throbbing in his brain, and the inniner trees recling before him. jumper trees reciting before him.
"Jonathan, I should die!" And as Ursula's

"Jonathan, I should die!" And as Ursun's hands were not free her face could hide itself only in Jonathan's honest brown jerkin.

"One need be prepared," he marmured, under his breath. "Some do not stick to say that he trents his creatures better than his wives, two having died already with the hard work." Then drawing her to him. "Peoplis work." Then drawing her to him: "Poor lit-tle girl!" he said. "Ursula, this world would be all a desert place to me without you. Could you deem it full with me alone?"

Only Jonathan could have caught the single syllable that was all her reply, but he repeated "Ursula, Ursula," as if there were never half so sweet a name before.

never half so sweet a name before.

And all the time the water was running over the jar into the brook and away; the sun had climbed far above the tree by the wading place—and still they stayed.

"To night I will speak to your mother," said Jonathan, when at last they turned back toward the bouse, "but I do not see it cause and case of necessity that the proposal of the Eiler be mentioned, do you? She might not believe you, so exceeding great a sinner as you are," he added, and this time Ursula looked up and smiled a little, too.

up and smiled a little, too.

The days sped on; the leaves grew large and fell; chill evenings with their blazing sunsets of crimson, and gold, and blue, and green fol-lowed close; and then the greyness of all things—the pallor of death which sorrowing nature makes haste to cover with her snowy

winding-sheet. In their hearts the people of the Saybrnok colony yearned for England. Excepting Ursula Priden and Jonathan Rudd. Upon Jonathan, the Widow Priden had always looked with favor. Being pos-sessed of a competent farm, and carrying good behavior in his course of life, she saw no reason to deny him the hand of Ursula, she said.

to deny ham the hand of Ursula, she said.

And Ursula spun and was happy and sang, and longed not at all for the soft air and cleared fields of Fenny Compton, where the leaves were still green and the birds singing.

No one did his postures on training day so well as Jonathan. No one's wheat or mislen

well as Jonathan. No one's wheat or mislen grew so tall or so full as his. And, surely, they were never so safe from the Indians as on those Sumlays when he stood in the look-out on the roof of the meeting-house.

So the autumn passed, and Ursula spun and was happy. The linen piled itself up in the chest to such height that all the women in the plantation came to see Ursula Priden's wondrous fitting-out.

Ten pairs of linen sheets, went the report.

with pillow-biers and other things in number far beyond the necessary end of convenience. An act of ill example it was they agreed. Goodman Bendull's daughter had been well content with three pairs of hemp and two of

As for Jonathan Rudd, they did say that he had sent to England even, for hangings for the best room, of dark green, say, they were to be, it was reported, but no doubt he would have considered Mr. Fenwick's landscape bangings, or even the ones of Cresar or Susanna none too good for the Widow Priden's daughter, if he could have had them.

But Jonathan knew. A picture had been in his heart all these last weeks. When he broke the high drifts for the cart path, when he kept the watch at night, always there was before him a young girl in a red cloth petti-cost, standing beside the dark green of the junipers, and he did not count it extravagance to includge himself thus far. He paid his rates regularly—no one could deny that.
All things were nearly ready for the wed-

ding. The purpose of contract had been read from the pulpit, and the contract itself drawn six days ago. Only the day after to-morrow now, and then the marriage covenant.

Ursula sat by the fire place, paring squares of pumpkin for the festival pies, and wondering if she would forget to answer when people called her Mistress Rudd. Would it not seem very strange? The fire from the great six foot log blazed and roared as the wind rose out-

side. Truly, this has grown to be a terrible storm." she said, moving back from the in-tense heat. "The drifts must be deep, and perhaps Jonathan may not come, as he said."

But she drew the large settle nearer the

chimney, and went back to her paring, listen-ing the while that she might not miss the first sound of a possible footfall,

It came soon, and Ursula hastened to the

"It was so late, Jonathan, that I was fearing you would not come," she said, as she helped him out of his snowy cloak. "Come to the fire. How cold you are!"

"I have been on a long journey, Ursula." Where, Jonathan?

"To the Pequot plantation, to see Mr. Winthrop. I had discomforting news this

Ursula had sprung up, setting her dish on se form. "In all these drifts, Jonathan? the form. You must have some food first, and then you may tell me the rest."

Jonathan watched her as she sifted the yellow Indian through her fingers and turned

on the bolling water, stirring all the time.
"You are a thoughtful Ursula," he said,
"I did not know that I was bungry until

She drew a table to his side, and after pluc-ing upon it a pitcher of milk and a bowl of the Indian, sat down again to her work, saying nothing until he had finished.

Now tell me what news you have," she

said, when she had taken away the dishes. "It may be that it is not so had as it seemed, or will not be so heavy with two to bear it."

"I fear it might make trouble for both of us," Jonathan said, drawing his band slowly across his forehead. He was very tired, true enough—Jonathan. "I saw Humpbrey Tracy this morning. He had been up to Hartford town, trucking some cattle, and the drifts up along the river are very bad, he says. So deep, already, were they yesterday, that the magistrate sent message by him that if more snow fell during the day he should not be able to come down Thursday, as was his purpose."
"Indeed, a drift need rise to no great height

"Indeed, a drift need rise to no great height to cover him, or to fright him, either, they say true," said Ursula, as she picked up a paring from the floor. "But the snow will melt, I suppose, Jonathan."

"Moreover," he continued, reaching across and taking from her the basin and knife, "moreover, Humphrey Tracy told me—I can do this as well as you, Ursula—that the Elder ourneyed with him as far as Tunxis, and said his intendment was for coming here when the his intendment was for coming here when the

atorm was done. Being told that the magistrate was like to come also he said he would make effort to join him."

Ursula's eyes grew troubled. She really feared the man. Truly her backslidings could by no means be healed with this more than

by no means be heated with this more than usually unboly aversion in her heart.

"And you journeyed in all the storm to the Pequot colony!" she said. "You charge yourself with too great pains, Jonathan, and I am very cowardly to be afraid. It is not a very brave wife you will have."

Ursula clasped her hands over her knees, and studied the fire. She was riad that Jonathan

studied the fire. She was glad that Jonathan was so strong and intrepol. How he stood half a head above the other young men of the plantation. And yet how goulde be was when he lifted her over the drifts or across the

stepping stones of the brook,
"Then Mr. Winthrop will come?" she said,

after a little.

"Mr. Winthrop said be was sorry to deny us, but, being under the Massachusetts becould not marry in this plantation."

Another silence followed, and a longer.
"The fire grows low, Ursula." Jonathan said

"I will bring more wood.

Returning with a heavy stick, he threw it

upon the dogs.
"It is cleared," he said, as he raked the burning coals toward the front. "The moon is just rising." And, going back to the settle, he watched the log, hissing and steaming, as the sop boiled out, then breaking into flames when hits of the burk dried and caught the

when bits of the bork dried and caught the fire from below, only to die away aguin as soon as the greener wood was reached.

"Ursula," be said, after a long time, when the stick was fairly ablaze and the flames coaring up the wide chimney, "Ursula, would you be willing to go to the Pequot plantation? It is through a long tract of wilderness and a dismal; but Mr. Winthrop, though he saw it necessary to dear us the coming here, agreed necessary to deny us the coming here, agreed to meet us at the stream which the Indians call Sunkipang, if we sent message that we

Ursula laid her own small hand upon his

large, brown one.
"I am more afraid of him who will come with the magistrate than of all the Indians between here and the Pequot," she said. "And who was it, Jonathan, last training day who broke with a bullet the shuft of the arrow that the Indian had shot up into the tall pine by the mere-stones?

"But it will be a strange wedding for my little girl, that is had out of doors and at such journey," he said, smoothing the hand he

"Tis not the custom, true enough, but this is a new country, and we'll set new fashions,

"And in mid-winter, on the snow."

"Well, is not the whiteness the very thing for brides?" she asked, stoutly, though her heart fell as she thought of the pretty wedding gown which could never go so many miles on a pillion. "You men ask for so many things a pillion. together."

There was a light in Jonathan's face.

"Then I will send Humphrey Tracy's serving man at sun-up to-morrow with a message to Mr. Winthrop," he said. "His going and coming will make the track the better for any light of the said. us, and by day after to-morrow the snow may have packed a little as well. The drifts were very deep to-night, and it being too dark to see the marked trees, I had like to have lost my way in one

Ursula shivered and drew nearer him.

"Ah, Jonathan, I am glad you are here by the fireplace and me."

"The howling of wolves after sun-down is not the most cheering music, in truth. I don't deny but I'd rather hear old Windham lined out on a Sabbath with Goodman Guil lam's voice to the fore. But I must leave this fireplace and you now—see how the candle is burned down." And Jonathan moved the settle back against the wall.

"You are my own brave Ursula," he said, as he stood by the door with his rough brown coat wrapped well about him, "my own brave Ursula," lifting her face in both his hands, "But the mare is safe, and I will see to it that she knows how precious is the burden she will carry

Widow Priden made no objection to the riding to Pequot. "It would not be her choice the going to the magistrate," she said, "but if Jonathan wished it, and Ursula had no fear nor dismayedness at the journey, she was not one to say may. They did say it was an ill omen to put off a marriage, and nobody could tell when the drifts up along the river

Brave as she was, a tear was folded in with the wedding gown as Ursula laid it away in its box. Not that for the long ride to the Pequot. Her warmest skirt of searlet cloth and the dark-blue bood and cloak, very common clothes for a bride, but Jonathan did not look as though be minded when he came for

It was, as he had told her, a long and dismal way. Only occasionally did the sun penetrate the close beauches so that they felt its warmth, and the cry of the wolves often came too near

"Are you cold, Ursula? or afraid?" Jonathan turned in his saddle to ask at every few

"Not afraid," she said; "and how could I

be cold with such broad shoulders between me and the wind!" "I fear 'twill be all the worse for you coming back," he said, and opened his cont that it might shelter her better. Men were strong— he could hear a little cold.

"The wind may change by that," said Ursula, langhing. "Why, this is a great day, Jonathan! Everything is for us."

But it was long, and they had grown thoroughly chilled before they rounded a large drift which had turned the path, and saw in front of them the little stream to which Mr. Winthrop had promised to come.

There were several men on the opposite bank, and Ursula grew alarmed. "Is the ningistrate among them, Jonathan?" she asked, with a hand on the rein.

Jonathan peered through the branches.
"I think the musk-colored doublet is his.

See—close in front of him with the bundoleers. Yes; that is Mr. Winthrop." They made the best way they could down the bank, following the shallows of the drifts, for the snow had blown since yesterday, and the tracks were covered.

As they reached the stream Jonathan ex-claimed in dismay: "We cannot cross, Ursula. See-the ice is broken and floating in great cakes. We

cannot cross It was quite as bad further up, they found, and in much perplexity they came back to the great drift opposite the magistrate and his

friends.

"Tis a pity, 'tis a pity you cannot cross,'
be said, raising his voice to them as he come
down to the edge of the stream on his side. "But the wise, step-ordering Providence has broke the ke since yesterday, and I see no place where it would be safe to venture." Mr. Winthrop turned to bim of the bando-

leers and leather buskins with something which Jonathan and Ursula could not hear, Then, after some conversation among them, he again lifted his voice to those on the other

side.

If you could manage to go up a piece to the place where the land juts out into the water, youder," he said, pointing with his staff in that direction, "I might make shift to marry you there. "Twould be saily discomforting to have taken the long journey for records."

Mr. Winthrop is very good to be at so at pains for us," said Jonathan, as they got great pains for us," said Jonathan, as they got down from the saddle, and, stiffened from the cold and the constrained position, made their way out on the narrow bank, which was so slippery and uneven as well. "Take care, my Ursula, not there!" as she tried to make a footing on an jey hillock.

It was, indeed, a strange wedding-the magistrate on one side of the frozen stream, and they on the other, the world all white about them. The solemn stillness which is as if the earth were bowed before the body temple had come upon the place. Nothing could be beard but the chafing of the great cakes in the channel, or now an occasional sharp report which left a long fissure in the ice over the

meadow. They stood for a moment with heads rever-ently bowed. Then Mr. Winthrop's words came clear and grave upon the frosty air, and soon, with kind wishes for the strong and stout-hearted young settler and the girl by his side to click! side, so slight and brave, the magistrate and

side, so slight and brave, the magistrate and his party had turned back to Pequot. Ursula was lifted to the saddle a little more tenderly, and Jonathan spread his cont that it might shelter her a little better than before-that was alt. He could wait until they reached home, and it was best to ride quickly, for it would be very cold soon.

"See Jonathan the wind has really

"See, Jonathan, the wind has really changed!" cried Ursuin, gaily, when they had ridden a short distance. "Did I not speak true when I said that to-day is all for us?"

"Verily, Ursula, you have cast a spell upon it, it is clear." And Jonathan said little more on the lowerce, but he hastened the arrest of

on the journey, but he hastened the speed of

The great red fire in the west was flaming up to meet the sun, and the light came low and slanting when he drew up at his own door. Fastening the reins around a tree inside the paling, he gently lifted Ursula from the saddle and carried her into the house—into the room where were the hangings of green bay. As she stood there in her gown of soft scarlet cloth, as he had so often dreamed she scared ciota, as he and so often dreamed she might stand—so shy in the midst of her new surroundings, Jonathan's heart was very full.

"Ah, Ursula, it shall be summer and sun-shine for us always now," he said, "no matter

though the trees by the spring be brown and bent with the snow,"

#### THE JOURNAL'S MUSICAL PRIZES

THE series of prizes for the best musical I compositions, announced in the last (September) issue of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, has met with such pronounced public response as to give promise of the complete success of the Journant's venture, prize compositions will, in all probability, result in becoming the most popular songs, waltzes and hymn-tunes ever issued by a periodical. It should be borne in mind that the series is open until November 1st, 1892, and any composer resident in the United States and the Dominion of Canada has an States and the Dominion of Chinas Pas are opportunity to win the prizes. A circular giving full information about the prizes will be sent to my address by application to

The Ladies' Horr Journal

Philadelphia, Pa.







MRS. STORER





#### FOUNDED BY A WOMAN

By Maude Haywood



ROBABLY there is no distinctively native industry of which Americans have more right to feel proud than that being so successfully carried on at the Rookwood Pottery in Cincinnati. It is a standing testimony to two important facts in the development of the national life and character. In the first place, being entirely local in origin and growth, it is in itself a decisive proof of the real existence of an artistic element essentially American. And secondly, in having been founded by a woman, it is a witness to the important and netive share taken by women in the work of this country, a privilege peculiarly American, and not paralleled except in comparatively rare instances in the nations of the Old World. On the other hand, the proudest boast of Rookwood is that in no sense can the manufactory be suid to owe anything of the principles of its existence to outside sources. Its development and growth, as in all true life, has been from within, although the founders have, of course, from time to time, as it seemed expedient, made use of foreign talent or profited by the discoveries and experience of foreign art. Hence an originality and an individuality in the work produced impossible under any other conditions, and thereby, also, has the pottery claimed and proved its right to existence on the highest and truest art principles. Asking nothing from without, and employing for material clay brought from their own Ohio watershed, shaped into simple but artistic forms, decorated with flowers nodeled direct from nature and enriched with those wonderful and now well-known glazes, in less than ten years from ROBABLY there is no distinctively native industry

with those wonderful and now well-known glazes, in less thanten years from its foundation this hitherto comparatively its foundation this hitherto comparatively obscure pottery bore away the honors of an international exhibition, and commanded the wonder and admiration of Europe, where the vases there shown for the first time bore their part in an added revolution to the Old World of the unguessed at powers and possibilities of American industrial art.

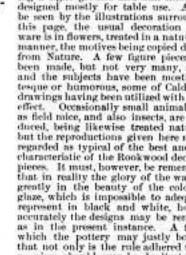
The situation and exterior of the

The situation and exterior of the original pottery were, perhaps, about as unsuggestive of the work carried on within the walls of the factory as any place could possibly be. Although the city of Cincinnati has gained for itself the reputation of being the art city of





tesque or humorous, some of Caldecott's drawings having been utilized with happy effect. Occasionally small animals such as field mice, and also insects, are introduced, being likewise treated naturally, but the reproductions given here may be regarded as typical of the best and most characteristic of the Rookwood decorated pieces. It must, however, be remembered that in reality the glory of the ware lies greatly in the beauty of the color and glaze, which is impossible to adequately represent in black and white, however accurately the designs may be rendered. represent in black and wante, however necurately the designs may be rendered, as in the present instance. A fact of which the pottery may justly boast is, that not only is the rule adhered to that no piece should ever be duplicated, but also the standard of excellence is kept very kirch each piece being the subject of



also the standard of excellence is kept very high, each piece being the subject of individual study, and made as perfectly as possible.

The story of the origin and rise of the pottery, which is nowadays widely known, is not only interesting but should be both instructive and inspiring to the country of its foundress, Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer. It is often said, and well said, that what has been done may be done again. In the history of Rookwood the principles and reasons of its success may be very readily traced. It is undoubted that the key-note to that success lay in the first instance in Mrs. Storer's personal character. She is an artist by nature, with an intense love for the work which she undertook, and which grew up so wonderfully in her hands. She comes of one of the old Cincinnati families, whose history may truly be said to be bound up in the life and interests of the city itself. She received her art training originally at the local art academy, which said to be bound up in the life and interests of the city itself. She received her art training originally at the local art academy, which owed much to the patronage and bounty of her father, Mr. Longworth. Unlike many other, rich American women, Mrs. Storer preferred the pursuit of art to any other occupation or amusement, and she had the opportunity and means of gratifying her tastes. Without any idea of the ultimate development of her scheme she started to make pottery, simply for her own enjoyment, in a small school-house, no longer required for its original purpose, situated as before described on Eastern Avenne, in Cincinnati. Only a few were at first associated with her, and they were greatly aided by a perctical potter, Mr. Bailey, who has continued in the works ever since, through all its rise and growth. It is not to be wondered at that he seems to recall with especial affection memories connected with the early days of the manufactory. Although almost from the first the ware was sold, and the enterprise conducted on business principles, yet it will be seen that the undertaking was started and carried on more for and in a love of the art than from any and carried on more for and in a love of the art than from any mercenary consideration. The same spirit has been maintained to a greater or less extent down to the present day, and is a further explanation of the well-merited success of the pottery. Later, as the business grew and widened so greatly, Mrs. Storer gradually withdrew from the more active management of it, contenting herself with using her interest and influence in the art department, to which the president of the pottery, Mr. W. W. Taylor, who joined himself to its interests in 1883, attaches no small value, attributing much of the peculiar character of the Rookwood success to her in-

fluence as a woman and an artist. In the new building a room has been reserved for her private use in experimenting.

The pottery is now formed into a company, comprising fifteen shareholders, people not only of wealth but more or less lovers of shareholders, people not only of wealth but more or less lovers of art, who are able and willing to uphold the best interests of the manufactory, whilst not altogether neglecting the question of pecuniary benefit. The management and direction of the works are entirely in the bands of the president, Mr. Taylor, whose practical business ability, united to his artistic judgment and his enthusiasm, is manifested by the increasing prosperity of the un-dertaking. The watchword of the politery is improvement always. Experiments are being constantly made, and the day rarely passes in which consulting new is not either heaving or discovered. in which something new is not either learned or discovered



























#### THE ETIQUETTE OF LUNCHEONS

By Mrs. Burton Kingsland



NE of the cleverest of Frenchmen defined a club as "a Paradise from which Eves are excluded." We which Eves are excluded." We will be more polite and say that a "lunch party" is the nearest feminine approach to the same kind of enjoyment that is at present open to us—in the absence of our respective Adams.

Unlike our English sisters, American women saven to be a second or severe to be a second or severe to be a second or severe to be a severe

on seem to have a hearty enjoyment in each other's society. A "progressive" English girl once explained the reason of the pleasure of American women in this respect. "In your country" she said, "there are men enough to go around."

Be the reason what it may, the popularity of ladies' functions seems to demonstrate the fact, and the success of such entertainments is a foregone conclusion if a few simple rules

N the first place it is, of course, of the Is the list place it is, of course, of the highest importance to bring together people who will be congenial. A certain lady, prominent in New York society, confessed to having invited her guests "alphabetically, and so got through her list," while all are more or less tempted to ask those to whom they are indebted. But the pleasantest results seem to follow when a few people previously acquainted are brought into contact with a few new friends. The familiar faces make them

optainted are brought into contact with a few new friends. The familiar faces make them feel at ease, while the new ones stimulate them to make an agreeable impression.

It is well to send the invitations for a lunch-con a week in advance. Such a time is generally sufficient to anticipate other engagements, and a longer time is apt to mise greater expectations than perhaps may be realized. I should advise a written invitation under all circumstances, a friendly, cordial little note, as spontaneous as possible. Let your friend feel her welcome in advance in its every line. Never repeat the same note, but let your friend's personality possess and inspire you. A verbal invitation takes one at a disadvantage. Your friend may have some reason for not wishing to accept, and may not have that Englishman's "courage of his opinions" who answered an invitation to dinner with: "Cannot come; have no lie ready!" not come; have no lie ready?

If you doubt your cook's ability, by all means hire one for the occasion, and preserve your peace of mind. Excellent cooks may be had in all cittes, large and small, who, for three dollars will serve a very dainty repast, and things freshly cooked in your own kitchen have a superior flavor to anythin thing sent from a caterer and warmed over. If your servant be inexperienced, write legibly on a sheet of foolscap the exact character of each course, with any directions that you may desire, and pin it up in a conspicuous place in the pantry for reference. The servant may quietly consult this before each course without taxing the memory, while the hostess may de-vote herself entirely to her guests without feeling any further responsibility.

Two persons are required to serve a table as it should be done. A waitress should wear a black dress with ample white apron, untrimmed, and a small cap—the woman's equivalent for a "dress suit."

In setting the table, more latitude is allowed in the matter of napery for a luncheon than for a dinner. "A fair white cloth" is considered to be in the best taste for the latter, while at luncheon the tablectoth may be as elaborate as desired. It is well to dispense with gas altogether if possible; the light from many wax candles is most flattering to the surroundings of table and room.

A pretty novelty for lighting the table is a large central lump with its silk shade, and four smaller ones at the corners, surmounted by similar shades made in miniature. When these are of rose-color the effect is most becoming—a thing not to be despised. The flowers are set in a circle around the central lamp.

At a formal luncheon nothing edible is

lamp.

At a formal luncheon nothing edible is placed upon the table but the fruit, takes, bon-bons and "hors d'œuvres." A supplementary dish of French candied fruits or the Vienna roll wafers tied like fagots with ribbon, is very decorative. Lared papers should be interposed between all these things and the dishes containing them—except, of course,

the "hors d'ouvres."
When luncheon is announced, it is enough that the bostess rise and simply say in a gracious manner: "Ladies, luncheon is served; will you follow me?" The friend with whom the hostess is most intimate is generally given the foot of the table, and the guests she desires most to honor are seated at her right and left respectively. It is customary now for the servants to pass everything, beginning with the lady at the right and left of the hosters, and, going in opposite directions, it brings each course last to the lady of the house.

THE custom of giving favors at luncheous L has been so much overdone as to have led to the idea being abandoned altogether. Flowers, and occasionally a small honbonnière are the only gifts now considered to be "in good form." The name eards are, therein good form." The name cards are, there-here, brought into greater prominence, and may be made to contribute to the artistic, consplimentary or amusing features of the occa-sion. On the reverse side a quotation appro-priate and flattering may be written.

Freshness, daintiness, absence of estenta-tion, while using all that one can command that is artistic and tasteful, should be the characteristics of a luncheon.

Without the slightest wish to deceive, all should go so smoothly that the general impression is left with your friends, despite their knowledge of entertainment, that you live every day as they find you when they are guests at your table. guesta at your table.

#### PRETTY LUNCHEONS AND DAINTY TEAS

A Page of Rules, Ideas and Suggestions by Successful Entertainers

#### THE MENU OF A LUNCHEON

By FELICIA HOLT

UNCHEONS are considered by many to be expensive luxuries, and only within the reach of the few. This is not so. There is no reason why the mistress or the daughter of the house whose income is limited should not have luncheons, and pretty ones, too. A dainty luncheon for a few friends calls for but little trouble on outlay. By not at the first essay, have too

outlay. Do not, at the first essay, have too many dishes. Five or six courses make a dainty and toothsome repast. In winter em-ploy oysters on the half shell, for which you pay twenty cents per dozen; serve five on a plate with a piece of cut, not sliced, lemon. Then serve a clear sonp, or purée of tomatoes, asparagus or peas—these latter being made as deliciously from canned as from fresh vegeta-bles. For the third course I would suggest chops, brolled or brended, and French pens; those in the glass jars are freshest, and one jar at forty-five cents will be sufficient for eight people, if served on the plate; with this mashed sociatoes, browned, or potato bouleties, should be passed. A salad should come next, either of lettuce or tomato, with mayonnaise or French dressing, the latter consisting simply of vinegar, olive oil, salt and pepper. Thin water crackers and a good cheese should be passed with the salad. If you wish to order an ice from a confectioner do so; if not, some sweets such as preserved ofners strawberries. an ice from a confectioner do so; if not, some sweets, such as preserved ginger, strawberries and cake, should come next, followed by small caps of royally strong coffee, with cream and sugar passed, and this will close your very pretty, and surely not extravagant, inncheon, If you desire an entrie, you can buy a pair of large sweetbreads, enough for eight per-sons, if served in china, silver or paper shells; parboil them, rick them to pieces, rejection

sons, if served in china, silver or paper shells; parboil them, pick them to pieces, rejecting all fine membranes, chop rather fine, melt a table-spoonful of butter and add to it a table-spoonful of floor; then add one-half pint of milk, or, better still, cream, stirring constantly until it boils. Then put in your sweetbrends and stir over the steam of the tea-kettle for about five minutes; add a half-spoonful of salt and a dash of white pepper. This will be delicious to the taste, and a considerable addition to your bill of fare.

A less expensive dish is calves' liver, cooked until tender, chopped fine, sensoned with cay-

and tender, chopped fine, sensoned with cay-enne pepper, salt and Worcestershire sauce, a little mushroom catsup and a dash of Madeira or sherry wine served in individual shells of china or paper. This was caten by an English gournet at a lunch, and he went away wonder-ing "what that awfully good dish was." ing "what that awfully good dish was."

#### FOR A SHAKESPEAREAN LUNCHEON

BY AGNES CARR SAGE



HERE is given one of the pop-ular authors' luncheons, Shakespeare is more often chosen for the aptness in which his works lend them-selves to suitable quotations. For a moderate menu that can be altered and enlarged at

will, the following may serve to some as a belpful model:

"To thee and thy company, I bid a hearty elcome." The Tempert. welcome.

#### MENU

OYSTERS ON HALF SHELL

"Canst tell how an oyster makes his shell? No-nor I neither. King Lear.

CONSON ME

"If you do expect spoon—meat, bespeak a ong spoon," Comedy of Errors. long speen,

CHICKEN PATES

FRENCH PRASE CELERY

"A dish that I do love to feed upon."

Taming of the Shrew.

SALTED ALMONDS

The cover of the salt hides the salt, and therefore it is more than salt."

Two Gentlemen of Verona.

LOBSTER SALAD

"We may pick a thousand salads, ere we light on such another. All's Well That Ends Well.

ICED CABINET PUDDING

"Good sooth, she is the queen of curds and ream!" Winter's Tale.

Box. nove FANCY CAKES

"As at English feasts—so I regreet the daintie-t last, to make the end more sweet." Richard III.

FRUIT

"The royal tree bath left us royal fruit." Richard III. COFFEE

"Now we sit to chat, as well as eat." Tauring of the Shrew.

Shakespeare has been the writer chosen throughout this mean, but Washington Irving and Charles Dickens deal much with feasting, and from their creations lines as apropos can be selected.

#### AN OLD-FASHIONED TEA

BY FRANCES E. LANDGAN



UR grandmothers dearly loved their "tea parties," and out of compli-ment to the dearest of them all, a New York society girl recently sent out invitations to a "Lace Tea." The cards of invitation were white, with a design imitat-

ing Honiton lace across the top, and in addition to the invitation, which read: "Miss Amy Lee requests your company at an old-fashioned tea, in honor of her grand-mother, Mrs. De Lacey Baker, on Monday evening. September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two," the word "Laces" was engraved in one corner of the card.

The result was that the guests came in old-

was engraves in one corner of the card.

The result was that the guests came in old-fashioned costumes, with hair well powdered, carried old-fashioned reticules, wore tiny black patches upon their faces, and, of course, their choicest pieces of lace. Ten was served in the dining-room; a snowy damask table-cloth covered the table, at the head of which was placed a leave tile of the covered. placed a large silver tray upon which were arranged, in perfect symmetry, the dainty white and gold china teacupe and sancers. Upon either side was placed the quaint silver tea ser-vice of Queen Anne pattern, with its grace-fully-curved, fluted handles. Old-fashioned candelabra, with plain white wax candles, and candelabra, with plain white wax candles, and no new-fangled paper shades, stood upon lace masts on either side of a chinn bowl filled with crimson dalıllas. The guests were in number ten. At each place was laid a plate of white and guld, a large damask table napkin folded perfectly square, a knife and two-pronged fork, both with white ivory handles, and a heavy silver dessert spoon. At the foot of the table was a large white and gold platter filled with slices of cold chicken garnished with nasturthum leaves, and upon either side similar dishes, containing daintily-cut slices of ham and tongue. The bread was cut in thin slices and tongue. The bread was cut in thin slices and buttered, so that neither butter plates nor butter dishes were needed. At certain equal distances stood little white pots of preserved strawberries and gooseberries, a jar of orange marmalade, and a pretty flat china dish of honey in the comb. Tiny little dishes in which these dainties were to be served and silver spoons of dessert size stood near. Low baskets of silver covered with lace held golden sponge and rich, dark fruit cake, and upon two silver trays, covered with lare, stood little Dresden china cups filled with custard, upon which a generous supply of nutmeg had been grated. The tea was hot and fragrant. There was no ice-water, nor, indeed, ice visible anywhere, yet everything looked cool, attractive and beauti-ful, and the dainty grandmamma in her old-fishioned flowered silk gown and lace cap and kerchief, sitting in the seat of honor, looked not one whit less attractive than her sweet grand-daughter, similarly attired, who poured the tea.

#### A UNIQUE LITERARY LUNCHEON

BY M. M. MORLEY



YOUNG girl, noted for originality, sent out recently dainty luncheon cards in one corner of which was written in a neat hand: "You are requested to come wearing an ornament symbolical of some well-known book."

The result was delightful. One fair maiden came gowned in white and wear-ing a large black hat, which was ornamented in front with a large old-fashioned cameo pin. in front with a large old-fashioned cameo pin. The quaint ornament was set in a circle of pearls, and bore the full-length figure of a woman. This was almost immediately recognized as "The Woman in White." Another symbol, which was decidedly more clever, went a long time unguessed. This was two large initials, nickel-plated letters "S" and "B," which were mistaken at first for Mrs. Wister's pretty story "The Initials," but which were later found to be intended to symbolize "Nicholas Nickleby," A lottery ticket stood sponsor for "Great Expectations," and a simple "R" for George Eliot's "Middlemarch." But the guessing did not begin in cornect until the guests were sented at the table. There they found as place cards little white books with their names and the date traced in gold upon the cover. In the date traced in gold upon the cover, these dainty sonvenirs they wrote their con-ception, or interpretation, of each guest's symbol, and then passed them around the table, to have each guess rectified or confirmed

on the opposite page, thus obtaining the nutographs of all present.

One young girl at the table appeared in a gown of misty gray with a soft white wing on either shoulder. She represented Cooper's "Wing and Wing." One of the cleverest devices was a little blank book attached to one young woman's belt, with "Le Journal de Talleyrand" engraved upon the cover; this for "The Diplomat's Diary." Another girl for "The Diplomat's Diary." Another girl were a calendar containing the names of the three months June, July and August. This was of course, intended to represent "One Summer." "The Gold Bug" was there in Summer." "The Gold Bug" was there in the form of an ancient Egyptian scarab, while "The Moonstone," "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," and "The Rose in Bloom," had each their representative. A flower bedecked Gainsborough shaded one fair face that smiled coquettishly "Under the Lilias," while "The Three Feathern" waved proudly over another. The last one to be guessed was that worn by a certain dainty maid who carried in the belt of her dull blue gown a bunch of Marguerites. Why should they have been slow to remember dear, foolish little "Daisy Miller?"

#### A TALK ABOUT TEAS

BY MRS. BURTON KINGSLAND



HE modern "tea" is the lineal, though degenerate, descendant of the "sulon" which, for years in England, and especially in France, played so conspicuous a part, and where woman first attained that social pre-eminence that has since been conceded as

her special prerogative.

Up to the time of the famous Marquise de Up to the time of the famous Marquise de Rambouillet, there was no society apart from the court; but in her celebrated "salon bleu," it is said that "the social instinct was born," and the court were deserted by the more cultured for an intercourse more varied, polished and informal than had hitherto existed. The re-sult was a series of reunions so clumming and as resoulars as to have presed jute history, and so popular as to have possed into history; and, therefore, would it not be well for us to study their conditions of success, and endeavor to throw a little more life and interest into our

At these charming salons the same people met often; and this, I think, we may profitably follow. Give, if you must, one all-inany foliow. Give, if you most, one all-in-clusive reception to your acquaintances, but if you would enjoy your friends, have them "in numbers few," Either invite a few con-genial spirits once a week, or, still better, be-cause affording more variety, let a dozen friends agree to mret as often at each other's houses it turn.

THIS was tried last winter in New York by a party of friends with great success. Nothing more informal and delightful could be imagined; for in large cities real sociability is fast dying out, and if anything can revive

some such plan may. The hostess in this instance received her guests in a pretty ten gown, a cheerful fire burned on the hearth, a few flowers added their fragrance, comfortable cluirs were drawn up in cozy nearness to each other, while the divans were made most alluring by a "riot of downy pillows." In one corner stood the dainty tea-table, with its steaming arm, egg-shell cups, bright silver and snowy napery. Every guest was welcomed with evident pleasure. Formality was entirely banished. As the bour selected was from five ished. As the hour selected was from over matil six, the husbands, brothers and in-timate gentlemen friends found it extremely agreeable to drop in on their way home for a chat and a cup of tea.

A NOTHER suggestion comes to us from the "salous:" There the literary stars of the day were wont to essay the quality of their light on a smaller audience before giving it to the world; and though we are not so ambitious, it may be tacitly understood that should we hear a good story, get some strong or helpful thought from our reading, or hear some neighbor labels in the best of the start of

should we hear a good story, get some strong or helpful thought from our reading, or hear some piece of news, that we treasure it to be shared at our "tea party."

A little music is always welcomed at a "tea," and can be previously arranged for from among those invited. As to the edibles, there is generally a bit of pleasant emulation where there are several hostesses; and though nothing is "enrégle," at a "tea" but bread and better, a little cake, and the "cup that cheers," there is ample opportunity for the display of taste and individuality in the manner of their serving, and the variations may be endless, taking this simple fare for a "theme." The home-made bread, spread on the loaf and cut very thin, as in our grand-mother's day, the little inger-rolls lined with "pâté de foie gras," brown bread, rather thickly covered with some especially delicious butter, are all acceptable, while, of course, the cake may be infinitely varied.

The Russians always take their ten with slices of lemon, which seems to suit nearly every palate, and in very thin glasses in preference to cups. They contend too, that tea should be drunk immediately after its infusion, before the water has time to attack the stem of the leaf.

The little two-storied tea tables are most

stem of the leaf.

The little two-storied tea tables are most convenient, and some are further supplemented with wings of the size of plates. It is preferable to keep all its belongings on the table itself, and not distribute them on all the adjacent farniture, as is often done. If possi-ble, have a little table here and there, or other convenience whereon a cup may be laid, while some small napkins give one a feeling of security against accidents

O NE of the features of Washington society last winter was a succession of "Literary Teas." Friends met torother. Teas." Friends met together at regular in-tervals, and each brought a newspaper clip-ping, poem, or short story, which she read for the general entertainment. Sometimes it was merely an anecdote, but each selection was

merely an anecdote, but each selection was either witty, sparkling, amusing, or imparted information in an enjoyable manner. Another party of friends of more serious tastes chose an historical period to be studied, At their meetings one lady read a paper on the fashions of that day, about which she had fully informed herself. Another wrate of the fully informed herself. Another wrote of the prominent men; a third of the forms of enter-tainment and recreation then popular, while others gave the results of their investigations about the state of art, the religious movements of the time, and even the "fads" then prevalent. At the end of the season all the materials so contributed were collected and printed for distribution among the members of the "Tea Party," who were pleased and surprised to find it so complete a history of the period. To make such reunions successful the rules to be observed are few and simple.

bestved are few and simple,

Let everything pertaining to the refreshments be dainty, the room coxy and cheerful,
the guests well selected, the welcome hearty;
and the hostess will assuredly feel, on the departure of her friends, the truth of the old
adage that "the pleasure of giving pleasure is
the greatest pleasure!"

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#### A LIVE EMBER

#### By Julia Magruder

[Continued from September JOURNAL]

CHAPTER VI



HN TALBOT in the days that followed un-dertook a serious task of self-discipline. It became certain to him now that the kiss which Kate had given him once had expressed nothing but the child-OHN

nothing but the child-ish affection which, somehow, he had managed to forfeit. Not that somehow, he had managed to forfeit. Not that he regretted it, but it was what he would now scorn. He wanted her love, and what was he to ask it? In the light of that question he felt, for the first time, a keen self-abusement no circumstances of his life had ever caused in him before. If the way had been clear, the path distinct and straight for him to try to win her, he felt sure she could never love him. One of the confused feelings that rose within him as he stood by and listened to the him. One of the confused feelings that rose within him as he stood by and listened to the men that praised her, while he opened not his lips, was a wish to make himself worthy; but a virtue that is its own and only reward is a meaningless thing to a man who feels as John Talbot felt then. The love that had come into being so suddenly, and which yet had obstinately refused to be demed or called by any smaller name, through

or called by any smaller name, through all the months in which it had lived on with such frugal cheer to feed upon, had, in these few weeks of daily, though distant, intercourse with its dear object, so broadened and deepened dear object, so broadened and deepened and strengthened that, although his somewhat tired and saddened hearthad seemed suddenly to have expanded its capacity almost to immensity, it was filled full land to bursting. There was no room in it for any other feeling. Work, ambition, dreams of greatness, all were crowded out. All his theories began to swerve and change. Suppose he was poor, should that hold him back when love, the supreme riches, was his to offer in such large abundance? Suppose he was twelve years older, and Kate very ignorant of the world and the men who lived in it? Did it not mean twelve years more of longing loneliness which he had honorably tried to keep good and pure for the woman he should have a root worked. which he had honorably tried to keep good and pure for the woman he should love some day, and whose emptiness she now might fill? And as for her henorance of the men of her world, was she not infinitely better spared that knowledge? Who of them all was so qualified to make her happy as the one who could love her most? And no one could love her as he did. Yes; it was quite true that the hindrances which had once seemed to restrain him were hald even with the ground now by the great leveler, love. But love must be met by love, and there it was that he came face to face with his despair. It was as plain to him as day-light that Kate Carew not only did not love him, but he could not even imagine that the eyes which had looked at him with love.

So Kate had triumphed even beyond

in them last could ever come to look at him with love.

So Kate had triumphed even beyond her knowledge. She had felt that he wished to test her by a repetition of that music, and she knew she had come through the test victoriously. Her woman's pride was satisfied completely; she felt she had settled, once for all, the point that it had galled her so to feel there could be any doubt about in Talbot's mind. She knew, as well as he, the message he had received in that cold glance. It was all exactly as she would have had it, and yet, for all that, her pillow that night was drenched with tears, and not until sleep felt upon her did her sobbing cease.

Vete had ext into the habit of gains.

Kate had got into the habit of going familiarly and frequently to Mrs. Gwyn's rooms to talk with the little mother, and to play with the babies, and had found, in this intercourse, one of the greatest pleasures of her daily life. It was a charming bit of domesticity, so ut-terly unlike the atmosphere surrounding it that she got from it many a fresh bright breath, that gave her a much-needed strength for the endurance of those brilliant days and nights which many a young girl envied her. She knew this, and it made her smile drearily. true that men admired her, wanted to marry her, offered her love and devotion and position and fortune; but to every one of them her heart would shut up close, and she had made up her mind that, for her at least, love made up her mind that, was a thing that could come but once, and each day marriage seemed to her more disthatly impossible. Life looked very blank alsead of her, and she tried to shun her own thoughts, one means to this end being these little visits which she made to Mrs. Gwyn's bedroom or nursery; they had come to con-stinute the plenometest part of her day.

She knocked one morning at the nursery door, and being told to enter came in to find a bright wood fire burning on the hearth, it being one of these raw and chilly summer days which are so trying at the seashore. young mother, in a soft dressing goun, was scated before the fire, with one buby on her lup, toasting its little pink-soled feet at the blaze, and the other on the rug at her feet, tugging away at his socks in order to put himself in the same advantageous case came forward, in response to a smile of wel-

come from Mrs. Gwyn, and audible but incoherent ejaculations of pleasure from the babies, "O, how sweet and cozy!" she said, taking another rocking-chair; and seizing the other baby she laid him on her lap and began to tousle and tickle and kiss him, until he laughed half breathlessly.

"I believe I would like to kiss you to death," she said, reluctantly giving him a breathing space. "When I begu on that soft little place right under your chin I can't bear to stop. Oh, how sweet you are! I wish your mudder'd give you to me! She usight, if she wasn't so greedy. Couldn't you be induced to divide?" she said, looking hughingly across at Mrs. Gwyn, and pulling off her charge's socks, and turning his toes to the fire, as the mother was holding his brother's.

"If any one alive could tempt me to such a

mother was holding his brother's.

"If any one alive could tempt me to such a thing 1 do believe it would be you," said Mrs. Gwyn. "I never, in all my life, saw such a mother girl as you are. Just think of the joy the little creatures give! For my part, I married a poor man who hasn't got very much richer since the nuptials, and having but one nurse for two babies I have to do a good deal of the nursing myself. But, do you believe, I

"Ought, but doesn't. My dear, it's no use

"Ought, but doesn't. My dear, it's no use talking to these worldly people about love in poverty: they don't believe in it."

"I believe in it," said Kate.

"Just because you're so unworldly; that's exactly it."

"Am I unworldly? I'm so glad you tell me that," said the girl, looking at her wistfully.

"It's a very plain and certain fact, my dear," said Mrs. Gwyn. "I don't think I ever knew a more unworldly heart. I wrote Tom list night that, so far as I could judge by appearances, you had refused several of the best catches here, but certainly not for being ambitious; for I felt sure you would not hesitate a moment to marry a man who hadn't a penny if you loved him. Now, would you?

"Is that a great proof of unworldliness?" said Kate. "It seems one of the simplest things on earth to me. But look at this little monkey! If he isn't going to sleep! I seem to exercise a soporific influence over them."

"It is their sleepy time, and they are as recooler as two little chacks." This can will be

"It is their sleepy time, and they are as regular as two little clocks. This one will be off presently. I'll ring for Martha to relieve

"O, please don't! Let me make him nice and comfy, and put him to sleep in my arms —the darling! just look how contented he is!" and shedrew his little head up against her breast, and sat rocking him gently to and fro until be was really fast asleep. Even then she would not lay him down, but begged that she might be allowed to hold him.

"You've make a complete convert of John."

"You've made a complete convert of John," said Mrs. Gwyn. "He turns up in here my time, and I find him playing with the babies.

"She was safe in the isolation of that lonely road"

wouldn't do it, anyway? Isn't be, dear?" she ended, bending over to kiss the laby in Knte's lap, and then kissing the top of the little brown lend that rested against ber own breast, "Give him up, indeed!" she said. "It would be just as impossible to part with one as with both."

"How happy you do seem!" and Note in the little brown in the little brown.

"How happy you do seem!" said Kate. "I think you're the happiest person I ever saw." "That's because you haven't seen my hus-band, dear," said Mrs. Gwyn; "you'd find him just as happy. Wait till he comes to take me home, and see if you don't say so?"
"And what makes you both so happy?"

And what makes you both so happy?"
d Kate. "Auntic evidently thinks that
u are deeply to be pitied. She has a way you are deeply to be pitied. of alluding to Mr. Gwyn and yourself as Poor Tom,' and 'Poor Fanny,' that always makes me indignant. She even does it before your very face, and you don't seem to

Mind! I should think not! As for Tom, he simply chuckles over it. My dear, we know people pity us, and call us pampers, and say we were fools to marry, but it silds to the gest of the thing. Tom makes enough to keep us very comfortable, and has prospects of doing better, and we're just as jolly as sandboys, and ask for nothing more. To auntie's cyes, however, we are objects of deep sympa-thy. I understand it perfectly, from her point thy. I understand of view, don't you?'

said Kate, "I suppose I do; and yet the tremendous lack of happiness among people who have all the conditions of it, according to their code, ought to show the fool-islaness of such ideas."

He never would take the least notice of them before.

"It was only necessary for him to stop and ok," said Kate." "I am only responsible

for that; their own fascinations did the rest "Whatever it was I'm very glad, for I do want John to take an interest in my boys. I think his example is worth so much to them. don't half know that brother of mine, "Very few people do. But I do, and Tom does. No man ever made fewer prefentions, but I do think there's no degree of nobleness and unselfishness he is not capable of. His refusal to take all the money that was left him is exactly on a level with all he does, but no one knows about it."

"What was it about his refusing to take that money?" said Kate, bending her cheek down against the sleeping baby's head. "I never quite understood about it, though I've

"Didn't you? It made stir enough at the time, though he did his best to keep it private. sort of thing, however, that could d. You see we had a consin, an old not be hid. nun, who was very rich and bud so children of his own, only a grandson, who was rather a scapegrace, and insisted on living abroad and keeping race horses and doing all sorts of things which his grandfather disapproved, one day the old gentleman executed an oftrepeated and never-believed-in threat, disin heriting his grandson, and leaving all his property to John, whom he had always had a great fancy for, on the condition that he would When, on his death, John take his name.

was made aware of the contents of the will, he refused flatly to take either the property or the name of the old gentleman; and this being a contingency quite unforeseen and unprovided for, the money went to the lawful heirs. A great many people blamed John very much. Anntie, as you may imagine, was in a perfect rage, but little he cared. Tom and I told him he did exactly right, but he seemed to care for our support as little as he cared for the disapproval of others. He acted on his own responsibility, and there was an end of it. I don't believe he's ever regretted it once, though he's been often pretty hard up. He spends so much out of his small income If expends so much out of his small income on these inventions that he is always working at. I can see he's troubled about business now, he looks so preoccupied and careworn these reat few days."

now, he looks so preoccupied and careworn
these past few days."

"He gets some glory out of it all, if no
money," said Kate, "I think it would gratify
you if you could hear some of the things I've
heard said about him by older men here whose
approval is worth having; such confident predictions that he'll make his mark some day,
and all that."

"Oh, my dear, he is sure to do it—certain,"
said the enthosiastic little sister, confidently.
"Tom says there isn't a doubt of it, and some
of his papers before scientific societies have
simply covered him with glory. But whether
he'll ever make money or not is another thing.
It certainly isn't his principal aim in his work. It certainly isn't his principal aim in his work. He's fond of telling about Agassiz—I think it

He's fond of telling about Agassiz—I think it was—who said he never continued any line of work beyond the point where it became money making, as he knew there were plenty of people who would take it up there, and he turned his attention then to something that might be left undone unless he did it. That's something of John's spirit, too, though I don't think he'd despise the money if it came. Dear John! He leads a very honely life," she added, sighing. "I wish he had a home and a sweet wife. I don't think he suspects it, but he is naturally one of the most domestic of men."

At this moment there was a tap at

At this noment there was a tap at the door, and then, without waiting for permission, some one turned the knob and entered. Both Indies looked round—the object of their conversation was before them. He looked surprised, and made a mortan as if the ratio last was before them. He looked surprised, and made a motion as if to retire, but Mrs. Gwyn insisted he should stay. He seemed to hesitate, but then came forward and sat down in the chair his sister pointed to. The room was very still, and Kate was glad to draw back, out of the light from the fire. She could see a strange look in John Talbot's eyes as he glanced quickly at her, and then put out one of his hands, whose every line and contour she could see with her eyes closed, and gently closed his lingers round the buby's foot that rested on her knee. Kate was thankful to the merelful shadows that hid her face, for weak tears had risen to her eyes for weak tears had risen to her eyes and were stealing down her cheeks. Through them she could see John Talbot's hand move softly up and down the little chubby foot and ankle, with a soft caressing touch that seemed to penetrate to her very beaut. A order down the little chubby foot and ankle, with a soft caressing touch that seemed to penetrate to her very heart. A rather awkward silence fell upon the group around the fire. Now and then Mr. Talbot, or his sister, said something in a whispered tone, and then they got quiet again. Mrs. Gwyn rocked her haby gently, and John Talbot's hand caressed the little foot, but Kate was both silent and still. The thoughts of all three were rapid and intense, but the mind of each was veiled from the other. Kate thought his mood was passive, while her heart was almost bursting. He thought she did not speak because her thoughts were elsewhere. As for little Mrs. Gwyn, she absolutely knew that some singular misuaslerstanding existed between these two, but she felt herself helpless to remove it. Presently there was a knock at the door, and a servant came in with a letter. Talbot got up at once, and making some excuse went off to his room. and making some excuse went off to

his room.

"He does look badly," said Mrs.
Gwyn, almost auxiously. "Don't you
see 12".

And Kate, in all sincerity, admitted that CHAPTER VII

T was the day after this, at dinner, that Mrs. Owen mentioned the fact that Talbot was going to leave them the next morning. She was full of regrets, which everyone knew to be sincere, for whether in her city home or here one of her strongest efforts was to get John Talbot to come to her house as much as possible. No one else advised her so all matters of importance to her, little or big, and no one's else services were so efficient or so acceptable. Hers was not the only voice, by any means, that protested against Mr. Talbot's departure, and this defection from the pleasant party, but Kate Carew suld nothing. Her silence was not noticed by anyone except Talbot himself, and as knowledge of it smote him with regn pain, how little did be dream of the tumuly with which the heart that beat beneath that calm exterior was fluttering. Poor Kate She knew it appeared to be an event of the utnost indifference to ber and she knew it ought to be what it appeared; but oh, it was not! It was not! It mattered little that she had schooled herself to shup his presence and escape the mere sound of his voice. under the same roof with him was something was ninch, much, much !- more than arry else that the possibility of pleasure had

Some hours latgr when the company wea dispersed, for the med part algume to be and plazzas, someone asker Kate to go imide and

play, while they sat in the moonlight and listened. The request was engerly seconded by several voices, and Mr. Talbot was asked if he would accompany her. He promptly expressed his willingness, but waited to see what Kate would do. Almost to his surprise she got up, crossed the moonlighted porch and went into the drawing-room. As she took her violin out of its case Talbot began to hum and she caught the strains of "Good-bye, Summer," Tosti's exquisite music to those exquisite words.

"Do you want to play that?" she said, while play, while they sat in the moonlight and

"Do you want to play that?" she said, while she strick the strings of her violin and lis-tened, to get them attuned. "Suppose we do. I can manage that, without a light, if you

The moonlight streamed in in a silver flood The moonight streamed in in a siver about through the open window by the piano, and afforded quite light enough to enable them to find the keys.

"I wish you could sing it," he said. "The words are such a big part of its beauty."

"I always say them to myself as I play," she

Do you? So do I," he said. "I thought

"Do you? So do 1, he said, "I thought that was a trick of my own."

He struck those splendid opening chords, and she began. The sweet, appealing words were uttered literally by heart by each of them, and seemed the more especially their own because those listeners outside heard the music only.

"All the to-morrows shall be as to-day,"

the heart of each was saying as the aweet notes thrilled the air. And again:

What are we waiting for, oh my beart? Kiss me straight on the brows, and part. What are we waiting for, you and 1? A piceding look and a stifled sigh! Good-bye, forever, good-bye, good-bye."

The violin wailed them forth, those hopeless words, with a passionate pathos no human voice could have surpassed. He seemed, indeed, to bear them plainly uttered, as the in-domitable message of fate to him-and so, also, did Kate hear them. Her eyes were full of tears, her hands were shaking, but she managed to get through to the end, and when the last note had died away and a stupid clapping had been set up by the audience outside, she felt, rather than saw, that John Talbot had risen and turned toward her. She put down risen and turned toward her. She put down her violin and how abruptly, and slipped out on the porch. The company clamored for more music, but she was obdurate. She was not in the vein, she said, and that must suffice. John Talbot had slipped away somewhere, and she did not see him again that evening. Next morning he said a formal good-bye in the presence of a dozen people, and he was gone. Summer was over, indeed, the summer of love and life, and she felt in her heart she had told it good-bye forever.

The party at Mrs. Owen's autickly dishanded

The party at Mrs. Owen's quickly disbanded after this, and the time came round for the family themselves to go away. They were pledged to make some visits before taking up winter quarters in their city home, and though some of these invitations included Kate, and she had various others in addition to them, she persuaded her aunt to let her have her way and spend this interval with her grand-

parents.

parents.

"I've really no right to say anything against it," said Mrs. Owen, "as there is no good reason to give. But what in the world you can see in that dull place to make you so eager to return to it I cannot imagine. I thought, after your delightful season here, you'd be spoiled for such a state of stagnation. But I declare, you seem to care nothing whatever for all the success you have had. You're an ord girl, Kate! I begin to believe I shall never understand you." never understand you.

She made no effort, however, to interfere

with her purpose, and a week later Kate and Maria were back in Virginia.

#### CHAPTER VIII

BACK in Virginia! Back in the old famil-D jar spot from which she had lately gone forth, thinking that her fight was over-her victory won. Alas, it seemed now that it had only just begun—that long struggle! It was only just begun—that long struggle! It was all to do over again, and the battle was far fiercer and hotter than before. The odds against her infinitely greater! She was no longer capable of making the efforts she had managed to make then—of thinking of others, and trying, in that way, to get comfort for her own keen pain. All her pity was for herself now. She could look nowhere but into the dark doubts of her own termented social. dark depths of her own tormented spirit. It seemed to her so sad and piteous a case had never been before, and she could not see the justice of it. What had she ever done to be made to suffer like this? It was punishment enough for a long life of willful transgression, and she had tried to be good; she had loved God, and made it her effort to lead a true life and please Him. Well, the time of effort of sort seemed to be passed with her now. Size did not even try not to be unhappy, but gave berself up to it, and let the waves of wretchedness, which her thoughts of both the past and future brought her, sweep over her in billows beneath which she lay in hopeless

She did not try to concent from Maria the fact that she was unhappy, and her maid's sympathy was the more grateful for its un-questioningness. Comprehension was a thing she still had strength to deny herself, though even to have put her hend down in Maria's lap and poured out all her grief would have en an exquisite solace to her. But her own heart, and that alone, must know its bitter-

How desniate the days were, and how end-se, though she rose from bed very late and retired early, wooing the unconsciousness of sleep with an eagerness that often defeated its own end. Sometimes she would walk the floor for hours, when all around her sleps, and then again, after some of those days of racking thought and torturing memory, she would fall into a slumber as profound as if she had been drugged, and not wake until far into the fol-

lowing day. But that waking, when it came, was terrible, and the long oblivion she lad gained was dearly paid for. Often she had un-happy dreams, and waked to find reality unhappier still; but sometimes her dreams were happier still; but sometimes ner ureans were full of joy, and then the waking was still more wretched. She no longer made the careful toilets once so habitual to her, but after her morning bath was over, her long hair brushed and coiled, almost without a glance at the mirror, comfort and neatness being her only motives now, she would put on one of her motives now, she would put on one of her pretty, loose dressing-gowns, which left her body, at least, untrammeled, and would sit half through the day, thinking, thinking, thinking the thoughts that wrung her heart and scorched her brain. Nothing seemed worth making any effort for. The letters of her friends she did not answer, though she read them engerly, scanning the pages with a breathless interest in scarch of the one name that had meaning for her. Sometimes he was mentioned incidentally as being at this or that place, reading a paper before some society, writing an article that was talked about, plainly going his usual ways, seeking his pleasures and interests in the common course, while she, without a pleasure or an interest left, was enduring life in lonely wrechedness far off and forgotten. She never left the house, though the weather was like the climate of paradise, and, stretched out all around her, were the still waters and green pastures she had one loved to see. Now it only increased were the still waters and green pastures she had once loved to see. Now it only increased her wretchedness to know that skies were blue, and fields were green, and flowers bloomed, and birds were singing. She shanned all of these sights and sounds.

One afternoon—the first time since her re-turn—she got out her violin and began to play. All day she had felt hard, and bitter, and rebellious, but as she played her mood changed, and the tears began to gather in her eyes. Thicker and faster they came as those walls of sweat mellow rose from the instruwails of sweet melody rose from the instru-ment, which was soon wet with those bitter waters. Her breast heaved, and half-smothered little sobs escaped her, but she still played on, the intense, keen sweetness vibrating through her and augmenting the deep feeling of her heart, which, in turn, expressed itself in finer, and fuller, and more thrilling melody than that little violin had ever uttered before. As she played that plaintive tune she was saying to herself, over and over those plaintive to herself, over and over, those plaintive

"Good-bye to hope, good-bye, good-bye; Good-bye, forever, good-bye, good-bye."

She put the violin from her and threw her-She put the violin from her and threw her-self on the lounge, shaking from head to feet with great, stifling, suffocating sols. She knew it was absolutely so, that she had said good-bye forever to her dreams of happiness, and what, out of all that mighty renunciation, was there left her to remember? The exitasy of one moment's bits, which she had freely and absolutely given herself up to. Some-times she had bitterly repented that, but in this moment she was wholly glad of it. There had been times when it had comforted her to remember that all the time she had held her remember that all the time she had held her bow in one hand and her violin in the other and had given him only her lips; but now she wished, from her soul she wished, that, to make the memory of that supreme moment sweeter, she had cast these recklessly away, no matter where, to clasp close for that once the head that never again, in all the coming years, could rest against the heart that worshiped him. She wished she had! She wished she had! The time might come again when she would be glad to have escaped that self-abasement, but now she hungered-for the mere memory of it.

Presently the knob turned softly and Maria came into the room. Kate tried to dry her eyes, but meeting the look of dumb sympathy turned upon her, it started her tears afresh

turned upon her, it started her tears afresh and she cried out piteously:
"O Maria, I'm so unhappy. Come and stay with me. Sit in that big chair, and take me in your lap and hold me, won't you? just as if I were some little child you had to take care of I've nobody in all the world to take care of me—nobody. O, aren't you sorry for me? I know you are. In't it awful to suffer like this and want what you can never, never, never get?" never get?

" Law, Miss Kate," said the good creature, "Law, Miss Kate," said the good creature, soothingly, as she rocked to and fro with her lovely burden clasped in her arms, like a child, "Seemlike you oughtn' be unhappy. What mek you want'n' somethin' you can' get? Seemlike you is got ev'ything."

"O Maria, no I haven't! There's one thing I haven't got that I'd give all the rest, a million times over, to have," said Kate, drawing together her shoulders, like a child, indeed, and are said to the page price, kind

and pressing closer to the negro girl's kind breast, half shivering as if she felt cold, "O Maria, I want it so, I want it so. I've prayed to God to give it to me 'till He must be tired of hearing me. Maria, what must I do to make Him give it to me? I'd be so good and thankful to Him all my life, and I'd never complain of anything else He sent me if He ust would let me have this one dear thing, 0, vou believe he hears me, don't you? know He does, though I feel so far away from Him, and I can't pray, except to say His name, and the name of thrist, over and over again, to show them that I have not quite let go my clinging to them, though I seem a mil-Bou miles away. I do still believe a little that God loves me, but I can't believe it as much as I used to do. O Maria, you pray for me. Ask Him to give me the thing I want, me. Ask Him to give me the thing I want, and tell Him how patiently I'll bear every other trouble He sends me."

"He ain' gwine lissen to no sich talk ex that," and Maria, still classing close the tall figure on her lap, but speaking with a strong conviction. "Effith' Ole Marster 'lowed us to converton. "Ell in Ole Marster lowed as to choose our own crosses, things'd come to a pretty pass. Nobody don' never like their own pertickler cross. Conse de don't! But de got ter tek it, I tell you en I reckon you not to tek your's too, my po' little chile. I wish I could tell you diff rent, but dat's de way I see it, on I'm boun' to tell de trufe."

-"O, Maria, I know all that," said Kate, half petulantly. "You don't comfort me a bit. God must mean it when He tells us He will answer our prayers, and ob, I beg, and be-seech, and implore Him to give me this. You can't think He will call Himself Our Father, and promise all He has, and then not hear me when I cry to Him like this, as I've cried for months and weeks, day and night, until I am just worn out."

"Coase I don't think it. He done beard every call, en He gwine answer, too, but His way ain' yo' way." Kate got to her feet and turned away.

"Nothing helps me," she said, desperately,
"You try to give me comfort, but you only
make me worse. I don't want something else.
I don't want what is for my good. I want
just one thing, and only one, and if that can
never come to me, I'd rather never have been born. O, I wish I was dead and buried, lying this minute in a deep, still grave, with the

grass growing over me."

Tears rose to her eyes again, tears of intense self-pity. It made her pity herself the more to think that there was no one else to pity

Presently she turned with a sudden change of tone and said she would go out and take a walk, telling Maria to get her dress and hat.

"You gwine tek me wid you?" asked the humble creature very timidly. She loved her young mistress tenderly, and it grieved her to see that her efforts at comfort had apparently done more larm than good. Kate and sometimes taken her with her formerly on her long country walks, as a sort of protector, and she hoped she would be taken now.

"No, Maria," she said, "I'm going by my-f. I feel hard and bad this evening, and I'd only hart your feelings if I tried to talk to you. Don't mind me. I'll take you with me

another time."
She forced herself to speak kindly, but her tone and expression both showed that she did, indeed, feel hard, and as she walked along quickly over the quiet country lanes, lying still and peaceful under the purple baxe of autumn, she felt this hardness deepening within her. Why shouldn't she be hard? Did not hardness indomitable wrap her in on every side? Had not the door of happiness every side? Had not the door of happiness been shut fast in her face in pittless, unalter-able hardness? The longing for admission through that close-shut door was upon her this afternoon like an encompassing atmos-phere. She walked faster and faster and faster, her heaving breast and panting body according with the tumult within her. A mighty thirst was on her that she felt that nothing could satisfy but the great draughts she craved from the exhaustless fountain of laye. It was love she wanted! love love laye. love. It was love she wanted! love, love, love! It was for that she begged, and prayed, and ngonized, and feeling that she was denied it, nothing but hardness remained. "That you, Miss Kate? How you been all this long time? I mighty glad to see you back

Kate stopped abruptly, startled out of her dark mood at finding herself so familiarly ad-dressed. She was passing a little settlement of negro dwellings not far beyond the house, and looking over the dilapidated fence that surrounded one of these she recognized a woman who had been accustomed to do her washing during her former stay. She remembered that on her return her grandmother had told her she had engaged someone else in her place, Aunt Milly being incapacitated by an injury to her hand. In her self-absorption she had scarcely given the matter a passing thought, but now, seeing that the woman carried one arm in a sling, she stopped and inquired how her hand was. Looking over the pulings she saw that Aunt Milly was bending over a wash-tub, laboriously rubbing some pieces of cloth-ing against a motal washkard with hor ing against a metal washboard with her uninjured hand. At the sight a healthful little shoot of human compassion sprung up in Kate's beart.

"Thank'ee, ma'am. It's gittin' 'long right smart, my hand is," said Aunt Milly, cheer-fully, "though it pains me still a good deal, of nights. But Lor', not like it used to! Why, there was weeks that it run me all but plumb craxy, en I walked the floor with it night and day. It's a beap better now, though, thank'ee ma'am. I was jess rubbin' out a few pieces for mother on the washboard. I kin git along right good with the help of a corn-cob dipped in soft soap. You see, it's sech a blessed thing it warn't my right hand that got hurt. 'Pears like if it had been that, I'd a had to give up. sure. Come in a minute, won't you, Miss Kate? I'd like to give you some o' my sun-flowers. It's a pertickler kind, maybe you aint seen."

Kate accepted the invitation under the impulse of a strong feeling of compunction that was rising within her. No doubt this woman had felt the need of the money her washing would have afforded her, and she began to feel a sharp sting of self-reproach, and to think how she could make amends.

As Aunt Milly came forward, wiping her hand on her apron and opened the dilapidated little gate for her, Kate saw how changed she Her face was thin and pinched and bore the marks of great suffering, and also, as Kate feared to think, of want and hunger as well.

"I hated powerful to give up your clothes, Miss Kate," said Aunt Milly, smiling a gra-cious welcome. "My hand was so much better, I thought maybe I could make out to do 'em in a little while agin, but I know you're mighty pertickler and I dare's n to ven-

Particular! About the perfection of her frills and luces in the face of such need as this? The word sounded in her ears like a crime.

The word sounded in her ears like a crime.

"You'll have to come through the house, please Miss." said Aunt Milly, "the sundlowers grow at the back, an' I'll be mighty proud to give you some. Mother's rect po'ly to-day," she went on cheerfully, as Kate followed her just the squallil room, which, except for the loft, which was approached by a rickety lashfer, was the only one the house contained. contained.

In a wretched bed in one corner, propped up with pillows, which though certainly not snowy, showed yet an effort at cleanliness, which, under the circumstances, seemed al-most sublime. Kate saw a bollow-eyed, emariated old begress, who was struggling and panting so for breath that, to her inexperi-ence, she seemed in the very agony of death. The perspiration stood out in hirle bends on her forchead, and ran in little wet lines down her forchead, and ran in little wet lines down the sides of her face, until it was absorbed in the collar of her coarse night-gown. Her bony hands were clutching at a ragged old paim-leaf fan, and her hard breathing sounded as if each effort would be the last. "It's the as'my," explained Annt Milly, civilly, as she wiped a chair for Kate to sit upon. "She's got it reel bad to-day. Want some water, mother?" she asked, cheerfully, reaching for a crucked mug that stood on a rickety bench by the bed.

rickety bench by the bed.

The poor old creature shook her head, and even made an effort to bow and speak to Kate, as Aunt Milly, with evident pride, intro-duced her as "Miss Kate Crew," but the ex-ertion seemed to make her worse and Kate

said at once:
"O, don't make her try to talk. Do let me
do something for her! I'd give anything if
you would! Isn't there anything that relieves

her? Come outside and tell me."

"Yes'm! there's a sort of stuff the doctor gives her that seemlike it does her a power o' good, when I kin afford to git it," said Aunt Milly, "but somehow lately, money's been so SCHECO-

"O, don't say that!" cried Kate, reproach-fully. "Why haven't you come to me? You shall never be without it again. O, I would have helped you in all this trouble if you had only let me know."

She felt in her pocket and fortunately found her nurse there and with twent."

her purse there, and, with trembling, eager hands, poured all the loose change it contained —a few dollars—into Aunt Milly's palm, tell-ing her to get her mother whatever she needed, and to come for more the moment that was

gone.

"I will come and see for myself every day," she said, "O, please don't thank me. I have so much more than my share of money, and health, and comfort, that all I want in the world is to do a little for others.

She was so near breaking down altogether that, escaping from the grateful creature's ardeat thanks, she turned rapidly away and

arriest thanks, she turned rapidly away and
was some distance down the road when Aunt
Milly ran after her and made her stop to take
the sun-flowers she had promised her.
"O, thank you, thank you, Aunt Milly,
They are lovely," she said with a breaking
voice, and then, as soon as she had escaped
again and was alone in the culm stillness of
the autumn fields, her tears began to full, the
but drops wetting the sun-flowers' eviden but drops wetting the sun-flowers' golden hearts as Kate lifted them to her face and laid

her lips upon them.
"Forgive, forgive!" she cried, liftregive, lorgive, largive: she creat, integring her tear-dimined eyes to heaven and whispering the words to the listening car that she felt to be beyond those clouds. "My God, I take it. I accept my suffering. It is the common lot. I will never murmur at it any more, but take it from Thy loving hand and more, but take it from Thy loving hand and press its thorns into my wounded heart. I do not ask to be exempt. I do not want the ease and comfort and joy when there is pain and suffering and want like this around me. Dear Father, look what it is I offer—what I willingly hold out to Thee and consent to give up forever. All the happiness I have drenned of, all the bliss I have thirsted for. Take it, most neighty God. I let it go, freely, and will henceforth walk the thorny path Thy Son hath walked before me. Only let me be a help to others—give a little rest to the weavy feet and hold up the tired hands. It is the only wish that I have left—to comfort them along this dreary path, these sorrowing ones, my sisters dreary path, these sorrowing ones, my sisters and my brothers.

Unconscious of berself, but safe in the isolation of that lonely road, she lifted up her actual hands toward the skies, as if she held actual hands toward the skies, as if she held therein the gift she proffered, the happiness of her whole life, as a free-will offering, a willing surrender. The tears were wet still on her face, and above them her eyes glowed darkly with the sublime self-abnegation of her soul. Her face was glorified as with a radiant joy, and seeing her now one would have said her heart's desire had been given her. It was in-deed a moment of rantage. A sense of suiritdeed a moment of raptore. A sense of spirit-ual ecstasy arose within her and lifted her into a high current that she had never breathed before. The thought of the happi-ness she had renounced gave her no sorrow now. Personal gratification could find no place nor portion in her, for the rapture of self-immolation possessed her wholly, So one more stage of Kate's life journey was

passed-a sad and bitter one; but out of its pains and trials had come into her an assurance of strength to tread the path to co with firm feet and a resolute, availing will,

(Continued in next JOURNAL)

#### A FREE TRIP TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

The "Chiengo Tribune" says that Jay Dwiggins & Co., with offices at 480 Chamber of Commorce, Chiengo, have just offered to stand the round trip railroad and sleeping or parlor cat fixes, meals en route and three days botel bill at Chiengo for 250 people to see the Dedication of the World's Fair, tetober 19 to 21, 1892, or to the Fair itself in 1892. The firm sends particulars free to all inquirers. \*,\*

Progressive Euchte Players, ask dealer for "This Country" Score Marker, It pleases Everybody, For Booklet, write W. F. BULKERY, Cleveland, O.

... Nothing is so refreshing to beain and nerves as Ricksecker's Reviving Smeiling Salts. Genuine at druggists', 6fty sents.

No one should be without Thompson's Pocket Speller. See Advertisement on page 51. It's a wonder.

pamphlet of Spages, sept from Transport y Google



#### \*III.-MARGARET DELAND

BY MARGUERITE MERINGTON



RS. MARGARET DELAND s descended from an old Scotch family named Camp-bell. Pittsburgh is her birthplace, and there among the sweetest recollections of her childhood

"the garden glows,
And 'gainst its waits the city's heart still beats,
And out from it each summer wind that blows
Carries some sweetness to the tired streets."

After her school days at Pelham Priory, Mrs. Deland studied art at Cooper Institute, in New York. Since her marriage she has lived in Boston, where the quickening influences of the city have stimulated her to devote to litera-ture the keen observation, original thought and lively fancy that have always marked her conversation and made her a delightful cor-

respondent,
Mrs. Deland is one of those people who have
the faculty of impressing their individuality



MRS. DELAND

on their surroundings. Her city home is as artistic and free from the conventional as her writings. Outside, the house differs little from its red brick neighbors of the city street; with-in it has individual character and charm, the standard the conventions of the city street. Quaint windows that the architect never planned have been added to the walls, and let n floods of subshine from unexpected nooks. The flowers, arranged in delicate, old-fashioned bowls, that perfume the pages of "John Ward," have evidently been copied from life, To-day a hoge log five is blazing on the hearth of the sitting room, realizing the defiance graven above it on the high brick mantel-piece:

Blow, blow ye winds of whirling mow : Ye cannot quench my ruddy glow,"

The hangings of the windows are of soft, dult yellow silk, and so are the panelings of the organ that stands between the windows. The organ itself is white, like the woodwork of the room. On it is an open book of columnies, for Mrs. Delaud, though not a musician, has a love for sorred music. Above it langes a copy of the Sistine Madonna. Pictures are plentiful; books are everywhere. In the empressions of the deep windows white and vellow plentiful; books are everywhere. In the em-brastics of the deep whithows white and yellow. Chinese lilies, with long, sword-like leaves of vivid green, are in blossom and fill the room with fragrance. In the room up-stairs the log-fire is repeated and seated by it, at her desk, with her great English mostiff, "Eric," sleep-ing beside her, sits Mrs. Deland at work. Earnest and painstaking as a workman is she, following the rule that Dr. Johnson told Sir Joshua Reynolds he had laid down for himself. "to make each work the best"

himself. "to make each work the best."
Headless of the munificent offers that are continually made to her to "pad out" short stories, or write "anything, on any subject." Mrs. Deland is true to her ideals, giving only her best thought in its worthiest form. "John Ward" underwent three successive, careful writings from rough notes before being typewritten for the printer. Three, sometimes four, galley-proofs of her MSS, are submitted in necession to the author before they arrive at the chrisalid stage of a page-proof reading. An hour before the "Tentonic" steamed down New York Bay in May, 1891, bearing Mrs. Deland for a summer holiday, she was giving careful correction to the proof of the chapters careful correction to the proof of the chapters of "Sidney," which were to appear in the August number of the "Atlantic Monthly," and the serial "Sidney" was most critically revised before its publication in book form. The wood sketches in "Florida Days" are not reminiscences worked up in the studio; they are aquarelles from nature, full of color and atmosphere. If for the releatless purposes of fiction a hero has to be sacrificed the family ductor is called in, and though not permitted to prescribe for the recovery of the patient, he

\*In this series of "Literary Womes in their Homes," se following, each accompanied with portrait, have see published:

AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON MARY ELEANOR WILEINS

makes as careful a diagnosis of the case as if makes as careful a diagnosis of the case as if beloved flesh and blood were in danger. John Ward's gloomy Calvinism was studied from the teachings and preachings of recognized authorities of the Presbyterian creed. Fic-tion, of course, steps in where husband and wife are parted, but the catastrophe is as in-evitable as the destruction of Ædipus, being a lossical conclusion of a rigid adherence to the logical conclusion of a rigid adherence to the letter of the belief.

In Education is often asked, to what faith does Mrs. Deland belong? People who insist upon imputing to authors the views of the puppets of their imaginings have assumed her to be a Calvinist with John Ward, a pantheist with Sidney, an agnostic with Helen Ward, a rational or irrational egotist with Major Lee. In England it was asked of her, "What new religious had she founded in America?" new religion had she founded in America?"
Far be it from me to define another person's
"doxy," but I know that Mrs. Deland looks to
Henren for light, to eternity for a solution of Heaven for light, to dernity for a solution of the vexed problems of life; finds in the liturgy of the Episcopal Church the best expression of worship; recognizes in Christ the "Counselor and King of Peace;" believes in prayer as the appeal of the soul seeking for truth to the "One who knows;" is a regular attendant at Trinity Church, where the great-souled teach-ings of the Rev. Phillips Brooks give comfort and strength to many who do profess and call themselves Christians, but whose theology de-fies a closer classification. fies a closer classification.

More interesting even than her rooms in the

More interesting even than her rooms in the city is the workshop that Mrs. Deland has contrived for herself in the summer home at Kennebunkport. I wonder if my readers know how beautiful a place the hayloft of a barn may be! Climbing the ladder we find that the huy has been pushed aside to make a corner for the desk and some favorite books. An open shutter gives a view of a silver creek, fringed with birches and rustling poplars. The wider shutter in front is open, too, and one may look down upon beds of insturtinins and sweet-peas, or beyond the garden across the road to the river. While we look one of the Kennebunk Indians, who still haunt the place, is sending his canoe up the river, standthe Kennebunk Indians, who still haunt the place, is sending his cance up the river, stand-ing, a dark figure at the prow, and paddling with quick, noiseless strokes. Between the flat, grass-grown bank on this side and the line of dark pine woods beyond, the river hastens to meet the sea, which lies in the dis-tance like a supphire on the bosom of the land. The marmur of the water comes to us on the fresh, salt breeze, and now and then an aro-matic breath from the pine woods. Lying there on the sweet-smelling stacks of hay, in there on the sweet-smelling stacks of hay, in drowsy content with the summer season, one may well say with John Ridd, "The mooing of a calf was music, and the chuckle of a fowl was wit, and the snore of the horse was news to me.

Now, dear maidens, if such there be who think that a gift for poesy implies a neglect of the practical duties of life, learn that much of Mrs. Deland's time is passed as if, like her own rosemary, it were

#### " Her one employ To fill some small, sweet needs."

As readily as she can join two lovers in a remance can she indissolubly unite butter and eggs into an omelette, and always for better, itever for worse. A mayonmaise from her skillful hand is as well-seasoned as an arguskillful hand is as well-seasoned as an argument against the doctrine of eternal punishment. Experiment has proven that from
cream she can churn golden butter, sweet as
cowslips, as truly as she can shape liquid
fancies into compact verse. Her table,
whether the need of the moment warrant
simplicity or ceremony, is a dainty thing to
behold, and her bospitality is simple and
gracious as your favorite song from the "Old
Garden." In the sick room she is an admirable nurse, quick of eye and light of touch,
with the bright face and pleasant voice that
come like sanshine to the heart of a sufferer.

Her friendships are few, but enduring.
Miss Elizabeth Whittock, the "E.W. W." of
some of the poems, the valued and helpful
friend of many years, stands nearest still, perhaps, as in their school days. Mrs. Deland's
friendship for Miss Lucy Derby, of Boston,
whose enthusiastic approbation decided her
to undertake literary work, called forth the
graceful dedication to the "Old Garden:

"Bweet, every thyme here with

Sweet, every shyme here wilt Is yours, not mine; Your beart did dictate it, Mine wrote the line."

That the best part of her life is her home-life may be truly inferred from Mrs. Deland's stories, for the door is not shut in the face of the wedding guests in the wouted way of fiction, leaving the renders wondering, and in this skeptical age questioning, if here and the contrary, the love interest of the story begins when the lovers have been made man and wife. We yet look to her for an ablebodied hero who does the world a better service than to leave it In the fullness of his manhood when his convictions are ripe, but we admire her sincerity in speaking of the universe as her soul perceives it.

Of Mr. Deland I will tell you one all-embracing fact, that through him his wife is a bappy woman. What better tribute can be

So many shadows lie on the pages of biography that it is pleasant to linger over the aunny chapters. The solitude of her position e read between the lines of George Ellot's jeweled atterance. Bound up with the fruit-age of his gigantic intellect is Carly le's monody of misery for his neglected wife. Charlotte Branto's and Louise Alcott's struggles with adversity sadden our remembrance of them. Too often where we most admire our souls are fain to cry, "Alas, were they but good as they are gifted!" So that it is a good thing to know when behind intellectual achieve-ment lies character, with strength and sweet-ness, for life's small daily needs as well as its mighty issues, when beyond the record of fame and success lies the unwritten history of the happy home.



VI—AIMÉE RAYMOND, M. D.

BY EMMA TRAFFER



LTHOUGH the present generation may have forgotten Henry Jarvis Raymond, the founder of the New York "Times," his influence upon his contempo-raries, both in his jour-nalistic utterances and in his political oratory, is a matter of national

history. With Homce Greeley, the senior James Gordon Bennett and Charles A. Dana, Raymond formed a quartette of great editors of whose achievements the nation is rightly of whose achievements the nation is rightly proud, and in honoring whom she is but showing proper gratitude. Dying at the early age of forty-nine, Mr. Raymond left in the newspaper which he had founded, and in his political letters, valuable alike for their sound Americanism and their literary excellence, monuments of his industry and patriotism. And like so many other of our great Americans his name seems destined to further fame through the energies and achievements of at least one of his children.



MISS RAYMOND

Among the younger women physicians in New York City, Dr. Aimée Raymond, the sub-ject of this sketch, and the youngest living child of the late founder of the "Times," promises to hold a rank and pre-eminence very like her futher's position in his profession. Born in the sixtles at a charming spot on Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, while the Ray-position were translated in Engage Aimée we monds were traveling in Europe, Aimée re-ceived every advantage in her early education, which was gained chiefly in Italy and France. Mrs. Raymond, however, who in spite of her long residence abroad remained at heart a long residence abroad remained at heart a thorough American, was extremely desirous that her daughter should complete her education at one of the home schools, and returned to this country for that purpose. In her childhood and early girlhood, Aimée showed marked talent for music, literature and the languages, and at the time of her graduation in New York was a fine pinnist, spoke Italian and French fluently, painted with talent and had written several stories and sketches which had been accepted by metropolitan editors.

But the cureer of the conventional society girl offered few attractions to Miss Raymond;

But the cureer of the conventional society girl offered few attractions to Miss Raymond; the life of fusicion was repugnant to her, and soon after leaving school she determined to devote herself to the study and practice of medicine. This desire on her part was at first discouraged by her relatives, as the requirements and restrictions of the profession are so severe and exacting. They felt, too, that as her father's daughter her undoubted literary abilities should receive consideration and trial before any other talent was forced into use, but Miss Raymond's plea of lack of originality in her literary work, and her very evident ity in her literary work, and her very evident determination to at least test her ability in matters medical prevalled, and she began a course of study at the Woman's Medical Col-lege of the New York Infirmary, from which she was graduated in 1889,

In the first year after her graduation, Dr. Raymond worked in what is known as the "out practice," that is, in the work of medical relief among the tenement house poor. Two years ago she began her private practice at her residence on East Thirtieth Street, where the lives with a set of the lives with a set. she lives with an old friend, and at the same time made her début in the lecture field. During the past winter she has delivered a course of lectures on physiological subjects at the school in New York where she had grad-unted as a girl.

Dr. Raymond, who is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, has identified herself also with several of the charitable and humane societies in the metropolis. She is physician to the Messiah Home for Children, and has

"WINNER" DAVIS
FURTEL INSTALLS
HORACE OREELET'S DESCRIPTED
HELDER GLADETONE
April, "
April, "
Any of these back southers can be had at 10 cents each by writing to the Jonesna.

served most effectively upon the hospital com-mittee of the State Charities, and the State

mittee of the State Charities, and the State Aid Association.

She holds also the office of corresponding secretary in the Association for the Advancement of Women in Medicine. She has her own clinic in the dispensary of the Woman's Medical College, and to gain greater experience she works in the clinic at Roosevelt Hospital, a privilege for which she gladly pays the sam asked. The practical and unobtrusive assistance which she renders the noale physicians in her hospital connection wins for her the most considerate and courteous treatment.

While Dr. Raymond enjoys her profession

most considerate and courteous treatment.

While Dr. Raymond enjoys her profession so keenly, and it is now a vital part of her existence, she has by no means become a woman of one idea. As the duties of her profession afford her leisure, she attends the meetings of the Working Woman's Sogiety, of which she is an enthusiastic and active member. This society, which is, I believe, the only one of its kind in existence, includes in its membership representatives of forty-nine different trades and professions. It is co-operative in the respect that its members assist and aid one another with their gifts and skill, and many of the sick members can thank Dr. Raymond for her freely given medical advice and efficacious her freely given medical advice and efficacious prescriptions. The main object of the society is the general betterment of all self-support-ing women, and as it is claimed, with a statis-tical basis of support, that in New York City alone there are over three hundred thousand above there are over three hundred thousand of this class, it will be seen that the field of the activity and usefulness of this organization is a large one. Dr. Raymond has distinguished berself on several occasions by giving largely of her abundance and time to the special work of many of the committees of this far-reaching society.

The home life of this young physician approaches closely to the ideal. Her residence is filled with books, music and pictures, and throughout reflects in its furnishing the dainty taste of its mistress. Amid these delightful surroundings Dr. Baymond finds time occasionally to receive her friends, though they do not expect much social entertaining from so busy

ally to receive her friends, though they do not expect much social entertaining from so busy a woman as the young physician.

Her love for languages she keeps alive and active by devoting an hour daily to the study of German. Her musical talent, too, is remembered by spare half hours passed in practice at the grand piano in the drawing room. And with all her abilities, however, undoubted as they are, Dr. Raymond's modesty is her thiefest charm.

Her style of heanty is what the French call

hiefest charm.

Her style of beauty is what the French call chataigne. Her hair is light brown, and her eyes a gray-blue; her complexion fair to correspond with her blonde eyes and hair. In features she resembles her father. The expression of her face is forceful yet intensely gentle. Like so many American women, Dr. Raymond is of medium height and slight, expected flowe. graceful figure.

All young women may gather inspiration from a youth so well spent as has been that of this young physician. At an age when many women—and indeed, many men—begin their careers, she has already accomplished much that speaks of her success in the line she has chosen for berself.

#### THE NEW YORK SOCIETY GIRL

By Mrs. Burton Harrison



EARLY a score of years have passed since Lawrence Oliphant idetured "the bouncers" of Irene Macgillicuddy's set. The type of the girl of to-day is simple almost to brusquerie in speech, given to athletic sports, connoisseur in horses and dogs, virtuoso in the use of fire-arms, loving out-of-door exercise in any shape, ambitions to be at home in literature, languages, art and music, one or all of them. One is tempted to wish to see in the maiden of our society some of the small conjectives of budding womanhood; but no, she is serious as a sherub, and rather painfully practical than the reverse. Until the age of eighteen she is brought up in comparative seclosion from the world in which her mother takes conspicuous part; she is trained by experts in every detail of the accomplishments specified. One is often ignorant of the existspecified. One is often ignorant of the exist-ence of young girls in the houses of one's friends until by chance they are revealed at a matinee of the opera, sitting demorely in the family box, or at their summer homes, on horseback, or playing at tennis on the lawn. The Dancing Class, controlled by a bery of matrons who carefully select the names sent out upon invitations to belong to it, is ber training ground for polite society. At these classes, meeting in the afternoon or evening once a week, the mothers sit around the halls while the boys and girls go through the exact forms to be observed in the ball-room of the forms to be observed in the ball-room of the future. When the young person is ready to be introduced into society, the mother, as often as not, issues cards for a general afternoon reception of her friends. Gowned in simplest home dress, high at the throat and of pure white, the debutante stands beyond her mother at the chief entrance of the drawing-room. Behind her, piled upon tables or the is seen a veritable hecatomb of flowers sent in by friends to celebrate the hour. guest, after speaking to the mother or chaperone, is then mentioned by name to the debutante, who bows or curtains as she has been taught to do. Later in the afternoon, when the crowd thins out, the girl surrounded by her particular set of friends, displays ber flowher particular set of friends, displays but flow-ers, her gown, her new ring or the string of pearls presented by a good papa. A dinner follows, at which her nother presides, and around which the same young people assem-ble. Here she is queen of the feast, and amid flowers and lights and music and kind words, no wonder that the vista of society seems to her like fairy land. From that day on she is rarely seen in public without her parents, or one of them, or a mplightzed by Google

83 BELLEVUE TERRACE

#### CHANGES IN FASHIONABLE STATIONERY

By Ada Chester Bond



COMPLETE revolution will be effected in the use of stationery during the coming season. It is decreed by Dume Fashion that pure white will be proper in all things pertaining to paper and card stock, in connec-tion with the unequiviters.

ink and the artist's brush.

Perfect taste in the use of note paper is becoming of far greater consideration than is the coming of far greater consideration than is the adoption of any ultra style, which might have a short run of favor and be a fad for only a few months. The crushed purples, grass greens and dingy blues have crowded the markets to such an extent that they have finally palled on the sensible taste, and are now to be relegated to the background where they properly belong. It is safe to say that strict good form does not recognize the use of colored papers. Ruled papers are also prohibited. hibited.

#### CORRECT STYLES AND SIZES

T will be pure white for wedding invitations and announcements; pure white for tea cards and receptions of all kinds; white, a real blue white, for visiting cards, not the cream and pink white so frequently found; white for letters, notes, acceptances and regrets. For invitations to anniversaries of wooden, tin and silver weddings, so often marred by the use of wooden sheets, tinfoil and silver paper, white is to be the only color used. Five sizes use of wooden sheets, tinfoil and silver saper, white is to be the only color used. Five slaes of paper for correspondence—commercial, royal, octavo, billet and mignon—will answer the needs of the fashionable, and the following list describes them: Commercial, for gentlemen's letters, size 4½ x 7½ inches, folding once for a square and twice for a long envelope; Royal, for ladies' letters, 5 x 6½, folding once into an oblong envelope; Octavo, or 3-square, 4½ x 6½ for notes; Billet, or 2-square, 3½ x 6½ for short notes, and Mignon, 3½ x 5½, for regrets and acceptances, each laving square envelopes, into which the sheet folds once.

The revolution is particularly noticeable in fine paper decoration, small and dainty monograms and addresses taking the place of the large, old-fashional clumsy impressions which would be out of place on the small sheets now used. Monogram dies are sometimes stamped in the upper left-hand corner of the sheet, but more frequently in the top center in the bronzes, silver and gold.

Addresses are also popular on sheets, but also find proper place on the flaps of envelopes, where they aid the postman in effecting a speedy return to the writer in case a better direction is needed.

The cause of heraldry is gaining in America,

direction is needed.

The cause of heraldry is gaining in America, and many elaborate crests and full costs-of-arms are cut on steel dies, at prices ranging from five to thirty dollars, while the cost of illuminating some of them is in the neighbor-hood of five dollars per quire.

#### STYLES IN FORM AND ENGRAVING

THE engraving is medium heavy round script, hold and elegant without any flourishes. The faint, angular style is very fittle used now, and is not considered in good form. The paper, inside and outside envelopes and and stock should be white, beavy, smooth, or kid finish, which is slightly rough.

More attention is paid to little details such as having "r" and "rs" in "Mr." and "Mrs." above the line (an English fashion), the word "and," between "Mr." and "Mrs." written in full instead of with the usual mark; all names and dates in full; honour spelled with a "u.

and dates in full; honour spelled with a "u, and writing street addresses in full instead of using figures. Abbreviating "Street" and "Avenue" is also prohibited, and the year is considered more proper when written in full—eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

Three popular sizes are billet, octavo and imperial, which latter is a square sheet larger than the octavo; the billet sheet is best for short names and has a smaller style of engraving than the larger sheets, which admit of longer names in larger script. Outside en-velopes should be of same quality as inner ones, and a small die with the address embossed ones, and a small die with the address embosses on the flap prevents any invitations going astray in the mails. The inner envelope is without gum, while the outer one senis tightly, although a bit of white wax impressed

with a crest forms the proper seal.

Forms vary slightly in the wording. For instance: "Mr. and Mrs. — invite you to be present," or "request your presence," or "depresent," or "request your presence," or "de-sire your presence at the marriage ceremony," or "wedding reception." In such cases "and," supplants "to" between the names of the contracting parties. When the young hady is an orphan the invitation is headed "you are requested to be present "or "the honour of your presence is requested."

The groom's name should be spelled in full, and the first and second name of the bride-

and the first and second name of the bride most also appear on the invitations.

Invitations should be issued two weeks be-fore the weeking, and three weeks is not too early, particularly in circles where there are

many social engagements.

When a reception follows a wedding to which only a few relatives and immediate friends are to be invited, a small card, on which is the hour of the ceremony, is inclosed

with the reception invitation.

Pirst-class stationers do not carry a stock of envelopes made up, but make each lot as ordered, thus insuring freshness and preventing discoloring of the paper by the gum. Both lots of envelopes are sent home in advance, upon request, to allow of their being addressed. The sheets follow later, carefully folded with slips of tissue paper within each,

#### MODELS FOR WEDDING INVITATIONS

THE following form of a wedding invitation is one adopted by society leaders, and leaves no chance for improvement:

MR. AND MRS. ELBERT JACKSON request the honour of your presence at the marriage of their daughter MARGUERITE YOUNG

MR. HARRISON WHITELY PRESCOTT on Wednesday, March the twelfth eighteen hundred and ninety-two at seven o'clock ST. D. VID'S CHAPEL

In the event of issuing five hundred to a thousand or more invitations it would be im-perative to inclose a card of admittance to the church, thus excluding the crowd of curiosity seekers that always collect at large church weddings. It would read:

PHILADELPHIA

Please present this card at ST. DAVID'S CHAPEL

If a reception follows the wedding another card must be added, reading:

RECEPTION from eight until ten o'clock 3553 UPSAL AVENUE

In case of a noon wedding a card is inclosed reading:

BREAKFAST at one o'clock WINDERMERE

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS AND AT-HOME CARDS

WEDDING announcements are similar VV to invitations, except that the word "announce" is used and the particulars of hour and church are discarded, thus;

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES HOWLAND announce the marriage of their daughter FLORENCE DANIELS

to Mr. George Barclay Rudolphson

Thursday, December twentieth eighteen lifundred and ninety-three PHILADELPHIA

When towns are not so well known as the large cities, the name of the State is affixed or placed on the line underneath, Another form is to omit the names of parents and simply announce:

> MR. GEORGE BARCLAY RUDOLPHSON FLORENCE DANIELS HOWLAND MARRIED

Thursday, December twentieth PITTSBURGH, PA. 1893

although the first-named style is preferred if parents are living.

The following eard may be inclosed, stating future address and time of receiving:

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE B. RUDOLPHSON

3338 Fifth Avenue At Home after February first New York

or a card reading as follows would be proper:

AT HOME after February first 3338 FIFTH AVENUE New York

Betrothal cards are sometimes issued, but this is principally a Jewish custom, and not

BETROTHED

Mr. GEORGE BARCLAY RUDOLPHSON MISS FLORENCE DANIELS HOWLAND June, 1892 PHILADELPHIA

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR VISITING CARDS

VISITING cards are used in all seasons, and are a necessary credential or pass port within society realms. The size, tint, and style of script denote instantly, to the educated eye, the owner's knowledge of the most approved customs of the social world.

Cards should never be written, and an engraved facsimile upon a visiting card is in decidedly had taste.

decidedly bad taste.

A correct card for married ladies is pure white, fine in texture, not too heavy but of the weight known as 3-ply and must be of smooth surface and in size follow the prevail-ing style, which at present is nearly square. The name should be spelled in full with the "rs" in "Mrs." above the line, The engraving is invariably round script

with no flourishes.

The eldest married woman in the eldest branch of the family may, if she desires, omit all except last name, thus;

#### MRS. VAN ARTSDALEN

In all cases the address appears in the lower right-hand corner, and the reception day, if any, in the left.

any, in the left.

A daughter's card is slightly smaller than the mother's and of the same style with the prefix "Miss." During her first year in society her name is engraved upon her mother's card, If the eldest unmarried daughter, she is known as "Miss Van Artsdalen," otherwise her full baptismal name is given. When two daughters enter society nearly together their names appear on their mother's card thus:

#### MRS. FREDERICK VAN ARTSDALEN THE MISSES VAN ARTSDALEN

**1821 NORTH AVENUE** 

If she desires, a widow may, for social pur-If she desires, a widow may, for social purposes only, continue to use the name she bore as a wife, and leading stationers advise this. "Mr. and Mrs." cards are used only during the first year after marriage. Men's cards are of the same quality as those of women but not quite so heavy and in size much smaller. The present approved size is 3½ x 1 9-16.

The prefix "Mr." is invariable, and the engraving small round script.

Infants' cards are not much used, but it is proper to announce the birth of a child by sending out a small card with name in full upon it and the date of birth in the left-hand corner:

hand corner:

#### GEORGE ELLIS FRANKLIN

February sixteenth eighteen hundred and ninety-two

This is inclosed with the mother's card. As in other stationery the card board for all cards must be of the first quality only. The edges must be cleanly cut, the engraving uniform and distinct, the hair lines carefully printed and unbroken, and the entire card free from mark or blemish; in fact, it is the attention that is really to such the learn detail that tion that is paid to each and every detail that produces the perfect effect demanded by fashionable people.

#### AFTERNOON TEAS: EVENING RECEPTIONS

S a representative card for invitation to A an afternoon ten the following will be found correct:

> MRS. HAMILTON A. CURTIS THE MISSES CURTIS

Tuesday, January twentieth Tea, from five until seven 4382 Walnut Street

It is sent out a week or ten days previous to the date arranged. The card is generally square, about a biliet size, and double envelopes should be used, although many fashionable people use single envelopes only, and it cannot be called incorrect to do so.

In the event of a friend receiving with the hostess her card is inclosed also.

Evening receptions are printed on octavo sheets, sometimes on cards, and read:

MR. AND MRS. HENRY E. ALLANDALE MRS. FRANCES L. ALLANDALE

AT HOME

Wednesday evening, March fourth at eight o'clock 1500 NORTH BROWN STREET

If a formal reception, the hours "from eight until ten o'clock" are named. The backneyed "R.s.v. p." should be omitted altogether. It is not only old style but in bad taste, as the re-cipient of an invitation is expected to know what is required. "At-homes" are printed on billet or octavo cards, but are used for afternoon or early evening hours, the sheet being

correct for evening receptions.

Where distinguished visitors or others are to be honored by presentation to the friends of the host and hostess, the invitations read thus:

DR. AND MRS. LIGHTWOOD BILLINGS request the honour of your company on Tuesday evening, January twenty-first from four until seven o'clock to meet

PROFESSOR AND MRS. EDWARDS SADLIER WILLING'S LANE

GERMANTOWN

This is the best form for a general invita-MRS, THOMAS HARDY

requests the pleasure of your company Friday evening, November seventh at eight o'clock

1S PARK ROW

It is customary to denote the amusement feature by placing in the lower left-hand corner "dancing" or "cards" or "fancy dress and masks." The hour is designated thus; "Dancing after nine" or "German at eight o'clock" or "Supper at half after seven," and underneath "dancing." but it is better form to include a personnel or a perso close a separate card reading " Duncing at nine o'clock."

#### CHILDREN'S PARTY INVITATIONS

Games and dancing

WOR children's party invitations this form is

ANNIE LOUISE GREGORY requests the pleasure of your company on her EIGHTH BERTHDAY Thursday evening, October fifth from six until nine o'clock

This invitation is sometimes printed on sheets on which hand-painted designs appear which are pleasing to juvenile eyes. These designs are at the top or corner of the sheet, which is small, a billet or mignon.

#### DINNER AND LUNCHEON INVITATIONS

DINNER invitations are sent out one week or ten days in advance of their date, and when given elsewhere than at the residence

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES HARBERTH request the pleasure of your company

Monday, February tenth at half after six o'clock HOTEL BLACKFORD

An early answer is requested

1512 LANDRETH STREET When numerous entertainments of this

kind are given during the season a plate in blank, for an octave card, is in vegue, the blank lines being written in with the names of guests, date and time :

#### MR. JAMES LAWRENCE HALL requests the pleasure of

at dinner..... at ..... o'clock ..... 2091 WALNUT STREET

The same form answers for luncheon or breakfast by the substitution of either of these words for dinner. The word "evening" must never appear in a formal dinner invitation. There is an endless variety of place cards, hand decorated being used more than those stamped from dies. Pretty effects are had by combinations of ribbon and cards. The best taste is shown in a plain white card of medium size, bevel edge, with the hostess's monogram or crest in upper left-hand corner or top center, stamped in silver or gold. The name of guest is painted in angular script in center of card to match the gold or silver. Menus are seldom seen except at public dinners where they appear in claborate style, some being really handsome souvenirs.

#### BALLS AND THEATRE PARTIES

BALL invitation requires a sheet with the wording of the general invitation, and the most approved form is:

> MRS. ADOLPH FARRINGTON requests the pleasure of

company at the Foyer of the Academy on Monday evening, the seventh of January at half after nine o'clock

5324 MOUND STREET

This sheet should be inclosed in double en-

A mis server should be inclosed in double envelopes of plain usat flap.

A gentleman wishing to give some friends a pleasant evening at the theatre will send an engraved invitation;

MR. ALBERT L. KELLOGG

requests the pleasure of your company on Tuesday evening, November twelfth to attend a Box Party at the GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MADAME ADELINA PATTI and company in LA TRAVIATA

Supper PALACE HOTEL

The programme, if secured in advance, may be engraved on a card and inclosed in a white, ragged edge folder, tied in with delicately shaded ribbon looped long enough to slip over a lady's hand. Her name is painted across the cover in silver or rold. the cover in silver or gold.

#### WAX, SEALS, INK, PENS

In foreign countries, England particularly, the use of wax is never departed from in

Let the use of wax is never departed from in senling letters, and it is not only the safe way to seal a letter but quite the proper thing.

Lately the stationers report a greater demand for wax and seal cutting, and fashionable society will use special colors in wax upon the pure white paper, which will produce a tasteful and rich effect. A very pretty impression may be made with red wax by following these instructions: Rub the seal wish linseed oil, then dust a little rouge powder over it and then peess firmly on the wax. Prepare the seal first. Black ink and that alone should be used for correspondence, and should be first quality, so that it will not fade. Sub pens are favored, and seem to produce the best effect in letter writing.

effect in letter writing. Digitized by Google

#### A GROUP OF ARTISTIC PORTIÈRES

By Margaret Sims



OOD taste and a regard for the true principles of decoration seem to demand a certain simplicity in the treatment of por-tières and hangings, as a protest against the dis-torted arrangements of drapery, which, to some extent, found favor a

little while ago, gaining, for a short period, a surprising popularity.

A portière, which is in itself a work of art, is



AN ARTISTIC SERGE PORTIERE (No. 1)

best hung to a pole or rod on rings, that its intrinsic beauty may be fully displayed, while it can yet be pushed to one side at pleasure. In other cases curtains can be held back either high up or low down as may be desired, but always so that the effect is graceful, though not appearing at all strained or forced. Fes-toons, or a multiplication of loops and curves, should be avoided.

always so that the effect is graceful, though not appearing at all strained or forced. Festoous, or a multiplication of loops and curves, should be avoided.

When the housewife desires to decorate her own portières, the methods she may adopt are many and varied. The most popular are, in this busy age, naturally those which give the best and most effective result with the least possible labor. Such are appliqué work, bold designs in outline, and a mixture of needle-work and painting, which, when skillfully managed, has unlimited possibilities. The choice of materials is wide, and can be made to suit all purses without the sacrifice of artistic foelings, for nowadays the most beautiful colorings can be obtained in even the cheapest fabrics. Charming and inexpensive curtains can be made by applying a striking design cut out of a French flowered cretonne and applying it by means of a coarse buttonhole-stitch with tapestry wool to a foundation of serve or Bolton sheeting; the effect is further improved by veining the leaves and touching up the flowers with silk.

The pattern may be variously arranged, either as a border or as a frieze and dado, with powdering of forms over the body of the curtain; or, as a matter of fact, in any way that seems best and most effective for the purpose. Designs may also be cut out in velvet or plush to be applied upon woolen goods, with a couched outline of gold cord, or finished off with a buttonhole-stitch of heavy silk, with veins and markings made also of the silk. Be careful in cutting out the forms for use in this fashion, that they are all the same way of the goods, or the different appearance of the pile, as it runs in various directions, will have a very unpleasant effect. Velvet or plush, that is to be applied, should have linen

will have a very unpleasant effect. Velvet or plush, that is to be applied, should have linen pasted on the back of the goods before the design is cut out. This is in order to prevent the edges raveling when they are sewn down, as the material is, of course, too thick to turn



A DELECATE AND HANDSOME HANGING (No. 2)

any of it under. If possible, stretch the cur-tain upon which a design is to be applied, in order that it shall be put on as smoothly as possible without puckering the background, For this reason also the whole should be basted before it is fistened down closely.

AN ARTISTIC PORTIÈRE OF SERGE

AN ARTISTIC PORTIÈRE OF SERGE

VERY effective decorations can be rapidly executed in what is named "Old Lady's Work," because it is easy and not trying to the eyes. Fruit subjects are the most suitable, such as the orange design in illustration No. I. The curtain itself is serge, the oranges are of plush in their natural color, and are slipstitched on invisibly with silk to match, being mised slightly by means of a wadding of cotton wool. The result is that as the plush catches the light the fruit has the effect of being highly shaded. Where one orange overlaps the other, the under one should not be raised, and may be of a darker shade. The leaves are of thin woolen materials in various tints, and can be applied by a couched line or buttonhole-stitch. The best method of getting an assortment of colors is to obtain, if possible, a package of samples from a dry goods store; enough will be found in each plece for several leaves. The stems are worked with a coarse woolen or silken thread, and the blossoms in white silk. blossoms in white silk.

A DELICATE AND HANDSOME HANGING

A DELICATE AND HANDSOME HANGING

I LLUSTRATION No. 2 is an example of somewhat more elaborate and difficult work. It is intended for a delicate and handsome hanging. The foundation is of Roman satin or mail cloth, of a light tint; the roses, which are large, bold and simple in ontline, are applied in cream-colored sik veivet, and painted with tapestry-dyes, to imitate palepinkish roses, the color of the velvet forming the high lights. The leaves and stalks are embroidered in silk; the ribbon is applied where it is indicated in the design, and is shaded also with the dyes. By this means a very decora-

very decora-tive effect is obtained with but little labor. Another method, en-tailing more work, but with perhaps a richer and more truly artistic result, is to solidly embroider the floral part of the design, filling in the ribbon forms with some fancy stitch.

A PAIR OF LOUIS XVI CURTAINS (No. 4)

#### SOME MORE IDEAS FOR INEXPENSIVE CURTAINS

FOR an inexpensive curtain, blue denim I makes an excellent ground. It may be variously decorated. A favorite way is to use white only for the design, which may be either outlined in heavy white cord, or may be of a bold pattern, applied in white and embedished with embroidery in coarse thread or silk.

Linen tapestry canvas is com-paratively cleap, and comes in different grayish and neutral shades that make an excellent ground for bold designs in coarse embrodery, and lovely effects may be obtained by the use of subdued tones upon Very coming hans for a library may be made by choosing a mediaval scene, or copying some old tapestry sub-ject, and rendering it in coarse darning. To carry this out well, however, requires artistic skill and a certain amount of

imperination. There need never be any difficulty in procuring pretty and artistic curtains in thin fabrics when required, so cheaply may they be purchased nowa-days. A good idea for finish-ing light muslin hangings is to make a very deep hear, into which is inserted some bright colored sates or silk which colored sateen or silk, which harmonizes with the decoration of the room. They are then tied back with ribbons to match Cheese-cloth is still used for hangings, and may be decorated with designs in delicate colors, tinted and outlined in the man-ner-described further on. Rather

more expensive, but exquisite in its effect, for some purposes, is bolting-cloth, which comes fifty inches wide. Dainty floral designs embroidered in the palest Dresden-china shades, make pretty curtains and repay the trouble expended on them, being extremely delicate in character.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE DESIGN

BOLD floral and conventional designs may be tinted on cream or ecru-colored Roman

BOLD floral and conventional designs may be tinted on cream or écru-colored Roman satin and outlined with rope-silk which tones with the washes used. The design in illustration No. 3 could be treated in this way, though it would be also very effective outlined with gold on plush or flax velours, the pressure of the outline causing a good suggestion of light and shade.

The indelible tapestry dyes are the most suitable for the purpose of tinting, but they need careful handling in order to lay them evenly and to avoid their running. The subject must be drawn out first, either being transferred or sketched lightly in charcoal. The material should be firmly stretched and laid flat to receive the washes. Ordinary hoghair brushes are used. It is best to select the silks first, as the dyes may be readily mixed to tone with any color, and if the opposite course is pursued it may often be difficult to procure the exact shades required. In painting, commence in the center of the leaf or flower, working outward to the edge as the brush becomes almost dry. The design may be slightly shaded with great advantage.

#### THE LOUIS XVI CURTAINS

THE Louis XVI curtains (Illustration No. 4) may be embroidered, but would be much more rapidly executed on silk tapestry canvas with the Grénié dyes.

canvas with the Grénie dyes.

In the drawing, one curtain is left without being looped back, in order to show the arrangement of the design. The ornament should be in shades of gold, for which Indian yellow, much diluted, is used for the flat wash; and brown, mixed with the yellow for the half-tones and shadows. The roses and leaves are painted very daintily in their natural colors. A light shade of ponceau, together with a little yellow, is employed for the local tint of the flowers. The leaves should be kept delicate and not worked up too much. A void monotony by making them of various shades, but painting

but painting each one simply, without attempting any elabora-tion of detail. The best plan is to outline the whole before laying in the tints.

#### AN EMBROIDERED PORTIÈRE

THE portière in illustration No. 5 is in-tended for embroidery. The material 1 tended for embroidery. The material might be of an olive-green color. The design in the panel near the base is outlined with

in the panel near the base is outlined with gold, and the background darned with red-dish-brown flax thread. The border would look well worked in various shades of yellow, brown and green.

Bands of satin, plush or other rich materials are frequently laid on a curtain of serge or bolton sheeting, a more or less elaborate design having been previously worked more them.

previously worked upon them.

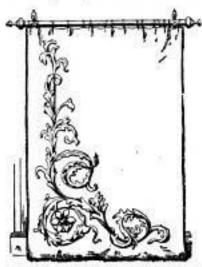
Some extremely artistic embroidered portières were made some time ago under the direction of a large decorating firm in New York. The ground was handsome plush of a beautiful neutral tone, the design being a banging or-chid arranged across the top, and, coming about one-third down the curtains, a swarm of butterflies were clinging a swarm of butterflies were clinging and fluttering around the blossoms and scattered irregularly over almost the whole space. Both drawing and execution were excellent. The design was worked directly upon the material. In many cases solid embroidery, intended to go upon a plush ground, is done upon linen and afterward transferred, often with an outline of Japanese gold thread. Designs are frequently rendered with extremely good effect by working portions of them solidly, the rest being outlined or partially filled in. The Japanese are particularly sue-

Japanese are particularly suc-cessful in following this method cessful in following this mexico of decoration, and examples executed by them may be studied with advantage and initiated in style.

Very artistic are simple designs applied in leather on plush or velvet, with a couched outline. They are especially adapted for library, hall or disting-room hangings, and where rich and sombre coloring is

GENERAL HINTS ABOUT PORTIÈRES

A S to the linings of curtains, much depends on their position and whether the backs of the hangings are visible from a room beyond, in which case care must be taken that the material selected for the lining goes well both with the coloring of the portiere and with the general tone of the next apartment. Chosen with taste and judgment, the two sides of a portière should, if necessary, be capable of harmonizing widely different schemes of color,

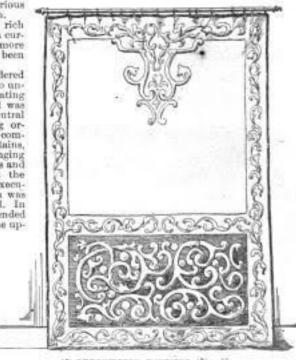


A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE DESIGN (No. 3)

leading the eye without effort from one to the other. When both sides of the curtain are in other. When both sides of the curtain are in this way almost equally important, the lining may be, if desired, of the richest material, handsomely embroidered silk or tapestry hangings being frequently backed with plush or flax velours. This latter is especially popular with decorators, being comparatively inexpensive, while it is manufactured in a great variety of artistic colors. For ordinary linings almost any fabric may be employed; silk and satin of different qualities, and satem are much used; also in some cases a woolen mamuch used; also in some cases a woolen ma-terial, such as merino. Heavy curtains, such as those of plush, are often interlined with Canton-flannel.

Canton-flannel.

Many people who covet for their window or door hangings the handsomely bronded curtains for which very high prices are asked by interior decorators, do not realize that they might obtain them for a much less sum if they purchased the material and had them made up at home. A woman of great taste who, while lies or to a cover their states who, while lies or to a cover their states. they purchased the material and had them made up at home. A woman of great taste who, while living in what is termed good style, had yet not the wealth of a millionaire at her command, recently wished to refurnish her parlor, which was becoming old-fashioned and, perhaps, a little shabby into the bargain. She was her own artist and decorator, superintending the entire remodeling of it in style, while utilizing what was possible of the furniture she already possessed. All the materials used were the handsomest of their kind, and the cost was but a small proportion of what it used were the handsomest of their kind, and the cost was but a small proportion of what it would have been if given in the hands of a regular decorating house. All her expedients can not be entered into here, but the plan pursued for the curtains may be noted. She visited a store devoted to the sale of theatrical costames and furnishings, and selected a fine piece of old French brocade in soft shades of blue that harmonized with the scheme of her room; hought some dull old-gold satin for the lining, and gave them to her maid to make up for her. Instead of having lace or muslin curtains with them she had a double row of deep lace sewn on, rather full down the edges, and all her friends were anxious to find out wherever she could have purchased them, so rich and uncommon a set of hangings did they make. Certain it is, that with the expenditure of course totable expenditure of contents to table. make. Certain it is, that with the expendi-ture of some trouble, as well as money, it is possible to have a home that is both individual and artistic in character, referring especially to that class of householders who spend really a



AN EMBROIDERED PORTIERE (No. 5)

onelderable sum on decoration and furniture, but without exercising either taste or judg-ment in the matter, the reason, probably, that three-fourths of the rooms one enters are commonplace signification. Dy GOOGIO

#### ARRANGING CHILDREN'S FROLICS

A FEW GENERAL HINTS CALCULATED TO MAKE THEM SUCCESSFUL



N offering suggestions for children's parties, fêtes and frolics, it is well to define at the start the age when young people may be safely reckoned as children. At fifteen the line of child life is supposably passed. Then, although for several

passed. Then, although for several years these same young people are not expected to appear in society, they are no longer "children." This page, therefore, limits itself to suggestions for young masters and misses under fifteen, and aims to offer to them the best kinds of diversions—something bright, interesting and enjoyable, and at the same time wholesome and refined.

Children cannot has early been their educations.

Children cannot too early begin their edu-cation in polite manners—not "company man-ners," such as are sometimes put on with one's best clothes, but in those well-accepted forms of good behavior which mark the true lady and gentleman, the kind which cannot be put on nor taken off, for they are a part of the child's growth.

THE acceptance of an invitation to a children's party or fete is a pledge to the hostess that by kindness and courtesy the invited child will do all in his or her power to vited child will do all in his or her power to assist in making the party a happy and successful one. Any lapse from this would mark a child as unamiable and ill bred. Invitations to a child's fite, certainly if it is to be en continue, ought to be sent out at least two weeks in advance, and so worded that those invited may know the kind of fite intended. The hostess may also suggest the kind of costume desired. Small stationery, with suitable dedesired. Small stationery, with suitable de-sign in the corner, is preferred. If the party is not to be too large, and the child is able to write neatly and legibly, invitations written by the young host or hostess are best. The following invitation directs the costume of

"Miss Belle Carter will receive ber friends from Fairy Land on Wednesday evening, August the Tenth, from 4 to 8 at 'The Lilacs,' Lake-view Ave. Will you kindly costume as Stella, the Star Fairy."

The guests shall decide what fashion of costume will suit the request of the hostess; or it is quite proper to consult her with reference to the matter. The mother's card should be

to the matter. The mother's card should be sent in the same envelope with the invitation. It is both courieous and kind on the part of each guest to dress as tastefully and suitably as possible, though as a rule it is not required of them to make their costames expensive. For a "Greenaway" or "Mother Guose" fête, for instance, it is well to follow very carefully the prints given in the best illustrated editions of the books.

MATINEE fites or parties are best for children under ten years. From two to six are good hours. Older misses and lads to six are good hours. Older misses and lads should be limited to not later than ten o'clock. Dancing at suitable bours in home parlors is a pretty and harmless diversion—far better than some of the rollicking games allowed in many homes. Just at this point, even in this day of enlightened motherhood, a warning word may be given. In no case should games of forfeit in which those forfeits must be paid with kisses be sanctioned. "But our children are so innocent," thoughtless mothers urge. So theer are, and it is the mother's special care that they remain so. Sensitive and refined children are often forced to play such games because it is the rule of the party, and they do not wish to appear prudish or disobliging; yet in every case they do so under protest.

protest.
In arranging for children's amusements the In arranging for circures a annaements the dramatic or imitative quality ought to be recognized. A children's party in which all go dressed in their prettiest gowns and suits is only half the good time it would be were they to wear some sort of fancy costume represent-ing ideal people whom they have seen or read about, even though their garments may be fashioned out of the most inexpensive fabrics,

SAW an ideal play-room not long since, L where, in addition to a generous furnishing in the way of fors and games, the chiling in the way of fors and games, the chil-dren had quite an extensive wardrobe made out of chesp cambric, jeans and sateens, which they donned while playing different kinds of games. The boys had each a policeman's, a car driver's and conductor's suit; also soldier, sailor, coachman and schoolmaster "rigs." By special petition little Ted, the youngest of the flock, had secured a bear-skin suit so that he could "relay real bear and cover on the he could "play real bear and cover up the growl." The girls had "grown-up dresses like mamma's" for morning, dinner, street and evening wear, also aprous, caps, etc., etc., to put on while washing, sweeping, dusting and cooking. In addition to these, the children variety of paper costumes -some cut from brown paper and pasted together, others a bright colored tissue paper—which were really artistic in design. While wearing these their play became much more realistic and enjoyable.

REGARDING refreshments, there can be but one safe conclusion. An abundance of wholesome food, delicately, daintily and palatably prepared—such as sandwiches, blacuits, pastries (if not heavy or too rich), ices, and sweetments of various kinds may be safely eaten by children even under the excitement and fatigue of a prolonged frolic and unusual hours; but nuts, raisins, French candies, and hours; but nots, raisins, French candies, and heavy fruits like bananas, dates, figs or raisins are very unwholesome. Plate souvenirs, some-thing unique in the line of bonbons or pretty hand bonquets tied with pretty ribbon, also tasteful table decorations, are a delight to little people. And the presence of their parents and friends adds greatly to their enjoyment.

#### CHILDREN'S PARTIES. FÊTES AND FROLICS

Arranged and Described by Mrs. A. G. Lewis

#### A TOM THUMB WEDDING FÊTE

VERY YOUNG CHILDREN



HIS featival engages the service of the youngest children. The idea is to reproduce, as nearly as possible, the interesting features of a ceremonious wedding, the party to consist of children of from four to eight years of age dressed in exact imitation of grown-up people. Two of the timest children should be chosen for the bride and groom. The former wears the conven-

and groom. The former wears the conven-tional bride's costume-dress, white or cream tional bride's costume—dress, white or cream colored with long train and vell, also bouquet, gloves, etc., exactly like a real bride. The groom, best man, ushers, papers and other male guests wear the usual gentleman's evening costume—black swallow-tail cont, low-cut vest with white bosom, necktie and gloves, long trousers and patent leather shoes. Mammas wear train dresses of mode or lavender shades and powdered hair. Paper also may whiten their locks, since baldness cannot be conveniently managed. The maid of honor and bridesmaids—the number of the latter varying from one to six—wear pretty, light varying from one to six-wear pretty, light ovening tollettes without trains. The little ladies should wear flowers and carry fans, the maid of honor bearing a basket filled with blossoms which she scatters along the path of the bride,

The party enters the room to the music of Lobengrin's wedding march, in the following

Ushers (numbering four to eight), maid of honor, bride, leaning upon papa's arm, then bridesmaids (four or six in number), bride's

bridesmalis (four or six in number), brides mamma, leaning upon the arm of her eldest son, groom's papa and mamma and members of families followed by guests.

The rector in surplice, with groom and best man, await the approaching party. Papa gives away the bride, and the bride and groom take their places before the rector. The bridal party arranges itself upon the platform thus:



1 Bride, 2 Groom, 3 Maid of honor, 4 Best man, 5 Rector, 6 and 7 Bride's parents, 8 and 9 Groom's parents, 10 to 17 Inclusive, bridesmaids, 18 to 25 Inclusive, usages. At left bride's friends; right, groom's friends.

The ceremony is represented by a succession of very beautiful tableaux without curtain:

1 Bride and groom join right hands, and the rector holds the book as though reading.

2 Presentation of the ring. 3 Blessing the kneeling pair. 4 Benediction. 5 Saluting the bride.

During the tableaux a piane or organ accom-paniment is played softly, the music following closely and appropriately the natural changes of the tableaux.

of the tableaux.

After suitable congratulations, the wedding party is scated in small chairs upon the platform and a dainty wedding collation of cake, ices and coffee is served. Small hundmaidens wearing white caps and aprons do the serving, the salvers, glasses, dishes, spoons, doilies, etc., being of small pattern.

While the serving is still going on an entertainment called "An Hour in Lilliput Land," may be introduced. This is given by the little people, and should be as varied as possible. Very small children can assist in the musical part with singing and the use of "nine wired

Very small children can assist in the musical part with singing and the use of "nine wired bells," specially arranged for hand playing. They can also jingle tambourines as accom-paniment to the plano. The supply of kin-dergarten songs and games is now so ample there can be little difficulty in finding mate-rial for an entertainment of this kind.

#### A "PRO AND CON" PARTY

IN WHICH THE EDUCATIVE ELEMENT IS MINGLED WITH PLEASURE



EQUIRE that the company be divided into two sets. They "choose up" after the fashion of a spelling match, then stand in opposite lines.

A story is started at the head of the line by one of the Pros, who must begin each sentence with a word whose prefix is "pro," and not word whose prefix is "pro," and not

word whose prefix is "pro," and not use the same word twice. He may go on as long as possible in this way. But at the first moment of hesitation a Con catches up the story, beginning every new sentence with a new word prefixed by "con."

This seems to be a very simple game, but with a company of bright students there is an unlimited scope for the enlargement of

one's vecabulary, and the contest becomes one of deepest interest. If a word is wrongly chosen, or incorrectly classified, or mispro-nounced, it omits the player from the game. When the speaker besitates simply, and the narrative goes to the other side, he may still stand in line and take up the story when his turn comes again. When the number is narrowed down to one or two upon either side the contest grows exciting. The one who is last to fail wins for himself, also for his side.

#### A FAIRY FOLK FROLIC

A UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE FESTIVAL FOR A PRETTY PICTURE OF COSTUMED FAIRIES IN A FAIRY WORLD

UPERSTITIOUS All-Hallow-E'en invites the fairy folk for a frolic ex-costume in all the glory of tulle, tarletan and spangles. The "Brownies," too, are called from their mysterious haunts to take part in this delightful revel.

Horse rooms may be so transformed that one may well believe that fairy world and fairy folk are a reality. Many houses are ar-ranged with three rooms connected by folding doors—double pariors and a room in the L. The L room is reserved for the fairy grotto,

L. The L room is reserved for the fairy grotto, and is decorated thus:

Cover the side walls with green cambric—not too dark nor too smoothly placed. Loop the same in easy festoons to cover the upper wall. Then among these festoons fasten trailing vines and small tree branches. Upon the cambric covering the side walls make rough, free, charronal sketches of rocks, recesses caserra and smaller grottes. Intercesses, caverns and smaller grottos. Inter-mingled with and covering the sharper out-lines place with judicious taste small trees, branches and vines, liberally decorated with spangles, shining pendants and baubles. Arrange also glittering draperies of fabrics, known as cloth of gold and silver, with silver and gold fringes. Stars, diamond and heartand gold fringes. Stars, diamond and heart-shaped figures cut from gilt, amber and silver paper should be added. These decorations may be pinned lightly to the cambric. Place a few lamps with chimneys of red, blue and yellow glass, and, under their soft tinted light, the scene is indeed beautiful.

The parlors can be similarly arranged if desired, otherwise the rooms should be cleared, desired, otherwise the rooms should be cleared, the carpet covered with white cloth and the general decorations may well consist of bright colored tarletans and flowers. In the center of the room suspend a bright-colored hoop to which gay ribbons, not less than three yards long, should be fastened at equidis-tant points. With these, each claiming a color to match their costume, the children restricts the faire frolic the changes of which perform the fairy frolic, the changes of which are similar to the May pole dance, except the final braiding of the May pole. These same ribbons may be used later in the scarf revel—a beautiful melange of music, color and mation.

motion.

Fairy costumes for little girls are of tarletan or tulle, liberally ornamented with glittering fringes and spangles. The queen ought to wear a crown and elaborately fashioned dress; the wee godmother a somber costume, brown bonnet and spectacles. Little boys as "Brownles," wearing closely fitting suits of brown jean with hoods of the same fabric, upon which a pair of upright rabbit-shaped ears four inches long are sewed.

#### HALLOW-E'EN PLEASURES

A FROLIC FOR THE EVENING WHEN THE SPELL OF THE FUTURE ABOUNDS



HE following suggestions for an American Hallow-E'en re-produces many features of a delightful party given by a young farmer and his wife among the Doneglan Glens of Ireland: Over every door of the house

and rooms apple parings hang, and beside each a maiden watches eagerly the lad whom the fairies have chosen to pass under it first.
Meanwhile she sits busily cutting out letters
of the alphabet, which later are to be set
sailing in basins of water. With infinted
cheeks she is to blow the letters into line
so they shall spell the charmed name of her
dearest friend. dearest friend.

Groups of lads duck their heads deep into

buckets of water to bring out with their teeth small coins scattered over the bottom of the

Others still test apple charms—first peeling Others still test apple charms—first peeling the apple, then winding the peel about the head three times the while "wishing a wish," and throwing the peel backward over the left aboulder. The initial letter it forms begins the name of the future sweetheart. Then the apple must be eaten and the seeds stuck upon the palm of the hand. These are named for as many different friends, then tossed over the

heft shoulder—the one remaining is the true heart chosen by fairies.

Again, salt herring (in Ireland they must have been playfully stolen) are broiled with-out turning, eaten with hot tongs, then "dreamed on" without drink. The dreams, supposed to be ruled over by fairy folk, are "sure to come true." Then bannocks are "aure to come true." Then bannocks are fried upon a griddle by the lads, and whoever turns one without breaking it will some day win the maiden who mixed the batter. Hazle-nuts are burned and their ashes carefully done up in packages. These are hidden under the pillow to ensure happy dreams.

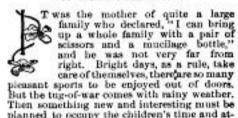
Then corn popping, molasses boiling and chestnut roasting goes on. Sometimes but two kernels of corn are put in the skillet and over it two friends bend to take note of their over it two menos bend to aske new or these future fortune. If the two kernels pop de-corously inside the skillet, they are to remain friends forever. If one kernel pops outside the skillet the one toward whom it pops will be the breaker of that friendship. If both go

be the breaker of that friendship. If both go outside the separation will be mutual.

Dancing led by rollicking music goes on until midnight. Then under a special spell the fairy folk reveal by signs, well understood among these superstitions people, their fortunes for the coming year. tunes for the coming year.

#### RAINY DAY DIVERSIONS

PLEASURES AND FROLICS FOR THE SEASON OF INDOOR PLEASURES



planned to occupy the children's time and at-tention, and for boys and girls of varying ages there are many varieties of pleasant and in-structive occupations to be enjoyed with scis-

LITTLE girls from eight to twelve may give a "Reception to Royalty," by collecting pictures of kings and queens, emperors and empresses, princes and princesses of various royal courts. While cutting them out carefully, and preparing them so that they may stand alone, mamma may tell them the story of their royal lives and something about the country and people where they live. The "standers" are made by pasting a strip of moderately thick paper or pasteboard an inch wide, perhaps, full length at the back of the picture. Let the posteboard broaden at the neel; cut it an inch beyond the toe. When partly dry bend at the beel to form a right angle. The figures can then stand quite firmly, and be moved from place to place.

When a sufficient number of people are made ready for the reception, then the blue-room furniture at the White House (stationers sell these pictures at a penny or two a sheet) was the cort out in the statement and with the

sell these pictures at a penny or two a sheet) may be cut out in the same way, and, with the necessary formalities of presentation, the re-ception may go on. Little girls who have a taste for millinery, dress-making, or doll-dressing may cut out all sorts of hats, bonnets and garments, and arrange for a spring or fall

BOYS of the same age may purchase an endless variety of soldiers. Army and navy officers, artillery companies, army wagons, ambulances, etc., also pictures of famous war generals and their staff officers; in fact, a complete set of classified pictures may be secured for representing an entire army. These cut out carefully and strengthened with "standers," as described above, furnish material for many a well-fought battle. The instruments of slaughter a couple of bean-blowers manipulated by two small boys; brigndier generals both valorous and famous; fallen heroes carried off the field in ambufallen heroes carried off the field in ambu-lances; horses and men falling on every side; lances; horses and men failing on every side; the quick return to life of entire companies and the rapid "setting up" preparatory to a new encounter, are all very interesting to small boys. Fences, trees, rocks, hills, horses, tents, and the pleasant bivousc scene may all be played by preparing the required pictures. Boys who have a taste for animals and birds may prepare extensive "Zoos;" also fish, for

#### DINING WITH THE POETS

A GAME FULL OF PLEASURE AND INSTRUC-TION FOR OLDER CHILDREN



for dining. Some one who may be called "Professor," takes the head of the table. With carver and fork he begins the following discourse, the other diners giving the poets' names, which are in taken LL gather about the library table as poets' names, which are in Italics.
I invite you to dine with me in honor of our

"I hivite you to dine with me in honor of our friends the poets. I do not inform you who they are to be, but will suggest their names. When in my rambling talk I pause, under-stand that I have led you to that suggestion, and shall expect you to give me the required name before I can go on. If your answer is appropriate, whether or not it happens to be the one I have in mind, I shall accept it and proposed.

proceed.
"Now my good friend (turning to his neighbor on the left) in behalf of our poet friends in whose honor we dine to-day, what

"Chancer" (chaw, sir).
"Not quite what I expected, but excellent.
You are indeed a wit. But, Miss Butterfly,
you are even —"

you are even —"
"Whittler" (wittier).
"The eliding of an 'h' makes little difference in the sound of words, but it takes a philologist, Master Charles, to tell how much a "Wordsworth,"

"And we must remember that the real value of a friend depends very little upon his physi-cal stature. One may save a little something from the bill of his —"

"Taylor,"
"If one do not happen to be a —"

"Longfellow."
"Hut the long and the short of the whole

matter counts very little at a dinner. Now, my dear Miss Edith, I do, indeed, hesitate to offer you a portion of this syster heap, for, also, these delicious bivalves are apt to be — "Shelley."
"And should be avoided by geniuses with

"Miss E., shall I offer you a bit of this chicken? The carver is reminded by the special rigidity of this joint that our bird is far from - Young."

"Besides, I'm convinced that the cook has neglected the -

"Rrowning."
" of this fowl. Usually a cook —"

The discourse goes on indefinitely. Notable people in any department of literature, art, or history may be chosen as special guests at a dinner of this kind.



#### \*III— THE DUCHESS" BY ISABEL A. MALLON



HE said in a laughing way, HE said in a laughing way,
"They call me 'The
Duchess,' because I never
looked like the ones you
see in flesh and blood!"
You suddenly remember
that the average duchess is
red of face, hooked of nose,
and badly gowned, while
the one standing before
you is a very tiny woman, slight but well
formed. Her hair is of a light-brown shade,
knotted loosely on top of her head, and breaking away into most fascinating little curls all

ing away into most fascinating little curls all over her forehead. From under this frame look out two large dark-brown eyes, with thick curly lashes, eyes that are bright and sparkling with delight, as if the world were full of sweet things. The mouth is small, but determined, and the whole expression of the face is that of a woman of wit, good temper and sweetness.



" THE DUCHESS "

As for her frock! Well, no duchess ever wore such a lovely ten-gown. It is of soft, rich plush, with some old ruffles of lace about the wrist and throat, and the tiny feet peeping the wrist and throat, and the tiny test peeping in and out from under her petticost are in the most bewitching Louis Quinze shoes, just such shoes as "Phyllis," or "Modile Bawn," "Lillian," or "Mrs. tieoffrey" might have delighted in. Now, you know who it is. It is Mrs. Margaret Hangerford, who has given to you and me, and to everybody who knows how to read, those delightful love stories, full of brightness full of wit, and as clear and of brightness, full of wit, and as clear and pure as a glass of water taken from a well by the wayside. Few women have as many ar-dent admirers as "The Duchess;" few women dent admirers as "The Duchess;" few women who have written novels have as great a right to this admiration, for few have made love as pure and benuriful a thing, few have created as loving and lovable characters, and none have depicted the churms of the Irish gentlefolk as has this woman. We think of the Irish famine, we think of the Irish peasant, but we are so far off that we forget that on the Emerald list there is a gentry blue-blooded, kind of heart and courtly of manner. And it has been left to this lipy little statuette

blooded, kind of beart and courtly of manner.
And it has been left to this tiny little statuette
of Dresden ware to deplet these people.
About her personally: She married when
very young, and her husband died in less than
six years, leaving her with three tiny girls to
care for. In 1883 she married Mr. Henry
Hangerford, of Cahirmore, and she is the
mother of six small people, one of whom is
the most delightful boby of a year, rejoicing
in the name of Tom. He is just such a baby
sa she writes about; a roly-poly fellow, who
can be picked up in your arms and kissed can be picked up in your arms and kissed until he laughs with glee, and you are physic-

ally wenry of sweetness best working hours are in the morning; and so for three hours every forenoon she may be found in her den. It is not the sort of a room you usually think of as a workshop. There is a buge grate in it, and the log fire blazes up as if to suggest the pictures in its flames for the fair occupant to see. Hook cases are all about the room, overflowing with dictionaries, books of reference, novels and histories, while about are flowers in plenty. Charating pictures are on the wall, and lovely bits of the valuable old china to which "The Duchess" is devoted. The desk is a murvel of neatness, every park-The desk is a marvel of meathess, every parkage or bundle of manuscript being thed and
labeled, and as she family enough says. "I
scribble my notes on the last sheets of my
friends' letters. Wouldn't they be surprised
if they knew that the last sheet became the
scene of a love offsir, a full account of a musder, a beycotting, or, most likely of all, a fir-tation? I am not a very good sleeper, so I am very apt to plan out my scenes at night, and write them in the morning. Write with regularity? Sometimes I have written the last chapter of a book first-a good situation will come to me, I will write it out, and later on write all around it.

In this series of "Faces We Seddom See" the following sketches, each accompanied with portrait, have ben printed:

"'Phyllis' was my first book. And do you know, all my family are in the army, and I am the only one who has ever drifted into this sort of thing? Yes, I have written twenty-seven novels, and a lot of short articles besides. At school of thing? Yes, I have written twenty-seven novels, and a lot of short articles besides. At school
I took the prize always for composition, and
my greatest pleasure used to come, when I was
a tiny tot, from inventing fairy stories, and
watching how spellbound the other children
became when I told them. I laugh whenever
I think that I was only ten years old when I
wrote a ghost story that frightened me so I
could not go to sleep until I had gotten the
bedelothes over my head. I regard this as
the greatest work of my life. At eighteen I
began to write regularly, and have never
stopped. Yes, I am very proud of the Irish
gentry, and I am glad that you Americans
like the picture of them given in Roesmoyne. I am the daughter of a clergyman, the Rev. Canon Hamilton, rector of one
of the oldest churches in Ireland, and Sg.
Faughnan's Cathedral in Ross, Carbery, County Cork. My grandfather was John Hamilton, of Besington, Dunboyne, thirteen miles
from Dublin. We came over from Scotland
to Ireland in the reign of James the First. I
am more than happy; I have a full, complete
life, in which my only trouble is a review. I
have never overcome my terror of one, and as
each arrives I am a coward before it is read. have never overcome my terror of one, and as each arrives I am a coward before it is read.

"As to the origin of my nom de plume, there is not very much to say about it. Many years ago while engaged upon 'Phyllis,' I bappened to attend an 'At bome' at the house of one of my intimate friends. As I was about to enter the reception-room my was about to enter the reception-room my host saw me and came forward. He waved the footman back, and himself announced me to the guests, as 'Her Grace, The Duchess.' Very solutionly he said it, and being all well known to each other, the laugh was universal. Then somebody else took up the plot, and said the title well became me. I was a person of such an 'august presence, being full five feet in height, and at that time very young and slight. This still further delighted us all, and from that hour the sobriquet clung to me. It was all very foolish, very frivolous, very light-hearted, but we were all young together, and a laugh seemed to us then the best life could give. In England I am not known by this title. My editors here strongly disapprove of any making use of it; but on disapprove of my making use of it; but on the first sheets of 'Phyllis' it was inadver-tently printed, and these sheets, uncorrected, were sent across the water. Hence the Ameri-

tently printed, and these sheets, uncorrected, were sent across the water. Hence the American knowledge of me by that name."

Having a beautiful home, and being the head of a happy family, Mrs. Hungerford seldom goes away, and when she does her hushand declares that everything goes wrong, while as for the children they set up a pierwing moan when it is suggested that the lady of the manor should be out of their sight even for a few days. In 1889 "The Duchess" went to London, and it is pretty to see how her face lights up as she tells of her reception there.

"The Duchess" is happiest when she is at work in her garden; she digs and delves and clips and investigates weeds, and decades that they shall be turned out, and is assisted in her work by a bevy of handsone children, who are healthy and obedient, who take to mother each story of happiness or sorrow, and who believe that to help mother in the garden, or to be near mother any place, is a supreme delight. In all her work Mrs. Hungerford has shown her love of thildren and her love of bowe life, and after you see the dear chicks that she has herself, you can quite understand how she can write of them so well.

Her husband? Well, what are her heroes? He adores his wife; he is a great athlete; he rides, drives, shoots, fishes, and does all equally well. It is an idyllic home, but it would not be if it were not that the home mother is so overflowing with joy and giadness, with love and kindness, that she imburs each one near her with some of her own virtues. The women who are careful as to the

each one near her with some of her own vir-tues. The women who are cureful as to the books they put in their daughters' hands—and all women should be this—need never be afraid at giving a book that bears upon it the signa-ture of "The Duchess." Never goody-goody ture of "The Duckess." Never goody-goody, never sinking into the skim milk weakness of many women writers, her stories are also-lutely sweet and pure, full of piquancy, full of innocent love making, full of fin. She paints men and women, girls and boys, at their best, and as only a bright Irish woman can. There and as only a bright Irish woman can. There are few American women who have not laughed with "Dicky Brown," mourned over the boycotting in "Rossmoyne," been happy and sad with "Phyllis," or watched the gradual growing of love between "Lillian" and her guardian. It is unfortunate that there are not more writers who have not only the not more writers who have not only the piquancy, but the goodness of "The Duchess."

Her home is at St. Brenda's, Bandon, County Cork, and a visitor there is given, by the pretty hostess that hearty Irish welcome that is so delightful. All about the house itself are flowers and shrubbery, a great many rose trees, beech trees all over the lawn, which slopes from the house down to a river that runs at the foot of a deep valley. There is a most wonderful kitchen garden, where fruit trees are wonderful kitchen garden, where fruit trees are many, the apple and pear trees laden with blossoms, a quarter of an acre of strawberry beds, while the raspberry and the currant bushes vie in number. All the country through there are beautiful drives, and Mrs, Hungerford is specially fond of driving.

You keep saying over and over again, " It is

You keep saying over and over again, "It is an idyllic home," and it is, my triend. It is the home of a woman who does not dip her sen in acid and write cruelities; instead, it goes into a well of hopeful thoughts, and writes out the pretty tales where true love triumples out the pretty tales where true love triumples here in this, her own home, and all of us are very much inclined to picture what we, ourselves, have experienced. You hid good-bye to "The Duchess" sadly, but you carry away with you the most charming deture imaginable, and you fully realize that as a delightful hostess, a witty writer, a loving mother and wife "time will not wither, nor custom stale her infinite variety;" and in custom stale her infinite variety;" and in your heart you say, "God bless her and hers."



#### XXII—THE WIFE OF OSCAR WILDE

BY ABTHUR HOWARD PICKERING



HE first meeting of Oscar Wilde with the beautiful Miss Lloyd, who afterward became his wife, had in it something of the dramatic. One afternoon while out calling with his mother, Lady Wilde, he was presented to a lovely young girl with whom he talked for some time and

in whom he became very much interested, so much so that when leaving the house he turned to his mother and said; "By the by, mamma, I think of marrying that girl."

Lady Wilde laughed, for she was accustomed to her son's eccentricities and sudden fancies,



MKS. WILDE

This fancy, however, was buried deeper than any that had gone before. Oscur Wilde went to America; he lectured, posed, talked and wrote until his name was as familiar in the chief cities of the United States as in England. He returned home, he settled down to steady literary work, and—much to the amazement of Lady Wilde, as well as of his friends—Le married "that girl."

Constance Lloyd was the daughter of Horatlo Lloyd, Queen's Counsel, an English gentleman who had gained a great reputation as a lawyer for a very erudite opinion on cer-

gentleman who had gained a great reputation as a lawyer for a very erudite opinion on cer-tain railway bonds which were ever afterward known as "Lloyd's bonds." Constance was a beautiful girl, with masses of thick wavy chestnut hair, large blue eyes, beautifully penciled eyebrows, a broad forehead and a figure full of grace. In their early married days, when Mr. Wilde was still practicing his days, when Mr. Wilde was still practicing his gospel of the beautiful, and was himself the head and front of the resthetic movement in England, his young wife was a willing and loving disciple, and were the resthetic gowns and artistic colors approved of and designed by her husband. Walter Pater has written nobly on the subject of beauty; but Mr. and Mrs. Wilde were willing in their own persons to present their sermon.

Mrs. Wilde were willing in their own persons to preach their sermon.

The first appearance of Mrs. Wilde in society was a marked success; her youth, her beauty, her freedom from affectation, her lovely estibility gowns, were the talk of the town. Few persons knew how bashful this lovely young girl really was, what an effort she had to make before she entered a drawing-room. Mrs. Wilde often savs now that her first senson, after her marringe, was torture to her; son, after her marriage, was forture to her the constant meeting of new people, the knowledge that she must do her best to make a pleasing impression, hung like a pall over her whenever she left her pretty home. In her own house, on her reception days, it was even worse; and yet she always appeared per-fect mistress of herself and of the occasion, and the very bashfulness from which she suf-fered lent a new and, as it were, a far-off charm to this pretty woman. In her own per-son she furnished an excuse and at the same

\* In this series of pen-portraits of "Unknown Wives

| portrait, have been printed:<br>Mrs. Thomas A. Entsus   |      | 4   | January 180    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|----------------|
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| LADY MACDONALD                                          | 1.4  | 15  | June =         |
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time a text for her husband's essays on beauty. No one, who saw her in those early days, in her clinging draperies of dull gray or blue, or in her graceful white Grecian gowns, can ever forget the beautiful pictures she presented. Ultra-astheticism in dress having gone out of fashion, and having accomplished its work,

Mrs. Wilde to-day is only resthetic enough to tinge the fashions of the season with her own personality. Her gowns are perfect examples of good taste in fold, harmony and color. She is still so esthetic as to care for the beautiful; but she bends the fashions of the day to her own sweet will instead of clinging to the mediceval forms re-introduced, some years ago, by her husband. Indeed, in no manner is Mrs. Wilde conspicuous to-day, excepting for her beauty and good taste, any more than is her husband, who has returned to the somewhat conventional costume of the latter por-tion of the nineteenth century, and only occasionally belie to make a new color or a flow-

tion of the nineteenth century, and only occasionally helps to make a new color or a flower "the rage."

To see Mrs. Wilde at her best, one should 
visit her at her pretty house in Tite Street, 
Chelsea. On one side of the hall is Mr. Wilde's 
"den," where books, periodicals, manuscripts 
and flowers are to be found on all sides. The 
dining-room is at the back, and is a study in 
ivory white; walls, ceiling, furniture and chima 
all harmonize. Above stairs is the drawingroom, with its many beautiful panels of 
stamped Japanese leather, its few perfect 
specimens of bric-a-brac, its low, comfoctable 
lounges, its graceful chairs, its pretty tea table 
with its delicate porcelain and old silver, its 
artistic etchings, and its full-length portrait 
of Oscar Wilde in an old-fashioned costume. 
Here on Wednesday afternoons during the 
season, Mrs. Wilde can be found, with her two 
pretty boys clinging to her gown, dispensing 
"tea" to her guests and receiving them with 
gracious hospatality, white her husband assists 
with his ever-ready fund of witty talk. 
There are two children, both boys, Cyril 
and Vivian. Oscar Wilde laughingly says 
that be has put them at a disadvantage with 
this modern age by giving them such romantic 
names; the names of Cyril and Vivian do

this modern age by giving them such romantic names; the names of Cyril and Vivian do names; the names of Cyril and Vivian do seem out of place in the money-making, materialistic world of London; but yet it is hardly to be expected that the Wilde boys will ever become business men. With such a father and such a sweet, poetic and lovely mother, it almost goes without saying that the boys must develop into artists of some sort or other. They are attractive boys, with great masses of thick, wavy brown hair, thoughtful blue eyes, and the sturdy strength and rounded limbs of young Greeks.

limbs of young Greeks.

Although Mrs. Wilde has always taken such

Although Mrs. Wilde has always taken such a lively interest in her husband's pursuits, and has cared for all that is truly beautiful, she has by no means neglected the more homely duties of domestic life. She overlooks her household in almost an American fashion, and herself cares for the pleasures and necessities of her children.

Americans, especially those who have become famous in literature or art, are always sure of a hearty welcome from the Wildes, Mrs. Wilde has never yet crossed the Atlantic, but hopes to do so some day. Her boy Cyril is an adventurous spirit whose ambition is to be a sailor and to sait to America, where he has promised to visit all his dear American friends and have some "ten and cake" with them. Edgar Fawcett, Edgar Saltus, Clyde Fitch and Edgar Fawcett, Edgar Saltus, Clyde Fitch and Jonathan Sturges are all friends of Mrs. Wilde, and are sure to find their way to her pretty home whenever they pass through



MRS. WILDE AND HER BOY, CYRIL

London. Any American who wishes to see London society and does not meet and visit Mrs. Wilde has lost one of the most delightful opportunities offered by that great metropolis, for her home proves that it is not alone unlimited wealth and gorgeous entertainments that attract interesting men and women. ments that attract interesting men and women. There is perhaps no house in London where more brilliant and delightful people congregate during the season, and where the talk is sure to be so effervescent, as in the little salen presided over by Mrs. Oscar Wilde. Poets, artists, sculptors, members of Parliament, scientific men, actors and actresses, ladies of high title, men of lofty position, and the gilded youth of the day, gather together around Mrs. Wilde's teatable, attracted quite as much by the charm of the hostess as by the inimitable Digitized by Google

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Philadelphia, October, 1892

# AT HOME WITH THE EDITOR



is the natural desire of ev-

T is the natural desire of every mother that her son shall be a successful man—prosperous as a man of business, respected by the community in which his fature life may be cast. And who can blame a mother if sometimes—yea, frequently—she expects more of her son than he is capable of realizing for her? A mother's love is deep—deeper, stronger and yet more gentle than any other love ever extended to a man. And is there one among us who is not anxious to realize all the loving expectations centered upon and within us by she who bore us?

A ND yet—and I have reached this conclusion through the scores of letters from mothers which have come to me during the past three years—failure in a young man's life cannot always be attributed to him, but at times to erroneous parental direction. We talk nowadays so much of the education of children that we are apt to forget that there is such a thing as the advention of that there is such a thing as the education of parents that is wanting in some households. There is in England an organization called "The Society for the Education of Parents," and as one reads the proceedings of this body the truth comes home with very strong force that a few branches of such a society might with great benefit be scattered throughout our country. I do not mean to imply by this that there are parents who wilfully misguide their children, but some of the greatest evils we are sometimes done unconsciously. And it is so in many cases that I personally know of, where parents are dwarfing, in a measure, the lives of their sons by unconscious errors; but they are errors just the same, committed though they are through parental love and the mist with which that love sometimes beclouds the eyes of parents. There is such a thing as bringing our children so close to our affections as to leave no room for our judg-ment to act for their best interests. The proper education of a child is that training which tempers love with wisdom. A son may not always choose the path which a parent's love would dictate, but that does not make the choosing the less wise. If the destinies of some of our boys were guided only by that parental love which is not to be bestowed upon an only son, we might well tremble for a por-tion of our future men. The world, unfortunately, does not always agree with a parent as to the empability of a son—and sometimes the world is nearer right than is the parent. To make this point more clear let me illustrate by a quotation from a letter received by me from an affectionate mether only a featurely. from an affectionate mother only a fortnight

THIS mother's letter said to me: "My son A has every taste and tendency toward a physician's cureer, but both his father and myself desire that his life shall be given to the law, just as were the lives of the most success-ful men of both of our families. But des-pite our best efforts, he continues to develop a taste toward the medical profession. Natur-ally we are discouraged." Without applying my remarks to this or any special individual case, it may positively be asserted that there is no greater wrong which a parent cun inflict than to tre and theart the natural tastes and than to try and thwart the natural tastes and desires and tendencies in a growing son. If a boy's thoughts, tastes and studies turn in the direction of medicine, it is a wrong to him, and an injury to his future life, to dissuade him from them and endeavor to train his thoughts into the channels of the law, reference at or any other professional studies. The careers of our most successful men point to one potent fact as a rule, that they adopted the trade or profession for which they could command the greatest and the most natural command the greatest and the most factors interest. A man in an uncongenial occupation never yet made a success, and never will. Where interest is absent, energy and ambition never exist. Let a boy feel a deep interest in his work, and I care not what that work is, he holds in that one element the greatest lever to success. I believe thoroughly in the self-development of a boy's tastes so far as his future occupation is concerned. A in the self-development of a boy's tastes so lar as his future occupation is concerned. A parent can do much toward training that de-velopment, and if taste comes therewith, then the course is clear. But forcing a boy into an occupation for which he has abso-lately no taste, simply because of some family reason, or parental preference, is wrong, and no good can ever come from such a course. The old saw that you can lead a horse to the brook but you cannot make him drink is an apt simile here. apt simile here.

A YOUNG man making a career for him-self nowadays, no matter what profes-sion he may choose, has a hard row to bee at its best. Obstacles are far more numerous in a young man's path than are encouragements. It is anfortunate, but it is true, nevertheless, that there are ten people in this world ready to pull a young man down where there is one to pull a young man down where there is one to belp him up. Competition in all trades and professions is keen; men are alert, and a young man, if he would succeed, cannot afford to lose a single point. Now, in this uneven struggle, if there is one thing the right sort of a young man needs it is home encouragement. In the outer world he is buffeted from post to pillar, and he naturally seeks his home at the close of a day thirsting for that sympathy in his work which he may not have found outside. If, then, at his father's or mother's fire-side, he is continually made to feel that his struggles are distasteful to his closest kin, and is not only made to feel so but is told so, the fight is one which only a few can successfully is not only made to teel so but is told so, the fight is one which only a few can successfully carry to the end. Home love and sympathetic encouragement is the most healing salve for the wounds of the world, for man as well as for boy, and cruel is that paternal doctrine which would withhold it from a son conscien-tiously struggling for success in what he honestly feels to be the work for which he is best admited. best adapted.

VET we can go to the other extreme, and see how a mother's anxious affection can be carried to a point beyond the best interests of a son. It was but a month or so ago that a dear good woman, full of a mother's anxiety, wrote to me and recommed all the efforts she had made in behalf of her son. She had spoken "to all her friends," she wrote, had "secured letters of recommendation from influential people," and she had, to her mind, done all she could to successfully banneh her son into business life. And she had, dear soul! But as I read her letter the thought would continually come to me: "What has this boy done for himself?" Apparently, nothing. Now these are not times when a boy can rest and let his mother or anyone else seek an opening for him. The positions that are worth having are not obtained in this wise. A mother always bases a request for her son upon sentiment, and sentiment is a very poor foundation for any young man upon which to build a business career. A good business man is not apt to place much faith in the progressive spirit of a young man who seeks his confidence through a mother's intercession. A young man, to be successful, must stand by himself and on his own feet, and the heavier he leans on "influence" of any sort the sooner will his leaning-post tumble to pieces.

ND while on this general subject, let me say just one word to those mothers and young men, alike, who are apt to lay so much stress upon "letters of recommendation." There are undoubtedly times and occasions when a letter from just the right hand, ad-dressed to just the right person, presented at just the right moment, and in just the right way, has its value. But, believe me, and in this statement I simply echo the opinions expressed to me by experienced business men, such a combination of time and person is very rare. There is a vast amount of undue impor-tance attached to "influence" in this world as the all-essential toward securing certain privileges and opportunities. been of service to some men, but let one take the trouble to look over the ground to-day and make a few inquiries, and he or she will be surprised how few of the best positions in he business world were obtained through 'influence'' of any sort whatever. The opportunities which mean anything to a young man of to-day are obtained by his own works and his own efforts, and not by the length of the bow of "influence" which he may be able to draw upon them. The keen business man places far more value upon the possibilities in a young man who seeks him on his own assurance than he who hands him a letter

of commendation.

WE have in this country a class of VV mothers delightful in their adherence to olden times, and abhorrent of modern custo olden times, and abborrent of modern cus-tions and tendencies, and in their letters they write: "It is so much more difficult to train a boy now than it was when I was in my father's home. From the moment he goes into the business world he is absorbed in an atmosphere of trickery and dishonest motives which were unknown to us years ago." And then these dear old mothers will tell you how much worse the methods of the last forty years are over those of the preceding two score. Ah, well! it is not strange that we should love best the times which gave us birth, just as no other house, however gorbirth, just as no other house, however gor-geously upholstered, can take the place in our birth, just as no other house, however gorgeously upholstered, can take the place in our affections of the home of our birth, humble though it be. But is it a fact that the methods of training a son are so radically changed? Hardly, I think, save in a general sense. With the progress of years, methods of any sort, whether applied to education, housekeeping, dressmaking, or any other feature of home life, change and broaden. It would be manifestly unjust to surround a boy of the nineteenth century with the restrictions of the Puritan period. Parents can the more safely allow certain well-defined privileges to their children nowadays, because the outer safeguards, created for their protection, are more numerous. But the great cardinal principles upon which a young man's life should be built are precisely the same to-day as they were ages ago. While, as a people, we have progressed, we have not so far progressed, nor can we ever so rapidly progress, as to make inapplicable the great principles of life upon which the world was founded, which have made great men and good women, and propelled the world's greatest enterprises to successful termination.

No matter what else the young man of to-day may be or may not be, he must be as honest, and of as strong principles, as were his father or grandfather before him. No more allowance is made for disbonesty to-day than was made a bundred years ago. The only reason why, in the eyes of older people, dishonesty is more prevalent in 1892 than it was in 1892, is because the world has grown larger, not because the people of the present year love or countenance dishonesty the more. To say that there is more dishonesty practiced To say that there is more dishonesty practiced in business to-day than there was forty, fifty, or eighty years ago, finds its strongest refutation in the fact that commercial interests point to but one condition, and that is progress in every direction, and progress and dishonesty never go hand in hand. A young man of dishonest tendencies, or who allows himself to "blink" at dealings which he knows to be "shady," is as certain of ultimate failure to day as he was a hundred years ago. The rope at which he clings may be a little longer than it was some time ago, but the end is there just the same, and the fall will be just as great. I do not think our mothers need to teach their soms so much the value of honesty in matters which are manifestly dishonest, because pure and unadulterated dishonest, because pure and unadulterated dishonesty always warms more than it invites. The great lesson to be taught to the young man of to-day is the full meaning of that honesty which will teach him to recognize dishonesty clothed in the garb of honesty, and then shun it. A thief is never made in a day; the beginning is generally found at a point which was not recognized as dishonesty, simply because it was shrewdly hidden. It is this "blinking" at dishonesty, this playing with honesty, that is ruinous to most young men—this engaging in things which are just a trifle "shady," and which the public does not even associate with the real article for a time. It is dishonesty just the same, only it is called by another name—"shrewdness" as a rule. This form of dishonesty has, perhaps, increased, as it is bound to increase with times tuned to such a high tension as ours, when men's honest wits are taxed to their utmost or eighty years ago, finds its strongest refu-tation in the fact that commercial interests creased, as it is bound to increase with times tuned to such a high tension as ours, when men's honest wits are taxed to their utmost and finally overtaxed. But a young man, carving out the way for himself, cannot afford to "blink" at dishonesty and allow it to go on identified with his interests, simply because it is not apparent to the naked eye, any more than be can afford to openly steat. Dishonesty is dishonesty, even if it is so small that it can only be seen through a powerful telescope.

L AST evening I was talking to a man of years and wisdom, who has accumulated a fortune from his business experience; a man whose name is at the head of one of the greatest commercial houses in New York, and, having these editorial comments in mind, I said to him:

To what trait in a boy's character, which will be of most value to him in after life, do you believe a mother should pay the most attention?

Honesty, first," said this millionaire merchant; "then, thoroughness,"

And the more one thinks of this simple

tatement, the more fraught with wisdom will

statement, the more traught with wisdom will it be found to contain.

The great value of thoroughness is under-stood and appreciated by just about one or two young men out of every ten in business life to-day. The tendency with the average young man is to "rush" things, to get a thing through, no matter how it is done. It is the end he seeks, forgetting that some people are apt to examine into the means by which some ends are attained. It is not at all surprising to me why some young men do not succeed in business when I see the methods they in business when I see the methods they adopt to attain success. They want to succeed, but they do not want to do the work necessary for success. They want large salaries, good positions, but short hours and little to do, and even that little they will not do well. If there are two Americanisms that have wrought more evil than any other, I think it is the one of "Oh, it is good enough!" and the other of "I will do." when a thing is about ball or three-noughrees done. a thing is about balf or three-quarters done.

To do a thing quickly is the only thought of hundreds of our young men in the offices to-day; to do it well and thoroughly rarely enters into their heads. The office boy believes he will commend himself to his employer by "copying" twenty letters in five min-utes in the "letter press," but the accomplish-ment of speed is far clearer to that boy's mind than are the impressions of the letters in the ment of speed is far clearer to that boy's mind than are the impressions of the letters in the book to the employer some days after. The young man who clerks prides himself upon his ability to answer all the morning's mail before the noon hour of each day. He does it, but how? Abbreviations are as plentiful as words in that clerk's letters, until, as a possible record, the communication is utterly valueless, minus, as it frequently is, of either date, or name of addressee. I have absolutely no patience with that haste, unfortunately so common in business, which omits the "Mr." or "Esquire" from a business letter, the year from a date line, which brings "Gentlemen" to "Gent'n" or "Dear Sir," to "Dr Sir," "Yours Respectfully," to "Y'rs Resp'y," or offends good taste by the hasty abbreviations of such a name as "Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes," on the envelope of a letter to "O. W. Holmes," of "George William Cartis, Esquire," to "G.W. Curtis," or the proper prescription of "Philadelphia, Penn'a, "to "Phila, Pa." And yet these are the ideas of "rushing" business which prevail in the minds of scores of young men. Rapid work is never creditable where it is but half done. Far more apt is it to act just the reverse than the worker imagines; and the young man whose only recommendation is that he is able to get through with "a pile of work," by the methods I have outlined, has in him the making of a very poor business man. The successful business men are most careful about smalle things, and they often look for the smaller traits in their clerks in forming opinious of their characters.

N OT that I would wish any young man to be a "plodder," or to be so mindful of small things that he has no energy or comprehension of the larger ones. The business world of to-day has no room for plodders, nor for men of small minds. The best success is that obtained on broad principles by men capable of sweeping the entire horizon with one glance. But thoroughness applies to the largest enterprises as well as to the amullest purious derail. But thoroughness applies to the largest enter-prises as well as to the smallest routine detail of office work. Slip-shod methods are never identified with success; patience, perseverance and thoroughness are the levers of business progress. "Rushing" a thing never pays. We regard men of quick or early successes some-times, and say that "he rushed into success," when the fact is, that no man ever rushed into a success that is a success. Behind every suc-cessful cureer is always found work, and lard work, work born of accuracy and thorough-ness. However much to the public the suc-cessful man may sometimes seem to have been cessful man may sometimes seem to have been mude in a day, there is always a story to every chapters than to another, but the story as a whole is always the same, and two chapters one is pretty apt to find in the book of every successful life are headed "Honesty" and "Thoroughness."

A MOTHER who now sends out a son into the business world launches him at a time when the chances are all in favor of a young man. Business men were never more willing to place large trusts upon the shoulders of young men than they are to-day. "Young blood," as it is called, is the life of the modern blood," as it is called, is the life of the modern business world, and is everywhere sought. In New York the demand for the right kind of young men in all capacities is far greater than the supply, and what is true of New York is true of all the large cities. Bear in mind, however, I say the right kind of young men, and by that classification I mean young men who are willing to work, and work hard. The who are willing to work, and work hard. The day of the young man who works by the clock, eagerly watching for the hour when the office shall close, has gone by, even if it ever existed. Hundreds of young men are ener-getic in a new position until its novelty wears off and then become mere machines whose places can be filled at a day's notice.

N 0 mother need have undue anxiety for the success of a son who this autumn or winter steps out into the business world so long as he bears in mind a few essential points.

He must be honest above all things, and allow nothing to convince him that there is a compromise between honesty and dishonesty. He must be an out and out believer in the

homely but forcible saying that a man cannot drink whisky and be in business. He must, too, decide between being a society

man or a business man: he cannot be both. He must make his life outside the office the same as in it, and not be possessed with the prevalent idea that his employer has no busioffice hours. An employer has revery right to expect his employer bas every right to expect his employes to be respectable at all times, in the office or out of it.

He must respect other people's opinions, always remembering that a young man, of all human below, has rough to bear.

human beings, has much to learn. He must learn, if he would be wise, never

to argue on two questions-politics and re-

And he must never forget that, being born woman, he owes an obligation to mother's sex which, as a loyal son and a gentleman, forbids him from listening, without pro-test, to offensive stories in which she is concerned. A young man cannot listen to some of the stories which a certain class of men are fond of telling without offending his mother, his sister, or the girl who a little later will teach him through her own sweet life that whatever is said to the moral detriment of her sex is a lie and a reflection upon the two women who, one at the beginning of his life and the other at its ending, will prove his best bis track, his ogle most loving friends—his mother and his wife.



"Perhaps it may turn out a song, Perhaps turn out a sermon.



CTOBER comes in royal guise, the misty haze on the hill-top lies, her gold and crimson banner flies, her dreamy spell has bound us; blue skies bend o'er the gleaming wood, and though the tribes are gone for good, we feel a certain likelihood of Indian sum-

mer round us. The birds, in many a recties throng, their last "farewell forever" song reent again and still prolong the moment pent again and still protong the moment of their going, to sing again once more their summer tunes of dewy morns and drowsy noons, of fragrant fields and rosy Junes, when apple boughs were snowing. White-handed children, sweet and fair, leave home at morn to wander where October's treasures here and there the not stream ways have scattered, and to wander where October's treasures here and there the nut-strewn ways have scattered, and in the evening's soft half-light creep slowly home in doleful plight, with face, hands and raiment, shocking sight, with walnut stain bespatered. Like autumn locusts, for and high, the coal chute's strident voice moants high, the price soars upward to the sky, but goes without the dealer. The last lone "skeeter" lingering, still his maw with human gore to fill, is slapped to rest with vengeful skill by some unfeeling feeler. All up and down the noisy street the patriot men with marching feet turn out in thousands strong to greet the leaders of the nation; with voices hourse as cawing jays they shrick wild strains hoarse as cawing jays they shrick wild strains of campaign lays, and roar their kip-hip-hip-hoo-rays in howling jubilation. And all these trifles indicate what trusty diaries plainly state, that in her gorgeous robes elate and in her russet sober, with joyous hopes, with memories sad, with partings dreary, meetings glad, for west or woe, for good or bad, the year has reached October.

#### THE DESERTER OF THE HOME

BUT there is one bright vision that has But there is one bright vision that has baunted you at times during the summer with restless forebodings, and with hope that spake the word of promise to the car in June only to break it to the kitchen in October. One bright and joyous feature of the home circle at the time of its reunion does not materialise. Eller Eller the homeometers not materialize. Ellen Eliza, the hammerer of china, does not return when the awallowers homeward fly. Slow dawns the reluctant day, although it always gets up on time, however slow it may seem to our impatience, and wearily drag the hours along to sunset, but wearily drug the hours along to sunset, but never the voice of her song comes wailing up the stairs in many a varied key of cheery shrillness, to mingle with the morning orisons of the fandly as they say their prayers before beginning their daily equabbles. No welcome brother comes, nor primes the more convenient cousin bearing her green box to the door to say that she will follow hard upon his coming. say that she will follow hard upon his coming.

A weary search among her relatives in Legion county reveals the depressing, disheartening truth that Eilen Eliza has basely deserted you. And for what? This is the blow that breaks you down; this is the stab of Brutus. This, as you have heard Professor Prewnsanprisms say, is the ingratchichewed that wrecks your forchichewed.

#### **INSULT UPON INJURY**

SHE has accepted a position in a rag warehouse, a place where all her work is of
the dust, dusty; a place which, in the heated,
but usually accurate imagination of the
American housekeeper, is fraught with all contagion from all the quarantines of recking
ports; from all the lazarettos of tropical
islands of the multitudinous seas; from all
pest houses and all plague hospitals under all
burning suns. It is a favorite and widespread
fiction—nay, I will not say fiction—I say,
though you should try to drag the misleading
and libelous word from my tongue with redand libelous word from my tongue with redhot pincers and teams of borses, I say, I will not say fiction; I will say conviction; faith, positive knowledge, that's what I will say of the American housekeeper, that dealers in rags, proprietors of paper mills, manufacturers of fine lines of stationery, will search the world over and pay fabulous prices to agents and commissioners to secure for their trade, rags from pestilential lands and plague-swept dis-Nay, have we not reason to know, can we not prove, were it not that proof is fur less convincing than conviction, that where the paper manufacturer hears of the cholera there with all speed he sends his trusty and confidential buyer; when the fatal message thrills the cable with the black news that yellow fever rages in a foreign land, he straight suborns consular agents and resident mor-chants to secure for him the coveted deal in rags; and when he hears that the dreaded black death is slaying its tens of thousands he hastily packs his value, kisses his wife and babies, and saying that he can trust no one but himself to secure the rags of these favored actions allowed to the bountage land of plants. patients, flies to the bounteous land of plenty, est some commercial rival more active than himself shall secure the coveted prize. Do we not know full well what is an American rag warehouse? Proofs? We need no proofs; we know it. It has always been so; it was so when Adam was a tallor and Eve made her own dresses. You ask any housekeeper, if you don't want to believe me.

#### LOOK ON THIS PICTURE

A ND it is for such a place as this that

A. Ellen Eliza has left your home. Your
home! Think of that. This is a wound that
"smarts to be remembered." This would
humble you down to the dust if it didn't
make you too mad to speak. Why, look at it.
On this side your home, in soft back ground
and fair middle tints; your home, that is
envied, most lovingly covered, by the friends
who are favored to frequent it. A palace in
miniature: a dream of perfect taste, of elegant miniature; a dream of perfect taste, of elegant refinement; its very atmosphere is a perfume of well-ordered neatness. Your husband, a man among a thousand, educated, distinguished in well-ordered neatness. Your husband, a man among a thousand, educated, distinguished in the little circle that is honored by his presence and condescension—truly, heaven was good to send you such a man; he was the lust one of that lot; he was a bargain, he was. And your children, those wingless cherubs; ah, the darlings, how can any one look at them and keep the tears back from their eyes? They are beautiful indeed, and as good as they are fair. And one must say this for you because your sweet humility will not permit you to say it yourself. So gracious are you, and so easy with your "help." Your kitchen is a real parior; your work arranged with special regard to the servant's comfort; everything about the kitchen arranged to the Queen's taste, Eilen Eliza, the XLVIII; her own room, airy, cool, even dainty, a gem of comfort and neutness; and then your light service, your easy requirements, your generous thoughtfulness for your servant's needs; company allowed every Thursday evening—one whole evening in the week when she may converse and hold social intercourse with others of her kind and station; the long evening to begin after work is done and close at ten o'clock; a holiday every month and every other Sunday afternoon if she will return in time to prepare the evening meal. Such a home as that is offered to very few "girls," let me tell you. Surely Eliza must have lost her senses to have given up such comforts as your house afforded her.

#### THEN ON THAT

Then on that

A ND on the other hand, what? Behold the place to which Ellen Eliza has gone from your home. A rag warehouse; nasty, dusty, dirty, disease y, smelly—pah! "Look on this picture, then on that!" Hyperion to a satyr; Ariel to Caliban; Paradise to Purgatory. Ellen Eliza, where are you? Where do you stand? Ah, you are looking too high, dear madam; you will never see Ellen Eliza if you keep on straining your neck looking up toward the clonds. It is quite natural that you should think, in fact, that you should know—it is much the same thing, under ordinary circumstances, but sometimes it is different—that when your lovely home and charming family are placed in one plate of scales and the rag warehouse in the other, that there could be but one result. I know; but sometimes it is the other one. Didn't you feel something kind of bounce when Elien Eliza stepped on the scales? Yes; well, that was your charming family, and your distinguished husband, and your lovely home, and your own crowning self kicking the beam. Here, away down here—can you see them?—as far down as the counter will let them go, is Ellen Eliza and the mg warehouse. There she is, where all her work is of the rag, raggy, but where it begins at seven A. M., when the whistle blows, and ends at six P. M., when it blows again, with an hour at noon; where she has every evening in the week, all the blows again, with an hour at noon; where she has every evening in the week, all the company she wants and as long as she wants it; fifty-two Sundays in the year all for her own self, to pass as her inclination and con-science may suggest; regular hours and all the legal holidays without asking anybody, just the same as the men, for all the world just like the men! False Ellen Eliza, this is worse, this is more basely ungrateful, this is more this is more basely ungrateful, this is more preposterously unheard of than getting mar-ried! And that is a crime in a good "do-mestic." Why is it? Why, because it is. You ask any housekeeper; she knows.

#### LO HERE! LO THERE

FOLLOWS then an interim of experimental work with Ellen Eliza XLIVth to LXIVth, a time of wenriness of the flesh and vexation of spirit. It leaves your wearied body and bewildered brain in the whirlpool of the wearland amount on which has versied the unsolved question which has worried womankind ever since Hagar, the handmaid, ran away from Sarai, the mistress, nearly 4,000 years ago somehow preferring the desolation of the wilderness of Shur to doing general housework in a small family with no children. You are worn out in a struggle with handfire, wind a clock or propel a sweeper; with cooks who cannot cook and who are firmly convinced that man was made to live firmly convinced that man was made to live upon baker's bread served stale and canned ments served cold. Some go far enough and stay long enough to cast a glance of scora at the room where they are expected to sleep, and retire without a word. Others give one crushing look at your charming family and fly back to the intelligence office, and some, still more considerate, remain in your household long enough to break what few bits of fragile ware Ellen Eliza the preceding may have thoughtlessly overlooked. THE MAN TO THE RESCUE

The Man to the Rescue

Not many days of this suffices to worry, or I would not say worry, nor yet irritate, because that most excellent man, who is the light and life of the circle which is distinguished and honored by his gracious presence, is not irritable—but he begins to develop symptoms of melancholy; he becomes penaive like; there is a pathetic intonation in his voice; he—he kind of, oh, well, what he says is this: "Good land! What is this place? Castle Garden? Are you running an Immagnation Bureau in the kitchen? I can use in six months, and if a woman wants to hire one girl she makes more fies than the Homestead strike, and then doesn't do anything. Here; ginune the address of that intelligence office and I'll bring you home a girl." You meekly remind him that he mustn't call it an intelligence office, but Mutual Domestic Service Bureau. remind him that he mustn't call it an intelligence office, but Mutual Domestic Service Bureat. "'Tis, key?" he says, with bitter scorn.
"I'll take some of the starch out of 'em. They won't have any woman to fool with when I get hold of 'em." He pauses on the doorstep to say: "I'll leave the office early to-day, and will be home about half-past four. I'll bring a cook and a second girl with me, Hear?" And he walks away with the haughty air of a business man who daily roars at an office boy, scolds a typewriter, and builties a book-keeper, to say nothing of firing a porter every time be gets real mad.

#### THE EAGLE IN THE DOVE COTE

THE EAGLE IN THE DOVE COTE

If If in the air is his imperial head as he stalks away, lofty is his commanding glance as he enters his office, a Guiliver among the Lilliputians. Hard lines for the type-writer that day, for he is bitter against her sex, and he'll show her. Woe is her if in swift dictation she spells Caspar Jodel's name with a Y, "Wah! don't you know anythink? Ginsme that letter! Here! I can write it in half the time you can take it." All the long morning he keeps up his rage and dignity and peremptoriness against the Mutual Domestic Service Bureau by practising upon her. Oft she retoriness against the Mutual Domestic Service Bureau by practising upon her. Oft she retires behind the copy sheet, sometimes to weep, anon to make faces at him. The book-keeper gets so nervous—"rattled" he tells the shipping clerk—by ten o'clock that he can't add up a column of figures in one syllable. The office boy, with the caution and instinct of his kind, keeps out of the way when he isn't wanted, and receives his orders at long range when he is summoned, relieving his feelings by vigorous pantomime in the hall, as oft as he gets rouded out of the office, and the unfortunate norter is discharged every time he oft as he gets roaded out of the office, and the unfortmente porter is discharged every time he comes in sight, but he is used to it. When that man at last sets out, with a high head and a defiant heart for the Mutual Domestic Service Bureau, it is the destroying march of Attilla. Weep, oh maids of the many colored rainment; lift up the voice and howl in the faucied security of that little back room where ye hold awful and mysterious court, for the Arenger of Man is on your track! Lo, where he comes, the air smokes and the ground is black.

THE LAMB AMONG WOLVES

If Emters the precints of the bureau, Black is his brow, and rasping with an wouted barshness is his voice. Sternly he bends his gaze upon the superintendent. She lifts her own eyes a passing moment to meet his feroclous expression, tranquilly, as one who had been weaned in early infancy on just such glances from much larger men. She resumes her writing. There is something in the atmosphere of this strange place that chills him. He snorts "Goodaftnoon!" in one word, and in the same tone in which he had snarled "Gmorn!" to his typewriter. The superintendent looks up pleasantly and says: "Good afternoon, sir," with excessive courtesy and just a little Boston icing on it. He breaks into a cold perspiration as the horrible thought sweeps across his mind that she may have followed him there to witness the battle. He looks over his shoulder as a murderer might look around at the ghost. He would give a dollar if the office boy would just come after him with a message. He knocks his head off. His tougue cleaves to the sun-burned roof of his kiln-dried mouth. He takes off his hat, He prefers a request for an interview with a lady who might be willing to necept a situation to assist in general bousework. The lady is presented. "An' how many hav yez in the family?" "Five." He is alone. He hears an unfamiliar voice beyond the partition saying, as to an audience: "Thayre's a house full o' thim." He suggests, in a house, strange voice, that he will try for two. They are summoned. The candidate for cook is taller than himself; the "sicking gyuri" de-THE LAMB AMONG WOLVES H E enters the precints of the bureau, Black strange voice, that he will try for two. They are summoned. The candidate for cook is taller than himself; the "sicking gyur!" demands of him where he lives. He names the street. The two ladies turn to look into each other's faces; two harsh and hollow bursts of laughter grate upon the startled air; two faces look down upon him with pitying commiseration, and he is once more alone. He was void like a man walking in his steep. asseration, and he is once more alone. He goes out like a man walking in his sleep. He falls over a dog and "begs pardon." He meets the office boy and lifts his hat to that astonished young rebel. He sees his typewriter waiting for a car, and calls a hanson for her. He reaches home and when the "ad interim." Ellen Eliza opens the door, he calls her "Madam," and apologics for troubling her. You say: "Where is the new girt?" He says: "Oh? Didn't have time to go for her." her. You say: "Where is the new girl?" He says: 'Oh? Didn't have time to go for her."
And he is correct. She went for him. After this, perhaps, you had better not say anything to him about it.

Oh, patient, much-enduring, long-suffering woman, no man living knows upon what heart-aches and trials and tribulations of the heart-aches and trials and trousantons of the flesh and the spirit his happy home is founded. If he did he couldn't sleep in it. Sometimes he can't anyhow, but that isn't what keeps him awake. It's one thing and another,

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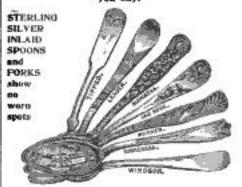
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The purpose of this Department is to bring the members of the Order of The King's Daughters and its President into closer relations by personal and familiar "Talks" and "Chats." All letters from the "Daughters" bearing upon this one and special purpose only, should be addressed to MRS. BOTTOME, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and she will be glad to receive them. Please do not, however, send letters to MRS. BOTTOME concerning membership in the Order, or business communications of any nature. All such should be addressed direct to the headquarters of the Order, 158 West Twenty-third Street, New York city, and prompt attention will be given.

#### HEART TO HEART TALKS



HIS is an anniversary month with me. Two years ago this month since I entered THE LADIES' HOME JOUR-NAL. Two such rich years in the love and

years in the love and appreciation of so many women. I wish I had been a better conductor of the love clearly to see the King. My joy has been, in the words of Lucy Larcom;

#### 'The best that any mortal bath Is that which every mortal shares."

The best I have is in the idea of the Order of which we are sisters; that God is the Father of us all; we share His love; He is our Father. Then we have our Lord Jesus Christ. He belongs to all, though all do not equally know Him. Some do not know Him at all, but is it not our one work by some means, by any means, to make Him known to them? Nothing is sadder to me than to see so many who do not know their own Father, but my joy is that He is their Father, and to be in the least a help to this recognition is why I consented to enter the door that was opened for me in this Journal two years ago. I knew how incompetent I was, but that must never prevent us from attempting to do what is offered us. If I had declined because I felt I was not fitted for the place I should not have the joy of knowing you; we learn to do by doing. I fear that some are missing raths of medianes. The best I have is in the idea of the Order of for the place I should not have the joy of knowing you; we learn to do by doing. I fear that some are missing paths of usefulness by looking at the great things that others do, and maybe there is a little pride in not being willing to do what we can, instead of what we would like to do.

MY FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT

MY FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT

I WELL remember the first little thing I sent to a paper. I had a motive for writing, and that was clear, and my ambition was bounded. I thought I might take up a few lines in a paper giving a truth in an illustration, and if it had a taking heading, some woman lying on a sofa because she had not strength to sit up, unable to read a long, clever article, might read something very short that attracted her attention. I well remember I did not want to take up much room in the paper (a laudable ambition, I have no doubt some editors will say). I never dreamed of receiving a penny for it, and I shall never forget that first small sum that came to me saying they were not in the habit of paying, but my thoughts were suggestive. Why do I write this? Only to beg of you to do the little you can do and leave the rest to Him. I see so many women who, if they had been willing to use the one talent instead of envying those who had five, might have done much, but, "I have no talent," they say. You never know whether you have or not till you try. On the other hand there are many women who feel they could do if they only had the chance. Well, be hopeful; you will yet have a chance; that is my hope. God will give you a chance sometime, somewhere. And now what shall I say to you—what word shall I give you as we enter on the third year of our friendship for each other? What word for the desponding, almost despairing, and the glad ones as well as the sad ones? I think nothing could be better than this, Hope thou in God and wait patiently for Him.

#### AN EVERGREEN CEDAR TREE

AN EVERGREEN CEDAR TREE

SUCH new joys come to me these days that
I think I must tell you about them, for I
want the autumn time of your life to be as
rich as mine. One young girl, a member of
our Circle, writes me, "At our school, Arbor
Day, we planted a tree, an evergreen cedar, and
called it Margaret Bottome, so you are seen
and loved way down here" (Maryland), and
adds, "Can you let me know by some word in
the Journat if you have room in your Circle
for me?" Yes, I have room for all who wish
to come; our Circle cannot be too large. When
I read of the evergreen bearing my name it read of the evergreen bearing my name it took me back to two evergreens that were my especial joy in the winter time when I lived in a double house in the country, and a large evergreen was an either side of the front stoop. After all my flowers were gone, and the winter snow came, still my trees were green, and they looked so beautiful with the snow upon them; and then they became my teachers, as many other trees and flowers have been, but the lesson my evergreens taught me was what God said to His ancient people, "I am like a green fir tree—from Me is thy fruit found." God is the true evergreen; when all the flowers of life may be gone and no greenness left, He is still our evergreen. our evergreen.

#### IN MEMORY OF OUR DEAR ONES

A T the same time that this pleasure came to me there came a letter from India from a little girl bearing my name whom a Circle of the King's Daughters are supporting and educating. The letter from this little dark Indian girl moved me strangely. Maybe you would like to see it, so I copy it for you.

"Mt Dear Mamma:—"I am trying to be a good child. Whenever I pray I pray for you. I am anxious to see you. With love and kisses from your affectionate daughter,
"Margarer Bottome."

kisses from your affectionate daughter,

"MARGARET BOTTOME."

A strange joy came over me as I thought of a little child of nine years in far off India praying for me by name. Would not some one else beside me like to have a new joy like this? I once had a little girl named for my own Mamie, who left me when three years old for the better land, and it seemed to me the sweetest thing I could do in memory of her. Only think how lovely to remember our own dear mothers and children in some such way. I was in a room a few weeks ago in a hospital where a mother had endowed a bed, and the room borethe name of her darling little boy and his picture was in different places in the room where any poor little boy that had the disease of which he died could be cared for lovingly, and I fancied the dear child (whose portrait hung where the little sufferer could see it) was so glad that, though gone from earth, he could still relieve suffering and do a life work. O, there are so many ways of doing good! Speaking of memorials, I remember after talking one evening to the "Daughters" somewhere, a lady came up and asked me if the Order was unsectarian, for if so they would, as children of their dear mother who had recently left them, like to form a Circle and call it the "Olive Branches" (their mother's name was Olive), a family Circle of Friends. She said it would be in her memory. There are memorials in a suffering world like ours better than coid stone, but let us get memorials in the hearts of others while living, so that after we have gone from earth we shall still live on in the hearts of others while living, so that after we have gone from earth we shall still live on in the hearts of others while living, so that after we have gone from earth we shall still live on in the hearts of those to whom we may have been interpreters of the love of the "Everlasting Father."

The Laurel at the Top Of the Hill.

#### THE LAUREL AT THE TOP OF THE HILL

THE LAUREL AT THE TOP OF THE HILL

I WAS taking a drive to gather the beautiful laurel, last summer, when one at my side said: "Do you know what a hill we have come up?" I said "Yes," and then he added, "But there's plenty of laurel at the top of the hill." In that moment I seemed to see the long, steep hill of life, and the plenty of laurel at the top of the hill had a pleasant sound to me. The laurel also suggested victory to me, and I was glad there was a top to every hill and that there was something at the top of the hill for us. A few moments after the words "There's plenty of laurel at the top of the hill "were uttered I had my arms full of the beautiful flowers. Perhaps we do not think how our spiritual muscles are being strengthened in the long pull up the hill. One thing I am sure of, we are not anticipating as we might what awaits us at the top. The early church, we read, took joyfully the spoiling of their goods, but you get the secret of their joy in the words that followed, "Knowing that in heaven they had a better and an enduring substance," and no one can read the life of the early disciples without being impressed with their anticipations of what awaited them at the top of the hill. They were not going up that steep hill for nothing. Heaven was at the top. And of Moses it was said he had respect to the recompense of the reward, so be endured as seeing him that is invisible. We seem to be enduring without seeing the invisible; without thinking of what awaits us.

I went up that hill for laurel, and we must go up every hill of difficulty for something and take all the painful as well as the sweet as means to an end—never the end. I WAS taking a drive to gather the beautiful

as means to an end—never the end.

MEANS TO AN END To get at the meaning of things is to have life's victory. Do you think the monotonous life that some of you are living is going to last? Not at all. Do you think you are going to be on that farm forever? behind that counter forever? Not at all. All that is most to an extended that is means to an end. And on the other hand you who have everything that life can give, look out! It is only means to an end. Your loved ones are around you. Remember your beautiful children are immortal, and if you do not keep this in mind, when the little darlings were those wices are get their wings you may be plunged into a depth you need not have gone into if you had only recognized the immortal life of the child while yet with you. We called a little girl once, "Our sweet little angel without any wings," but one day the wings came, and she went to a far more beautiful clime than this,

#### HELPING OTHERS UP

BUT she was made for wings. She was made D for the country where she lives to-day. Would it not be well for us to see, to realize, would it not be well for us to see, to realize, that this life is going up hill, and that the laurel is at the top, and then if some get through the climbing before we do we shall be glad for them, though we shall sorely miss them as we go up the hill without them. I have known those who were going up the hill of life together, so companionable that those who looked at them trembled when they thought what the result would be if each those who looked at them trembled when they thought what the result would be if one should go before the other, and I have seen them separated and then—a wonder. The one that was left to go up the hill alone went on so firmly and so hopefully that the way could not be long and so glad for the loved one whose feet were tired and was now resting. Then instead of being selfish and not carring for other travelers, now that the one they loved best was out of sight, they turned and helped others up the hill as they never had before.

I knew of two lovers (husband and wife)

I knew of two lovers (husband and wife) and we could not insagine them without one another. But one day as they were walking up the hill together he said to his wife, "If I up the hill together he said to his wife, "If I get to the top before you do you will try to finish my work as well as your own, won't you?" and she said she would; and he promised if she went first he would carry out her plans. He reached the top first, and for years she has been going on helping so many travelers on the upward path. But it takes a spiritual life, a recognition of a life beside this life of the senses lived here, to see the eternal things. Shall we not keep the top of the hill in mind?

#### THE VALUE OF SCRAPS

THE VALUE OF SCRAPS

I ONCE visited the Birmingham Brass Factory, and the first thing that attracted my attention was a large pile of bits of metal. I said to the superintendent, who was to show us through: "What is that?" and he answered, "Scrape," I did not know then that these scraps were to pass through so many processes and come out at last the useful and beautiful things they were intended to be. But oh, the furnaces, the poundings, the acids, the almost everything it seemed to me they had to endure. And then huge blocks of brass—they were put through so many processes to get the fine golden wire at the last. After one room after another had been passed through the superintendent said, "You must see the completing room." The word had a pleasant sound, and I went up to the floor above to see the completing room. As soon as I entered I was struck with the difference from the other rooms; there was less noise. All the machinery was moved by foot, and somehow I wondered whether, in the completion of character, there was not less noise and more of the going about doing good—a sort of ministry on foot. Everything I saw gave me hope for humanity, the beneficence of the fires, all were needed to bring to perfection, and it seemed to me I should never see the scraps of humanity again but I would think that though the scraps would pass through much that was, painful, yet the One who knew all, Who the scraps would pass through much that was, painful, yet the One who knew all. Who superintended all, would bring them to the end

for which they were made.

As I passed from one part of the factory to the other, through the windows and through the open doors I could see the beautiful Housathe open above I count see the benutiful House, tonic, the calm, pure stream that was the power of all that was being brought to perfec-tion in the brass mill. And the power was so quiet. Again and again with the roar of the machinery in my ears I would glance out at the pure river, and the old familiar lines stole in so peacefully.

" Round our restlessness His rest."

#### THE INDICATOR OF DANGER

OTHING in the brass factory impressed NOTHING in the brass factory impressed me more than the stopping of the big wheel. In an instant a number of men were on the spot. I saw the superintendent turn his head to look at something and I inquired what the difficulty was. He said the indicator had not been watched closely, and the load was beyond the water power. In that moment I seemed to see the overloaded brains, the overloaded bodies of so many, and the consequence will be in the case of these overloaded people, the wheel will suddenly ston! londed people, the wheel will suddenly stop! And then I wondered whether those who will And then I wondered whether those who will sadly miss the wheel when it stops are marking the indications of overwork. "Look out for your machinery." I did not notice how many small wheels stopped until the pressure was removed and the big wheel started again, and then I thought of a father of a large family of children who did not mark the indications of the overworked machinery and cations of the overworked machinery, and one day the wheel stopped and it could not be started again. And what a difference it made to the little wheels. The oldest boy never went to college as his father intended he went to coises as his rather intended he should. Some of the girls did not graduate at the school of learning where they were when their father died. Oh, what a difference it makes in a family when either of the big wheels, father or mother, come to a stop.

The truth is often about four tends and the stops.

The truth is often absent from tombetones, or we should often see "Died from over-work." Alsa for the women who have no tender husbands to say, as some tender husbands say, "You are overworking, my little woman. You must have more help." And well for the near who have were thousands. woman. You must have more help. And well for the men who have wise, thoughtful wives, who have enough influence with their husbands to get them to stop overloading the machinery until it is too late.

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#### THROUGH VICTORIA'S DOMAIN

By Rev. T. De Will Talmage, D.D.



E Republicans and Demo-crats in America have been brought up on the theory that the aristocracy of Great Britain lives a fictitious and stilted life in aim. My own ideas on the subject have been reconstructed by

have been reconstructed by my present visit. There are in the world three kinds of aristocracy; the aristocracy of wealth, the aristocracy of birth and the aristocracy of goodness. The last will yet come to the ascendancy, and men will be judged not according to the number of dollars they have gathered nov the fame of their ancestors. But if I must choose between the aristocracy of wealth and the aristocracy of wealth and the aristocracy of birth. I choose the latter. I find that those who have been born to high position wear their honors with more case and less ostentation than those who come suddenly upon distinguished place.

#### THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND

THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND

Of far as I have this summer seen the homes and habits of the aristocrats of England, I find them plain in their manners, highly cuitured as to their minds, and many of them intensely Christian in their feelings. There is more strut and pretention of manner in many an American constable, or alderman, or legislator, than you will find in the halls and castles of the nobility of England. One great reason for this is that a man born to great position in Great Britain is not afraid of losing it. He got it from his father, and his father from his grandfather, and after the present occupant is done with the estate, his child will get it and then his grandchild, and so on perpetually. It is the man who has child will get it and then his grandchild, and so on perpetually. It is the man who has had distinguished piace for only two or three years, and may lose it to-morrow, who is especially anxious to impress you with his exaitation. His reign is so short he wants to make the most of it. Even the men who come up from the masses in England to political power are more likely to keep it than in America, for the member of the House of Commons may represent any part of England that desires to compliment his services instead of being compelled to contest with twenty small men in his own district, as in America.

\* UNOSTENTATION OF TITLED PEOPLE

THIS unostentation seen among those who have done their own climbing is true, also, of those who are at the top without climbing at all. The Marquis of Townshend, who once presided at my lecture at the Crystal Palace, had the simplicity of a child, and mastice, him among other men you would tal Palace, had the simplicity of a child, and meeting him among other men you would not suspect either his wealth or his bonors. The Earl of Shaftesbury is like a good old grandfather from whom it requires no art to evoke either a tear or a laugh. The family of Lord Cairns, the highest legal authority in England, is like any other Christian home which has high art and culture to adorn it. Among the pleasantest and most unaffected of people are duchesses and "right honorable" ladies. The most completely gospelized man I ever met was the Earl of Kintore, since de-I ever met was the Earl of Kintore, since de-ceased. Seated at his table some years ago, he said: "Do not forget our journey next Sab-bath night." It was useless to tell me not to forget that which I had so ardently anticipated. At six o'clock his lordship called at the hotel, not with carriage, for we were going where it was best for us to go afoot. With his servant to carry his cont and Bible and pealm book we sauntered forth. We were out to see some of the evening and midnight charities of Lon-don. First of all we went into the charit-lodging houses of London, the places where outcast men, who would otherwise have to lodging houses of London, the pisces where outcast men, who would otherwise have to lodge on the banks of the Thames, or under the arch bridges, may come in and find gratuitous shelter. These men, as we went in, sat around in all stages of poverty and wretchedness. As soon as the Earl entered they all knew him. With some he shook hands, which in some cases was a big undertaking. It is pleasant to shake hands with the clean, but a trial to shake hands with the clean, but a Kintore did not stop to see whether these men had attended to proper abtutions. They were in sin and trouble, and needed belp, and that was enough to enlist all his sympathies. He in sin and trouble, and needed belo, and that was enough to enlist all his sympathies. He addressed them as "gentlemen" in a short, religious address, and promised them a treat "about Christenas," telling them how many pounds he would send: and accommodating himself to their capacity, he said: "It would be a regular blow-out." He told me that he had no faith in trying to do their souls good unless he sympathized practically with their physical necessities.

From this charity lodging house, which the

physical necessities.

From this charity lodging house, which the inmates call the "House of Lords," we went to one of the inferior quality, which the inmates call the "House of Commons." There were different grades of squalor, different degrees of rags. From there we went to missions, and out-door meetings, and benevotent rooms, where coffee and chocolate were crowding out ale and spirits. Ready with prayer and exhortation himself, his lordship expected everybody with him to be ready, and, although he had a sudden and irresistible way of tumbling others into religious addresses; so that, at the close of this Sunday, which I had set apart for entire quiet, I found I had made five addresses. But it was one of the most refreshing and instructive days of all our lives. As we parted that night on the streets of Louden. Liett I had been with one all our lives. As we parted that night on the streets of London, I felt I had been with one of the best men of the age. I have never met him since. Not long after he went home to his Master to receive his reward.

MR. GLADSTONE'S APPROACHABILITY

MR. GLADSTONE'S APPROACHABILITY

COME of the most unpretentious men of
England are the most bighly bonored.
Gladstone is not afraid of losing his honore,
while, with coat off, he swings his ax against
the forest trees at Hawarden. His genteel
visitors may, with gilt-edged book in hand,
prefer to recline among the germiums and
hawthorns of this country residence, but as
Mr. Gladstone has so much backing and hewing to do at political antagonists, at Hawarden
he keeps his hand in by cutting down trees.
In a picuic of working people assembled on
his lawn one summer day, Mr. Gladstone,
while making a little speech, said:

"We are very proud of our trees, and are
therefore getting anxious, as the beech has already shown symptoms of decay. We set
great store by our trees."

"Why, then," shouted one of his rough
hearers, "do you cut them down as you do?"

"We cut down that we may improve. We
remove retienate that we may restore health

why, then, should all of his rough hearers, "do you cut them down as you do?"

"We cut down that we may improve. We remove rottenness that we may restore health by letting in air and light. As a good Liberal you ought to understand that."

So Mr. Gladstone, though holding the strongest political pen in England, is easily accessible, and is not afraid of being contaminated by contact with his constituents.

#### ENGLISH NOMENCLATURE

IT is well for every one crossing the ocean to know beforehand the difference between It is well for every one crossing the ocean to the use of certain words in England and America. The American says "depot," the Englishman says "station." The American says "ticket office," the Englishman says "booking office." The American says "booking office." The American says "baggage." the Englishman says "luggage." The American says "I fancy." The American says "crackers," the Englishman says "biscuit." The American says "checkers," the Englishman says "draughts." The American says "checkers," the Englishman says "deaughts." The American says "checkers," the Englishman says "deaughts." The American says "checkers," the Englishman says "barm." The American calls the close of the meal "descret," the Englishman calls it "sweets." The American says "exton," the Englishman says "doorkeeper." The American uses the word "clever" to describe geniality and kindness, the Englishman uses the word "clever" to describe sharpness and talent.

But it is not until you get into Wales that you feel yourself respective helpless. If ever

But it is not until you get into Wales that you feel yourself perfectly helpless. If ever there was a land of unpronounceable names, surely Wales is the foremost.

#### A LAND OF UNPRONOUNCEABLE NAMES

A LAND OF UNPRONOUNCEABLE NAMES

THE Weish language is said to be only second in sweetness and rhythm, but the English tongue seems to be crowding it out. The melody of the Weish vernachiar I must, however, take on faith. I give my readers an opportunity of practicing the music of the names of some of the Weish valleys, such as Llangollen, Maentwrog and Ystwyth; of some of the Weish medicinal springs, such as Llanwrtyd, Trefriw and Llandrindoe; of some of the Weish mountains, such as Pencwmcerwyn and Aanfawddwy. If you are at all puzzled with the pronunciation of these names, then get one of the Weish dictionaries, entitled: "Dymchweliad allor uchel y Pub." And if then you cannot succeed you will perhaps stop, and be as ignorant as I am of a language which the Weish say has in it capacities for tenderness, and nice shades of meaning, and pathor, and thunderings of power beside which our English is insipid.

Considering the fact that the language is spoken by less than a million of people, the literature of the Weish is incomparable for extent. The first book was published in 1531, and consisted of twenty-one leaves. Four years after, another book, which they strangely called "The Bible," containing the alphabet, an almanac, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and something about their national games. An astounding "Bible" that was, Eighteen years after this another book appeared. The slow advancement was because the prominent men of the English nation wanted the Weish language to die out, on the supposition that these people would be more loyal to the throne if they all spoke the English nation wanted the Weish language to die out, on the supposition that these people would be more loyal to the throne if they all spoke the English nation wanted the Weish language to die out, on the supposition that these people would be more loyal to the throne if they all spoke the English page.

language to die out, on the supposition that these peopee would be more loyal to the throme if they all spoke the English language. But, afterward, the printing press of Walesgot into full awing, and now books and periodicals by the hundreds of thousands of copies are printed and circulated in the Weish language. But, excepting a few ballads of an immoral nature, corrupt literature dies as soon as it touches this region.

Many bad English novels that blight other

countries cannot live a month in the pure at-mosphere of these mountains. The fact is, that the Welsh are an intensely religious peo-ple, and one of their foremost men declares that in all their literature there is not one book atheistic or infidel.

The namby-pamby traveler, afraid of getting his shoes tarnished, and who loves to shake hands with the tips of his fingers or with his hand on a level with his cravat, and desires conversation in a whisper, would be disgusted with Wales. But they who have nothing of the fastidions in their temperaments, and who admire strength of voice, strength of arm, who admire strength of voice, strength of arm, strength of purpose and strength of character, will find among the Welsh illimitable enter-tainment and opportunities for profitable study. They are the most genial and hearty of all people, I think, I have ever met. When they laugh they laugh, and when they cry they cry, and when they cheer they cheer, and there is no half-way work about it. They are sincere, and they are natural in showing their EARLY MORN IN SCOTLAND

T is now seven o'clock in the morning, I is now seven o'clock in the morning, and I am writing at a window looking out upon the river Tay, which is the Rhine of Scotland. When the Romans, many centuries ago, first enught sight of it, they exclaimed: "Eccs Tiber!" within sight of scenery which Walter Scott made immortal in his "Fair Maid of Perth." The heather running up the hills to join the morning cloud of the same color, so that you can hardly tell which is beather and which is cloud, beauty terrestrial and celestial, intertwined, interbocked, interspun, intermarried. The inceuse of a gentleman's garden burning toward beaven in the fires of the fresh rising sun. Ivy on the old walls; rockeries dashed with waterfall and fringed with ferms; hawthorn hedges the old walls; rockeries dashed with waterfall and fringed with ferns; hawthorn hedges which halt the eye only long enough to admire, before it leaps over. The glades, the farmsteads, the soft plush of the grass which has reveled in two months of uninterrupted moisture. Seated in an arm chair that an ancient king might in vain have wished for, writing on a table that fairly writhes with serpents and dragons and gorgons done in mahogany—what a time and place to take pen and paper for communication with my Journal readers!

TRAITS OF THE SCOTCHMAN

THERE is something about the Scotch character, whether I meet it in New York, or London, or Perth, that thrills me through and through. Perhaps it may be because I have such a strong tide of Scotch blood in my own arteries. Next to my own beloved country give me Scotland for residence and grave. The nearly are in such downright and grave. The people are in such downright earnest. There is such a roar in their mirth, like a tempest in "The Trossacks."

Take a Glasgow audience, and a speaker must have his feet well planted on the plat-form, or he will be overmastered by the sym-

form, or he will be overmastered by the sym-pathy of the populace. They are not askamed to cry, with their broad palms wiping away the tears, and they make no attempt at sup-pression of glee. They do not simper, or snicker, or chuckle. Throw a joke into a Scotchman's ear and it rolls down to the center of his displaragm and then spreads out both ways, toward the foot and brow, until the emotion becomes volcanic, and from the longest hair on the crown of the head to the tip end of the nail on the big toe there is parlongest hair on the crown of the head to the tip end of the nail on the hig toe there is paroxysm of cachination. No half and half about the Scotch character. What he hates, he hates; what he likes, he likes. And he lets you know it right away. He goes in for Lord Saulsbury or William E. Giadstone, and is altogether Tory or Liberal. His politics decided, his religion decided; pet him right, and he is magnificently right; get him wrong, and he is magnificently right; get him wrong, and he is awfully wrong. A Scotchman seldom changes. By the time he has fairly landed on his feet in this world he has made up his mind, and he keeps it made up. If he dislikes a fiddle in church you cannot samagle it in under the name of a bass viol. And I like this perdstence. Life is so short that a man can't afford to change his mind.

BAPTIZING A SCOTTISH BABY

BAPTIZING A SCOTTISH BABY

BEFORE I forget it, I must tell you how I imptised a Scotch baby down in the center of England, and with this I must close. It was about ten o'clock at night, at the close of a lecture, and in the private partor of a hotel, that a rap was heard at the door. Word came in that a young man was there, desiring me to officiate at a baptism. I thought there must be some mistake about it, and so delayed my appearance.

Word came in that a young man was there, desiring me to officiate at a baptism. I thought there must be some mistake about it, and so delayed my appearance.

About five minutes before the starting of the rail train I came to the door of the private parlor and confronted a young man in a high state of excitement. He said that he had come all the way from Scotland to have me baptize his child. I told him the thing was impossible, for the train would go in five minutes. But this only made the man more intense. So I said: "Where is the baby? I have no time to wait." The young man rushed down stairs, and returned with the nother and child. As she unvolted the boy from her plaid there came to sight the prophecy of a genuine Roderick Dhu. I wanted an hour to baptize a boy like that. Scotch all over. What cheek bones, and what a fix! Give him plenty of porridge and the air of Loch Vennachar, and what a man he will make! Chief of Clan Alpine! I asked the mother what she was going to call him, and she said "Douglass!" What a name, suggestive of victory, defeat, warrior, blades and gates of Stirling Castle!

But it was no time to indulge in Scottish reminiscences. If that infant Highlander was to be baptized by me it must be within the next sixty seconds. I had the father and the mother, and the baby, and the minister, but no water. I hastily scanned all the vases and cups in the room. There was no liquid in all the place save the cocon left over from the evening repast. "Get some water in a second," I almost demanded. From the next room the father returned in a moment, bringing a glass of it, clear, bright water, fit to christen a Douglass, opaline as though just dipped by Rob Roy from Loch Katrine. "Douglass!" I called him, as the water flashed upon the lad's forehead, quick and bright as the gleam of Fitz James' blade at Inverlechy. I had no time for making out a formal certificate, but only the words, "Baptism, August—th," the name of Douglass and my own. As I darted for the cars, the "Life of Robert McCheyne," the gl broch among the Scottish hills.

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# Dr.Talmage

Invites the Readers of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL to give the

# SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

which he will make on the last outside cover page of the next issue of the JOURNAL, their

The with Talmage Particular Attention



This Department is conducted and edited by RUTH ASHMORE, who cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which her young women readers may desire help or information. Address all letters to RUTH ASHMORE, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



ERHAPS I may be taking a very radical stand, but I think it is the right one. The right of every woman horn is to look her best, and the girl who does not do this, who permits herself to look untidy, who allows her look untidy, who allows her look untidy be arranged in an

look untidy, who allows her hair to be arranged in an unbecoming manner, and who does not care whether her finger nails are in mourning for the rest of her appearance or not, is the girl I would like to strike off my list. It is the right of every woman, and when I say every woman I mean every girl, to look not only her best, but as pretty as she can. She owes it to the world at large, When the good God made men strong He

when I say every woman I mean every girl, to look not only her best, but as pretty as she can. She owes it to the world at large.

When the good God made men strong He made women beautiful, and though the beauty of the heart is, after all, the greatest, that of the face is the outward expression. If your temper is had, it shows in your ugly, tightly-fixed lips. If you have been careless, and permitted your digestion to get out of order, it shows itself in a badly biotched complexion. If you are indolent and indifferent, your eyes lack clearness and brightness; and if you are lary, the ugly arrangement of your hair tells the story. Most of all, if you do not care enough for somebody to give a gentle pressure of the hand that may mean, "I sympathize with you," or "I will help you," or, "I love you," then the hands are rough to the touch, the skin is not white, and they are hard as the proverbial rock. Now you see what I claim for women's rights; these rights once taken possession of will control the world, for a loving, sweet face will do more to influence a vote in the right direction than all the load speeches ever made by politicians. all the load speeches ever made by politicians.

#### THE BEAUTY OF THE HANDS

A LI the poets have written about beautiful hands, all the painters have given to the women who represented their ideals the most lovely hands, and lovers all over the world dilate on the slender and aristocratic or dimpled hands of those who rule their hearts. It has been said that it takes five generations of gentle breeding to form a beautiful hand; but this may be doubted, inasmuch as some of the most delicate and best shaped hands are frequently seen not only among women who do manual labor. "But," says somebody, "keeping the hands in perfect order means a great deal of trouble." Well, it may require a little thought at first, but it is regumeans a great deal of trouble." Well, it may require a little thought at first, but it is regular, rather than troublesome, treatment that is necessary. If your hands have gotten into a bad condition, just begin by giving them, for a week or two, a bath every night. You laugh at the idea of a bath for your hands, but it is a special kind of a bath you want, for you are treating ten good little workers, and trying to get them in good condition.

#### THE CARE OF THE HANDS

So from the druggiat get enough silver sand Si from the druggist get enough silver sand to cover the bottom of a basin, and on this pour very hot water, throwing in some small pieces of soap, so that a lather is quickly formed. Then put in both hands, enduring the hot water, and washing one hand over the other for about ten minutes. After this dry them with a soft towel, pressing down with it the skin that is around the mail, and which this treatment has loosened. Then use some pleasant cold cream, strawberry, or any other unquent that you fancy, taking a little at a time, and rubbing it in so well that your hands will entirely lose that unpicusant greasy feelwill entirely lose that impleasant greasy feel-ing that often comes. The next morning give them a good bath in tepld water, with soap, using the nail brush, but not using it too roughly. If your nails are inclined to be brittle rab a little vaseline on each one every night; this will soften and whiten them, and cause the offensive skin which grows about their roots, as weeds about a flower, to be easily pushed down. The professional manicure is given to cutting this skin. I do not believe in this. If it cannot be pushed down after the hand bath with a soft towel, or with a small stick, then it needs the softening treatment that comes from vascline, or one of the creams. Once you begin to cut the skin it grows with great rapidity; and from my own experience I can say that you will have sore and bleeding I can say that you will have sore and bleeding nails that are neither pretty nor necessary. If a stain comes on your mails, a little lemon juice will quickly remove it. If your hands are inclined to get red, learn to hold them up, rather than down, and remember that tight lasing will not only make a red nose, but will also make red hands. A child has, curiously enough, a keen appreciation of a beautiful hand, and will notice it, and grasp for it sooner than it will a beautiful face. You know, my dear girls, as well as I, that the beautiful hands than it will a bessetting save.

dear girls, as well as I, that the beautiful hands
in the world are those that are not only perfectly kept, but which do lovely service, feetly kept, but which do lovely service, smoothing the brow of the sick, touching gently the sad wounds, and knowing how to express by a gentle pressure that which the lite may not speak. It is the heart's own way of telling of sympathy. THOSE DREADFUL PRECKLES

THEY seem to trouble nine girls out of every ten, and I am sure I do not know why. In the first place, the girl who has a freekle or two on her face announces to the world at large that she uses neither paint nor powder. Then, too, she tells that she has been living in that best of all things—the sunshine, But, somehow, the freckles trouble her; her sweetheart thinks they are rather pretty. But she does not agree with him. And she is always asking: "What will take away the freckles?"
Weil, my dear girl, if you got them a week are or a month are or saven time doring the nsking: "What will take away the freckles?"
Weil, my dear girl, if you got them a week ago, or a month ago, or some time during the summer, the juice of the lemon, with a teaspoonful of borax in it, dabbled on them, will cause them to disappear. That is, if you apply this treatment regularly, not if you put it on to-night, and forget it the three nights more to follow. Sometimes, if they have only just come, a few drops of benzoin, put in the water until it gives it a milky look, used for a few days, will cause them to disappear. And, by the by, a very nice woman wrote and told me that she could not get benzoin at any drug shop in town. Well, just let her tell the chemists thenselves that they keep a very poor stock of goods when they have not that. Five or six drops of it in a basin of water will make it look like skim milk, and make it smell like the fir or cedar trees, while it will cool a sunburned face, and give what doctors call "tone" to the skin. But, my dear girls. I do not want you to bother about the freekles. They are really not worth it. Instead, make up your mind that they are sun spots, put on your face to tell the world of the sunny disposition that you have, and of the glad spot that you make at home.

THE COLORLESS GIRL

#### THE COLORLESS GIRL

SHE is always coming to me with a moan.

She says her skin has no color, that it is not even clear white; that it looks pasty and gray. I have given her advice and advice, but I am going to try it once more. Her skin will be pasty just as long as she thinks sweets are better than roast beef, cake more delightful better than roast beef, cake more delightful than potatoes, and preserves to be given the preference to healthy soup. She upoets her stomach, and then she wonders that her face, which is the thermometer of her stomach, should change as it does. To get a clear skin she must eat properly, exercise well, and keep her temper in good order. A clear white skin may be perfectly healthy, but a pasty one is not. There is no use in recommending any patent wash to clear this skin, for it will not do it. First of all, it needs severe treatment from the doctor, with the diet laws strictly followed. After that I can recommend, as does my friend Mrs. Mallon, a few drops of gin thrown into the water in which mend, as does my friend Mrs. Mallon, a few drops of gin thrown into the water in which the face is bathed. This will tend to exhibit rate the skin, and even to cause a little color to come to the surface. But, living properly, obeying what your doctor has to say, and taking regular exercise, will do more for the pasty skin than anything else in the world. Though, by the by, you must not get into the habit of sleeping in too hot a room; dress in a warm one, but sleep in a cool one, and following my other suggestions, the pasty skin, like the ugly girl, will be a thing of the past.

YOUR EYES AND BROWS OF course, my dear girls, you want your eyes to look clear and bright, and your hows to be well shaped. About your eyes: They will never be clear unless your digestion is in good order, and they will never be bright unless you have made up your mind to give happiness to some one else, and then it is reflected in them. As to your eyebrows, if they have an aggressive way of standing up, and do not shape themselves well, just dip your finger in the vaseline overy night, press them down to place, making them shape the desired curve. If they are very heavy, brush them with a tiny soft brush, but do not, under any with a tiny soft brush, but do not, under any consideration, permit anybody to induce you to cut them, for they will only grow in thick, stiff and ugly. If, through some accident, you have an absolute lack of eyebrows, I do recommend one simple deception, and that is the soft eyebrow pencil, which may be gotten in any color, only costs ten cents, and yet drawn cleverly over the brows, or the place where the brows ought to be, will give the expression to your face that was there when the brows had not disappeared. By the br, I wish that none not disappeared. By the by, I wish that none of my girls would ask me about depilatories. I think all of them more or less injurious, and when the use of them is once commenced it has to be kept up. If you do what is right, it is go-ing to look out straight from your eyes and tell the story to all the world; it is going to make them beautiful, bright wells of thought; this going to make them, in reality, the win-dows of the soul—of the soul that is good and pure. For my beauty training I recom-mend nothing that will do any harm; but there is plenty of time in life—plenty of time between the working hours for the girl to take care of herself, and to make herself lovely, and that is what I want all my girls to do. I want them to be full of love in their hearts, and I want this love to speak out in the loveliness

of their faces.

# WHAT YOU WANT \* \* TO KNOW \* \* 1

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers—RUTH ASHMORE.

J. F. S.—Girls of seventeen should wear their dresses

EMILLE-Your questions as to what a man requires to study at college will be best answered by a professor in one of the colleges.

MCLLY Bawn—As you are studying in a class under the artist, there would be no impropriety in your posing before the class for him.

ANNA-In addressing a letter to a gentleman, it is considered better form to write: "Mr. John Brown," rather than "Mr. J. Brown."

C. N.—For suggestions as to the care of the skin refer to the article on "The Care of the Complexion," by Mrs. Mailon, in the August Journal.

A From Banker-Mitts are not considered in good taste with evening dress; instead, kid gloves either dressed or undressed aboutd be worn.

B. M.—Ordinary toliet powder will do to dust the hands before the gloves are assumed. There is a powder sold for this purpose, but a good plain powder will assewer just as well.

M. A. AND OTHERS—The first effects of sulphur and molasses is to bring out on the skin all the impurities in the system, but these will wear away in time, and your skin will be white, smooth and clear.

Passy—It is usually customary to delay beginning to eat your dinner until some of the others at the table have been served. (2) Finger bowls are not put on the table until the descert has been removed.

Listan—It is proper to recognize, by bowing, ac-qualitances whom you may see on the other side of the street. It is not necessary to attempt to astract a young man's attention so that he will see you and how to you.

SEP-As you live out of town it would be the most courseous and proper thing, when your suciety meets at your house, to give them some simple cotertalument, either in the form of a bea, or in any manner that you desire.

L. E. N.—Even "Leap Year" does not excuse your kissing the hand of the man friend who brought you some flowers. (2) I should think you risked breaking your next if you attempted to retain a man sarm while he was driving.

J. J. V.—Give your card to the servant at the door and go into the parior until you bear whether your friend is at home or not. The proper visiting card is a stadium-stand one of plain white, with name and address en-graved upon it.

R. T. R.—The third finger is the one counting from the index finger, the thumb not being included as a fin-ger. (2) it would not be proper to wear jewelry while you are in mourtain, though, of course, no objection is made to an engagement or wealting ring.

M. G.—White moreoeffice de sole will make a pretty wedding dress, and as it is quite wide will not be very expensive. (2) fore, saisate, old mean, immension and of course, bride's cake makes a sultable simurner supper. (3) An the wedding is in the evening, the bridegroom should be in the usual evening dress.

Helen — I think even if you only serve ice cream and cake it will be wiser and more comfortable to have it on the table. As the party is so small you will seed so other refreshments, add you can make your table look pretty by an arrangement of flowers or ferns in the center, and the dishes holding the pretty cakes will tend to decicate it.

May F.—In answer to the invitation, write on note paper and not on your visiting eard; "Miss May accepts with pleasure the kind invitation for Munday, June twenty-fourth, at eight o'clock." It is not necessary to reply to an "at home" card; that is, if you do not go you send your eard, either by post or messenger to represent you.

Hutson—Your friends are quite right. When you have finished eating, your knife and fork should be laid side by side at the side of the plate. It is not proper to git the dishes one on top of another. Leave that for the maid servant. I fully appreciate your desires to learn to do what is right, for the small proprieties of life make it smooth.

M. L. P.—When your plate is passed for a second helping of some dish, lay the knife and fork well at one side so that there may be sufficient room for the server to give you what you wish daintily. (3) The speaking of kind words is not of necessity flattery. If people took more care to speak the kind words life would be richer and foller in every way.

L. A. S.—When you are asked by a friend to correspond with bin or her, and do not care to do it, and yet do not wish to hart their feelings by refusing, it will be wheat to asswer the first two or three letters, making the time between each one a little longer until gradually the correspondence drope. (2) Formal correspondence is asidom carried on nowadays, people only writing when they have something to say to each other.

Litt-I do not think that fee cream is injurious, but I cannot advise exactly how much any one person should ear. (2) Do you think you would care any more fly me if you know how old it am? And do not you think there is a little lack of courtesy in asking my age, and also in asking me if I am a Christian? Try and remember that the first evidence of real Christianity is the deing unto others as you would be done by, and that would, of course, mean not asking hispertinent questions.

of course, mean set asking imperiment questions.

D. E. S.—A waitress abould, of course, altered to the strangers at the table at first; when there are no strangers present the table at members of the family should be eaten with a bork. (1) The words "mother," "aunt," "course," are only written with a capital when some special one is referred to. (4) I cannot recommend any face powder, although I believe there are some fine ones that, properly used, are not injurious. (5) Plain, white letter paper, ournied, is always in best taste.

Burn Even.—I do think it destrictly wrong for a sixty

white letter paper, corrolled, is always in best tasse.

Billie Erres—I so think it decidedly wrong for a girt to permit a man to like her rolless he is engaged to be married to her; and even when that state of afficirs oxion I think that she will find that her kisses will be inove appreciated if she is not too generates with them. (2) If, as you say, you have a pleasant home and a little who is willing to lake care of you, I think you are doing wrong to go out into the world that you may make more money. A woman's place is essentially in the home, and when she is placed as you are she is simply taking the hered and butter from some other girl's mosth when she forces her way into the working world and claims a position there.

A Street entitle ANN MANY Opticities—There are so many of my dear girls who have said kind words to me that I want to thank them again and again. Ferhaps it may interest them to know that for some time I have been a bit of an invialid, and if their letters have not received the quick responses that they or pected it has been because, though the lecury was willing, the brain and the incode were weak. I also want to ask of them not to request me to give any advice along patent medicines, about depthalories, about hand-writing, or various shades of hair. I know I have only to sek this, for as love begets love. I am evitain that my affection for my girls has given me a real love in return.

has given me a real love in return.

E. V.—In calling upon two sisters, or a mother and a daughter, two cards should be left. In visiting your frield from out of town you absold certainly sak for her hoddens, express repret if you do not see her, and leave a cardion her. (i) While visiting in a strange city it is perfectly proper to send a card to a man friend small open which is written your pressus address and the length of time you'll be there. (i) While a man friend small you flow you'll be there. (ii) While a man friend small you flow with the time to coverage to offer him a boutounders. (i) After a westeling reception it is not necessary to offer him a boutounders. (i) After a westeling reception it is not necessary to express thanks for a pleasant time. The bride thanks each one who webless her meach happiness. (ii) When your mother is on your heaters is out, you need give no indecation of the fact that she was not with you.

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#### THE JEWESS IN AUTHORSHIP

BY ABRAM S. ISAACS



HE literary and learned woman who used to be an object of profound curiosity has ceased to be a rarity. With the new education, and woman's rapid ad-vance in all fields of activity, she turns naturally to literature,

and the world is the gainer. It is true France, Germany, Italy and England numbered their women writers a century and more before Sorosis was organ-ized, and America had women poets and novel-ists long before Vassar was founded, or Harvard dreamed of an annex. But the recent awakening has been on a scale peculiar to our own age, and bids fair to assume still more imposing proportions in the near future.

WHAT is the relation of the Jewess to this literary revival? What part does she take in authorship? Is she silent or responsive? What is her record?

Restricting ourselves to English and American literature, it is not to be expected that Jewesses as yet are closely identified with authorship to any large degree. In our own country, for instance, it is obviously unfair to compare the Jewess with the non-Jewess in the realm of literature. The fornier must have a little more time for development. As late as 1850 the number of American Israelites was limited to some thousands; to-day the As late as 1850 the number of American Israelites was limited to some thousands; to-day the
Jewish population is still comparatively small
—a few hundred thousand. Bearing in mind
the vast proportion of emigrants who have
to be fused into an American type, it would
certainly be premature to demand any marked
literary development. The great majority
have to work for their daily bread in less
fascinating fields than literature.

TWO-Jewesses, the one at rest in the old TWO\*Jewesses, the one at rest in the old Jewish cemetery in distant Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the other in Cypress Hills, in the fast-growing city of the deal close to New York, take rank with representative literary women of our age. The works of both belong to the present, and are likely to survive for decades to come. It was in 1847 that Grace Aguilar passed away in her thirty-first year. Her stories, such as "Home Influence," "The Days of Bruce," "The Vale of Cedars," reveal not alone a high order of literary excellence, but vigor and maturity. Of fragile physique, but remarkable intellectuality, she devoted her powers to authorship. But hers was a higher but remarkable intellectuality, she devoted her powers to authorship. But hers was a higher aim than merely to amuse. In her retigious works, and those bearing on Jewish history and doctrine, in prose and verse, she strove to raise her race to a loftier consciousness of their duty and mission, and to educate the general public as to the character of her creed, so often misjudged and caricatured. Her writings breathe a spiritual aroma that indicate the true woman, a refreshing breatht of view, and a chivalrous ardor. It was a woman battling for truth, education, liberality, and her works have won her a place in the ranks of the best and purest of womankind.

Of Emma Lazarus it is unnecessary to say sught. Her works praise her in the gates. Like Grace Aguilar, she was inspired by high ideals, but she was more fortunate in her surroundings, and enjoyed the friendship of

roundings, and enjoyed the friendship of prominent American authors, while Emerson prominent American authors, while Emerson was her guide, and she was a guest at his Concord home. She loved art and music, Heine and the Greeks. Her "Admetus" is a singularly polished and graceful poem; her translations from Heine show strength and beauty. Her "Altic"—a prose romance of Goethe's youth—isattractive in its luxuriance of phrase. But not all the claims of general culture made her silent when her voice was to be heard on a different theme, and her poems in behalf of the Russian Jews disclosed her spiritual fire. With no less enthusiasm she advocated manual training and agricultural pursuits for the Russian immigrants. Like Grace Aguilar she died too early to accomplish her ideals. In literary breadth and insight she was superior to her English sister, but not in intensity of religious conviction.

No literary Jewesses of the past or present compare with those two Esthers of the pen. Penina Moise, whose hymns were the subject of an appreciative article in the "Critic" a year or two ago, Rebekah Hyneman, whose "The Leper and Other Poems," was published in Philadelphia in 1853, Mrs. was published in Philadelphia in 1853, Mrs. Celia Hartog, the author of graceful tales and poems—the list is not a long one that survives. The encouragement given to young writers in the pages of Mr. Leeser's "Occident," a Philadelphia pioneer in Jewish journalism, and the favorable opportunity offered women writers in the Jewish press of to-day, have not been without their results in fitting them for a wider literary field, which some are them for a wider interary held, which some are already occupying, with every indication of success. Lee C. Harby's earliest effects thus won recognition. Helen K. Weil has done more than apprentice work. Mrs. Rosalle Kanfman, Josephine Lazarus, Mary M. Cohen, Mrs. Apale Nathan Meyer, Mrs. M. D. Louis, Ella Jacobs, Henrietta Szold (who translated att elaborate biography of Fleischer, the Ori-

entalist, for the Smithsonian Report, 1889), Debbie H. Silver, Jennie W. Netter, Frances Hellman, Ruth Ward Kahn, Nina Morais Cohen, Mrs. S. A. Dinkins, are not unfamiliar names, and the list could be increased by Mrs. Rosa Sonneschein, Caroline Cohen, Myrtilla Mitchell, Annetta Kohn, Belle Moses, Isabella R. Hess, Elizabeth F. Aaron, and among the English sisterhood by Emily Harris, Amy Levy, Re Henry, Ada S. Ballin, Rosa Emma Collins, "The History and Literature of the Israelites," by the Misses de Rothschild, is a work of merit. They were not the only members of that family to engage in literature. Anna Maria Goldsmid translated from the German and French, and her volumes possess permanent worth as a vindication of Jewish doctrue from the liberal point of view. Miss Goldsmid, who died a year or two ago, belonged to one of the most representative Jewish families in England, Mrs. Harriet Lieber Cohen, of New York recently issued a translation of Sacher-Mosoch's, "The New Job," and has ready for publication a collection of his short tales from the French. Bella Löwy is the chief English translator of Grutz's "History of the Jews;" Mrs. C. H. T. Collis has published a book of travels; Lady Magnus "Jewish Portraits" and "Outlines of Jewish History" have been reprinted in Boston and Philadelphia respectively. The success of Martha Morton, of New York, as a dramatist, has been proved by her "The Morehant," and "Geoffrey Middleton, Gent." This list, which does not claim to be exhaustive, throws light on the versatility of the Jewes, at least. She can write graceful pootry, translate learned historical works, become historian and essayist, contribute stories and sketches to the magazines, publish tales for the sensor self-traceial departments in the press. poetry, translate learned historical works, become historian and essayist, contribute stories and sketches to the magazines, publish tales for the young, edit special departments in the press, issue a Hebrew grammar—as did Ada S. Ballin—and enter into the spirit of Browning, like Mary M. Cohen. She can be critic, satirist, idealist, philosopher. She need not confine her efforts to Judga. She can claim a hearing from the public at large on all themes dear to humanity, and if she does her work well recognition will follow. She is not likely to forget the claims of her own special race, their elevation and enlightenment, but she will be qualified to advance on a line with cultured woman-bood of every nation and creed. bood of every nation and creed.

I T is not difficult to forecast the future of the Jewess in authorship. She is a partaker in the new education; she enters all the professions; she shares the ripest culture of the time; she responds to every movement that leads to honest, helpful living. The educated Jewess who graduates from Vassar or Bryn Mawr, from Cornell or Barnard, who pursues higher collegiate training at Harvard or Vale. higher collegiate training at Harvard or Yale, is on the same intellectual level as her non-Jewish chum. Her work in literature will follow the bent of her tastes and capacities, and will not be so much a question of her an-cestral religion. Her woman hood and woman-liness will guide her right, and as the religious instincts of the Jewess are innate, and her domestic qualities strong, one may expect her to champion all that is pure, and sweet, and wholesome. She will be enthusiastic and resolute, but however positive her convictions, she will not be less feminine in their utter-ance. Her ideals will be those of her age, and inspiration the never-ending, ever-varying drama of humanity.

THE work of the Jewess in authorship will hardly vary in quality and tone from that of her non-Jewish sister, and the charm and potency of her message will depend upon her spiritual insight and intellectual range. But there is every probability that for some years to come her attention will be largely devoted to education. The problems which are due to the Russian exodus, the spectacle of poverty, ignorance, over-crowding in our large cities must influence the sympathetic women of Israel. The American Jewish Publication and Historical Societies furnish a congenial field for her efforts, and in the department of Jewish Sabbath school-and devotional litera-Jewish Sabbath school.and devotional litera-ture many can find ample opportunity for their talent. She has become a leading factor in charitable movements, and her experience in the class room and kindergarten, in personal service among the poor and agencies for sanitary relief, will prove fruitful in due time. One Jewess, prominent in her day in education, furnished the model of "Rebecca" to Sir Walter Services and the line of Bebecca Courte will ter Scott, and the line of Rebecca Gratzes will

We find, then, that despite obvious limitations due to small numbers and very recent diafranchisement of her race, the Jewess in English-speaking lands is in touch with the literary movement of her time, and is utilizing her opportunities. She will become more and more closely identified with literature as she shares the intellectual tendencies of her en-vironment and strives to influence mankind With every barrier razed that once checked her progress, with the universities, the arts, the sciences all open to her, she feels keenly the double triumph of the century—as woman as well as Jewess. Whatever record may be hers in the future, whatever achievements she may believe a her own, she will write very new or the control of the century. claim as her own, she will write no unworthy line, utter no false note, if she be true to the ideals of Judaism and womanhood. She has everything to spur her on-in the broad republic of letters there are no distinctions of sex or creed, class or condition, race or

# \*LITERARY \* QUERIES

FRITE-I have never heard of the story of "Ernes-

Davinson-The word "girt" occurs but once in the Bible.

Cuntous-Matthew Arneld was the author of the phrase "Sweetness and Light,"

Mns. L. W. M.-" Hazel Kirke," was written and dramatized by Steele Mackaye.

Victor-College journalism originated at Dartmouth in 1800 with Daniel Webster as one of the editors.

E. L.—The authors of "Don Crear de Bazan" are D'entery and Demanoir, Thehero's name and all is in Victor Hugo's "Rey Blas."

ALICE. The author of "The Sweet By and Bya," is Dr. S. Fillmore Bennett; a letter care of the Joun-NAL will be forwarded to him.

CARRIE L.—The story of "Beintions-in-Law," has never been published in book form, and can only be had in the numbers of the JOURNAL.

VERA-I know nothing of the personality of Martha inley. (2) A letter addressed to Mrs, Walcox, care of the Journal, will be forwarded to her,

Mes. P. M. H.—The story of "Dorn Thorne" was written by Charlotte M. Braeme, who often wrote under the nom de plume of "Bertha M. Clay,"

E. S. H.—Charles Brockden Brown is generally spoken of as the first American novelist. (2) "Max Acier" is the now de plants of C. Heber Clark.

Both Edna Lyail and Marie Corelli are English women; a petralt and sketch of the bome life of the former will shortly appear in the Journal.

KERLY-The southern war song, "Maryland, My Maryland" was written by James R. Randall, of Balti-more. It was published and set to music in 1861.

P. G.—I have no idea of the present whereabouts of the writer, Kalie Maud St. John, to whom you refer, whether she is living, or doing any literary work.

A. M.—"Comprehensive Physical Culture," by Mabel Jenness, will be sent you by the Journal, postage free, for \$1.00; "In My Lady's Dressing Room," for \$1.50.

B. S. D.—I do not know the poem "The Death of the Old Squite," but perhaps some of our readers, seeing this, can supply the information. If so, I will print it.

A. R.—" Foolscap," as applied to a certain size of paper, is said to be nothing more than an adaptation, from similarity of sound, of the Italian fogito cape, a followined sheet.

C. D.—Never send a manuscript to the home or private address of an editor. He does not like his business to follow him into his family life. He more often, very pastly, rescuts it.

FARRY Q.—No one can advise you as to which period-ical would "be most likely to accept a young writer's first effect." Everything depends upon the character of the first "effort."

Marie Louisse—The Journal, can precure and send you either one of Ella Wheeler Witton's two books of poems, "Poems of Passion," or "Poems of Pleasure" for \$1.00 each, postage free.

INCUTES—Professional books and instruments in the actual possession, at the time, of a physician arriving in this country would be admitted free of duty. They would be defined as "tools of trade."

Examp.—If you wish to provide against the possibility of having a flat manageries returned to you folded, pin a request to that effect to the manascript, and any reputable editor will respect your wish.

Extrina-Members of Charles Dickens' family advise use that the novelist never expressed a particular preference for any one of his works, nor had he a favorite character, unless it was "Little Nell."

RESECTA—Thomas Hardy's novel "Tess" can be supplied to yee by the Jouannal, postage free, for \$i.1s. (2) Henry Irving's "Shakespeare," with notes, is accu-rate and a good type of a popular Shakespeare.

Ina-Mr. Bok does not read manuscripts "for pay," nor will be express an opinion on your work for re-maneralism. He reads manuscripts only with one point in view, namely, their availability for Tier Lances' House Journal.

CHARLOTTE W.—The most desirable size of paper to use for the manuscript of a book is b(q | x, b(q)) and seares liberal margin on left side of sizes. Unruled paper is preferable. The test mode of forwarding a manuscript depends upon the size.

Sanam-Browning himself admitted that there was no historical foundation for his poem, "How They Brought the Good News from Ghest," the distance between the places being too long for any horse to have traversed in the specified time.

Chiristine—I cannot give a list of the names and addresses of literary syndicules in this column. As I have repeatedly said, a complete list is given in Eleanor Kirk's book, "Periodicals That Pay Contributors," which the Journal will procure and sand you, postage free, for §1.00.

H. K.—The first newspaper publishers were the Chiness. The "Journal of Pekin" was established A. D. 1911. (2) Hoomee Greekey founded the "New York Tribune" in 18st. (3) "Culda," the novelet, is a woman. Her name is Joubse do in Ramose. She is an English woman, in spite of her name.

J. R. M.—I cannot search out for you, or any one size, subtable recitations for certain occasions, or tell you where cretain "pieces" can be found. There are several good collections of recitations, suitable for all occasions, puttinbed, and by writing to the Book Department of the Jovanaa you can easily find out all about them.

F. D. X.—If you wish to copyright your play, send one dollar to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. Send also your own name and address, and a printed or type-written copy of the play, and in a few days he will be ward you a certificate of copyright. You would be perfectly safe in automiting your play to any respectable theatrical manager in the country.

Launa-The heroine of Madam Cotter's "Efrabeth; or, the Exilis of Sheria," was Pauline Lupolova, a young woman who actually walked from Siberia to Si. Petersburg to beg the Emperor to partica her father, who had been guilty of stealing joint from the Empeson Catherine. The Emperor granted her request, but her health was so broken by fatigue and exposure that she died.

ANNER B. C.—Where the author of the work you de-sire to translate is living. I should certainly first seek his permission: where the nuthor is dead, apply to the publishers. (2) Translations are generally submitted to editors without solicitation, except in special cases, where they select a certain story which they desire translated for some particular purpose. It must be re-membered that the new Copyright law secures to American authors the right to translate or to dramatize their own works.

Miss Wallforn—You have no right to ask any editor to read your manuscript "at oncs." I think authors sometimes forget the fact that the submission of a manuscript to an editor is seeking a favor at his hands, and to demand a courtesy is hardly good tasts. Editors are very basy people, and they can give only a certain portion of their time to the reading of manuscripts. Do not get the idea that they have nothing else to do. Beading manuscripts is but a very minor and insignificant part of their work.

P. A. R. W.—If you are desirous of writing for the press keep your eyes open for subjects and try by constant study and practice to obtain a clear, direct, original style. Avoid long words and long sentences, and do not attempt to imitate anybody. Have a good, unabridged dictionary upon your deek, a book of synonyms and a good. English grammar, which you will do well to study. With this advice and these aids, and a determination only to write when you have something to write about, you will succeed if you have average abilities.

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MISS MAUDE HAYWOOD will be glad through this Department to answer any questions of an Art nature which her readers may send to her. She cannot, however, undertake to reply by mail; please, therefore, do not ask her to do so. Address all letters to Miss Maude Haywood, care of The Laders' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### SOME ADVICE TO ART STUDENTS



RING this month a great number of girls will be gathering from all parts of the States

all parts of the States to various art schools in the great cities, all with the view of study-ing in the different branches, but in many cases with widely different aims and objects. Some are now coming for the first time, perhaps having obtained their present opportunities through their own personal exertions, and are full of hope and enthusiasm, but without a very definite idea of what is before them, and of the path which must be trodden to reach their goal. Others are well advanced in their work and settling down—to continue our metaphor—into a good, steady, swinging gait, metaphor—into a good, steady, swinging gait, which means success in the end. Out of the vast army of so-called "students," these words are addressed to those earnest workers who are beginning or persevering with a true love of their art and the legitimate ambition of one day "doing something," whether their aim be already a definite one, or at present unsettled in detail.

already a definite one, or at present unsettled in detail.

To those who are beginning, or about to make a start, it may be said and reiterated in any number of ways and with endless good reasoning, but always coming down to the same simple piece of advice: learn to draw before attempting to paint; learn to draw before attempting to paint; learn to draw well; learn to draw thoroughly. Begin at the beginning, and do not expect to start in the life class. Work steadily upward, but be content with slow progress at first. The early steps in acquiring any knowledge are always more or less difficult because of the drudgery entailed. A girl coming from some little country place, where knowledge of art was scanty and her own efforts and struggles onward almost the only experience in actual work that she has known, will learn much in the first few weeks by observation and by contact with her fellow-workers, both as to her present capabilities and future prospects. Much will be a revelation, and she will be fortunate if sufficiently quick to realize from the first how probably mistaken, or at least incomplete, her own previous notions of the character and requisite period of a thorough art education have been. Whatever the ultimate ambition, or the definite aim in view, the beginning will be invariably the same, and in joining any art school it is wisest to follow out exactly the course suggested by the directors of the classes and to take their advice, after having stated to them clearly one's requirements and object in studying. In the early stages of education in any pursuit, it is best for the student to rely on the judgment of experienced persons rather than to persist unreasonably in her own views, which in rare case may be justifiable, but are usually only obstinately, held to in tha face of contrary advice, as the result of good and entered upon, ought to brace the student against the decidedly irritating comments of her friends and acquaintances, who realize as little as she herself did once, the methods of an a

PIECE of practical advice which girl care for the first time, will do well to heed, is care for the first time, will to went to next, as the counsel to be prudent and regular as to meals and exercise. Much has been written from time to time about the importance of having a proper mid-day repast, and the folly of women who habitually perform a long day's work on insufficient nourishment, and it is to be hoped that few are unwise enough to deliberately risk the undermining of their constitution by disregarding medical advice and authority on this point. The other requi-site to good health, namely, adequate exercise and recreation, is no less important. The close application and the montal exercise. close application and the mental exertion entailed in art work demands daily relaxation and, if possible, out-door sports, or at least plenty of walking, but preferably with some object in view and with a companion, for a solitary constitutional is with most of us a poor antidote to nervous fatigue. Some kind of recreation which takes the thoughts entirely of recreation which takes the thoughts entirely away from one's work, giving change of occupation to the mind as well as to the body, is recommended by all doctors in giving advice for a healthy rule of life. Driving, riding on horseback, playing tennis, or going in for gymnastic training are all good tonics, while riding a bleycle, when not indulged in to excess, is most healthful and of growing popularity among the brain-workers of to-day, who are sensible enough to recognize the necessity of caring for their physical well-being.

POLLOWING the first period of enthusiastic beginnings and ardent hopes, comes almost invariably a time of great depression and discouragement, which is by no means an indication of failure or incapability, but quite the contrary. A self-satisfied pupil is always the most disheartening to a teacher. But to the student the periodical recurrence of these fits of discouragement are very trying, and the student the periodical recurrence of these fits of discouragement are very trying, and unless met in a philosophical spirit, may prove a hindrance to progress. Perhaps after some successful attempt, which actually had seemed a promise of real advance in the work undertaken, a day follows full of failures, owing to some unrecognized cause, which results in a fresh access of disgust at one's own slowness, and doubts of ever making headway. More experienced hands will unite in advocating the student to take fresh courage, and to make renewed efforts in the face of even the stupidest blunders. Encouragement ought to come with the realization that the best lessons are not only learned, but much more deeply imwith the realization that the best lessons are not only learned, but much more deeply impressed, through the painful experience of our own fallures. We may have a principle expounded to us, and may have even at the time appreciated it to some extent, but the truth of it is never so forcibly brought home to us until after we have by beedlessness or inability failed through its disregard. Everyone must learn their own lessons by separate and individual experience, a master can only guide, admonish, or correct. This is true of education of any kind, most clearly expressed by the oft-heard exclamation: "I have been frequently told so-and-so, but now I see it for myself," and every fresh lesson learned in thus coming to see for one's self is an added revelation, giving a new sense of power to the revelation, giving a new sense of power to the pupil. Some temperaments are more prone to alternate fits of elation and depression than others, although this characteristic is more or others, although this characteristic is more or less common to all artistic natures. Certainly depression and discouragement should be bravely fought against, because indulged they simply increase and paralyze all the powers and energies, more often causing failure than being actually the result of it. The very nature of art work being, if earnestly undertaken, really very exhausting, increases any previous tendency to nervous depression, and it is safe to advise students never to try to judge for themselves of their progress at the end of a long and trying day. So much has been said on this subject because this liability to unwarranted discouragement is a very real evil among some of our students, and is apt to affect both health and spirits, so greatly do the physical and the mental react one upon the other in our complex being.

SOONER or later, if a student perseveres steadily, there will come a day when, with a glad sense of power and a humble realization of the vast amount yet to be learned, the feeling will be experienced that the first principles of one's art have been truly mastered, and that one has gotten beyond the early groping, tentative efforts, and is beginning, even while still often falling short in actual results, yet to see and to understand more clearly the requirements and possibilities of the work, with an increasing facility in its execution. From this date a new era should commence, with a redoubling of efforts and a yet braver facing of difficulties, with the encouraging recollection of past success. A failer use of one's time becomes possible with increased ability. At this point the cultivation of a habit of constant sketching, more particularly with a regard to the future spectuation of the study which by now has in all probaparticularly with a regard to the future spec-ialty in view, which by now has in all proba-bility been determined on, will prove of un-told value. The drawing afterward from memory all the careful studies and sketches made in class from still life or from living made in class from still life or from living models is recommended as the most excellent possible practice by experienced artists. It trains the faculty of observation and makes the student more and more quick to see and to remember, giving a habit of thoroughness and attention to detail which it is most advantageous to acquire and which, carried into the higher branches of art and employed in con-junction with a certain refinement and senstitiveness of artistic feeling, together with the power of giving vivid and adequate expression to that which is so inwardly perceived, goes far to make up the sum of great genius.

W TH advanced students, the principal danger to be feared in the training received in an art school is that of falling into conventional habits of thought and expression. This must be earnestly combatted by the pendstent effort to think and see for one's the pensistent effort to think and see for one's soil and the giving the fullest possible scope to one's own individuality and imagination, and particularly avoiding the fatal weakness of copying, consciously or unconsciously, the tricks or methods of any favorite or admired master or fellow student. To do so simply fetters the freedom of a proper and full development of the powers, and stifles the originality which each human being surely does possess, unless it has been put to death through overmuch or mistaken training. overmuch or mistaken training,

#### FRENCH TAPESTRY PAINTING

THE PROCESS OF STEAMING



HEN the painting of a tapestry in the French dyes is finished, it is necessary to fix the colors by the action of steam in order to render them indelible. The process is sufficiently simple for an annateur to be able to te it successfully and with but little

for an amateur to be able to undertake it successfully and with but little trouble. If the artist should not possess a regular studio, the apparatus may be set up in kitchen or outhouse, or in any convenient place, provided there is not sufficient draft to run the risk of condensing the steam, for it must be borne in mind that steam never causes moisture until it becomes condensed. The action of dry steam fixes the dyes, but in condensing it would ruin the tapestry by making the colors run.

The apparatus required consists of a cylinder

making the colors run.

The apparatus required consists of a cylinder made of tin or zinc, a boiler, and either a gas or an oil stove; the former method of heating, being more reliable and less trouble to manage, should preferably be chosen when it can be conveniently used.

The cylinder, which is open at both ends, may measure from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter, and for ordinary use about sixty inches in height; for very large pieces of work it can be provided with an extra piece to give the necessary additional height, made to slip into the top and fitting tightly in place, but which is removable when not required. The boiler should be about twelve inches in depth and made so that the cylinder fits into it easily. It should stand upon feet so that the stove can be placed beneath it. In preparing to steam, fill the boiler about two-thirds full of water and place a piece of soft old toweling over the top of the boiler before putting the cylinder into it in position; this is to avoid danger from the splashing of the water, and to prevent the escape of steam where the cylinder slipe into place. He sure to put in enough prevent the escape of steam where the cylinder alips into place. Be sure to put in enough water, as directed, for the results of its boiling away altogether would be disastrous.

THE tapestries which are to be steamed must be sewn together to make one continuous piece, which, for a cylinder of the dimensions named, may be in length a vard and a half, or slightly longer, and in width from three to three and a half yards. This is then rolled loosely so that in hanging the layers of canvas are quite separate, not touching each other nor the sides of the cylinder, in order that the steam may have free and equal circulation. Fasten the roll by means of string inserted with a packing needle and tied to a cross-bar, which fits over the top of the cylinder and thus holds the tapestries suspended in place. Throw a thick Turkish towel, old woolen shawl, or piece of coarse blanketing over the top of the cylinder, by which means the steam is allowed to find an outlet, but escapes slowly. Everything being satisfactorily arranged, the stove may be lighted. The time allowed for steaming is from an hour to an hour and a half and upward, counting from when the water begins to boil. Too short a period will not properly fix the dyes, and too long a steaming bleaches out the paler tones and makes the deeper coloring disproportionately heavy and strong. It is important that the water be kept boilling fast during the whole time allowed, otherwise the steam might condense and trouble ensue.

THE allotted period having elapsed, the business of taking the tapestries out must be undertaken. This should be done deliberately, without either dallying or haste. Being provided with a pair of thick gloves to prevent the hands being scorched by the hot steam, turn out the gas, remove the top covering, and standing upon a step-ladder or a chair, seize the cross-bar in the middle and lift the tapestries bodily out. Cut the fastenings of the roll, separate the pieces and hang them up to get cool. It is better not to fold tapestries for some little while after they are steamed, for the canvas seems to retain a certain stiffness just at first which causes the appearance of secratch marks where the piece is doubled over. After several months they become perfectly soft and may be folded without injury, although at all times it is perhaps better to roll them on a stick.

#### ARTISTIC SACHETS

THE following suggestions give a pretty and novel idea for the decoration of sachets of any shape or size, in dimensions according to the purpose for which they are intended. They are treated to represent framed pictures.

A piece of stiff paper or thin card-board is cut out of the requisite measurements determined upon for the size of the sachet in hand. In upon for the size of the sachet in hand. In the center of this an opening is cut, which may be round, oval, or irregularly and fanci-fully shaped. The border or frame so left is covered with silk or satin of any rich or delicate tone selected, and the inner edge treated with a cord either to match, or of a gold color, or any preferred finish may be adopted. A piece of bolting cloth, which has to be afterward lined with white, is inserted in the frame to form a background for the picture, which may have for subject flowers. picture, which may have for subject flowers, figures, or any pretty and appropriate group.

A spray or wreath of flowers may be suitably
painted upon the "frame," The sachet is
made up and lined in the ordinary number
and may be finished with lace, cord, or ribbon, paying particular attention to obtain a good barmony of the contrasted or relative tones of color employed. In the painting, either water colors or oils may be used. Water colors are easier to maringe, and perhaps give daintier results upon the bolting cloth. When oils are employed upon the fabrics they should be thinned with fresh spirits of turpentine and sparingly applied in order to avoid the danger of their spreading.

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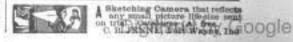
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#### IDEAS IN ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK

As Created and Worked out by Skillful Fingers

#### MAKING RUSSIAN LACE

BY SARA HADLEY

T a time when things Russian are so much in favor, some specimens of modern Russian lace making will doubtless prove interesting. The illustrations here given are sufficient to show its peculiar characteristics, and to serve as a guide to those workers who might care to design for themselves larger pieces of work of themselves larger pieces of work of

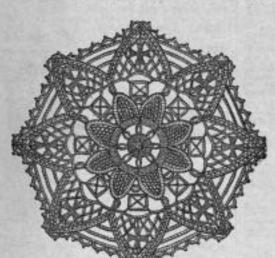
sign for themselves larger pieces of work after the same style.

as same style,
The manner of making this heavy lace renders it so durable that it would seem almost impossible for it to wear out.

It is composed entirely of needle-work stitches, no braid of any kind being introduced. It therefore takes time and patience in the working, but is propor-tionately valua-ble. The pattern should be traced

A TIDY END (Illus. No. 1) in outline on colored paper muslin, backed with a heavier material to make it strong enough to resist the pull of the work. In fact,

enough to resist the pull of the work. In fact, the foundation is prepared just the same as for making modern point lace, composed of linen braids and lace stitches. The mode of working, however, is somewhat different, because instead of building up the pattern on the braid it is built up on strands of the linen thread used for making the stitches. Linen thread No. 25 is the size intended for the patterns given in the illustrations. The square dolly, Illustration No. 3, measures six and a half inches when finished.



AN OCTAGONAL DOILY (Illus, No. 2)

Begin the work by laying a double thread from corner to corner, catching it to the foundation; when the work is entirely finished the foundation must be cut away without severing the threads. Sew over and over the laid threads the whole length of them closely enough to make a strong cord, reseat the proenough to make a strong cord; repeat the pro-cess from the opposite corners; then put in the straight and corner bars in like manner. Next build up each form in its place with button-hole stitches over one or two threads, accord-ing to the required thickness, except where the atitches are open, in which case no foundation thread is needed. In every case begin with the wheel in the centre of each section of the

pattern. The octagonal doily, Illustra-tion No. 2, meas-ures eight inches from point to point. The mid-dle star is first made, building it on cross bars as already de-scribed; next the bars in each point are laid, also the crossbars between each point of the cen-ter star; then the forms in buttonhole stitch filled in, starting from the star. In making the points which form the octagon the outside openwork pattern is first put in, the

A SQUARE DOILY IN RUSSIAN LACE (Illus. No. 3)

bars and maltese
crosses being afterward added, but not before
the long straight bars between the points are
worked to hold them firmly in position.
The small wheel, Illustration No. I, is intended for use in groups of twos or threes for
scarf or tidy ends, or any given number can
be igned together in sources or circles for size. scar or tray ends, or any given frameer can be joined together in squares or circles for pin-cushion covers. In making the wheels, which should measure two and three-quarters inches, the work is commenced from the outside.

#### WORKED BY ROYAL HANDS

THE two accompanying illustrations of needlework designs for sachet and sofa cushion will doubtless prove interesting over and above their intrinsic merit when it is known that they were designed by a royal lady, the Princess Louise, daughter of the Queen of England, who bernelf possessing no mean skill with pencil and brush takes a special delight in encouraging

encouraging art education among wom-en. These pieces of work were designed by the Prin-cess for a so-ciety of which she is presi-dent, and which in character bears some analogy to the societies of Decorative



AS WORKED BY THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Illus. No. 4)

of Decorative
Art in this country. Illustration No. 4 gives a pretty example of ribbon embroidery on a pretty example of ribbon embroidery on cream-colored satin. The material employed for the ground must be of the very best to ensure its being sufficiently close and firm to stand the puncturing necessary in order to insert the ribbon. Narrow ribbons of the most delicate coloring, both plain and shaded, are employed for working the design, as shown in the drawing. The stems and the tiny white flowers on the right-hand side of the center group, also the musical instrument, are rendered in embroidery silk.

The cushion (Illustration No. 5) is made in lines of a delicate čeru

The cushion (Illustration No. 5) is made in linen of a delicate ècru shade, finished off with a scant frill of the same edged with lace. The design on the cunter of the cushion and the border pattern on the frill are worked in flax thread of soft hues. As a border upon the cushion itself, rather a coarse lace is inserted between two rows of narrow cord, the outer one forming the edge of one forming the edge of the cushion.

#### TREATMENT OF LACE

THE proper treatment of the various kinds of needle-made laces, after they come from the hands

they come from the hands of the worker, and before they are ready for use, is by no means an unimportant branch of the knowledge requisite for the production of really high-class work. If the pieces have become soiled in the making, which, with careful handling, should not be the case, the work must be washed in the ordinary manner; and if this be rightly done, it ought afterward to be indistinguishable from new lace. The art of cleaning and restoring lace inted among the necessary accomplish-

art of cleaning and restoring laces was counted among the necessary accomplishments in the days of our great grandmothers, and no one proficient in making it, nor, indeed, any one owning real and valuable lace, ought to be ignorant of how to care for it themselves, although it is much better to let it be treated, when necessary, by a professional cleaner, than to attempt to wash or get up lace at home without knowing the proper method of doing so.

of doing so.

If sufficiently clean, when the work is finished new lace needs merely to be slightly damped, and pressed with a moderately hot iron. Wet a very thin cloth in water, wring it out as dry as possible. In y it over the lace and

possible, lay it over the lace, and iron until the cloth is dry. For solled lace

(whether ma-chine or hand-made) wind it around a bottle, previously covered smoothly with a clean piece of white flannel, place it in a pan of clean, cold water, with a small piece of pure soap in it. Be sure not to employ the ordi-nary laundry soap, which is sometimes composed of injuri-ous ingredients. Allow the water to boil for about

to boil for about an hour, gradually pouring off the dirty water, and adding clean until it ceases to become soiled. The bottle should have been partially filled with sand, in order to keep it steady in the water. If the lace should have been dirty, a small quantity of salt may be thrown into the water. For old lace which is valuable, and has become much stained, an English authority recommends soaking it in good clive oil for a number of hours, or even for several days, afterward washing it as described above.

#### FEATHER EDGE WORK

BY SARA HADLEY

HE illustration printed below shows a pretty and novel use for the dainty and inexpensive feather edge braid, which, al-though much employed as an edging in various kinds of work, has not hitherto found a sepa-

has not hitherto found a separate and distinctive use. The idea of constructing designs for mats and other purposes merely by twisting the braid into graceful and appropriate forms, which are afterward sewn together to keep them in place, will come as a happy suggestion to many, and more especially to those who, while appreciating pretty and dainty work, have not yet

have not yet attained to any great skill with the needle. This work requires no knowledge of either lace or embroidery stitches, it

necessary to catch the braid together according to the pattern chosen, by passing a thread through the "feather edge" loops. The design given here (Illustration No. 6) is intended for a doily.

#### A NOVEL WALL POCKET

THE particularly pretty and novel wall pocket described as follows, is rendered in materials especially suitable for a girl's sanctum, where delicate tints prevail, while



A SOFA CUSHION BY THE PRINCESS (Illus. No. 5)

the furnishings are all on a simple and inex-pensive scale. If richer coloring and costlier fabrics are employed in its manufacture, the idea can be effectively carried out for a hand-

idea can be effectively carried out for a nanu-somely decorated parior.

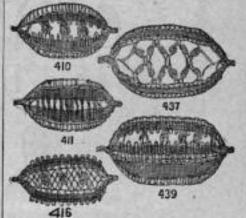
The foundation is a circle of card-board, measuring ten inches across, out of which a seven-inch opening is cut, thus leaving a cir-cular ring an inch and a half in width. This is to be covered with white linen, upon which scattered sprays in Dresden coloring are em-broidered in silk. The linen is pasted on to



FEATHER EDGE DOILY (Illus. No. 6)

the card-board at the back, the edges being cut up, turned under, and carefully laid down with flour pasts. A duplicate ring of card-board is then covered with some of the mate-rial of which the pocket is to be made. The front and back of the ring are pasted together, this being a quicker and nester method of join-ing them then attenuation to the land of the this being a quicker and nester method of joining, them than attempting to do so by means of sewing. This ring is intended to lie flat against the wall, the pocket made of the silk being sewn all around to its outer edge, and forming a hanging beg about twelve inches in length. The lower part is finished by being gathered and tied together with a ribbon bow, three or four inches of the silk forming a full ruffle below, which is edged with white lace about three inches in depth. Lace slightly full is also sewn around the lower edge of the ring which forms the opening. The whole thing is suspended by three bands of ribbon coming from the center and from each side of the ring, and drawn together into one large bow at the top, bows being also placed where the side bands of ribbon start from the ring.

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# ON HOME DRESS MAKING BY EMMA M. HOOPER

MISS HOOPER invites, and will cheerfully answer any questions concerning bome dressmaking which may be sent to her by the JOURNAL sisters. While she will answer by mail, if stamp is inclosed, she greatly prefers to be allowed to reply through the JOURNAL, in order that her answers may be generally helpful. Address all letters to Miss Erima M. Hooper, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### REGARDING COMBINATIONS



HE owner of two or three half-worn skirts, a bit of velvet, etc., is not as foriorn as she may feel, as "make-overs" and combinations are all right for the full fushions. The shirt waist developed The shirt waist developed into a long Russian blouse,

round wafst or jacket bodice is a boon to peo-ple who must save as much as possible to get one new gown a season. As velvet, silk and wool fabrics will be in style, the economical and one new gown a season. As velvet, silk and wool fabrics will be in style, the economical and ingenious home dressmaker will find her path comparatively clear, provided she mess taste and indement in combining the proper materials and shades. Now that red is again stylish, it will help out wonderfully, as it goes with nearly everything, becomes many people, and brightens up the dullest and most hopeless of contrivel gowns. A red cashmere, serge or surah waist may be worn with navy, black, green, gray or brown skirts. If possessed of only a small quantity of the red goods, make it as a plain waist coming from five to ten inches below the walst; if you have not this length then wear it under the skirt belt. A turn-over or high collar and deepcuffs, nearly to the etbow, finish the waist, and the triming may be machine stitching, feather stitching with embroidery or cross stitch embroidery done in bands on the goods in red, black, green and yellow cotton or silk. Or another style would be to edge a turn-over collar and turn-back cuffs with a knife-plaited frill of the goods, and to have a jubot ruffle of the same down the front.

STILL FURTHER DETAILS

#### STILL FURTHER DETAILS

STRL FURTHER DETAILS

NEARLY every one has a navy blue and a tau dress at hand, and both haveseen their "best days." Use the navy blue for a bell skirt with a flat border of tan attiched on the edges, or a cluster of alternate blue and tan bias folds or three tiny overlapping folds of tan each two inches wide. If of a short figure, use the tan for a panel on one side, which style is reappearing. Out the tan waist off, wear the skirt belt over it and add an Eton jacket and a corselet of the navy blue goods. If of a stout figure use the navy for a pointed basque, with full sleeves to the clows and a vest of tan; deep ouffs of the blue. Green and gray may be combined in the same manner, also brown and tan, or two shades of a color. gray may be combined in the same manner, also brown and tan, or two shades of a color, An old black dress can be cleaned, make after the prevailing fashion in skirt, jacket fronts, round or in Eton style added, and a full front of Scotch plaid surah bought. A slik jacket or jacket fronts, full vest, corselet, entire alceves or deep cuffs, skirt ruffles or border may be evolved out of a half-worn plain, glacó or striped silk and be combined with a wooden skirt and partially worn waist. Contrasts answer as well as shades of a color, but in either case barmony must be studied or the effect will not be a success.

#### VELVET AND VELVETEEN

THE most convenient and probably the most worn resterial for combinations will be velvet and velveteen, which curiches and agrees with every miterial in the way of silk and wooden dress-goods. Either a darker shade or a contrusting color may be used for entire sleeves, deep cuffs or short sleeve puffs, a short tacket or inched fronts. Other cores. a short jacket or jacket fronts. Other accessories are in the form of revers, pointed or full vest, collar, skirt border and panels; in fact, many are the uses to which these pile fabrics are put, and they are universally becoming. If a good velvet is beyond the means, use a good a good velvet is beyond the means, use a good relveteen, of which there are many brands. Either velvet or relveteen must be cut with the pile rouning down, and above all the pieces must be matched, cut alike by the grain of the cloth or the material will shade and wear differently. Cut a border on the exact bias for a skirt. A tiny ruffle and bias folds of velvet are also fashionable trimmings. For a dressy evening waist nothing is prettier than a velvet Eton or zonave jacket, with a bloose and full sleeves of surah, China silk or crepon, which can be worn with silk or woolen skirts of a similar or contrasting color.

Similar or contrasting color.

If any velvet is at hand that can be renovated and used, do not hesitate about attempting the task, as it is easy to do: Fill a large-mouthed pan with boiling water, leaving it on the stove so that it will continue to boil. Two the stove so that it will continue to boil. Two persons should work together, as one holds the veivet close over the steaming water while the second one brushes the pile up with a whisk, brushing briskly against the pile. Then let it dry—do not lay anything upon it in the meantime—and if still crinkled or crushed-looking, repeat the steaming and brushing. Two attenuits will certainly feature in the relationship.

repeat the steaming and brushing. Two at-tempts will certainly freshen the velvet, and generally one will answer. Dust the velvet before steaming it.

#### ABOUT YOUR GLOVES

WHEN the home dressmaker has completed a gown her next thought is of the bat and gloves to accompany it. The latter does much in giving the gown a stylish air, or if the gloves be illy selected the whole garment is rulaed in the eyes of all beholders. Suéde or undressed gloves do not wear as well as glacé or dressed kid, but are still favored for dressy calling and church wear in eight botton mousquetaires, unless a four button glacé of the most expensive brands is preferred, as it often is by very conservative taste. The ordinary four button glacé glove is worn for shopping and traveling. The buttonless Biarritz glove at one dollar is very stylish for traveling and morning wear, and should fit looser than a "real" kid glove. Heavy kid gloves, piqué sewed, that is, with the raw edge lapped over and stitched down, are worn by many well-dressed women with morning costames domined before two P. M. Heavy kid gloves having tilburied or faced palms are worn for driving, with four brass buttons fastening them, Gannilet gloves of castor, undressed reindeer or heavydoe skin, often miscalled "dog-skin." are fashionable for horsewomen. White suide gloves are worn in the evening with any color, or the toilette is completed with harmonizing gloves of a delicate shade, as larender, flesh, palest of yellow, pearl, etc. Selt stitching is more stylish than black on any glove just now. Tan and gray shades lead for day wear, though some fancy shades lead for laveling fleshy WHEN the home dressmaker has comavoided unless one possesses many changes.

The lacing glove suits persons having fleshy wrists. A perfect fit does not mean a cramped appearance of the hand.

#### WHAT NOT TO WEAR



T is as important to know what not

to wear as what to wear, and while many fashion writers, guides to beauty, etc., tell us what we should do, they are not as ready in saying what pitfalls must be avoided by every woman desiring to look as well as possible. It is possible to do this, and should be the aim of the feminine sex to dress as becomined as possible without exdress as becomingly as possible, without ex-ceeding their means, injuring health or neg-lecting home duties.

#### THINGS TO BE AVOIDED

MAUVE, nile green, rose pink, clear white, steely gray, yellowish tan and sky blue when of a sallow complexion. Plaids, broad stripes and light colors when short and broad stripes and light colors when short and stout in figure. Fluffy skirt trimming if under five feet four inches in height. Hairline stripes, piain skirts and flat vests when thin and slender in person. Turn-over collars when possessed of a long, thin neck. Collars without a finish in the way of a white cord, plaited ribbon, folds, etc., when of a dark or sallow complexion. Dirty white kid gloves on a rainy day or while traveling. Over-trimmed dresses and hats for traveling, also trains on traveling or tailor-made gowns. on traveling or tailor-made gowns

#### SKIRTS, WAISTS AND HATS

SKIN-tight bell skirt fronts with a prominent abdomen, and basques very short on the sides with very large hips.

Round waisis, square vokes, balloon sleeves and excessively tight collars when full in form. Large hats for shopping and evening wear, and black hats if of a brunctte skin, unless

blessed with rosy cheecks.

The extremes in dress, as one dressing too old, too young, too plainly or too elaborately for the occasion, time and wearer's position in tife. Linen collars with a homely neck, ditto linen ouffs with dark, thin or wrinkled hands. Tightly drawn back hair with a thin face, and a high coiffure with a long head.

Brick red, emerald green, orange and yellow tan with red hair. Electric blue unless pos-sessed of a clear, rosy skin and light hair, Short-fingered gloves and too tight a fit.

Broad coat-tail backs to basques with wide ps. Poorly fitting corset under a well fitting dress. White muslin petticonts for street wear. Bordered lace veils unless they are worn below the chin, and dotted reils with weak eyes. Trailing skirts on a stormy day. Ripped or torn kid gloves at any time. A round corse-let with a short weisted figure, when a pointed one will give the desired tapering appearance. Large buttons for fastening a waist over a stout figure. Rose pink necessories with a wrinkled face or neck. Gray or navy blue face veils over a sallow complexion, when face veils over a sallow complexion, when golden brown will have the opposite effect and improve the skin. Round turbans with a full face and a peaked crown with a long or sharp-featured face.

# DRESSMAKERS CORNER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any reasonable question on Home Dressmaking sent me by my readers.

EMMA M. HOOPER

Boys' MOTHER-Bend answer to "Mrs. Maggie V." JESSET DEANS—Occasionally the back of a skirt is galbered, so why not try this plan if "so tired of a bell back?"

Mat D.—Trim the evening dress with satin ribbons, unless you have a corselet of velvet, in which case use satin back velvet ribbon.

Alones—An article upon combinations appears in the October number. (2) itsel silk shirt waists, lined, will be fashionable all the winter.

Mas. D. H.—Do not dress a girl of sixteen as a young woman; she is only a miss, and will be a woman sood enough without basiculng time.

Bannina—For an ocean voyage in November you will certainly require your scalakin cost and the bemisepun dress, with a flamed wrapper for betth use.

QCREE MOTHER-Read answer to "Short Clothes."

(2) You can buy finither stitching by the yard or piece for siliching down over the raw seams of the cutton

Mas. James W.—I know of an excellent dressmakers' school, but of course they teach only one system at it; send me year address and a stamped envelope, and I will send you the address privately.

NAM MAGGIE V.—Get a reefer for the three-year-old boy. (2) Sew his kill skirt permanently to a ribbed underrease. (3) A white serge jacket suit has a biouse of white china slik for fall wear.

KATHINYN—It requires six yards of black taffeta stills for the slouplest sills petitivnat, and eight yards if you wish a cluster of marrow rutiles over the bottom one or bulgreise, as it is usually called.

PALL BRIDE—October is a favorite month for bridea.

(2) You should provide both fall and winter dresses.

(3) Two hats, a wrap for each scasor, ten gown and flannel wrapper, besides the list formished.

Lany Bryy-Your inquiries should have been directed to the Festion Department. (1) When practicable, estimate contournes for abort, stout figures will be illustrated in Test Laness' Home Journals.

Cara Rossa—This pretty name that you have "just picked up." means "bive in Rome. (2) Willow green is a soft shade similar to the onlor of the beafor the willow tree, which has almost a gray down over its surface.

BROAT CLOTHES-Put your haby in short dresses, nambric, lawn, nairmook, etc., in September, October is rather late for a first attempt of this wort. (2) Long alseves and damed for skirts and under-vests, of course.

THELLE S.—Velvet will be very fashionable in the fall for sleeves, jacket or correlet on side and woolen dresses. (2) Use a shade darker than the gray or a rich, dark shade of green that combines beautifully with steel and pinking, gray shades.

Mus. Jones D.—You have already read of the new shades in the September leave; golden and deeper browns, dark red and navy-blue you can wear. (2) Your lavorder tosagown will prove more becoming with a front of creamy-pink Japaneze silk.

Mossa F. G.—Pink is not becoming to a sallow com-plexion, but is if the skin is clear, though pale. (2) Wash-your hair caces a week in saint of hartar and water to re-move the oily feeting. Rices it twice in clear, warm water and then in cold water to avoid taking cold.

Mus. R. T. U.—The really first-class ladies' tailors do not make a walking gown to drug the streets. (2) Use velveteen binding and convex firing as usual on the skirl; the canvas must be a true bins to set eventy. (3) Little girls wear reefer jackets and Wattsau closks for the fall.

Mrs. Chas. E.—It is impossible for me to give addresses and recommend firms is these columns, as yet must see for yourself that it would be a free advertisement for the people thus quoted. Write in a personal letter, exclosing statup and address for the information desired.

C. L. S. or N. C.—Guimpe is pronounced as though spelled "gamp," (2) Your last and your sinter's are de-cidedly red. (3) For a girl of lifteen, skirts should be made to her shoe tops. (4) Navy and electric blue, gray, cream, green of a light shade, deep garnot, lavender and pale blue.

PATTE—Use the red cashmere skirt for a Russian blouse to wear with the brown and black skirts. (2) Add three tiny blas ruffles overlapping each other of darker sike, a corselet, sleaves and plastron of the meove crepon for fall evening wear. (4) Bengaline, taffeta, giaco, satin, or strah.

f. A. O.—You will have to spenge and press the Samuel dress, but if there is a taking pear you get him to do it if no, proceed as follows: Wring a wet cloth out until it cannot drip, then lay it on the right side of the fancet and iron with a lot tree suiti perfectly dry, pressing hard upon the iron.

Markon—Bress according to your looks, though there is really but very little difference between a matron of thirty-five and one of forty years. Perhaps your sider looks younger than her years, or has always dressed younger than you. (2) There is a harmless wrinkle remover, but I cannot perseably recommend any cosmotics. If you desire any addresses, send a stamped envelope, as I have stated many times pre-vious to this.

COUNTRY GIRL-Princess gowns will not be as much worn as jacket and round swists, though always in style for house customes-nowadays, with a draped front. (2) Blazers have not led their day, and such seits will be worn with lined wants until winter, though an Eton jacket sait is never. (3) A dressmaker understanding cutting and fitting does not use paper patterns. (4) Send me your address if you want to know anything of a system which you can learn at bonns.

J. Mc. F.—I am scorry that your letter arrived entirely too late to appear in a previous number of the Laurier Brass Joenana. If you have not purchased your dress get one of navy-bine or golden-brown serge and trim with a pointed girdle, deep cuffs and collar of velvet or velvesee. (3) A bell skirt, full alsernes, coat-tall bassies and break the skirt on either side with a few fields running into the bell. (3) A princess is not becoming to one having a prominent form in front.

Substitute.—You would have to enter a millinery school, or one for dressmaking, and leasn the minuse details before attempting designing. There are probably such places in Chicago, as there are in New York, but if you do not know of any write me, giving address, and I will seed you an address in New York. After a course in such schools you will find it easier to secure a post-tion than to seek one where you would have to week up from the lowest round of the ladder of success.

I. M. H.—Use black bengaline slik for deep cuffs to lengthen the velvet sleeves. (9) The draperles that will come in during the course of time will not look like those of long age. I cannot tell you how to remodel the dress miles you are willing to cut it. (9) Use the goves, a fine back and V front, with a ceeding of velvet down such seam, full velvet sleaves and a pointed baseau, allowed the place of one deep flounce have three they overlapping suffice on the skirt edge; corded revers will also add a dressy finish.

R. C. 8.—The simplest cap for a widow is a three-cornered piece of taristan with a ruche of the same around the three sides. It is worn with the point forward and has etimes of the taristan field loosely over the back of the late. (1) Navy-bine or golden-brown serge at seventy-dive cents, with consolet and deep cuffs of velyeless and eliging of iridescent blue bests at thirty-five cents. (3) Fall shows fulling over elbows, deep cuffs to writes, high collest, round waist with cornelet deep in front and narrowing to two backs in the back, or bines jacket fronts and a full very; bell skirt having an unbidd hem adliched (wice on the upper using, or a bias-garbered raffle.

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#### COSTUMES OF EARLY AUTUMN

By Isabel A. Mallon



HE so-called tailor-made suit, in its absolute simplicity, could only be worn by

could only be worn by women whose figures were absolutely perfect; as these women were few, and the tailor-made suit is most desirable, the tailor has learned to combine with it soft waistcoats, velvet or fur, or even to put upon it what might be called veritable trimmings. Still, be is elever enough never to permit it to lose its tailor-made appearance, that is, through perfection of pressing, through care as to the lining, and a willingness to fit and refit the tailor-made suit makes it bear a mark as positive as that of sterling silver.

In fitting a cloth suit, the modes of fitting peculiar to the tailor are many in number, but good in result. The measurements are numerous. The first faiting is an ordinary content.

good in result. The measurements are numer-ous; the first fitting is an ordinary cutton lining; the second one a silk lining, the third one the silk and the material, the fourth one the almost finished bodice, which usually needs then only a few mistakes rectified, and there is the finished bodice for the head tailor to see in its entirety. No critic is so severe as there is the finished bodice for the head tailor to see in its entirety. No critic is so severe as is the master of the establishment, and a alight wrinkle will cause him to order the taking apart of the bodice and the making it so that it fits like the proverbial glove; the same care is shown in fitting a skirt, and at the really good tailor's a long train cloth skirt, unless it were for evening or house wear, is not even considered.

#### SOME OF THE NEW MATERIALS

A MONG the prettiest of the new materials for the cloth gowns are those showing very light backgrounds with hair lines or checks of a darker shade upon them. The checks of a darker shade upon them. The hair lines are rather newer, and are almost invariably seen on a smooth surfaced cloth. White is shown with a hair line of dark brown, dark blue, gray, purple and, oddly enough, emerald green. The checks are in blue and white, brown and white, bluck and white, blue and green, gray and black, brown and white, brown and mode, and are in both smooth cloths and rough cheviots. The latter, by the by, I can personally com-

sonsily com-mend for general street wear, as a well-made suit of it has visited the cleaner's seveml seasons and expects to be worn still another.

Plain dark blue cloth combined with dark green cloth is a combination that is obtaining, and as the shades used are those in the green and blue plaid familiar to us all they really harmonize very well. Sometimes the green trimming is of the cloth and some-times of vel-vet. It is vet. It is effective when the velvet is used. Every woman should know -that is, every woman wholiasgiven that soft velwet is the most becomtrimmings.



THE NEWEST COSTUME dittes, No. 11

#### A BLUE AND GREEN COSTUME

THE costume that suggests the Russian bloose, and yet lacks its unshapely and untidy air, is shown in Illustration No. 1. The skirt is of blue cloth with a broad band of skirt is of blue cloth with a broad band of dark green velvet about the lower edge. The blouse is laid in three full box plaits from the neck down; that however, do not flare, and it is confined at the walst with a pointed girdle of velvet that hooks just in the center and by its point accentantes the waist line. The siegves are full ones of the cloth drawn in at the wrist to a velvet band and having cap allower reaching nearly to the cloth, and decosleeves reaching nearly to the elbow, and deco-rated in the same way. The bonnet is a small, close-fitting one of blue felt, having just in front an Alsatian bow of green velvet, while green velvet ties are knotted under the chin. The wearer having a rosy complexion dares assume a green veil of fine net, dotted with chemille. The gloves are the usual dark tan ones that accord with everything, are of heavy kid and closed with four large buttons. This costome may be cited as one that could be made by a dressmaker as well as a tailor, for there is no absolute plain surface that requires the heavy hand of the manly presser, or the critical eye of the autocrat of the fitting room.

#### THE PLAINEST OF SUITS

A FROCK that is the acme of simplicity is shown in Illustration No. 2. It is made of brown and white cheviot, the skirt, carefully fitted, is without a wrinkle and untrimmed, the beauty of the gown depending entirely on the perfection of its make and the smart air of the bodice and waistcoat. The waistcoat is of brown and white striped material fitted closely to the figure, buttoned all the way down before by bullet buttons of pearl and leaving a high collar of the same material. This is made exactly like a gentleman's waistcoat with the exception that hones are run from the side seams over

tion that lones are run from the side seams over the stomach to keep it in position. There are no sleeres, and the back is of white muslin. The waist-coat is separate from the skirt and coaf, and so made, that if necessary, it can be sent to the cleanage in made, that if necessary, it can be sent to the cleaners. The coat is of the check cheviot, fits closely in the back and is semi-fitting in front, with a shawl collar and revers faced with plain sitk. The sleeves are raised on the shoulders and layer deep, turned are raised on the shoulders and have deep turned back cuffs of the silk. The bounct is one that in-clines to the poke shape; it is of brown felt with a knot of feathers tied on at the back and has the strings looped under the chin. Such a costume is one of which neither the one of which neither the wearer nor the looker on will tire, and it may, of course, be made up in any cloth fancied, though the result is especially good when the coat and skirt

when the coat and skirt show a tiny check and the waistcoat a hair line.

Everybody asks me "But what do you think about it yourself?" Well, we all learn from experience is, that while in cloth gowns the solid color may be the most becoming, the check or stripe will wear best, clean best and not grow shiny. A cloth suit grown shiny is

not grow skiny. A cloth suit grown shiny is an extremely disreputable object, so be wise and choose the funcy stuffs.

#### SOME OF THE QUESTIONS

A QUESTION that is often asked is as to the propriety of wearing a bonnet with a tailor-made suit. Of this there can be no doubt, provided always that the bonnet is a simple one. A large picture hat is decidedly out of taste with a cloth gown, but a neat close-fitting bonnet seems as much a part of the trig get-up as does the stiff hat which, after all, few women find becoming.

The wearing of much jewelry with a cloth gown is always in bad taste, and though the watch is counted a necessity it is considered in best taste to keep it out of sight. The four button gloves with their heavy pique seams, loose of fit and closing with four large buttons are in better taste for wear with a cloth frock than are the thin undressed kid gloves specially suited to wear with more elaborate gowns. QUESTION that is often asked is as to

#### A CLOTH, VELVET AND SILK BODICE

THE ingenuity of the tailor in combining materials with a plain cloth bodice is shown in the use of cloth, velvet and slik, each one being so placed that, while it forms an absolute contrast to the other, never takes away from the simplicity of the style. In Illustration No. 3 is nichtered such a combinalastration No. 3 is pictured such a combina-tion. A closely-fitted coat of dark brown cloth baving its edges bound with a narrow velvet ribbon flares away in front to show an ècru silk shirt, and below it a high pointed girdle of dark brown velvet. The shirt has for its edge finish the pretty soft frill which even the most general use cannot make tire-some. The girdle is laced in the back, so that it is possible to make it fit perfectly. The high collar is of the silk: the sleeves, slightly raised on each shoulder, shape into the arm and fit rather closely, having as their finish a fold of the silk. The hat is an Alpine one of brown felt with three bands of light leather about it, and a bunch of cock's feathers standing up at one side.

#### ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE

THE fact that the girdle of this costume is laced in the back to make it set well proves what dressmakers have always said, that this mode of closing a gown is more cer-tain to result in a perfectly fitting bodice than any other. Of course it is troublesome, for if one does not have a maid then it is necessary for does not have a maid then it is necessary for the most patient and willing member of the family to do the lacing. But that the result is desirable cannot be denied. For an evening dress the lacing in the back is especially com-mended, and the tailor schiom falls to make his cloth gowns, those of white, pink, yellow or whatever the faint shade may be, it this fashion. Do not make the mistake of ever getting the lacing to a bodies so different in shade that it becomes conspicuous, but rather to secure one that shall be a perfect match. to secure one that shall be a perfect match.

Just remember that it is simply the mode of
closing, and not a decoration, so that you do
not wish to draw attention to it.

#### ABOUT THE PLAIDS

TAILORS are showing very gorgeous plaid stuffs—that is gorgeous in color and good and heavy in material. The blue and green, with a slight yellow line across it, will, it is more than probable, be most popular. As it will be worn with either a blue or green it will be worn with either a blue or green cost, and a fancy waistcost in harmony with this. Another combination like to obtain is a mingling of dull red and warm brown; a very smart suit made of this has a close fitting skirt of the plaid with a double-breasted jacket of brown velvetine that shows where it turns away in front a waistcoat of brown cloth stripped with scarlet. With this is worn a soft brown felt hat decorated only with a double alsatian bow of broad red ribbon. Wise women, whether they are tall and slender, or short and stout, choose that the plaid should only be used for the skirt, as the figure that can wear a plaid bodice is a very exceptional one. Among the cloths are combinations of brown and green, of

are combinations of brown and green, of heather and green, of green and black, of three or four of these colors altogether; indeed there are more varieties of the plaid stuffs than there are alone in secret

plans in stock.
The silk lining which I have always commended is arranged this season very often almost as a very onten almost as a silk petticont, often being only fastened to the top of the skirt, and some-times not having even that connection with it. The advantage or disadvantage of this must be decided by the wearer herself; personally, while I do not care for a lining to act as if it were gived to the skirt, still I rather fancy it being caught here and there so that the consciousness of a firm foursciousness of a firm foundation makes me quite easy. The skirt lining, though it may be of silk, does not need to be of a heavy quality, and as it adds such an air of chic to the gown, makes it set better and gives to one-self a delightful sensation of luxury, I must com-mend it. It is not related that the wise woman of many years ago trou-bled berself about silk lin-

to-day is she who, when a silk skirt has done its duty, rips it carefully spart, brushes and mends it, and keeps it for a lining for her cloth, or indeed, any gown. The pink gathered frill about the bottom may be of new silk.

ACME OF SIMPLICITY (Illus. No. 2)

#### HOW TO WEAR A CLOTH GOWN

THERE is an art in wearing a tailor-made gown. The best of tailors may fit you perfectly, and yet by your mode of walking or sitting the good effect may be entirely lost. If your gown is dedicated to the street do not sit around the house in it, for it will lose its shape about the hips, and even when you do wear it at bome, or in paying a call, sit up straight, for it is fitted to certain lines and curves of your body, those that are correct, and will become shapeless if you attempt to distort it by pulling it where it ought not to be. Always draw in your belt and fasten it.

A good tailor

A good tailor

never makes a belt very tight, for it is intended to draw the bodice in place rather than squeeze it in. At the first wearing, it are small and close, I com-mend the use of a butto'n because the bodice is tight but to keep from breaking your nails and to make the buttons go into their accustomed holes with ease. Assume a Jersey or old silk bodice, if you are going to wear a fur coat, for noth-

A GRACEFUL COMBINATION

ing will so quickly rain the tailor-made bodice as the as-sumption over it of Ding. No. 5 heavy furs. Be satisfied if your gown is well

fitted. You pay for good work, and until your gown fits you as it should it is the business of the maker to rectify the defects. Women are inclined to overlook faults in work because they do not want to seem disagresable, and the result is that the world is flooded with poor workers, whereas if you make it the practice of your life to pay well, to insist upon good work, you will obtain not only what you desire but the thanks of millions of other women.

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THE PURITAN had a hard head. He was also stiff and unbending. That he was also stiff and unbending. That he was sharp, not only did the of I620 "natives" but the historian also acknowledge. It is a mistake to suppose that these qualifications are not stiff well preserved in The Puritan pany have introduced the '-Puritan and by a now "turnhiles preceive" of I892 early Puritan, and by a now "turnhiles preceive" and boat of. But why district on the "Puritan," when you can send for a semple, free, and see for yourself? Send your address on a postal pow, but be sure and name this publication.

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#### THE SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

By Isabel A. Mallon

MRS. MALLON will be glad to answer any question about woman's wear which may be sent to her by JOURNAL readers. She asks, however, that she be permitted to answer through this Department in the JOURNAL; though, if stamps are inclosed, she will reply by mail. Address all letters to MRS. MALLON, care of THE LADRES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

ARDLY anybody would think of counting brushes among the s mall belongings of dress. And yet they are most decidedly. No gown looks well that is not prop-erly brushed, and euch material demands a different kind of material demands a different kind of brush to cause the dust to fly from it. For the cloth or wool gown a short stiff whisk, or a long stiff brush, is of most use. For velvet, a long brush with soft fine hairs will most quickly take away the bloom of time, and will not remove the rich pile. For black silk, satin, or any of the silky stuffs a perfectly flat brush made of thick plush is most desirable. With the whisk on the cloth short, quick strokes should be given, strokes that send the dust flying away; on the velvet or silk a gentler stroke is required, and in brushing velvet, especially, care must be taken to brush with the pile and not against it, which means, of course, the brushing up, as a good dressmaker always makes velvet in that way. On seal skin, or any fur, no brush is a good dressmaker always makes revet in that way. On seal skin, or any fur, no brush is required; instead, a thorough shaking should be given. These seem like little things, but as they go to make your toilette sweet and complete they are among the most important of the small belongings of dress.

MATERIAL that will be favored for tea A MATERIAL that will be favored for tea gowns or house dresses during the winter is white alpaca. Under its lining of white silk comes another one of very thin finnnel, so that while it has the desired swish of the silk it gains a gracefulness from the woolen lining that would never come to it in

woolen lining that would never come to it in any other way.

Oftenest these house gowns are cut out at the neck in the modest English fashion and finished with a deep frill of lace. Although it would seem as if this fall of lace had been so much worm during the summer that it was out of vogue, still it must be remembered that it is becoming, and when the lace used is good by a always in fushion. In the old picture it is always in fashion. In the old picture books we see that good Queen, Victoria of England, wearing just such a bodice, and with a rose on one side of her glossy hair, which, as is the fashion of to-day, is parted just down the center.

THE turned-over linen collar and deep cuffs to match are fancied by women who wenr close-fitting cloth or suiting gowns. While they are decidedly trying, they have in their air of immaculate whiteness something that is indescribable, but which mankind, who very much admires them, can only call very fetching.

POR those who do not know the technical term of the seams of gloves it may be said that the ordinary close seam is simply called "drawing them together;" "cable" seams are on those gloves that have a different colored thread from the glove and they are over-handed, while the ploue seams lap over each other and are sewn through and through. These latter, by the by, are oftenest noticed on the heavy kid glove with its four buttons, intended for wear on the street with a tailor-made gows. made gown.

THE very heavy Russian pattern is now shown in white veiling. A year ago in Paris it was also shown in pale rose color, which is much more becoming than the white, but few, because of its oddity, have had the courage, even when they possessed it, to put it ou

THE early autumn will see a novelty in shoes that is between the low shoe of the summer and the patent leather one of the winter. It is the laced one made of undressed Russian leather. Delightfully soft to wear, it yet protects the ankles from the chilly winds, and is most dressy to look at. The red Romeo shoe divided in the center and having no heel has been, in the past, dedicated to gentlemen for house wear, but an enterprising shoemaker has discovered that they look pretty and pichas discovered that they look pretty and pic-turesque on the feminine foot in the house, and so they are offered for this purpose.

CAPE that will have general wear during A. the early autumn is made of Scotch plaid, reaches well below the waist, fits into the back and has a hood lined with plush or velvet, the color chosen being that which is most conspicuous in the plaid.

THE woman who can make her bonnet can afford to be very vain of the accomplishment, for the pretty, babylike affairs worn by her royal sweetness, the Princess of Wales, are all the result of her own deft fingers. The Queen of Denmark herself has a decided lean-ing toward millinery and taught each one of her daughters this art, for, after all, the concep-tion of the beautiful bonnet is an art.

PASHION in perfume seems curious, and A PASHION in perfume seems curious, and yet if you ask the women who set the styles they will tell you that English rose, violet and Jessemine are given the preference. This is because the odors are dainty without their being heavy. Wise nurses or mothers never permit in a sick room any perfume save that which is extracted from the fir tree, and which, beside being pleasant and healthful in odor, is said to be health-giving in its properties.

QUEEN MARGUERITE of Italy has received on each festival day a perfect
pearl, until her collection of the pure white
stones consists of ropes of pearls that reach
to her waist. This has made it fashionable
for each loving bridegroom to give to his bride
a string of the milk-like jewels.

I F your figure is slender do not hesitate to A arrange about it a broad sash with a very large resette close to the front. The fashionable tailors say such an arrangement only tends to bring out your girlish figure more than ever.

PINK butiste is liked for night-dresses. It may be made in the simplest fashion, trimmed around the neck and front with a ruffle of the same, or it may be elaborately decorated with white lace and soft pink ribbons. Among the most curious patterns in laces for underwear, one that is really odd, has for its pattern, above the scallop, a stiff, straight apple tree in full bloom.

LARGE, soft felt hats, not unlike the Leg-horn ones worn during the summer, bid fair to be popular during the winter. They are dedicated to receptions, or rather dressy affairs where a hat can be worn, and are trimmed, not with feathers, but with velvet flowers tinted to look like the very natural

SPEAKING of hats, it may be mentioned that the black felt will be also in vogue, but it will be so hidden under bright flowers and loops of white ribbon that its somber shade will be quite overlooked.

FOR wear over the going-away gown the fashionable tailor recommends a long, blue cloth ulster, lined with silk of the same shade and buttoned, like old Grimes' coat, all down before. This is sufficiently quiet to hide the going-away gown, and it makes the sensitive woman conscious of the fact that every-body does not recognize her as a bride.

THE Watteny effect continues to be liked, I not only for house wear, but for evening dresses, and no gown is considered too elaborate with such an arrangement.

THE old-time bow is again seen on the slipper. It is at its prettiest when made of heavy satin ribbon and placed on a velvet slipper. Then one feels that the little feet can peep in and out, for they are most beautifully dressed.

VERY elaborate cloak intended for wear A at the opera is a lavender gros grain with a bood of white lace. Its elaboration makes it impossible for wear at any small affair.

T is whispered that the Greek knot, with its I is winspered into the oreck kind, with its ribbon about it, is only the forerunner of the old-finshioned chignon or waterfall. One hopes most curnestly that this is not true, for if there ever was an ugly fashion of dressing the hair it was this. Just now, when everybody wears the hair in a manner most becoming there are more prefit wangen than there ing, there are more pretty women than there ever were before, and certainly this ought to be reason enough to keep the ugly fashion away.

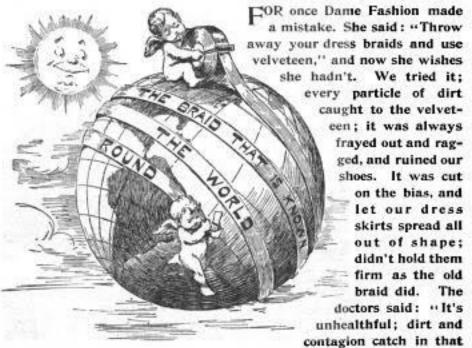
BY the by, speaking of jewelry, it may be mentioned that the bracelot set with a watch is in extremely bad form, and the woman who has the best taste wears her watch where it will be the least observed.

THE gentlemanly get-up, that is, the one showing the cloth skirt, regulation shirt and flare-away coat bids fair to be in vogue all the winter. Certainly as absolute daintiness is the necessity for this it must be commended. The ugly suspenders will die with the summer sun. Womankind never assumed anything that was quite so masculine or quite so ungraceful as these articles; they made her figure look badly, and they certainly did not make her look more a woman. make her look more a woman.

WOMEN who do not go abroad are now WOMEN who do not go abroad are now accommodated by the Paristan dress-makers in a special way. That is, they send over the exact photograph of the gown, giving both the back and front view, and telling exactly what the combinations are in which the costume may be developed. For my own part, I do not believe in encouraging this, as I think there are a number of good dressmakers in America who, if they were better patronized, would in time gain that curious something, best called chic, which attaches itself to a French composition in velvets or silks.

THE combinations of lavender and blue, and of blue and green, of which I have spoken before, are going to have a very decided vogue this fall; and yet, unless a great deal of care is taken in the arrangement of the colors, the effects produced will be more than merely inbarmonious, they will be absolutely ugly, English women especially are affecting the skirt and cutawny coat of dark blue cioth, with a shirt or waistcoat of lavender silk.

THE new vails, those of black brussels net. L with white flowers or figures upon them, have only the advantage of nevelty, for they are originally not becoming even to the most



velveteen." And now Fashion says: "Your grandmothers knew what they were about; take back your Goff dress braids that have been the standard all these years." And now we will buy the braid that is worth more than velveteen, and costs less, and comes in 130 shades to match all the fashionable dress goods.





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In our new Fall and Wisser catalogue are illustrations descrip-

every garmine to the control of the series of the series of size of clock, and no matter where you live we pay the express charges.

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#### THE BABY'S LAYETTE

By Isabel A. Mallon



WOMAN is something less than a woman who does not find the greatest charm pos-sible in the outlit, or layette, of a buby. The little clothes, so dainty and so preatily fashioned, all the tray be-longings waiting for the lit-about these constiting that

tle stranger, have about them something that seems to cause all the motherhood in one to rise in the heart. Nothing is too good for the haby. Nothing is too good for this little stranger who, when he comes, reigns supremely over the best of all kingdoms—a mother's heart. Nothing can be too fine and delicate for this king who, not reigning over his father, yet evokes that most attractive of emotions—

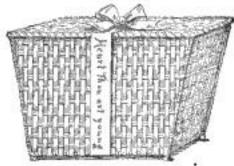
purental pride.
But it is to his mother that the wee baby is But it is to his mother that the wee oney is dearest; when he gets so he can look and talk and say words that to him are a special lan-guage which the fond papa believes that he can understand, then he gets to be of interest to mankind, but before that he simply seems a fanny little bundle at which a father may look with peide, but of which he has a certain fear. So for a few mouths baby is essentially mather's and as he sleeps in her arms and she fear. So for a few months bady is essentially mother's, and as he sleeps in her arms and she realizes his littleness, his weakness and his realizes his littleness, his weakness and his implicit confidence in her, she draws him a bit closer, leans over and kisses the pink little face and whispers: "God bless you all the day, and God keep you all the night."

#### THE BABY'S WARDROBE

THE woman who has learned to do fine sewing gives a thanksgiving for it when the
time comes for her to prepare the layette for
the little baby who is coming. She knows
that the most aristocratic buby of to-day has
no lace on his frock, is not weighted down
with heavy embroideries, but instead has all
his clothes benutifully decorated with hemstitching and fine drawn work and this it stitching and fine drawn work, and this it gives her intense pleasure to do. Each stitch set in means so much love and so much hope, and the little gowns themselves become mute expressions of her happiness.

For the baby's frocks nainsook, or cambric,

is usually chosen, a preference being given to the first, as it is so much softer. Little silk



THE DESIRABLE BABY HAMPER

frocks are shown, but a refined taste rather hints at their inappropriateness, and the clear white nainsook is preferred. For very simple little gowns, that is, those finished with a plain hem and a few tucks done by hand, cambric is generally used, nainsook forming the finer and more elaborately wrought dresses, while the very sheerest of it is used for the christening robe. A very delightful haby who came as a Christmas gift had in his wardrobe six cambric gowns, six nainsook ones and his christening robe. The nainsook ones were made with either round or square yokes of hemstitch or drawn work, while the christening robe last what seemed like a little bodice formed of Valenciennes insertion alternating with drawn work. The tiny collar was a frill of the same lace, and the little sleeves had deep cuffs like the bodice. The skirt had two rows of lace insertion and two of drawn work, and then came the hem, which was the finish to it. Other designs for an elaborate dress show round or square jacket outlines set into the yoke. The petitiont worm with this dress is of nairwork made claborate with drawn frocks are shown, but a refined taste rather the yoke. The petticoat worn with this dress is of nainsook, made elaborate with drawn work, while the flannel one has white satin ribbon alternating with a lace, and lace frill as

#### HIS OTHER BELONGINGS

A FTER his honor, the baby, has had his both and been powdered and made to feel as if life was indeed worth living, then he is dressed. He first puts on either his fine flannel band, or, if mamma profers it, there is slipped over his head the knitted silk one that takes its place. The flannel band has for its finish, at the top and bottom, a row of fine feather stitching done with linen floss; of these he possesses six; next comes his little shirt which is of linen, finished either with a frill of real baby lace, which is about a third of an inch wide, or better still a tiny scallop finely embroidered. By the by, you must remember that everything must be perfectly smooth, otherwise the tender flesh will be irritated. Six little shirts are the number that FTER his honor, the baby, has had his tated. Six little shirts are the number that this autocrat of the nursery requires. Then come his flannel petticoats; these will be very simply made, a narrow embroidery outlining the edge or a simple feather stitching taking its place. He will have four of these, and the one elaborate petticuat to be worn with his christening robe. Of white petticoats there will be six, and where natusook is not used I advise cambric in preference to cotton; there is not more than a couple of pennies difference in the price and it is wider; these are very the hand sewing upon them making them; beautiful.

#### THE WRAPPERS AND COATS

THE prettiest of wrappers is made of fine bedford cord in blue and white or pink and white; it is either shirred or tucked with feather stitching of silk at the neck, and then instead of a hem all the edges are bound with satin ribbon the color of the stripe. A round little collar bound with ribbon, and sleeves with order matching the value gives a maint. little collar bound with ribbon, and sleeves with cuffs matching the yoke, give a quaint appearance to the little garment and add to its beauty. The plain flannel wrappers are, however, liked by many, and are noted in pale pink or blue, and that delicate shade of grey which seems dedicated to such little people.

The coat or cloak is usually of white cashmere, silk or a light weight cloth, sometimes instead of white the grey shade being chosen. There is not much change in design, for they continue to be smocked at the neck to form a

continue to be smocked at the neck to form a circular yoke, and some few have a broad ribbon coming around the waist and confining it slightly. The simplest of little caps is preferred, those made of material like the cloak and fitting the bead closely like a Puritan cap, or if the weather be very warm those of shirted lawn being chosen. Just remember when the baby starts out in his coach that his eyes are not used to the strong light of the smashine, and so fasten around his cap one of the long white veils that come over from France, and which spread out in the French fashion give to his lordship an air of concealing his charms from a world that might be dazzled by them. continue to be smocked at the neck to form a dazzled by them.

#### WHEN THE BABY IS ASLEEP

T HOPE that when the baby goes to sleep
he rests in an iron bed painted, not on
rockers, but on strong legs; that he has
in there a couch, that, while it is soft is
not made of feathers, but instead of fine
curled hair; this little mattress must be taken out and aired every day, or in-deed every time after the buby has had a nap. The tiny pillow should have its alip benestitched and "Baby" del-icately embroidered in one corner, and his sheets should be finished in the same manner. The trimming of his white bed is usually a frill of white lace with a quille of colored ribbon above it, while at the foot is a ribbon bow of many loops and ends that fall far down. Here in the plainest of night-dresses, made of cambric, does the little gentleman sleep undicted and by such that the little gentleman sleep undicted and by such that the little gentleman sleep undicted and by such that the little gentleman sleep undicted and by such that the little gentleman sleep undicted and by such that the little gentleman sleep undicted and the such that the little gentleman sleep undicted and the such that the little gentleman sleep undicted and the such that the little gentleman sleep undicted and the such that the little gentleman sleep undicted and the such that the little gentleman sleep undicted and the such that the little gentleman sleep undicted and the such that the such tha disturbed by pins that prick or buttons that rub. The soft pink, blue or white blanket, light and fleecy as possible, is bound with rib-bon, and has his title embroidered on it. Bythe by, these blankets are often among the presents sent to happy mothers. A pretty one is of white bound with pale blue, having em-broidered in the corner in blue a bunch of forget-me-note, thei with a narrow white rib-bon which is really ribbon appliqued as it would be if a bow were tied. Then below this in quaint lettering is embrosidered;

"Shut, little eyes, and shut in the blue; Sleep, little baby, God forms you."

Some have simply the word "rest" upon them, others have "lie still and slumber." The bed is always white, and the pink or pale blue, so exclusively the baby colors, show very daintily against it.

#### THE BABY'S HAMPER

THE round haby basket has had its day, and in its place is found the dignified looking hamper enameled in white and hav-

ing inside of it a lining formed of soft silk suchets redolent with orris root. In the lower part every thing required for the baby when he is first dressed is are the things that go to help make his toles. There is the chinas and toles. There is the chinas and point and toles. a partition so that the soap and the sponge are sepa-rated, there is the silver or ivory back-ed brush, the tiny little comb. the book with flannel leaves filled with dozens of safety pins of all different sizes one or two silk towels, the powder box and post, the soft linen wash rags and two wash rags and two or three pairs of the they knitted socks that are to be put on the little feet that have never touched earth be-fore. Usually these small belongings are presents, and so the choice of silver or china boxes and cups must be left to the giver. After the hamper is all filled the lid may be put down and strapped with a broad satin ribbon having up-on it in letters of gold that sweetest of admonitions: "Sing, beart, thou art young and the world is in blos-

som.



A BABY'S COMPORTABLE WKAPPER

The weighing basket is not as generally known here as it is on the other side. It is assually elaborately trimmed, and while there is in it a soft silk mattress upon which the baby may rest it is used after that first test as to whether the buby weighs five or twenty pounds for the toilet basket. An illustration of the weighing basket and a full description of it was given in the JOURNAL of November, 1891, it being the one sent from across the water to the little niece of Ruth Ashmore. water to the little meee of Ruth Ashmore.
After each little gown has had all the stitches
put into it, after it is certain that the deft
fingers cannot make the garments of the king
any more beautiful, then they should be done
up in packages and tied with either pink or
blue ribbons, while between the garments
should be tiny linen sachets filled with orris
root and having their ends fringed. It costs
very little meany to set the two or three very little money to get the two or three



JUST FIT FOR A LITTLE KING

pieces of narrow ribbon to tie the dainty bundles together, and they look and are so much prettier and daintier than when they are simply folded away one at a time. The people who make a specialty of manufacturing tine baby clothes seldom have them washed.

#### THE LAST FEW WORDS

It is your baby or mine, but whosever it is, I say God bless it, and make it happy. It is in your power to help; are you going to do it? The little things in our arms are babies for only a very short while, then they are boys and girls, but from the minute the baby is taken into its mother's arms and drinks of its mother's milk it imbibes the goodness or evil that is in her. Cross and ill-tempered yourself, you make your haby so; full of happiness and the good-nature that is making the best of everything, means having a bonny baby that is more than a mere well-spring of the best of everything, means having a bonny baby that is more than a mere well-spring of pleasure. And before the baby comes. For its sake think of the good people in the world, think of the virtue in the world and cultivate in yourself every good quality, every sweet-ness, for the baby's sake. It may be hard to do. There may be times when even the thought of the little one coming does not seem

encouragement enough; then you must remember a Holy Baby, born centuries ago, and realize that to you as well as to His Mother there will be not only the pain but the pleasure, and that in becoming a mother you are honored among women. Pray God to make you strong and well, and when you are a little down cast go and look at the dainty little dresses, fondle the pretty basket and look into the little bed until in i magi nation you may see "beneath

its coverlet a little sleeping head." That will cheer you up, and then when the baby is your very own, when it is close to you, when your arms are about it, and its little head is resting on your breast, you will only remember the happiness, you will only think of the joy, and you will feel like tiny Tim, as if you would like to ask the God above to think not only of you and yourking but of all the women and children in the world. That is what motherhood does for a womanit makes ber diving-

ly charitable,

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#### CULINARY HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Some Very Appetizing Dishes as Described by Experienced Cooks

#### FOR BREAKFAST OR FOR TEA

BY ANNA ALEXANDER CAMERON



OME one has said that the test of a good cook is the manner in which she can make toost, both sides browned alike. Others have claimed that good bread mak ing is a cook's most useful requirement; certainly it is an essential one. But the art

of making delicious muttins
for breakfast, or biscuits for
tea, is not to be lightly considered, and it is in
the hope that this art may be assisted that the
few following receipts are given:

#### TO MAKE DELICIOUS MUFFINS

TO MAKE DELICIOUS MUFFINS

CREAM until very light one large table—
spoonful of butter. Break six freels eggs, separating the yolks and whites. Put the yolks with the butter and beat until very light, Beat the whites to a stiff froth. Have ready one quart of fresh milk, and one light quart of sifted flour. Add the flour and milk in small quantities alternately to the butter and egg yolk, stirring it in thoroughly. Stir in a level teaspoonful of sait, and last of all the egg whites, which must be whipped into the batter gently. The stove must be hot, the muffin pans well greased, and the muffins baked immediately and sent to the table on hot plates the minute they are done.

POTATO JOHNAY CAKES.

#### POTATO JOHNNY CAKES

VERY good bread for breakfast or ten is A Irish potato Johanny cake. But to have it in perfection you must follow the directions exactly, and use quick dispatch in making it. Peel carefully and boil as many Irish potatoes as will make a quart when they are mashed. Put them on to boil in time to be perfectly Put them on to bool in time to be persectly done just when you are ready to use them. Have ready one quart of sifted flour, into which two gills of sweet, pure lard has been rubbed. Add one teaspoonful of salt.

Cream the potatoes quickly until perfectly smooth, then put them at once with the flour

and mix with sweet milk into a pliable dough. Divide the dough in half, mold into oblong pieces and roll out about sixteen inches long and four wide. Put the Johany cake in a stew pan and set in a well-heated oven. Bake a nice brown and serve on heated plates. But-ter well and eat immediately. This broad is velvety, tender and very nice.

#### SPANISH BUNS FOR TEA

QUARTER of a pound of butter, one teacupful of cream, three-quarters of a J.A. teacupful of cream, three-quarters of a pound of flour, three heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, balf a pound of sugar, four eggs, and three teaspoonfuls of almond water. Sift the buking powder with the flour. Beat the eggs light separately. Cream sugar and butter together; add the beaten egg yolk. Stir in the cream and flour and egg white alter-nately. Stir in well the three teaspoonfuls of almond water. Bake in a buttered pan and cut in squares. cut in squares.

#### THE FAVORITE NAPLES BISCUIT

O'NE pound of very fine sugar, one pound of flour sifted several times and dried, one dozen eggs and one tenspoonful of finely pounded mace. Beat the yolks and whites separately very light. Add the sugar to the yolks and beat well. Then add the whites alternately with the flour. Bake a light brown and sift white ware every them. and sift white sugar over them.

#### LIGHT AND DAINTY CRACKERS

TAKE a piece of well-risen light bread dough about the size of a half-pint cup. Work into it a piece of fresh butter the size of a welnut. When it is all worked in, break the dough into bits as large as a nutmeg. Flour the board well and roll very thin, Prick with a fork all over and bake quickly a pule brown. It not scoret them in the least, These crackers are entirely different from those made with unrisen dough, and are especially nice for an invalid who has wearied of the taste of other bread.

#### HOW TO MAKE SCOTCH CAKES

TWO quarts of flour sifted with a tenspoonful of salt. One cup of fresh, good yeast, three cups of fresh milk and three eggs. Mix three-fourths of the flour (three pints) into a batter with the eggs, milk and yeast and beat tatter with the eggs, inix and yeast and beat it well. Into a clean, dry tin bucket sprinkle half of the remaining pint of flour; over this pour the batter. Sprinkle lightly over it the remainder of the flour and set it by to rise, Do this about dark, and at nine oclock the batter will have risen up through the flour. Empty the contents of the bucket into a tray bowl and mix and kneed it well. Put it back into the bucket and let it rise uptil morning. sows and mix and knead it well. Put it back into the bucket and let it rise until morning. Then work into the dough a large tablespoon-ful of nice butter. Mold into large sized circuit, flatten with the rolling pin to nearly an inch in thickness. Grease a pan and put them in to rise again; when light bake in a quick oven and serve at once. A delicious bread for breakfast.

#### QUICK CREAM BISCUITS

TWO cupfuls of sifted flour, half a capful of I. cream, two tenspoonfuls of baking powder, one of sugar, a tiny pinch of salt. Mix the flour, angar, and and baking powder together; then add the cream and one well-beaten erg, mixing all together with a silver knife. Handle the dough as little as possible while making it into small round cakes. Bake in a beat case, for about the minutes. This in a hot oven for about ten minutes. I quantity will make about a dozon biscuits.

#### GOODIES OF A BY-GONE AGE

BY FANNIE L. FANCHER



SHERE is no gainsaying that our grausinsothers really employed differ-ent methods in their cooking, hence there is some reason for the complaints we often hear that modern cooking is not equal to that of the past. Sodan and baking powders

being then comparatively unknown, yeasts necessarily entered largely into their cuisine.

An elderly woman told me that she well remembered seeing her mother manufacture her own alkali from the ashes of burnt com-

Having fallen heir to a cook book which was published half a century since, I will copy, for THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL, a few of these "old-time" receipts, that those yearning for a taste of "goodies" of a generation or more ago may be gratified.

#### HOW THEY MADE JUMBLES

STIR together till light of color a pound of sugar and half the weight of butter, then add eight eggs beaten to a froth, rose water to the taste, and flour to make them sufficiently stiff to roll out. Roll them out in powdered sugar until about half an inch thick. Cut into strips about half an inch wide and four inches long. Join the ends together so as to form rings. Lay them on flat tims that have been buttered; bake them in a quick oven.

#### BANNOCKS OF PLEASANT MEMORY

STIR to a cream a pound and a quarter of brown sugar and a pound of butter. Beat six eggs, mix them with the sugar and butter; add a teaspoonful of cinnamon or ginger. Stir in a pound and three-quarters of white Indian mesi and a quarter of a pound of wheat flour. (The meal should be sifted.) Bake in small cups and let it remain in them till cold.

#### THOSE FAVORITE WHIGS

M IX half a pound of sugar with six ounces of butter, a couple of beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Stir in two pounds of wheat flour, a teacupful of yeast and milk sufficient to make a thick batter. When light bake them in small cups.

#### NUT CAKES WHEN WE WERE CHILDREN

HEAT a pint of milk just lukewarm.
Stir into it a teacupful of lard. (The lard should be melted.) Stir in flour till it is a thick batter, then add a small teacupful of yeast. Set it in a warm place. When light, work in two tescupfuls and a half of rolled sugar, four eggs besten to a froth, two tea-spoonfuls of cinnamon and one of salt. Knead in flour to make it sufficiently stiff to roll out; keep in a warm place till risen again. When it appears of a spongy lightness roll it out about half an inch thick. Cut into cakes with a wine glass; let them remain fifteen or twenty minutes before boiling them. Boll them in a pot with about a couple pounds of lard. The fat should be not enough to boil up as they are put in, and a brisk fire kept

up as they are put in, and a brisk fire kept under the pot.

It should be kept boiling and sinken constantly. Only a few should be boiled at once; if crowded they will not fry well. If you wish to have them nice dip them into powdered white sugar as soon as fried. The same lard, with a little more added, will suswer to fry several batches of cakes in if not burnt,

#### THE SUGAR DROPS OF OUR GRANDMOTHERS

STIR to a cream three ounces of butter, six of powdered white sugar; then add three beaten eggs, half a pound of sifted flour, half of a nutureg. Drop this mixture by the large spoonful onto buttered plates several inches apart. Sprinkle small sugar plums on the top, and bake them directly.

#### THE COMFITS WE WELL REMEMBER

MIX a pound of white sugar with just sufficient water to make a thick syrup When the sugar has dissolved drop in a pound of coriander seed, then drain off the syrup and put the seeds in a sieve with two or three and put the seeds in a sieve with two of three ounces of flour. Shake them well in it, then set them where they will dry. When dry put them in the symp again; repeat the above pro-cess till they are of the size you wish.

#### SAVOY CAKES OF OLDEN TIME

BEAT eight eggs to a froth, the whites and yolks should be beaten separately them mixed together, add a pound of powdered white sugar stirred in gradually. Beat the whole well together for eight or ten minutes, and the restricted of add the grated rind of a fresh lemon and half the juice, a pound of sifted floor and a couple of tablespoonfuls of coriander seed. Drop this mixture, by the large spoonful, on but-tered baking plates several inches apart, sift white sugar over them and bake immediately in a spick but not a forestable hat area in a quick, but not a furiously hot oven. These cakes make a delicious addition to the afternoon tea table.

T will be seen that when yeast was not em-I will be seen that when years was not em-ployed a thorough beating rendered bak-ing powder unnecessary. These receipts have been given verbatim that their verbose details may be compared with those in modern cook books, the other extreme of which often renders them obscure to the inexperienced house-

#### TO MAKE CURRY PUFFS

OIL one duck, with the liver and gizzard. Cut the meat of the duck into dice. Chop the gizzard rather fine. Rub the liver to a smooth paste with a little butter, and mix thoroughly with it three even tablemix thoroughly with it three even tablespoonfuls of curry powder. Place over the
fire one quart of the liquor in which the fowl
was cooked. Add the chopped meat, gizzard,
one medium-sized onion, grated, one nutnees,
grated, and salt to taste. When it comes to a
holl add one tablespoonful of chopped parsley
and the liver and curry mixture, thinned
with a little of the hot liquor. Thicken with
three tablespoonfuls of browned flour rubbed
smooth with three tablespoonfuls of butter.
This will be sufficient filling for a dozen and This will be sufficient filling for a dozen and a half puffs.

a half puffs.

For the puffs, bake cream-puff batter in the usual way. While still hot, split near the top and fill with the curry. Serve hot. Or, if you do not wish to bake the puffs almost any baker will let you have them without the usual sweet filling. They must in this case be placed in the oven for a moment to heat, before adding the filling. Watch carefully that they do not become too brown.

#### THE DELICIOUS MARYLAND BISCUIT

UNT Hannah's pride was her old-fashioned beaten or kneaded biscuit, and this is her receipt: One quart of the best flour, half a teaspoonful of salk, four onnees of lard chopped fine and rubbed thoroughly into the flour. Mix with cold water just as stiff as possible, so stiff that you feel almost hopeless of ever doing anything with it. Put it on a board and knead until it is perfectly pliable and makes a popping sound under your bands from the air hubbles breaking in it, and until you can pull it down in long thin strips. These tests are infallible, but you have to knead hard and long before the dough will answer to them. When it does you can make the biscuit. Break off places about the size of an egg. Mould them into round balls, and roll three-quarters of an inch thick with a rolling pin. Stick through and through five or six times with a fock. The oven must be well heated but not too bot, or they will be underdone in the middle and all of their excellence ruined. They will cook in twenty minutes if the oven is properly heated. A quart of flour makes twenty-four biscuits of ordinary size.



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Cooking receipts are not given in this Department, hence do not ask that they be printed and do not send manuscripts of that nature to MISS PARLOA.



APPY would be the woman who could say that the house-hold linen never became stained and the woolen gar-

ments and carpets never were socied with grease or other substances; but as women are not so fortunate as to be able to do that, it has seemed worth while this month to turn my attention to the general subject of cleaning various kinds of fabrics, as impuries relating to this line of domestic work constantly come to me. constantly come to me.

#### A GOOD CLEANING FLUID

When the male are dissolved; then take from the fire and add to quarts of white castile some of both castile some substance. The content of the purpose, but at times something more is required. A cleaning fluid that I have used upon silk and wooken fibrics with satisfactory results is made as follows: Put into a large saucepan two quarts of water, half an onnee of borax and four onnees of white castile soap, shared fine, and stir frequently until the soap and borax are dissolved; then take from the fire and add two quarts of cold water. When the mixture is cold, add one onnee of glycerine and one of either. Bottle and put away for use; it will keep for years.

To clean an article, first brush theroughly, and then spread on a table. Sponge with the cleaning fluid and rub hard until the stains disappear. Spots can be removed from carpets in this manuse.

disappear. Spots can be removed from carpets

#### COFFEE, TEA AND WINE STAINS

MANY inquiries come as to how these M. ANY inquiries come us to how these stains can be removed from table linen. If treated at once they seldom give much trouble. Pisce the stained part over a large bowl and poor boiling water upon it until the stain disappears. If, however, the stains be of long standing and have been washed with soap, it will be difficult to get rid of them. Javelle water (which can be made at home or bought of a druegist) will do it. Put about half a pint of Javelle water and a quart of clear water into an earthen bowl; let the stained article soak in this for several hours; then riuse thoroughly in three waters. It is only white goods that can be treated in this manner, as the Javelle water braches out the color. Another way to do is to put a little of the Javelle water in a sancer or small howl and soak the spot in this until it disappears. Riuse thoroughly,

#### TO MAKE JAVELLE WATER

TO MAKE JAVELLE WATER

INTO a large successor, porcelain-lined it
presible put four pounds of bicarbonnte
of soda and four quarts of hot water. Stir
frequently with a wo den stick until the soda
is dissolved; then add one pound of chloride
of itne, and stir occasionally until nearly
all the solids are dissolved. Let the liquid
cood in the kettle; then strain the clear
part through a piece of cheese cloth into widemouthed bottles. Put in the stoppers and set
away for use. The part that is not char can be
put into separate bottles and used for cleaning
white floors and tables, also for cleaning the white floors and tables, also for cleaning the sink. In making this preparation be careful not to spatter it on your clothing or on the paint. Hulf a joint of this water can be put into a tub with about a dozen pails of warm sads and the soiled white clothes be soaked in Much of the dirt can be removed by this thod. The French laundresses use this preparation for white clothes.

#### CAUTION IN REGARD TO NAPHTHA

NAPHTHA and benzine are so effective in removing grease and dirt from most fab-rics, and are so clean, sure, and easily applied in eradicating buffulo bugs and moths, that I use them myself in preference to anything clse. In recommending them, however, to my readers, I always caution them to have the windows opened and have no light or fire in the room when using the articles. I want to say still further that the bottle should be kept closely suched and only the still should be kept. closely corked, and where there is light and ventilation.

Sometimes insurance companies have contested the payment of claims for damages by fire when it has been shown that there was naphtha or beazine on the premises, so it is well not to buy the fluids until the day you intend to use them, and to get only the quantity you will need for that one time. It seems to me that these agents are a great blessing; but the housekeeper should use them become and not leave the work to an irre-possible person.

#### CLEANING CHENILLE PORTIERES

WHEN one lives near a cleaning estab-lishment it is wise to send one's che-nille portières there to be cleaned, rather than to attempt to do the work at home; but as some of the several correspondents who have asked advice on the subject may not be in a position to take advantage of such facilities I will state that the first step toward an effective will state that the first step toward an effective cleaning is to shake the curtains thoroughly and brush out all dust. Next put two quarts of boiling water and two quarts of benzine in a tub or pail, and after submerging the portière in this, cover, and let it stand for ten or afficen minutes. At the end of that time sop it up and down, and finally hang it on the line in the shade, shaking it well to get out all the wrinkles. Each portière must be treated in this manner. If, when dry, they do not look perfectly clean, repeat the process. There look perfectly clean, repeat the process. There must be no fire in the room in which this work is done and the windows should be kept

#### Oil SPOTS ON CARPETS

CEVERAL subscribers ask how to remove coal-oil stains from a carpet. The stains will have disappeared ere this reaches the eyes of the inquirers. One of the properties of kerosene is that of evaporating and leaving no trace of its presence. As, however, this takes time, and few want to wait, such stains can be removed by rubbing briskly with benzine or naphtha or with the cleaning fluid. zine or naphtha or with the cleaning fluid mentioned in this number of the Journal.

#### CENTER PIECES FOR THE DINNER TABLE

A DESIRE for information in regard to center pieces for the dinner table, and especially whether tablecloths are used with them, is the subject of one of my correspondents' letters.

Two things are understood by the use of this A we things are understood by the use of this plimse. A "center piece" may be a vase of flowers, a handsone plant, a basket of growing ferns, a dainty piece of bric-A-brac, an ornamental dish of fruit, All these would properly come under that head. But there is still another kind,

properly come under that head. But there is still another kind.

Almong rich people, when giving an elaborate dinner, a long scarf of rich satin, silk, plansh, lace or line embroddery is spread the length of the table. A kind of center piece more commonly used is a square of handsomely-embroidered silk or irnen placed in the center of the table. The flowers or fruit are set on this. Tablecloths are nearly always used. Where a hostess has a finely-polished table she sometimes uses only the center pieces on this when giving a luncheon or tea. It is, of course, to be understood that in using the long scarfs of silk or plash the table is very broad and the dinner is served from a side table. It is always hazardous for one of limited space and means to attempt to carry out the fads of extremely fashionable women. A handsome, well-laundried white tablecloth is always in good taste, and a dainty square of washable material in the center of the table a pleasing addition. a pleasing addition.

#### MATTENGS USED FOR WAINSCOTING

READER asks how China matting is for a wantscot for hall or st how it is put on, and how stained or finished;

bow it is put on, and how stained or finished; also, what quality of matting will do.

I think this material is not much used except by artists. The best quality of plain China matting costs at India boases from fifty to sixty cents per yard. It is very finely woren, and one can point on it with ease. Fancy mattings can be used, which, of course, does away with the necessity of painting.

There is another kind of matting which is used a great deal by artists, but this is to cover the entire wall. It is called both matting and canvas by dealers, and is really much like burdap. It is sewed together, stretched smoothly on the walls and then tacked on. This is the simplest method of decoration. The quality of the matting may be coarse or fine, quality of the matting may be coarse or fine, costing twenty-five costs or upward per yard. A matting that is sized, being stiff like back-ram, is sold to be posted on the walls like paper. This costs twenty-five cents and upward a yard. Some of the mattings are tastefully decorated. Typerastle embossed canvas is another sort of matting to be pasted on the walls; it is like embossed leather only in a few walls; it is like embossed lenther, only in softer and richer tints. It costs from one dollar and a half to ten dollars a square yard. It must be remembered that it requires an

artistic eye and hand to use any of the mat-tings mentioned, and that the furnishing or the halls and rooms must be in hurmony with the walls clear be rooms may prove an eyesore, rather than a thing of beauty.

A MATTER OF INDIVIDUAL TASTE

TO arrange dishes in a glass china closet is so much a matter of individual tasse that it would be impossible for one not on the ground to answer the inquiries put to me by a woman who desires exact directions. The best I can do is to say that almost all these closets have grooves in the back part of the shelves and hooks on the under part, and if one has handsome plates or fancy dishes they should be set on edge in these grooves. This makes a handsome background. Hang pretty cups and small pitchets on the hooks, and group the remainder of the dishes in a convenient and tasteful manner.

#### RECEPTION HALL FURNITURE

SEVERAL requests have come for instruc-SEVERAL requests have come for instruction in the furnishing of a reception hall. Now, this matter depends wholly upon the style of the house. In stately city residences the reception hall would have a character entirely different from what it would in a large or small country louse. I assume that the halls my correspondents have in mind are in country houses. In that case the floor may be polished and a large rig laid in the center; or it may be covered with a carpet, in which case get Brussels, with small designs and neutral thats. If the room is to be used as a general sitting-room, have a table, some comfortable chairs, a soft and a book-ense. It is to be supposed that there is a fireplace, so there is also a maintel for a few ornaments. Some pictures on the walls, and, if the room be large enough and there be whidow room to spare, a few handsome plants are the most satisfactory kinds of contracts. spare, a few limitsome plants are the most sat-isfactory kinds of ornaments one can have. It must be remembered that the furniture of this room may be of as fine a quality as one pleases, but always should be plain.

#### USEFUL BUT NOT FASHIONABLE

TF table mats are no longer used at the dinner table," writes a woman to me, what has taken their place?" Where one finds the most elegance such mats

Where one finds the most elegance such mats are no longer used, and nothing is substituted. But housekeepers who must economize in laundry work still employ them. If used at all they should be white and washable. They can be made pretty and dainty when knit or crocheted with linen or cotton thread. They not only protect the table lath, but also save the table from the white marks which come from the placing of hot dishes upon only two thicknesses of cloth; therefore, for the family table the mat is not wholly objectionable. But when arranging the table for a ceremonious meal, use only a center place.

#### CARE AND FEEDING OF PARROTS

CARE AND FEEDING OF PARROTS

SOME of the questions asked in regard to
the general care of parrots are: What
kind of food to give them, when they should
have a both, and how old they should he
before they begin to talk?

Parrots, like children, sometimes begin to
talk when nine months old; but it often hap
peus that two or three years pass before they
talk. The habits of these binds are a good
deal like those of a domestic fowl. They like
to scratch and roll in the earth. Some of
them never hathe voluntarily; when they do,
however, they usually spray themselves, rarely
ever getting into the water. The best way to
wash them is to shower them with water of
the same temperature as that of the room.
Dry them near the fire, and be sure that they the same temperature as that of the recent. Dry them near the fire, and be sure that they do not get into a druft while wet. Have a box of earth in which they can occasionally scratch and roll. Ments and sweets are not good for these birds; fresh fruits, builed potatoes, hard-boiled eggs, brend and lettuce are all good, and, of course, everybody knows that Polly always likes a cracker.

#### TWO QUESTIONS READILY ANSWERED

Two QUESTIONS READILY ANSWERED

I't perplexes one woman who has written to me, to find a reason why milk sometimes will burn and at other those will not before it boils; also, why eggs sometimes will not thicken milk but will separate from it.

There are several reasons why milk burns. If the surface of the vessel in which it is cooked be rough, the milk will scored more readily than if the surface be smooth. If the vessel be placed on a lot fire that part of the milk which comes in contact with the greatest heat will burn before that in the upper part of the dish is even heated.

the dish is even heated.

The sufest way is always to place the dish in which the milk is to be heated in another containing hos water. Double hollers of all sizes are for sule in kitchen furnishing stores; one or two of these will be found of the greatest value in the kitchen. If eggs and milk be enoked together too long, the egg will separate from the milk. Watchfulness is necessary when cooking any form of custard,

#### INQUIRIES FROM ONE SOURCE

SUBSCRIBER wants to know if it is A. necessary to take off all the scum from jellies and preserves, and if preserves should be put in jars when boiling and full of bubbles. The more thoroughly the skimming is done

the clearer will be the preserve. Let the seum rest awhile in the bowl and then skins off the top. The clear syrup at the bottom of the bowl can be poured back into the kettle. Certainly, preserves should be put in the jars while boiling. The bubbles are caused by steam, not air.

The same correspondent asks what is best to iron shirt bosonis on, and how the bosonis are polished; how long flat irons ought to last, and what is the best way to take care of

Bosom-boards are sold at all kitchen-for-Bosom-boards are sold at all kitchen-fur-nishing stores; they are usually covered the same as a skirt-board. At the same stores there will be found polishing-irons. A set of good irons ought to last nearly a lifetime in a private family. The older they are the better, provided they have been treated well. An article on mashing and ironing was published in the August number of THE LADES' HOME JOURNAL. JOURNAL.



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#### THE NEED OF SLEEP



HILDREN dislike to go to bed early, and when we put ourselves in their places and view the matter from their stand-point, we find that there is every is every reason why they should. In summer the long twilight is just begun. The dewy freshbegan. The down fresh-ness and coolness after the heat of the day makes active exercise delightful and games possible which could not be thought of at noon.

Who wants to be torn from these pleasures who wants to be torn from these pleasures and put between the sheets in a warm room with the windows single! In winter the evening is the cosiest time in the twenty-four hours. Tea, or dinner, is over, the lamps are bright, the fire shines, the others have put away the cares of to-day and those of to-morrow are still in the distance. The sittingmorrow are still in the distance. The sating-room seems much more desirable to the chil-dren than the quiet bedroom, where there is nothing to do but to go to sleep. Seen through their eyes "Early to bed" is a command more honored in the breach than in the observance.

THE mother who does not like to see her child's wishes crossed says; "Is it really necessary that they should go to bed so early, poor little things. I remember how I used to hate to go to bed. Why cannot they sit up a little while longer?" and yields.

No mother, certainly none of the mothers who gather in the "Mothers' Corner," would wilfully deprive her children of fool. She knows that they must have naterial, and plenty of it from which to develop hone and

plenty of it, from which to develop bone and muscle, nerves and blood. She would shrink with horror from the thought of starving her children. If she cuts short their allowance of sleep she is doing them almost as great an in-jury, although the effects are not as immediately visible.

THE body is a delicate machine. All its parts are adjusted with the greatest nicety, and a decangement of one affects the whole. We cannot stop this complicated mechanism We cannot stop this complicated mechanism for repairs, because we do not know the secret that would set it going again. The retairs must be made while it is in motion. What hoppens in sleep? The nonchine goes slowly; the pressure is lowered, as it were. The heart beats less rapidly; the blood directaites less quickly; in a measure the nerves rest. They are no longer called upon to carry the thousand measures that occurs them so wisely by and messages that occupy them so wisely by day to and from the brain. The muscles are relaxed, there is no tension in any part; each is gaining vigor in the only way it can, by rest. Taking all this for by rest. Taking all this for granted—for no one denies it—lanv does it affect the question of children going to bed early?

YOUNG people require more sleep than adults, and they need it until they have attained their full growth. Their tissues, not being fully matured, cannot bear so great a strain as those of their elders. They must be longer in a state of relaxation and have more lines. songer in a state of realization and ince more time to recuperate. This can only be attained by more sleep, and to get this they must be in heal early. There is an old superstition that the sleep before midnight is more refreshing than that had nearer morning. This may have arisen from the fact that persons who go to hod at a reasonable time are not so ex-bausted as those who sit up until the small boors, and so feel more refreshed when they waken. When persons are over-tired sleep does not do them so much good, because a moderate amount does not give them time to

CHILDREN, until they are twelve or thirhours sleep, eleven is better; until elgliteen or nimeters, nine hours is none too much. In this country our children inherit nervous tempermuents. No hygienic measure soothes, quiets and strengthens the nerves like plenty of sleep. Children should never be wakened in the morning. Yet the demands of house-hold convenience and the claims of school make it necessary that they should be out of hel at a certain hour, usually not later than seven. To make this possible, and give them their fair share of sleep so that they will be ready to waken of their own across, they must be in bed between eight and ten, according to their ages. If bedtime is made pleasant to them, as mother-love can make it, with a story, a little talk over the events of the day. with loving words and ministrations, the hardof handshment to bed will be realed or most of its latterness.

Estament Robinson Scouts.

#### GAMES THAT ASSIST THE MEMORY

By Mns. A. G. Lewis



mothers only knew how to

would be solved quite successfully. Children, if they are bright and active, as all little people ought to be, must be about something. To play is the thing for them to do.

The Germans take front rank in the art of combining play and work. Their games amuse and instruct at the same time. Many of them are so simple in construction that the making of them forms one of the pleasantest features of the game. For instance: The ordinary picture puzzle, that is, a large pasteboard picture card cut into a dozen or more odd shapes for players to put together, not only into its original form as a card, but also to restore the picture to its original and perfect form, is used by the Germans in a similar fashion to amuse players: at the same time the child cannot help learning the multiplication table. The game is called "rechnent lotto" (reckoning lotto). It may be easily made, and by taking a sufficient number of cards the entire multiplication table is covered. It is unade thus:

Take a large sheet of pasteboard. From it

Take a large sheet of pasteboard. From it out twelve cards about the size of an ordinary sheet of paper. Paste upon these as many pletures with well-defined figures and of suffi-cient size to cover the entire card. Beight, cheerful pictures of animals, birds, children, dolls, etc., are best. Set the cards away to dry thoroughly, then draw twolve small circles about one inch in diameter upon the back or each card. Cut through exactly on the lines with a sharp knife, being very careful not to mutilate the edges of the card-board. Twelve lotto rounds are thus cut from each carst, and at as many places the outlines of the pictures

Upon the back of each of the lotto rounds mark the numbers to be multiplied, taking, for instance, the numbers belonging to the lotto of eights: 8 x 7, 8 x 5, 8 x 5, etc. On the back of the original eard from which the rounds have been cut, paste a piece of thick paper, white is best—then mork upon this paper in the twelve places from which the rounds have been cut the special numbers which are the been cut the special numbers which are the result of the numbers multiplied as indicated on the back of the rounds. Thus on the back of one round 8 x 7 is marked; in the circle where this round belongs 56 is marked. If the child is perfectly familiar with the multiplication table he will have no difficulty in placing the round in the proper place; otherwise he has still the belp of the picture. This is an admirable method of teaching, and is used in the kindergarten schools of Europe. The score is reckoned thus:

score is reckoned thus:
Game, 100 or more.
Each round, or lotto, correctly placed counts 5.

counts 5.
Each round incorrectly placed loses 5.
Each player who displaces a lotto incorrectly placed by an opponent and puts one in its place correctly, wins 10.
Where several are playing upon either side it is a part of the game to cover the mistakes of those upon one's own side by removing a misplaced lotto to put one correctly in its stead. This saves that side the loss of 10.
In reckoning the score, exercise in addition and subtraction is called for. Numbers other than 5 and 10, say 6, 7, 4 and their doubles, may be used in keeping the score.

In playing, if the children are beginners in the stady of numbers, one card at a time should be filled and the lottos for one lotto, eight fives for instance. When the players become quite proficient the whole number or cards may be spread out and the lottos for all curds may be spread out and the lottes for all tables mixed. In the latter case a larger num-ber of children may join in the game. In dealing out the lottes, they may be divided equally among the players, or in parcels to sait those engaged in the game.

suit those engaged in the game.

Spelling lotto is also a delightful game, and especially suited to assist children in spelling correctly. Played with skill by older persons it takes equal rank with "Logomachy" and is similar in method. The lottos are made tike "reckoning lotto," only the pictures are not necessary and betters take the places of figures. The list of letters is as follows:

Eight each of the consonants b, c, d, f, b, l, m, n, r, s, l, w, and r, s, l, w, and r.

m, n, p, r, s, t, w and y.
One each of j, k, v and x (these are called

single prizee). One each of q and z (these are double

fixes).
For younger players the lottes may be divided, giving to each an equal number, 'contest is to make the largest number words and spell the same correctly with the letters apportioned.

Words of two letters, like in, by, to, etc., count 1.

Works of three letters, like axe, but, joy, etc., count 2 for the word, also 10 each for the prize letters "x" in axe and "j" in joy. Words of Sur letters, like sack, save, etc.,

count 5 for the word and 10 for the prize letters "k" in sack and "v" in save. Words of five letters, like queer, blaze, etc., count 6 for the word and 20 each for the double prize letters "q" in queer and "z" in

"Quiz" is the most desirable word of all, since it contains the two double prizes.

Any word of more than seven letters counts the player 50. To use all the letters appor-tioned to a person counts 50 also.

It is considered a triamph to win the last-

Ruch misspelled word loses the side five. There should be a dictionary at hand, and the younger children should be helped to use it. this mone may be varied to make it more interesting to older players.



#### KEEPING OUR EARS OPEN

Do we have mothere take time to inten to our little ones, or are we always so busy looking after their temporal needs, which are so many, that we have no time to attend to their spiritual wants?

I know it is hard when we have so much to do to stop and think of a fitting answer to some of their searching questions and not be tempted to say! "Ram away, their mamma is too busy." I pleast guilty very other! still, when we look back do not we remember how but the would have felt at such a roply if we really asked an earnest question. Let us always be ready to belien to their little emploiments bachfully observed, and if they tell as of some wrong-doing through the day. Becaused the patiently and do not appear too strecked or the further confidence will be frozen up and we may have lot a poiden exportantly to being our callet.

Always impress on the child's mired that though you are scory for its wrong-doing, you are so given that its make it is befound out or, perhaps, add a story to his amoghthices of that its condendance will be seen so more into the you if he cames right to you all our well how ever my dear mother made.

that it makes it seem so more less to you if no comes-right to you and owns up.

I remember so well how easy my dear mother made: it for us to self her when we had been acceptive, in fact, anything that happened to its either of pleasure or pairs, and though she had note children, have and made found a ready, patient ear to listen to all they had to see.

That mother is now reaping her reward; not one of those boys and girls have a secret from her. Mothers! this is our safiguard for our boys; gain and keep their confidence, you will feel size they are about so have. If they tell you where they have been and what doing, and find you an interested listener, be not no creaty to find fault.

MOTHER LOSSIE.

#### AIRING AN INFANT'S CLOTHES

AIRING AN INFANT'S CLOTHES

LYRENTHING that is put on a baby should be thorse outpilly aired. This may seem a trivino, but consider how thoughties many people are. The majority of mothers are careful never to put on a beby a majorit limit has twice been stained. There is no designed to the child's bentith in doing so, though it is not designable; that there is danger of very serious consequences if a napkin is used that has been imperfectly sired after washing. Lagardresses after ironing usually folds in six or more folds, then place is on the bars. The time coines to use it. The mether asks: "Is this well aired?" The reply is: "Oh yes; it has been in a hot kitchen for house," So is put on the infant, and after a whith he shows symptoms of cold, or he may cry with poin, or he is reclaimed with the sidness are seen to be very active. That napkin is the root of the whole trouble. The air land not penerated within the flick fields of the cloth; the lessie was damp.

as he road of the whole frontes. As all such that be treated within the thick flatch of the cloth; the basic was damp.

Order the mapkins to be special out to their fluit length after fronting. Do not have them folded. If they are put beside a list store or is the samethan the previses of along can be complained in a shetter time than if the room is cold. Use the same care in airing shorely for bath's erris. Do not fold them and run the risk of having the helde damp. If you do, colds or bould trouble are apt to be the result. If not anything so serious, there are some to be minor pains for which you can see no apparent cause.

It is well to undelt all bahy's clothes as they come up from the wash. Turn out the sicross of the shirts, him shockings strong side out, and make two expermity for the sake of health. Let the glorbous smalight shifts plus ones them before pating them wasy in drawer, full upon them before pating them wasy in drawer, when taking them out from the drawer air them again for a short time. There is mothing like the samelane to be introduced to soften as possible, too. Do not neglect the small matters of hydron, for upon them depend the welfare, perhaps the file, of your hardy.

The BARY'S SKIRTS

#### THE BABY'S SKIRTS

I WISH to belp others in a few little ways. I have been beinged; Make little waists with box pleats in front and back, on both flaqued and missiin long first petitions. Make them of slegte modile, short sleaved and low peck. I shall never have another band petitions. These pleats may be let out as the cidle grows. Our doctor better extact the flamed band should be discarded by degrees in a few weeks.

I. B. M.

#### THE FIRST PAIR OF SHOES

THE FIRST PAIR OF SHOES

If "Why Book Not the flashy Wallst" in the December
Internal, or any other mether who is anxiots about
ber balo's frouver, will apply to the Indians, I thick
she will agree with me that they have solved the probless as to what is best.

Shortly after reading her article my father-in-law
said he was using to give my bady a pair of sinces, as he
was then aid enough to begis wearing them. I dreaded
the thought of parting them on him, as I thought it
would be torture for a time, but as I knew of relding
to the I made no objection. When, however, include
of the sheet I dreaded, haby's grandfather brought him
true pair of breakship inconsists. I was very built
in true pair of breakship inconsists. I was very built
pleased. Baby has went them now six mouthes, and
they are still quite good. When they got solded I wash
them out with soap and water, and day in the shade. I
mivrass stretch theirs while wot, so they fit him as well
sore as at first. I think they are for absend of shoes, as
they know the feet warm and will give at the murches of
the fool five play, almost. If not quite as not a six barelooks. They can be made of chances when also. I hope
this him may be as special to some mother, as many of
the hints taken from the Josusyana have been to me.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION

#### ANOTHER SUGGESTION

I AM a devoted reader of The Laures' Boses Josephan, experinity the "Methers' Corner." I have found so much herby in those pages, I amonly bee glad to be of some assistance to at least one of its readers. In answer to M. B. C. it June monitor, I will endeaped to to her the desired information in reference to buly?

parsure to M. a. S. O. M. gape magner, I will endeavor to give been the desired information in reference to bully's above.

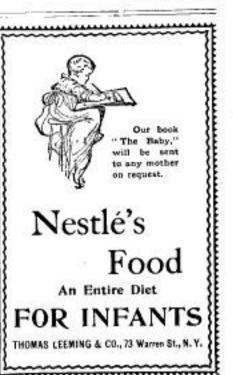
For a child six or eight months of age, the shee mired. For a child six or eight months of age, the shee mired before the top part hold the cloth set as in cast both sides, to gother. It is not necessary to have seament the back or heed, but it is explice to make when there is one. Measure two and one-half metres, double, for the top of ankie, then cat a grieball sized there is one, in length round, the toe he almost a half circle; continuing a straight line floor and a half linches in the first. The sheet is not cit, it must be put together. Find the middle of upper where it is to be joined to sole, also the middle of upper where it is to be joined to sole, also the middle of upper where it is to be joined to sole, also the middle of the sole, anotherin to sew from these both ways toward the both. At the fact here will be a little fallowes be toes. See up the finer seam halfters and turn the show and had the anxie and opening. Either work a bottombole of evolets. My little buy is rouning everywhere, and had still make these shows, as they are cooler than leather ours. The difference is I make the wall of medium shie healther and there parts besieve, as they are cooler than leather ours. The difference is I make the wall of medium shie healther and there parts besieve, as they are cooler than leather and filteroughly soak the whole sole with it, and this show wearts as well, if not better, than one we buy from the store. I trust these directions will be understood and prove satisfactory to M. B. C. and, perhaps, others.

CHRISTIAN NAMES FOR CHILDREN

#### CHRISTIAN NAMES FOR CHILDREN

I WENDERSTAND there is a book published single inc names for children. Will you please failure a where I can get it, or suggest semething in place of a I am analors be obtain something of the kind soun as possible. C. W.

You will find by referring to our advertising columns the very book which you need. naming your child, remember that it will have to carry its manor through life, therefore be care-ful and considerate in the choice you make. Avoid long and fateriful names,





year's blouse dyed over. Not only that, but the beautiful bunch of tips in her hat were old faded grey feathers dyed over into were old inded grey teathers dyed over into new ones. She began it all just to see it the **Diamond Dyes** really neodd do all that people said. She had no faith in home dyeng, and sending to a dyer's was 50 ex-pensive—but once began, she did not stop till she had an entire new outfit, and now even the children's old cotton school dresses and finded stockings are dyed as fast as and faded stockings are dyed as fast as they become shabby. She finds the colors strong, beautiful and absolutely fast, and knows that home dyeing is a success it done with the Diamond Dyes—you may know it, too, if you will send stamp for free instruction book of home dyeing and 40 samples of colored cloth.

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blake nursing easy, and prevent wrock-colic, because they admit air lote the bottle is the milk is drawn cut, and prevents a vacious being formed. Sam-ple free he said upon request, with yealengte information for elements and acquing pupples ascet and healthy.



WANTER P. WARE, 20 N. Third St., Phila., Ph. ACME the torset of familia, rate the torset of familia, rate the torset of familia, perturbing the chelling from perspectation. Changer than down shinker, one pair doing the work of six.

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back by a imped supe, free with each set of patterns. Mrs. J. HHIDE, P. O. Rox 2003, New York. B Of every sur- A ment re- desired. New Young, ment, re- feet fit. Infants outilt, E. pat., 50c.; where dettes, F. pat., 50c.; kind, an't, mat'd required, valuable hygienic information by professional force, not portfailed of babies, from life free, with each. See England Patters Ca., Ret G. Poellery, Va.

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DAINTY Shoes for Baby groups or white channels, such sales in the send length foot; mailed here! I knowled, the best sales in the send length foot; mailed here! I knowled, the best sales in the send length foot; mailed here! I knowledge, the best sales in the send length foot; mailed here! I knowledge, the best sales in the send length foot; mailed here! I knowledge, the best sales in the send length foot; mailed here.



A Department devoted to a sociable interchange of ideas among Journal readers. Address all letters to Mrs. Lyman Abbott, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, 433-435 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



an article in one of the recent reviews I was startled by the following sentence: "It would be satisfactory to think that if women are to become more like men they would at least try to be like gentlemen,

like gentlemen."

Do we want to be more like men? Are we losing not only the refinement of gentlewomen, but stoking below the courtesies of gentlewomen, but stoking below the pendence there certainly may be a loss of some womanly qualities, but do not let us forget that a true man may be a gentlemean, and that a woman who wears a "vest," a high collar, a "four-in-hand" scarf, a "blazer," and curries her long-handled parasol as near like a rane as possible, if she does not carry a cane itself, subjects herself to close scrutiny in regard to her manners. The modern maiden must learn to enjoy her extended liberty without going back toward barbarism. If she is to rosm abroad unattended, and find all the riches that there are be found in this good world of ours, she must do it with the manworld of ours, she must do it with the man-ners of civilized human beings, and not in the "rough-shod" ways of savages. If she is to justify her right to know everything, and to do everything in the world of aris and letters, she must carry herself graciously. If she is to earn her stipend, and with it buy her daily bread and her raiment, and pay for the roof to shelter her she must do it as a certificroman to shelter her she must do it as a gentlewoman and not as a would-be and boorish man.

W OMEN have been Billingsgate fishwomen, and plowed with a cow as a yoke fellow, and there was no talk about their "usurping the place of men." They were so like the Billingsgate man and the dookey that the world was not stirred to save them from being unsexed. If the "modern maiden," with an inheritance of refinement and education, and with possibilities far beyond those which the gentle malden of a hundred years ago, trained to stand straight by being strapped to "hack boards," and to converse sweetly by practicing "prime" and prime," and to make rose conserves and fine line, could by the wildest stretch of imagination conceive—if, I say, this young woman is going to become a swaggering fop, or a bluff boor, she is throwing away her birthright for a mess of garbage. Girls, I beg of you, mothers, I implore you, to keep sucred every gentle grace of womanhood. It is your right. Do not let a false social standard, or a discouraged heart, wrest it from you. If you have leisure, and live in a city, heware how you sink below the manners of a gentleman while you array yourself in the garb of one. The country girl is quite as much in danger. She may be "loud" in her fashlons and in her conduct, and I know of no place where there is more painful exhibition of unwomanliness on the part of young girls than on village streets. A girl who from babyhood is nurtured in the spirit of a noble graciousness, though she live in the bomblest cottage, will be a lady always. ... in the humble graciousness, though she live in the humblest cottage, will be a lady always. It was my good fortune recently to call upon the wife of a laboring man. So far as her manner or speech indicated, she might have been born into a noble family, and been sur-reconded always with layour. She received been born title a noble tamity, and been sur-rounded always with luxury. She received me with a dignified cordiality which I have rarely seen equaled. She made no apology for her dress, which was such as she wore about her work. She talked with intelligence. Because one must toil one need not lose the purity and the tenderness of heart which are

HAVE you room for one more "Just Among chirselves." If so, I wish to contribute my mine of
addice to busy housekeepers and mothers. Addrough I
cannot properly class intyself among the follers, yet I
have had my days of trial and tributation, when the sertant was now ref. inc. I was, for the time being, cook,
borsemald and morse.

I have tried in valu to solve the proturn of butterwork and servants, and have come to the conclusion
that the best way is not to worry never it, and not sindertake too streech at one time.

I have improved some of the days by committing to
memory a stamber of poems when I have been busy
about the boose.

When I have these

топап'я сготи.

inke los mech al oss time.

I have improved some of the days by committing to memory a intenter of poems when I have been busy about the house.

When I have dishes to wash, I take a poem clipped from a magazine or newspaper, or a copy of store from the poet, prop it on the kitchen sink, indee or window, as may be convenient, and, with an exceptional gionce at the book, I have in this way memorized some of the many beautiful poems. Although past the testing of the many beautiful poems. Although past the testing of the many beautiful poems. I have seeked dishes to its rhythm of "Lockyby Roll" and have recited "Mand" while preparing dimer. I have tooked the exalined madelined the roam to the inner of Jean Ingelow's sweet lines. I have baked tooke to "Mand Muller" and iraned shirth, skirts and dresses with the tender much of Longfellow's poetry is my miled.

The time I, the many others, "fell by the wayside," and a sections throw constituted one to the house fee several months. During the long and sedions days of creations extens, when he weak to bold a book or to read, my memory's store of poems were a great confort to me, for I beguiled many lours with thoughts that others have so beguithing or present. There': I am affect my instended advice has proved to be nothing more than a stray leaf from my own experience. But I treat some distance to be such the more than a stray leaf from my own experience. But I treat some distance to be soften; and then the stray to the posterior and its men beautiful posteriors.

Yes! Many problems are solved by the rule not to worry. It is not easy to learn the rule, but once learned life is changed. It is good to have the help of such men and women as Tennyson and Longfellow and Jean Ingelow over our hard places. Their company makes hard rouds rdeasant.

DLEASE advise an anxious eider sister what to do in this case. I have two brothers, aged twelve and fourteen, who for some time just have been in the habit of signling money from the purses of the older puesbers of the family, and spending it for candy and fruit, etc. The branagement of this, and also the core, rests with me. I have been away for several rears, and I have just discovered this, although they have been doing it for about a year. In every other way they are good byys, and I campet understand their facil.

X. Y.

You are in a hard place, but do not be dis-couraged. The records of every school and college would probably reveal cases of persistent dishonesty permanently cured. In some cases the conscience is not awake to the real evil. The actor does not realize the sin of his acc. There must be such a treatment of the fault as will make the young thieves realize that they are thieves. With the courage and fault as will make the young thieves realize that they are thieves. With the courage and tenderness of a surgeon the probe must be used till the cause of the weakness is discovered. In other words, the old-fashioned "conviction of sin" must in some way be experienced by your brothers, or there is little hope of any lasting care. There is too much of superficial treatment of evil; it is bidden and pronounced cured only to burst out again a thousand times worse. All this is very general, and so must be any public answer to such a question as yours. Try to find out why they are overcome by this particular temptation. Is there a longing for "sweets" which ought to be controlled, or may it be indulged a little more at the fansily table? Undue repression sometimes lends a strong helping hand to temptation.

Is there no antidote you can administer to the self-indulgence? Roose the chivalric spirit of which there is some small degree in every boy; and, working with them, make them eager to serve some one else, and in this serving their own appetites will be subdued.

MAY I say a word to the unfortunate mother who has rude children? We cannot teach children pollieness or gentleness as we teach them called notes to between We example command or order them to between. We recall the mother who washed and dressed her little daughter for a visit and bade her not farget her manager.

"behave,"
desired her little daughter for a visit and there
forged her manners:
"Now, don't forget to make your curisey and say
"yes, ma'am," no, ma'am, "if you please, ma'am' and
'thank you, ma'am," if you please, ma'am' and
'thank you, ma'am, if you please, ma'am to conversation the little girl waited up to the bestess, cartversation the little girl waited up to the bestess, cartversation the little girl waited up to the bestess, if you
you have been and say! "Yes ma'am, so ma'am, if you
please ma'am, thank you ma'am; there, ma, will that
the?"

please ma'am, thank you ma'am; there, ma, will that dot"

The dear child did the best she know, but what was the matter? A few days ago I was at the table with a titule bey less than three years old. Waiting for a chance, the sweet voice said: "Pope, me wast more meat, penea."

"Just little evency, maps; yaitis do, sanks."

A little weency, maps; yaitis do, sanks."

A little weency maps; yaitis do, sanks."

A little while after I homped sandes a timy girl who came uncleareved bethird ma. "I beg your surface. Ethel," I said, With perfect grace the little lady replied; "Pray don't mention it."

These châltres, of different families, are entirely unconscious of their coursesy. They are invariably treated orth respect and peditiness, and it is as natural to them as their longmap.

This is the only way to have châltres grow up with greatle, considering mainners. Travelers all agree that the Japanese châlters are the most charming and eligiball in the "world; and such things are unknown, unleased of, as supplug, shaking, scalling or whipping of children. There is no word in that language for "quarreling.

Gentleues and correspondents politeness are amounted.

relations. There is no worst that amongst operations, of the control of the contr

Children are great indiators. We see our-selves reflected in our own, and recognize our friends in their sons and daughters. The pic-ture may not always be pleasant, and we should make haste to see if our own manners do not need mending before we can hope to make our children's manners fine.

SHOULD not the father of the family refroin from making remarks about the food which is placed more the table, returnly statuted are agit to reflect upon the after table, returnly statuted as such as upon the after the part of the state has ordered the most as well as upon the cook who prepared 3: To not the father's deparating comments asske the children critical said teach them to be divertised and discardinated? If correctionity the fact is overcione or suderdone, or accer seasoned in mader seasoned, might it not be well for the father to be more the fact? The morther generally sees in at the first glance and vows that it shall not soon occur asoin, and the children are generally too bringer to solve threes that they are not reminded of. Cannot this coveration of fathers encourage their children, by example, to represent a critical, fault-fathing words which nowhere find more constant expression than as the table?

MOTHER. ...

It is not considered proper to comment upon the food at the table, and if anyone should observe with scrupulous care the propricties of the table, the head of the house, the father of the family should do so. It is very certain be cannot expect his children to behave better than be does, and criticism learned of the father may be leveled at him in most un-

But women are quite as guilty as men of this breach of table manners when they are at hotels and boarding-houses, and alas, too many live in that way. And children are more likely to hear the neighbor's food criticized by mother than by father. It would be an immense gain in our life if we were all more simple in our eating. It would be pos-sible to bring up chibiren to est what is set before them, asking no questions and finding no fault. To secure this the food must be wholesome, abundant, neatly prepared and at-tractively served, and it must be the liabit of the parents to take the food without criticism and to make the meal hour one of pleasant conversation.

I AM a young housekeeper of four months' experience.

When I become a happy wife I knew very little about making a bappy house, and I wasted lots of those acquiring never the mean of the next matel. Now I make out a bill of fare for the whole week at one time. Sometimes I have to change it slightly, tot it is stach a relief to know what you have to cook beforedand. My other time saver regards the things we do not use every day. When we need an article a grand limit enses through trunks, better and densees. To avoid this I have a node book and put down in 8 the contents of each box, drawer and crunk. It is much easier to look over a list than the contents of a trunk. I tried this plan in morelog with great soevers. I know what is is a leave school for the other kind of school—housekeeping. I have the most police in all the kindest hadrand who helps me in so many ways.

A. C. W.

In your attempts to make your work systematic, be careful not to lose the benefit of variety and surprise in your meals. It gets to be wearisome to think of certain dishes recurring with regularity week after week, un-less they are great favorites, and even then they are enjoyed more when they are in a measure unexpected.

"M ISERY loves company," I am uniscrable, not be cause of any unpleasant circumstances or disagreeable companious, but all on account of my own writinal inner set. I have the dearest, most deveted husband in the world, surrounded by everything to make me huppy, engaged in my favorire occupation, leaching music, and yet at times 2 full links a kind of mood whose 1 am cross, dissatisfied, irritable, hoteled and allogs 1 am cross, dissatisfied, irritable, hoteled and allogs 1 am cross, dissatisfied, irritable, hoteled under the companion of the my set and others. Of course, as there are only the two of us, and we are boarding, the bount of all this unpleasantness falls on my dear husband, axis even he sometimes because the course with me, for which I must say I can not blame latin.

Can you suggest to me why it is that after having bad

paterner state me, for me why it is that after having had for so long so lited of a avectormpered, gentle, loving woman, and expectally wits, and having stations to eatherstly to realize that ideal in opposit that I must now confess that I mm not even a little bit like her?

I also constantly graping at it struggling, but offer become so discouraged that I almost lose heart.

A YERBOLD WIFE,

on are thinking too much about yourself, and that is one reason for your depression. Perhaps, too, you are out of order physically. Perhaps, too, you are out or order physically. You may need a doctor's prescription. Not long ago a man usually strong and vigorous, began to lose his appetite and his interest in life. He looked wrotched and felt so for weeks. Finally he was persuaded to follow a doctor's advice and in three days life had changed its hue and he began to look happier and soon "Richard was himself again." Never using whether you are hance or not occurs. mind whether you are happy or not, occupy yourself so constantly with making other people happy that you will have no time for "reflection;" then if you are not better, call upon a dector.

Ts it wise for people who have rhildren to keep their I. summer hopes fall of visitors? It summer not the time when children need special care and is not the constant presence of strangers injurical to discipline? ONE OF THE VISITORS.

It is dangerous for me to attempt to answer It is dangerous for the to alternat to answer this question with only a page of room for my answer. It suggests the whole topic of the treatment of children, and the very delicate subject of the purposes of marriage. We like to call our homes "nests." But are they? Are they in any sense prepared for "brooding and producing," which is what the purpose of the nest is defined to be. On the contrary, are not our homes built with every convenience except for children? The nursery may be wisely selected by exceptionally thoughtful parents from the general rooms, but what plans for the needs of infancy and childhood. plans for the needs of infancy and childhood. Parlors, library, dining-room, guest-room, or-dinary bedrooms, bath-room, kitchen, pan-tries, and—tucked away in the least comfort-

tries, and—tocked away in the least comfortable spot—servants' rooms. These are all set down on the plans, but the most important thing is entirely left out. No wonder children feel themselves to be interlopers.

Now if the house were planned for it, and the porse allowed suitable guardians, there might be summer visitors without injury to the children. If the purse will not allow of both guests and children, the children have the first right. If the children have no proper place of seclusion, and their regular habits must be disturbed by the presence of guests, visitors should be mirely entertained. Hospitality belongs first to the angel visitors, who too often make but a brief stay with us.

CHOULD, or should not, the laws of "mine and thine" prevait in the family? Should each member of the family have his, or her, own belongings, or should the tense of propercoordin be discouraged allospether? Will one course breet selfishers, the other curelessness? This is a question which has been subject for discussion in our family for years.

Mass. W.,

I know of twins who never owned anything individually until they were twenty-one years old. The clothing taken off at night might not be worn by the same one next day. Jack-knives—that most precious possession of a boy —pecket-books, these were common property. Elderly men now, each owning large property, they are as near one in heart as it is possible.

In another household I knew of, a number of daughters had a common stock of under-clething. It was all kept in one place and each drew from it according to necessity. This, I should think, was carrying communism quite far enough.

Unless there is ownership I do not see how there can be any real exercise of generosity. Selfishness would be better subdued by training children to share their own with others than by preventing them from having any-thing to share. A free and hearty giving of one's own for the happiness of the hausehold makes the richest family life. Property may be the means of binding together, though its misuse is disrupting. Certain things may be, and should be, purchased by the head of the family for general use, and these things should be treated with core, because it is wrong to waste and uselessly to destroy. So there should be no room for carelessness whether things are owned in common or individually.

A.J. St. Abbott

#### "BLESS THE LITTLE ONE"

Rev. Mr. Hutchinson's Babe a Rugged Youngster

Every mother will be interested in the following letter from Rev. John Hutchinson,

of Freeport, N. Y.

Pressyterian Manse,
Freeport, N. Y., July 6, 1892.
We send you by this mail a picture of
Master Donald when he was fourteen weeks old and had used lactated food for twelve weeks. We consent to the publication of

weeks. We consent to the publication of his picture and the facts in his case, because we are confident that what has proven such a blessing to our child and to us will bless many other little ones and their parents. He has been fed on lactated

has been fed on lactated food by the advice of Dr. W. M. L. Fiske, of Brooklyn, and he sleeps well nights, crows and laughs all day, and is the happiest, rosiest, sturdiest little fellow that ever filled parents' hearts with delight. The food is all that is claimed for it. The starch and came sugar of other foods would make fit, but it is the solid bone and flesh, and rosy, rugged health, from using lactated food, at which we rejoice.

Sincerely yours, REV. AND MRS. JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Lactated food is the one artificial food that develops a child's bones and muscles and which is easily digestible, as Rev. Mr. Hutchinson's letter and the picture of Donald prove.

Infants who are fretful, peevish and ron down by the hot weather, at once begin to gain when fed with this food. 'They eat it with evident relish and grow strong and well.

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HOME STUDIES FREE Phorehand, their their plants for the property of their parts again the property of their parts again to the property of their parts of th



This Department is under the editorship of EBEN E. REXFORD, who will take pleasure in answering any question regarding flowers and floriculture which may be sent to him by the JOURNAL readers. Mr. REXFORD asks that, as far as possible, correspondents will allow him to answer their questions through his JOURNAL Department. Where specially desired, however, he will answer them by mail if stamp is inclosed. Address all letters direct to

EBEN E. REXFORD, Shiocton, Wisconsin.



HE frosts which usu-ally come with the latter part of September will have killed the tops of gladioluses, dah-lias, and plants of similar

character, and early in the present month their roots should receive attention. Select some warm and sunshiny day for lifting them. Be sure to apply the spade far enough away from the plant to loosen the earth without cutting through the roots, and lift them without breaking, if possible. Do not attempt to remove all the earth that adheres as soon as lifted, but place them where the sun can fall on these falls. lifted, but place them where the sun can fall on them fully and leave them there for two or three days, covering at night with something that will keep them dry. After having been left exposed to the sun for a time, the earth will become so dry that it will fall off readily when the roots are moved. After being cleared of the soil, leave the roots exposed to the sun awhile, as this causes evaporation of some of the juices of the plant, which might lead to decay if they were at once removed to the cellar. A professional florist will tell you that decay if they were at once removed to the cellar. A professional florist will tell you that more plants of this kind are lost in winter from storing while "green," than from any other cause. What he means by the term "green" is a too succulent condition. Ex-posure to the sun and air removes this objec-tionable feature. tionable feature.

#### MORE OCTOBER WORK

CUT off the tops a day or two after lifting the plants and several days before stor-ing the roots away, so that all moisture can dry out of the remaining portion of stalk. If this is not done, decay often sets in and works down the old stalk till it renches the point of its union with the bulb or tuber, and unfor-tunately it does not stop there. If the tops of dahlias and gladioluses are cut off within four or five inches of the root word the are four or five inches of the roots, and they are left exposed to the effects of the sun and drying winds for several days, the moisture will be entirely dried out of the stalks, and all danger of decay from this source be removed.

#### STORING BULBS AND ROOTS

THE best place to store such roots in is a room or cellar that is dry and cool, but frost proof. A damp place will be pretty sure to induce mould, and though this may not prevent the roots from coming through the win-ter in a living condition, it will so injure them ter in a living condition, it will so injure them that they will be pretty sure to give an inferior crop of flowers. I have found that dablins do well when kept in any place that keeps potatoes well; in too dry a place the tubers become shriveled and hard. This should be avoided, While they will shrink considerably under almost all conditions, they ought to retain a certain appearance of plumpness which is indicative of keeping well.

Gladioluses I would wrap in paper and hang in some cool, dry closet where they will be sure not to freeze.

sure not to freeze.

Tuberoses require a warm room, Wrap in paper before putting away. Tuberous begon-ias taken up from the beds can be kept with

CUTTING AND PRUNING GOOD deal can be done now that many A GOOD deal can be done now that many leave until spring. As soon as leaves fall, such shrubs as have not been pruned during the growing season can be put into satisfactory shape. In doing this be careful to discriminate as to the character of the shrub. Some kinds bloom early in the spring from buds which are formed this season. The blook is an illustration. son. The lilac is an illustration. If you were to trim it in fall you would be destroying its spring crop of flowers. But the rose makes a growth of branch in spring from which its flowers are produced. Such plants it is safe to trim in fall. Many plants in the bor-der will require attention. Some need division of the roots, and the formation of new plants from the healthiest portion of the younger growth. Others have become so matted from years of growth that it will be found advisable to remove a portion of them if no new plants are cared for. All should be dug about and manured. Old flowering stalks should be cut off, and all rubbish removed and buried or horned. By attention of this kind neatness can be made to prevail at all times of the year. and this in a measure makes up for lack flowers in the garden. Gather up the sticks and trellises which have been used as supports or plants, and store them away for future Bake up dead leaves from the lawn and put them away in some corner where they will rot and furnish material for potting plants in a coming season.

#### THE PLANTING OF BULBS

No garden should be without bulbs. Few N flowers are more easily grown, none more showy, and none disputes the senson with them. By a judicious selection of kinds. the border can be made bright from the going off of the snow until the coming of the annuals and bedding plants. October is the best mouth in which to plant them. If planted any time during this mouth they are enabled to form roots and become thoroughly established before really cold weather sets in and lished before really cold weather sets in, and next spring finds them in readiness for work. If planted later they do not have as good a chance to prepare for spring. Still, they will do comparatively well if not planted until quite late in November, as the roots will develon considerable under a soil whose surface quite late in November, as the roots will de-velop considerably under a soil whose surface is frozen over. But early planting is far pref-erable. Not only is it for the benefit of the plant as regards spring flowering, but it is much more agreeable for the gardener, as work out of doors on pleasant autumn days is conducive to health and enjoyment. If done late in the season, this work will be pretty sure to be poorly done, as conditions are against the satisfactory performance of it. Order your bulbs as soon as possible after re-ceiving the catalogues sent out by the many dealers, have your beds ready for them, and plant as soon as possible after receiving them.

#### THE LOCATION FOR BULBS

ET the location chosen be a well-drained Let the location chosen be a wen-unance, one, if possible. If not so naturally, make it so. Do this by removing the soil to the depth of a foot, or a foot and a half, and filling in the bottom of the bed with old rubbish, which will keep the soil which you re-turn to the bed from settling down into as compact a mass as before its removal. Let this drainage material be at least six inches this Grainage material be at least six inches deep, and, if possible, of something that will not decay. When you throw back the soil mix with it a liberal quantity of old manure, the older the better; stir the soil over and over till it is light and mellow. Plant such bulbs as hyacinths and tulips about four inches un-der the soil. Smaller bulbs need not be set quite so deeply. Put them about five inches apart.

I would advise planting each kind by itself.
The effect is much better than where several
kinds are mixed in the beds. The colors can
be kept separate, if desired. As a general
thing, I would avoid all formal arrangements, thing. I would avoid all formal arrangements, as stiff lines and regular rows detract greatly from the beauty of effect. Small bulbs, like snowdrop and crocus, are most effective if planted here and there in the grass, or scattered about in the border. Much of the pleasure we get from them comes from the sort of "wild" effect which characterizes the wake robin and hepatica, and it is difficult to imagine either of those plants set, out in help or rows. either of those plants set out in beds or rows without quite spoiling their beauty, which is without quite spoiling their benuty, which is in direct conflict with anything like formality. Tulips come in several distinct classes. Some are early, others late. Care should be taken in planting not to get these mixed in the beds. Parrot tulips are extremely showy, and are most effective when planted by themselves. Hyacinths come into bloom pretty nearly at one time, so it will not be necessary to disone time, so it will not be necessary to dis-criminate among late and early sorts. Pretty effects are produced by planting masses of contrasting colors near each other. One of the finest of spring flowering bulbs is the daffodil, or garden narcissus. These flowers are of the richest yellow-some are white and yellow—and, to my mind, they are really much more beautiful than either the hyacinth or the tulip. If I could have but one bulb for spring flowering it should be this. They are very fragrant and fine for cutting. Plant in clumps. Scilla campoundata is a desirable bulb, having blue, white and pink flowers. Siberica has flowers of a lovely ultramarine blue, and is fine for edging. Snowdrops should be planted in clumps. So should the spring snowflake (leucojum vernum), which is a little later thun the snowdrop, which it somewhat resembles in form and habit. Sternbergia luten is a full-binoming buib. It will bloom in a very short time after being planted. Its flowers are yellow and of great beauty,

#### CARE OF THE BULES

TOVER your beds of bulbs with leaves or course manure to the depth of six or eight inches as soon as whater weather seems to be at hand. While all the kinds named in this article are hardy, therefore able to stand the winter without protection, they come through in so much better condition where some protection is given that it is righly worth while to be to the trouble of providing it.

Those who have never grown bulbs do not know what they lose by going without them. Coming so early in the season, they are more highly appreciated than later flowers; the care they require is slight, and the expense of obtaining them is small.

8. S. S.—Canna roots should be kept in a somewhat warm place during winter. If it is moist, they will be pretty sure to start into growth, but this does not injure them. Be sure to keep them away from frest, which is death to them.

Mas. T.—I think you will find sweet allyssum what you want. It can be grown from seed. It is a profise bloomer, and very fragmant. It is well adapted to lang-ing basics. Ity starting plants in November, you can have it in bloom all winter. Try it.

ANATECH FLOREST-Lilies can be increased from seeds or from scales. There is also a natural increase of bulks about old plants cuch year. You would find it slow and difficult work to grow these plants from scales, and the seeds of many varieties do not germinate readily.

R.—Most greenhouses, expecially those owned by amateurs, are kept at too high a temperature. A suit-able night temperature for mixed collections is about 50°, where hot house plants are grown, 50° to 60° may be better. During the day time 70° will be sufficient for nearly all kinds of plants.

BOOKNEH-My experience with double perturbation winter has not been a satisfactory one. It blooms need with one during the semanter, but after it is becought into the house its flowers almost aimogs fall to develop. I have not been able to discover why out of doors it is over as free a bloomer or as sturdy a grower as the single kinds.

6.—I am constantly in receipt of similar complaints. Persons write me that their daffodis tool and that; year after year it is the same. I cannot tell the reason, I have advised replanting, division, etc., but those who have tried those things write me that there is no improvement; the plants grow well, but they will not mature flowers. Can any one tell what the reason is?

F. S.—One of the most satisfactory late blooming border plants is the anemone japonica. It is very hardy. Its flowers are white and a pale red. I know of only these two varieties. Let it form large clomps, which it will soon do if given a rich soil, and you will be pleased with it, I am sure, as its flowers are very beautiful, and seem doubly so because they come at a senson when there is almost nothing else in blooms.

E. H. N.—If gerantums are healthy, and the cellar is dry, there should be no difficulty about wintering them. They should be given but very little water, and kept as usually dormant as possible by keeping them coal and in the dark. Many of the readers of this paper have doubtless tried wintering them by lunging up the roots. Will some of them who have been successful with this method please tell as how they cared for their plants?

Max, Gray—The pittosporum plant is hardy at the south, but with us at the north it must have greenhouse protection. It has a thick, isothery lenf, with a shining surface. Its flowers are a pale yellow, not at all showy, lost very fragrant, Old plants attain the size and dignity of a shruh, and are greatly prized by those who own them. You can get plants from most dealers. Grow them in loam mixed with some sand, and be careful not to overwater.

P. M. D.—Yes: there is a yellow Jasmine. You can obtain it by ordering jasmine revolitim. Its dowers are of the same size and shape of J. grandifforum, but are produced in larger clusters. They have the fragmines peculiar to the family to which they belong. This variety has thicker leaves than J. grandifforum, and is of half climbing babit. It should be given a soil of foam and sand, made rich with old manure. Give it a sunny place in the window.

Max. 62. H. 8.—I do not believe that these or any other plants will "mix" in beds from the rost. If you grow several varieties together, and save seed from them, very likely you will full to get flowers like those growing on the plant from which the seed was produced. One variety may be krillized by another, and the result will be flowers quite unlike either parent. In this way flocists obtain sew varieties. But I full to see how there can be any non-minon which will cause plants to vary from the original form. Will some scientific observer of the habits of plants tell us if this, is possible?

GEO. HUNTER—Perhaps the best variety of adiantum for the bouse is correction. This has very graceful fronds of a dark green, and they are freely produced. A more dedicate variety is a gracifilition. This sort is so delicate that its sprays look like a mist of green. It is an extremely beautiful kind, but hardly as well satisful to room-calture as the first named variety. In growing these plants, care should be taken to keep the air as most as possible about them, and they should be kept out of the sun. Give them a soil made up almost wholly of ind-mod ; a little sharp sand can be added with buestit, if the leaf-soil is deticant in fibrous matter.

Mas. A. A. C.—The tropalium throats is a taberousrooted nasturtings, which gives its fallest crop of flowers
in winter. It is very desirable for pot enture. Put the
builts and treat as directed for all other builts which you
expect to get flowers from in winter time. They start
your slowly, and you may think they are not going to
grow, but they seldom fall to do so after a time; therefore have patience with them. They send up very
eleuder stailse, which it will be necessary to support on
trellises. After a while these stalks become current
with pretty follage, and by said by hundreds of small
flowers of scarlet tipped with black and yellow are
produced.

I. O. O.—If the selection of hyacinths for winter binoming were left with me, i should choose the romans; that is, if I could have but one class. My reasons for preferring them are: First, they are surer to bloom red; second, they send up several stacks from the same bulb, therefore you get more flowers; third, they are more graceful, as the flowers are bone loosely on the stalks, and the crowded appearance pseudiar to the collinary hyacinth is avoided; fourth, they are better adapted for cutting. You can get them in pure white, soft rose, light blue and a pale yellow. None of them have the rich colors of the other class, but their delicate coloring is very fine.

JOSTE M.—You will find the lantains a good bloomer all the year round. In fact, it may well be called a constant bloomer. If prevented from forming seed it will be always in bloom if given anything like the care it ought to get. In this respect it excels the greanium. The white kinds are most desirable, but the yellow and orange varieties are extensively grown, and every collection should have one or more of them. Of the very collection should have one or more of them. Of the very collection of light and out off the old flowers as seen as used they prime, and you will have no trouble its having flowers from your plants overy day is the year. It is well to out back the old branches from times so time, to induce new growth, as the quantity of flowers depends largely on this.

Several. Incriners—I have frequently spoken of the desirability of the ramin for winter use in the green-house, and each year's trial convinces me more and more of its value. I keep several plants growing in not all theyear round. I find that they care very little for a season of rest. In againg I re-not them, removing as insuch of the older portion of the root as possible. In full I dig entax-much of the oldesel as can be removed without disturbing the roots, and fill in with a rich compost. The plants grow all the time. As seen as a stalk has preduced flowers cut but, indeed it desired to travell for its follage. New stalks are pushing at all times. The new Person's north are constant bloomers, not their flowers rival those of the occlud, amany illusted ghalloius in form and color.

Miss Canyt. B.—Of course, as run say, a got looks letter when painted, but the question to be considered in its it any better than, or as good as, a powers got for grow plants in. In the lying-room, where the air is very dry and unran, I think justiced pelesare satisfactory because they have a tendercy for keep the over-leaded air from questing empowalent through the strike of the got, but in the greenforce I would south prefer the angained got. Plants grown in turb pote can be used with a patterney of wood or lookatton leader when laken in the rarlor. These overs can be beinght finall showed must drove a few for the profession of the rarlor. These overs can be beinght finall showed must drove a few for the professions drove can be made at leave that will essive if the pot effectively. In not make the missiace of making it bright or stowy, if maintained in red at house, se it is not intended in their dry the consequities of this continual smoothing. It should never be "pennamered" enough is style or review to attract attention away from the growled plant which it covers.



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#### USEFUL THINGS WORTH KNOWING

OFTEN it is the stray short hint or sugges-tion that we read somewhere which proves a mountain of help at some critical time, and the subjoined little helps have been gathered and put together in the hope that they may be of practical use to some one of the JOURNAL readers.

#### CARE OF THE SICK

KEP the patient in a quiet, sunny room, KEP the patient in a quiet, supply room, with an open fireplace, if possible. Remove all heavy curtains, table covers, hangings and unnecessary furniture. Keep the temperature just below 70°. Have as far as possible no visible evidences of medicine about the room. Keep the patient scrupulously clean and neat, and encourage her to habits of cleanliness. Allow no perfume to be used. While waiting upon the sick wear a gown that will wash, and felt slippers. Feed your patient often, and arrange the food attractively. Do not allow wilted flowers to remain in the room.

#### TO CURE A BUNION

BATHE the affected part in hot water to which a tenspoonful of salt, a table-spoonful of starch and a few drops of arnica have been added, wipe dry with a soft linen towel and apply lodine with a camel's hair brush. Wear a loose shoe out of doors, and while in the house a slose which has the beather covering the bunion entirely cut away. Bunions are caused by undue pressure. A good plan, if you have to be out a great deal, is to have the shoemaker cut a piece from your shoe where it presses upon the bunion, and replace it with an invisible patch.

#### CARE OF THE PIANO

To keep a piano case in good order great care must be taken in the application of so-called "piano polish" which is constantly being offered for the purpose of making the instrument look bright. A very little polish should be used, and that must be rubbed off well with a soft woolen cloth. The best way to clean a piano is to use lukewarm water, and a fine oil chamois. Go over the case a little at a time and rub dry with your chamois skin. Bruises may be removed by the appli-cation of a little pumice stone. Always use a silk duster for a piano.

#### CLEANING CURLED HAIR

TAKE your mattress into an empty room TAKE your mattress into an empty room and remove the hair from it slowly, so that you may not be choked with dust. Pick the hair over thoroughly and wash a little of it at a time, through several pails of strong soap-suds. When it is well riused and wrung as dry as possible, lay it in two thin sheets of thin muslin, basting them together at the ends and tacking them here and there in the center, and hang up to dry. Work of this kind should only be attempted when the wenther is likely to be fair.

#### SOME WEATHER WISDOM

RED skies at sunset indicate fine weather; a bright yellow sky in the early even-ing denotes wind; a red sky in the morning betokens bad weather. Small dark clouds foretell rain; generally the softer clouds look the less wind but more rain may be expected. Fog is an indication of fine weather; so is dew.

#### THE USES OF SALT

SALT sprinkled upon any substance that is burning will stop the smoke and blaze. Salt sprinkled upon coals that are blazing from the fat of broiling chops will cause the flame to subside. Salt used upon carpets when sweeping will brighten them and act as a preventive of moths.

#### TO CLEAN FEATHER PILLOWS

PEATHER pillows may be freshened and The feathers made light by placing them on a clean grass plot during a heavy rain storm. Let them be thoroughly wet, and then hung in a shady place to dry. Feather pillows should never be exposed to the sun.

#### FUMIGATING A SICK ROOM

SPRINKLE a spoonful of ground coffee upon a fire shovel on which two or three live coals have been placed, and immediately the sick room will be filled with a pleasant odor, which cannot be anything but refresh-ing to the invalid.

#### OIL AND GREASE STAINS

STAINS of oil and grease may be entirely removed from carpet or cloth by the brisk application of buckweat flour, removing the flour as soon as it has absorbed the oil, or until the spots shall have completely disappeared.

#### FOR TIRED FEET

BATHE the feet in cold water, if possible; B if cold water is unpleasant use warm and plenty of plain unscented soap, dry thoroughly with a soft towel and then sponge off with equal parts of cold water and alcohol.

#### SALT FOR TABLE USE

SALT, for table use, should have mixed with it a small quantity of cornstarch before putting it into either salt cellar or salt shaker. This will prevent the tendency it has to form into solid lumps.

#### TO CLEAN STAINED WOODWORK

LITTLE cold ten mixed with warm water and applied with a soft woolen eloth will make stained woodwork look bright and fresh.



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#### SAFELY GARNERED

BY LILIAN CLAXTON

"WAS she your only child?" asked I.
"My only one," the answer brief;
And yet he spoke without a sigh, Without a touch of grief. He said the words with quiet smile, I paused, and wondered for a while.

I marveled at that quiet tone, la which no shade of sorrow lay; And thought of darlings of my own, Of laughing faces gay. And yet not one amongst all there, Not one, I felt, that I could spare.

"You need not grieve for me," said he; Your little ones are not more blessed; This darling child, so dear to me, Has entered into rest. Amid the Joys that never fade, She dwells for aye, my little maid."

I saw him raise his eyes and hand Up to the quiet summer skies-Up to the sinless, better hind, To where his treasure lies. Where with untiring, little feet, She trends the City's wondrous street.

Your little ones," he still went on, May live to feel life's toil and care; But where my little child has gone, Thank God, no pain is there! No shade to dim the starry eyes, In the deep calm of Paradise.

"The coming years will changes bring: Your little ones will older grow; But she is still the little thing I lov'd so long ago. Forever, in the higher place, She'll bear the dear and changeless face."

Too true! Down here the years roll on, And hearts grow hardened and defiled. She beareth yet—his fittle one— The pure heart of a child. No deeds that he need wish undone: A very blameless little one.

I took the picture up again: Too fair, too fair, those childish eyes, To dim and sorrow with the pain That in this old world lies. Too free from sin-too free from tears, To shadow with the toil of years.

We strive and argue here below Of mysteries beyond our ken: But she, my little maid, doth know The things that puzzle men. To this young child they have been clear For many and for many a year."

O child whose feet have touched that strand Beyond the river's restless tide, Speak to us of the Fatherland, To light life's eventide! To guide us where thy feet have trod,

#### SOME THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING

Up to the unknown home of God.

The total number of families in the United States in 1880 was 12,690,152.

The term hand, used in measuring horses,

The world's type-writer record of 182 words a minute is held by a woman,

It is said that an acre of good fishing will yield more food in a week than an acre of the best land will yield in a year.

Of the public schools teachers in the United States, more than sixty-five per cent. are

There are 50,000 muscles in an elephant's

The moon is on the average 238,818 miles distant from the earth,

An infant at hirth usually weighs onecontleth of the weight it ought middle life

One-fourth of the land surface of the globe is occupied by English-speaking people.

The pure gold in gold coins of the United States is worth the face value of the coins.

The world's production of gold in 1891 was 6,010,000 nunces; of silver 140,865,000 ounces, There are supposed to be about 420,000,000

Christians in the world. It is said that American women spend annually on powder, lotions, creams, extracts, etc., \$6,000,000.

The world has had 60,627,842,237,073,206 inhabitants since the beginning of time.

To collect a pound of clover honey 62,000 clover blossoms must be deprived of their

There are over a million species of insects in the world.

The new British colunge will bear the Queen's head without a crown.

It is estimated that there are now \$50,000,000 capies of the Bible in circulation.

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#### SUPERSTITIONS OF HALLOW-E'EN

BY ALICE C. WILLARD



ALLOW-E'EN is the evening preceding Hallow-day, or All Saints Day, which is estobrated November 1st, in honor of the conversion, in the seconds con-tury, of the Paulleon at Rome into a Christian place of worship. Pope

Bouilace IV dedicated this day to the Virgin

Bouilace IV dedicated this day to the Virgin and all the neartyrs.

Popular superstition has given the thirty-first day of October a peculiar character of its own, no other day of the year having so many and such strange customs attached to it. Witches, devils, fairles and disembodied spirits walk abroad on that night; charms and divinations attain their highest success with all and any who wish to try them. Although in some parts of the United States and Canada the Hallow-e'en customs are sometimes observed by young people, north Kagand Canada the Hallow-e'en customs are some-times observed by young people, north Eng-land and Scotland may be said to be the birth-place and home of Hallow-e'en festivities. The customs of this night are much alike where-ever they are practiced. Nuts and apples are always in great demand, and enormous quan-tities of them are consumed. In the north of England Hallow-e'en is sometimes called "nat-cruck night." Nuts are useful for another pur-pose than the one they are usually put to. The maiden who wishes to know which of her lovers is faithful puts two nuts on the burs of the grate, naming them after her lovers. If either nut crucks, or these off the grate into the fire, that lover will prove unfaithful; but if fire, that lover will prove unfaithful; but if either put blazes or burns, the lover is faith-

either nut blazes or burns, the lover is faithful, loving and true.

Another way is to place two nuts on the grate, naming one for the lover, the other for herself. If they burn together quietly, all will go smoothly and well in the courtship and marriage; but if they start away from each other, the hoped-for happy ending of the courtship will never occur.

Apples are used in several ways on Hallow-e'en, the two most popular being, perhaps, the attempting to take a bite out of an apple suspended by a string from the ceiting without touching it with the hunds; and ducking for apples in a tub. This last feat is much more difficult to perform them it at first appears to be. The tub is full of water, the apples, with and without stems, floating temptingly pears to be. The tub is full of water, the applies, with and without stems, floating temptingly on the top. It does not look as if it would be at all hard to pick one up with the teeth. But at the first attempt to seize it the tantalizing apple ducks its head under water, only to show its blooming checks on the opposite side of the tub a moment later.

In Scotland the first ceremony of Hallow-e'en it the rulling the said of the vegets.

is the pulling, by each of the young people, of a stalk of kale. Each must pull the first stalk be comes to in the gorden. Its being big or little, short or tall, straight or crooked, will foretell the size, shape and beight of the fu-ture husband or wife. The amount of earth that clings to the root will indicate the for-tune or dowry.

Another superstition tells us that if one will take a candle, po alone in a dark room and cut an apple before the looking-glass, the face of the future husband or wife will peep over the shoulder, and we can plainly see the reflection of it in the clear. flection of it in the glass.

Still another superstition, which is quite common in Scotland and Ireland, and is mentoned by Burns in his Hallow-e'en poem, was told to me years are by a young Irish girl, who firmly believed in it. She said it was customary in the part of Ireland where she had lived for a girl to go alone at midnight and lived for a girt to go alone at matinglet on Hallow-e'en to the nearest kiln, taking with her a ball of blue yarn. Keeping hold of the end, she throws the ball over into the kiln-pot, then winds the yarn into a new ball. As she nears the end, some one will hold the yarn and prevent her from winding any more of it. She then asks, "Who holds?" and in answer a voice will give the Christian and surname of her fature the Christian and surname of her future bushand. I asked Katie, my informant, if her lover held the end when she tried wind-ing the yare, and she replied in an awe-struck tone that he did; but frankly admitted that it frightened her so that she dropped the ball and ran home without walting to ask, "Who

Burns tells of a Hallow-e'en custom. Take three sancers; fill one with clean water, one with inky or foul water, and leave one empty. Blindfold a person and lead him to the dishes, where he dips his left hand into one of the where he did has been laint like one of the three. If by chance he touches the clean water he will marry a mush; the black water a widow; and the coupty dish signifies that he will live and die a bachelor.

Children born on Hallow-e'en are said to be able to see and converse with fairies, witches and other supernatural beings, which reminds me that I once went to a delightful imprompta and informal Hallow-e'en birthday party. The invitations were sent by telephone and mea-senger on the very morning of Hallow-e'en, and all arrangements and plans for the even-ing's enjoyment were made on short notice, The rooms were lighted by candles instead of gas; pumpkin jack-o'-lanterns stood in unexpected places about the halls and rooms. The mantels were stacked with brightly-polished apples, and fancy dishes of mus and raisins, grapes, oranges, figs, dates and home-made candles were set everywhere about the rooms, and every one was expected to help himself to mything be wanted at any time. Apples were suspended from the gas fixtures, the "luggies three" were there, and quarts of chestnuts with which to discover, at the hard coal fires with which to discover, at the hard coal fires in the grates, whether hovers were true or not. All the old customs which were practicable in modern parlors were tried. The festivities ended with a dance, and at half-past eleven we turned our faces homeward, to arrive in time to see, if possible, some of the strange sights which are supposed to appear on Hallow-e'en at "the very witching time of night."

at "the very witching time of night."

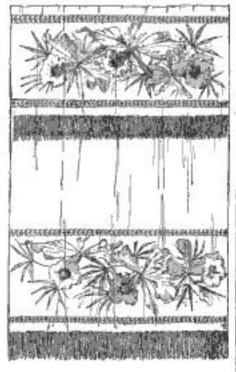
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By Florence Ferherstone



OR this portière one needs three and
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red, and it is much easier to do
this before the threads are drawn.
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Therefore, your best plan is to first draw a thrend eighteen inches from the end, which, when doubled and sewed up, gives you a beavy fringe of nine inches. Three inches from this draw another thread, leave space of two inches for drawn work and again draw a thread; then leave a space of twenty inches for the painted border, draw a thread and leave space of two inches for second band of drawn work. Repeat this for the valance that falls over the top.



Next proceed to paint the orchids in a bold, conventional manner in reds and yellows, making a background, as suggested, of pulsus done in grayish greens. The drawn work may be done last. For this use an ordinary twine, colored red.

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by mixing.

Dissolve a very small quantity—as they are very powerful—of each in water, and bottle, pouring a few drops in a shallow dish and mixing as required when about to use them. If oil colors are used, they should be mixed with turpentine instead of oils, and put on very thin in all parts but high lights.

#### MUSICAL WHIST WITH LIVING CARDS



N these days when it is the fashion to understand and study whist, it is interesting to know that as a novelty for a bozar the game has been introduced as "Musical Whist with Living Cards." Four players are sented upon raised seats; a large, square cloth,

on the floor or on a platform or stage, forms the card table. The cards are represented by the card table. The cards are represented by persons in appropriate continues, and the gowns for the court cards may be very original. The clubs usually wear gray and white, the coublems being in black velvet, and have crowns of silver-gray and jet. Hearts wear a pretty shade of green, with white, and the emblems are in red. Spades are in pink with black velvet emblems; diamonds in yellow with deep red. The parts of the smaller cards may be taken by children in gowns of creamwhite, and mobrans, the cards being indicated in large characters on the front of their dresses; or they may carry an immense card, two feet or they may carry an immense card, two feet in length, and hung over the shoulders, hunging in shield fashion in front, on which are the spots of the card, and a card shoul hang at the back also and display the ordinary kind of of a card back. The cards enter to the music of a march and are preceded by two little pages clad in slashed satin suits, capes with ostrich tigs, and carrying wands of silver. Shuffling, cutting and dealing are shown by a dance, and the cards then arrange themselves in front of their respective players. Each player indicates in turn the card to advance to the center, with musical accompaniment. The winning card of each trick leads the others to one corner of the square where they form in file, and so on, closing up when six tricks are made on either side. At the conclusion of the game the tricks the winning side lead off in triumph those of the losing side.

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TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS:—Any question from our readers of help or interest to women will be cherryally ensistered in this Department.
But write your questions plaining and briefly. Do not use any unnecessary words.
The right to answer or reject any question is reserved by the Editor.
Answers cannot be promised for any special tasse. They will be given as quickly after receipt as possible.
All correspondence should be accompanied by Juli name and address, not for publication, but for reference.

#### BACK NUMBERS WANTED

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Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHERS CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

JENNIE B. - The eighteenth of June, 1882, fell upon a Sunday.

C. S. J.-The JOURNAL does not publish translations of any sort.

E. K. S.—Florence, the actor, died at Philadelphia in November, 1991.

EMMETSBY no - London with a population of 3.840,000 is the largest city in the world.

TOURIST.—The school terms at almost all private schools begin early in October. ALLIE-We do not know to whom Tennyson refers in his "Dream of Fair Women."

JEANNIE - The word "Queen " comes from the Greek and signifies " woman," " mother."

GRACK-The constant use of borax or ammonia will tend to make your skin dry and hard,

C. F. J.—No woman has a right to incur debts in her bushand's name without his permission.

ALICE-Perhaps constant washing with ammonia and water would make your hair less moist.

Washington - There are many women employed in the United States Census office, in Washington. NELLIE BLV—The application of vascine is said to stimulate the growth of the cyclrows and cyclashes.

NAN-If it is necessary for you to correspond with your employer, begin your letter in as respectful a man-ner as possible.

SWEETHEART-We do not think it altogether wise for girls to go out driving with young men to whom they are not engaged.

GREENHORN—The failure of the crops throughout the custern and central provinces of Bussia was the cause of the famine there.

MOLLEE-It is customary to have the date of the en-gagement, and the initials of the engaged, engraved upon the engagement ring.

NANNIE-A young girl is not supposed to do any en-tertaining on her own account until she has been for-mally introduced into society. Presumessays.—The Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton, California, possesses the largest telescope of the refracting kind in the world.

R tabes: The climate of England is subject to varia-tions of heat and cold, and is agt to be very changeshie. The summers are short and warm.

SEVERAL GIRLS—The JOURNAL will shortly publish a curefully prepared article giving advice upon the choice of books for a girl's reading.

KANKAKEE—The Venus de Medici was five feet five inches in height, and this is held, by artists and sculpturs generally, to be the perfect stature for women.

W. X. Y.—The name "Tuxedo" is said to be a cor-ruption of "duck cedars," the place being surrounded by cedar trees and noted for its duck shooting.

Priss-It is altogether wrong for a girl to take the in-idative in any way. If the gouleman wishes to call upon you be should ask your permission to do no. Scincian Postmasters of the lower classes, ex-cept the fourth, are paid according to the amount of postage stamps sold at their respective post-offices.

N. C.—Tea is grown in South Carolina and California, but not to any great extent. The work so far has been largely experimental but good results are anticipated.

RALEON-"Flobum and jetsam" is a legal plusse for wreckage, implying that which is floating upon the water, and also that which is washed up on the shore.

M. V.-F.—A letter dated the "tenth utilino" refers to the tenth of the preceding month; "instant" refers to the present mouth, and "proximo" to the coming

Monark—We really do not know which one of our Fresident's wives had red hair; perhaps Mrs. Madison had. It is said of her that she was a very beautiful bloode,

SEVERAL LABORS-If you will send stamped ad-dressed covelopes to this department we will place you in communication with a reliable life insurance communication.

Mawie-Robert Burns wrote the poem "To Mary in Heaven." It is said that the verses were addressed to his first assectheart, Mary Campbell, who died while

MARGURRETH - Mr. W. D. Howells, whose new serial story is shortly to appear in the Journal, is the Mr. Homels who wrote "The Lady of the Arcestouk," and "April Hopes,"

ANN ARBON—Mrs. Burton Harrison is a "real per-son." She is the wife of Mr. Burton Harrison, a well-known New York lawyer, and is the mother of two sons. She resides in New York City.

A Sitta—If you can sing why should you refuse when you are asked? Accode at once to the request of your friends, do the best you can with as little effort as possi-ble, and you cannot fail to please.

LITTLE MAID—Tey and avoid parties of all sorts un-til your school days are over, excepting, of course, dur-ing your holidays. "Karly to bed and early to rise" should be the school-girl's motto.

MAUDE. The practice of placing teethpicks upon things, table has never obtained among cultivals people. The Diricks are randy seen in the dining-con of a private hoose. The reason is obvious.

Vount florargement. Toutry that is dry picked is the best positry that has been exhibed before being picked may be recognized by the skin, which will be smooth, and drawn very tightly over the flesh.

Figure 174 A resset salling around the world to the east gains a slay because the is going into the sun-riest; salling west, she loses a day. (2) The distance from Quernslavia to Sandy Hook is 285 miles.

"NAA,"—"P. P. C." is no absorbation of a French porase, pour permits rong, and means "to take leave." Its ose upon a righting card indicates that the earlier has come to say good-laye, "to take leaves," preparatory in leaving losses.

Jerunal, Rrabes - Wobsyconderword in this non-ber of the Jurus at to enter the question of card of humb completely, so as to Include asswers in the many in quirtee that lave been addressed in this department upon the nithert.

T. M. A. When walting upon the table the waltress should hand the plates on the left side and remove them on the right. She should be except not to remove the dishes between courses, until all the guests shall have fluided eating.

BERTHA-II would be altogether wrong for you to correspond with a young man whom you know nothing whatever about. If he is destrous of continuing the ac-quaintance made on shipboard, he will find a way, you need have do fears on that score.

YELLOW JACKET—The term "summer girt" is generally supposed to have originated in Chicago. Shelley has been credited with it also, but we cannot resociate Shelley with anything quite so much in the line of slang as the expression "summer girt."

M. S. M.—Inquire at the ocean steamship offices for rates of passage. Bates vary according to the location of the staterooms and the standing of the companies. (2) About 30 tons of coal a day is burned by the large ocean steamers on that trans-Atlantic passages.

GLENMONT—The "pencitibos porcelain" is not called so on account of its cour, but from a peculiar glaze which covers the vessels and so penetrains the entire leature, that if it is broken the interior is identical with the surface. Specimens of this china are very rare.

EINETT—The twentieth anniversary is the china we'ding. (2) There is no specified time in which persons who are in mourning must refrain from making calls, the sail a matter of individual tade as to how long a time shall chapse before social duties shall be resumed.

FANNY-It is customary for the hostess to arrange the order in which her guests shall enter the dining-mont, but at a small informal dinner this ceremony may be dispensed with, though to avoid confusion it is always well to have these matters arranged beforeband.

Bitue-Even Dantieve—Keep your face clean and do not be afraid of soap and water. Regulate your diet and take pleasty of exercise both indoor and out, and be careful to avoid cremeters. cts. If you have crussed to love the young man to whom you are engaged, in mercy tell bilin so. Miss G. P.—The date for the dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago has been changed from Getober Ellh to October 21st. The cyclobration at New York City is fixed for October 12th, which has been declared a legal holiday by the Legis-balure of New York.

ROWHESTER-Wo know of no process by which superfluous hair may be removed. (2) We cannot undertake to deal in the "artence of astrology" which is altogether an exploded one. (3) If you want an extra cupy of the Joy its At, write to the Publication Department, endousing less conts.

LITTLE SISTER—The head of the Ministering Chil-dren's League is the Counties of Meath, who founded it. The Secretary of the League in the United States is Mrs. F. E. Benedict, 55 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., from whom information coherening the organization and its work may be had.

MECHICAN—We think the exercise a woman gets in housework is the very best that she can have, unless it should estail heavy lifting. (2) Teach your little girls to help the servants and to put the flashing tencires to everything about the house; treats them to be useful the ornamental is easily learned.

8. H. C.—In ancient times gloves were not suffered in a church because the Real Presence in the form of becod and wine was supposed to be upon the alter. It is probably from a servical of this rule that Episco-pallans receive the consecrated bread in the Commun-tion service in their angioved hands.

Int.ra.—The "Brook Farm" experiment was a con-operative social, edocational and saricultural organiza-tion which was begun in 1841 under the lead of Groupe Ripley, a Unitarian elergyman, and his scife. It was discontinued to 1847, parity for financial reasons. "Brook Farm" was located about eight miles from Roston.

Correspondent—If you are wise you will pay no attention to advertisements encorring measy in the English Court of Chascery for American belos. Advertisers who claim that they can locate such money money which has no existence, in fact) are usually mapriscipled persons, whose interest causes as soon as they receive a fee.

Many Grats.—The subject of klesing cannot be discussed in this evaluation, and we must connect our girl renders against addressing any questions bearing upon this matter to us. Poerry is defined as "Something which cannot be said in prese," and kissing is something of the same sort; in any case we are determined to leave the "kiss" to the poets, and confine our answers to prose questions.

B.A. H.

in A. ct.,

"A secred burden is this life ye bear;
Look on E. jift it, bear it schemnly.
Scand up and walk bereath it steadfastly.
Fall not for sorrow, falter not for size,
Ent convard, upward, till the goal ye win,"
were lines addressed to some roung men on learing
coilege by Frances Anne Kemble.

NETTIE—A simple form for a regret would be the following; "Mr. and Mrs. Smith regret exceedingly that they will be unable to accept the very kind invitation of Mrs. Brown to meet Mas Jones at dinner, on Saturday, Jone sixth, at seven o'clock.

32 Beacon Street.

May the twenty-second

Eighteen hundred and almoty-two.

New Sensonmen.—The only way to get a mentral composition on the nurket, uithout cost, is through one of the large nurse putdishers in either New York, Resear, Pulladelphia or Chicago. Send year sug, to one of those publishing houses and if they offer to publish it seeps their offer galdy; an unknown writer cames hope for pay, no matter how meriturious his composition may be. Why not try for one of the Journay Apprises?

A READER—We cannot take any notice of anonymous betters. Any person who objects to an answer given in this department should write, giving his authority for differing with us, and enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope which will ensure him a prompt rendy, and also our authority for the answer, which in his opinion we have given incorrectly. We should like to encourage criticism of this sort, but it must come to us in a straightforward manner.

Antinova—Girls in the Eastern States have to work just in hard to make a living as girls in the far western care can prosibly have to do. . Do not allow yourself to magine that like is easter in one place than in another, lie not shirk the dottes that the close to your lands; you will not find any easter once if you come last without money, influence or freesds; nork of all kinds is becoming very complicated, and it is only the skilled laboury who can command high wages.

Locy-The lines which you refer to are se follows: Married in year, you will enter so follow Married in place, you may chosen all right. Married in gray, you will see far away. Married in red, you will wish yourself back, Married in red, you will wish yourself back, Married in green, attained to be seen. Married in green, attained to be seen. Married in bine, he will always be true. Married in yellow, admined of your follow, Married in hower, you will give out of town. Married in plack, year apprise will sink.

Louring—Al an aftersoon ten or at any large reception, the guests do not say good-hive in the hostess, they quietly withdraw. At these functions the guests hand their cards to the severant at the door. (2) It is not necessary to make a "party cull" after an afternoun ten, bit It is absolutely accessary to do an after dissere, parties, balls, etc. You quiet always heavy pour earth without supervive year given with owners to be very best expenses to be a very low or the parties of th



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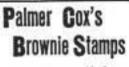
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YOUR FACE, you say, tans easily. Wen, WOOD-BUR'S FACIAL SOAP was not made to eat. It was made for the purpose of taking away the tan, and lots of other blemishes, too.

made for the purpose of taking away the tan, and lots of other blemishes, too.

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IF YOU WERE CAUGHT in a railroad accident, and received a sear or blombsh on the face, you would not for feel you do not not have to give the feel of th

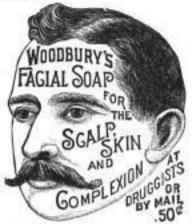
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ACTH ESSES SAVE their nice complexions by using WOODBURY'S FACTAL SOAP in washing off the make-up. All the latest the affectal brunks have a special place built in the side to hold Facial Soap.

WHAT MAKES you look so coarse to day? Why, your skin is actually yellow. How comes this? Hed it long? Has it been coming on gradually? thes WOODBURY'S FACTAL SOAP just as soon as you can get your hands on it.



PRICKLY HEAT needs an immediate washing with Facial Scap. It is scothing and healing, not is also a disinfectant. Have your barber shave you with it. You cannot catch any disease.

YOU THINK you are marked for life because you have indus-ink marks on your hands and arms. That's theold kies of it. For the new idea of it write JOHN M. MONORIUM.

the sid kies of it. For the new idea of it write JOHN H. WOODBURY. SO POOLISH to think you can't get rid of wrink ies. It's a complaint the same as any other cummon think in life. Read the article in book on facial development.

SAME OLD DEAD LOOK this fall, eh? Well, twarned you that it ought to be attended to. I suppose you will continue to look had small you get down on our back. You'd better get WOODBURY'S FACIAL or the back.

your mass. You'd issue it is not it understood that freekies are not incursible by any means—that is, if you get into the right place. The right place is JOHN II. WOOD-BUILY'S INSTITUTE.

I MAKE NO BONES about taking out pewder marks. I've studied all these things for twenty years. I succeed where all others have failed.



THAT SUNBURNON YOUR PACE and bands harts. I know: I've been there myself, but as seen as I get home I take a rake of WOODBURY'S FACIAL BOAP and wash well and frequently with it, and the samburn harts no more.

BEEN WALK ING ON BAD ROADS, or your bicycle has rande your log and hot serv? Wash well with WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP, old boy. There is sothing better, for it's made for the feet, too, in this linetance.

with WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP, old boy. There is nothing better, for it is made for the feet, too, in this instance.

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A LADY ACQUAINTANCE whose people were travelling in Europe cano told me that she was miserably tired of being alone. She had freekies, hig and little freekies. I laughingly told her she was not alone, that she had her freekies with her. She answered, "Yes, I know it; but they are not friends, they are yenemies." I afterwards trusted her for the freekies, with, of course, my usual success. I never have any shallows.

BONT FOR GET THAT COUNTRY water is been and when you need your live for the freekies, with, of course, my usual success.

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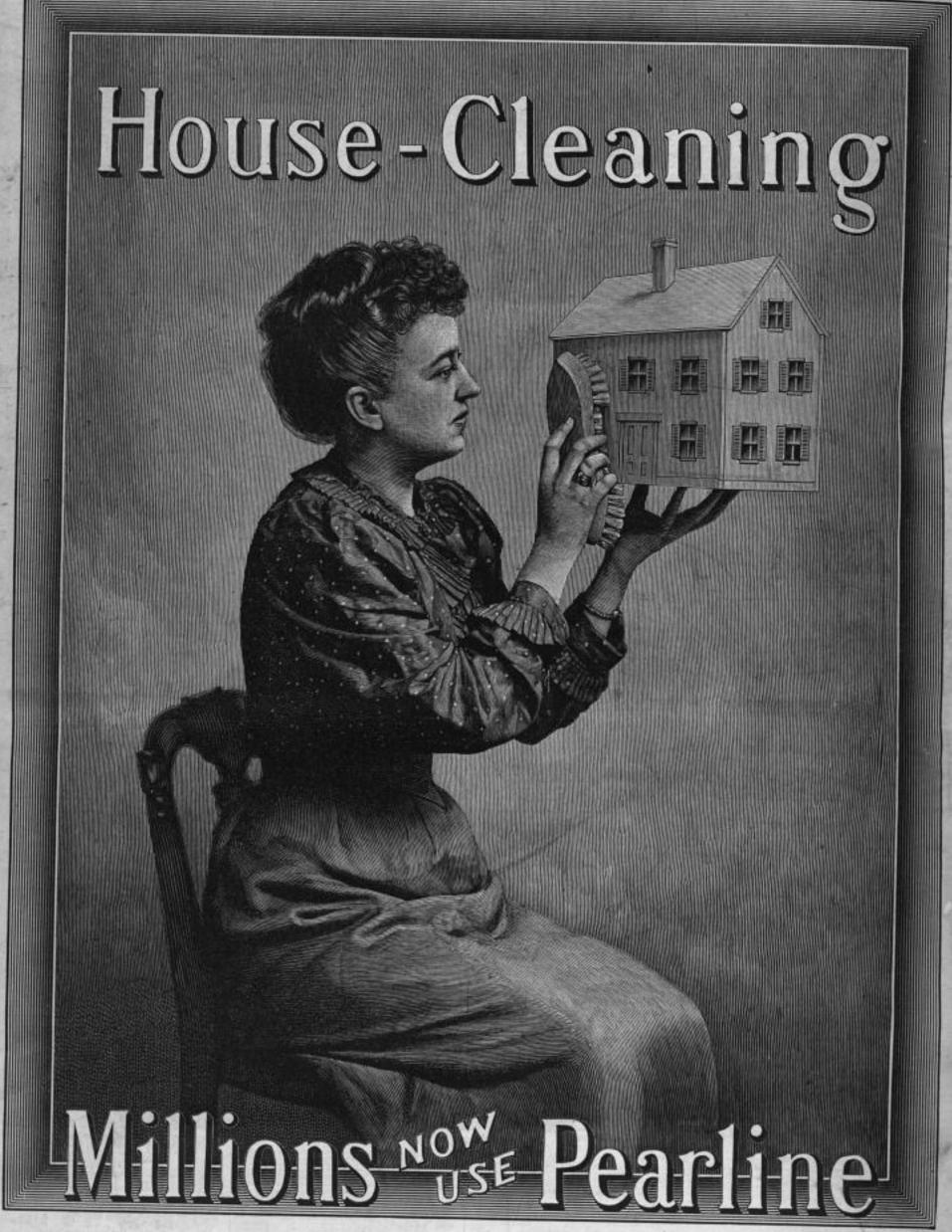
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# THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL Thanksgiving .... 1892.





From the first chapter of "Smeet Bells Out of These," in the November Centrusy.

From the first chapter of "Smeet Bells Out of These," in the November Centrusy.

Lists divinely tall and most divinely fair— a root flush in her cheeks, her dark lashes down
hads divinely tall and most divinely fair— a root flush mother's bridge veil like frost
tends. The bride, divinely tall and most divinely fair—a robert, her dark hair knotted low on her neck, the ol

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# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Vol. IX, No. 12

#### PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1892

Yearly Subscription, One Dollar Single Copies, Ten Cents



"She set the lamp on the stairs and bent over him."

#### A THANKSGIVING THIEF

By Mary E. Wilkins



OPHIA HURD stood in her front door, and Mrs. Packer stood on the steps taking leave after a neighborly call. A stiff wind, with a chill of snow in it, blew straight in Sophia's face and ruffled her thin, light crimps. She took off her apron and put it over her head as a hint; but Mrs. no hurry to go; the wind was

off her apron and put it over her head as a hint; but Mrs. Packer was in no hurry to go; the wind was at her back, and she did not feel it so much. "I heard the Hopkinses was goin' to have Emma's beau to-morrow," said she.

"Be they?" returned Sophia, indifferently. She looked down with a hard gaze at the old stringy black feather which adorned the top of Mrs. Packer's every-day bonnet.

Mrs. Packer stood so much lower that she had to wrinkle her forehead up to her straight line of gray hair when she looked at Sophia.

"Yes," said she, "they be. Mrs. Green said they'd got two chickens besides the turkey. She see Henry Hopkins carryin' of 'em home. I 'spose they're goin' to have chicken pie, too."

Sophia aroused to interest in spite of the icy wind in her face. "Terrible fine, ain't they?" said she, with a scornful lift of her nose. "Well, I guess they ain't got so much more to do with than other folks."

"I guess they ain't neither. I heard Sam Brightman's folks was pretty bad off. I guess they won't have much Thanksgivin."

Sophia jerked furiously when the wind strack her, and put her hand to her crimps, which blew back, and quite bared her high, flat forehead. "I dan know nothin about it," said she harshly. "I can't keep track of all the poor folks in town, an' I dan know as I'm called on to. There was rich and poor ever sence the world was made, an' I guess there always will be; there nin't no way to help it that I can see, except by shiftin' the money to the other side; like the weights in balances, that I can see, except by shiftin' the money to the other side; like the weights in balances, one side's got to be up an' tother down. I dun know why them that's up have any call to go down, if they can help it. Gen'rally speakin', folks have money because the Lord has given 'em faculty to git it, and keep it. If folks ain't born with faculty I don't see as it's anybody's look-out but the Lord's. Them Brightmans never had any faculty. Mrs. Brightmans never had any faculty. Mrs. Brightman, she can't cut out a calico dress to save her life, an' Ella she was just like her, an' got married to a man a good deal more so. It was lucky he died, I guess. There's them three white-livered children, an' they don't look as if they had enough faculty to make mud pies, an' teeter, an' as for Sam he ain't never had mone. I dun know but he does his more than a same had a same h never had none. I dun know but he does his work well enough when he can git it, an' he's willin', but he's slow as old Tilly, an' he sin't never had no business faculty. Some men would have got work whether or no. He come to me one day last week an' wanted to cut up my wood, but I told him no, pretty quick. There's old Mr. Thomas will cut it cheaper, besides working faster, I guess. I nin't goin' to have Sam Brightman if I know which side my bread's buttered on."

"Well, I dun know," suid Mrs. Packer. Her dull, placid face took on a reflective cast; she was thinking what next to say. Sophin pulled her apron closer, and scowled against the wind.

her apron closer, and scowled against the wind.

"You said you wern't goin' to have any company Thanksgivin'?" said Mrs. Packer,

slowly.
"No, I ain't," returned Sophia, in a sharp, decisive tone. New topics were scarcely endurable, and recapitulations were maddening

in the face of this north wind.

"Welt," said Mrs. Packer, "I'm going to have Cyrus an' the children, an' brother Exra's folks, as I said before. It makes considerable to do, but.—"

"I should most think you'd feel as

to do, but—"

"I should most think you'd feel as
if you'd got to be home seein' to
things," interrupted Sophin, with a
blue glare of her prominent eyes;
she was quite out of patience.

Mrs. Packer looked up at her with
insocent incredulity; she could not
believe that she had heard rightly."
What say?" she faltered.

"I say that I should most think,
as long as it was the day before

"I say that I should most think, as long as it was the day before Thanksgivin', an' you'd got all that mess of company comin', that you'd have to go home an' see to things,"

"Fanny is to home," said Mrs. Packer, feebly. She had not yet fully taken in Sophia's meaning. Her own aggravating points were such purely negative ones that people seldom felt at liberty to retaliate, and when they did she scurcely knew what they meant. However, now a sudden red flashed over her large, dull face. large, dull face.

Good afternoon, Sophia," the said with a sudden accession of dignity, and went down the path to the gate with a clumsy sidewise jolt

Sophia shut the front door with a bang, and went into the warm sit-ting-room. She stood close to the air-tight stove, and spread her long, thin hands over it. "She's gone off mad, an' I don't care if she has," she said. "If folks don't know she said. "If folks don't know enough to go when they start to, it's time they was told. She always makes the heft of her call in the doorway. Standing there in that awful wind! I shouldn't wonder if I'd caught my death."

There was nobody else in the room, nor even in the house, but Southin shivered impressively with

room, nor even in the house, but Sophia shivered impressively with appenling groans; and finally, when she passed the looking-glass on her way to the kitchen, cast a woe-begone look at herself. "I look dreadful pinched up an' blue," she muttered.

The kitchen was full of warm sayory and solery olders. A plum sayory and solery olders.

savory and spicy odors. A plum pudding and a chicken pie were baking; a row of new pies, and some cake stood cooling under the pantry window. On the kitchen table was a great turkey and another chicken rig all ready for the

chicken pie, all rendy for the oven.

Sophia looked into the stove oven to see how the pudding and pie were progressing. The hot, fra-

grant steam rushed in her face. She turned

the pie around.
The two kitchen windows faced southwest,

the pie around.

The two kitchen windows faced southwest, and the afternoon sunlight, shifting and fluctuating as if itself blown by the wind, came in. A great green parrot in a wire cage bung in one of the windows. He stood on his perch, and watched Sophia with one yellow eye.

Finally, when she arose, he called out in his dissonant voice—the greeting of a merry comrade: "Hullo, Sophi, how's your health? Want a cracker?"

Sophia went into the pantry and paid no attention. She had had the parrot for years; his conversational powers were limited to those three clauses of friendly salutation and inquiry, and one other—"Clear out."

Presently he shricked out that also, and then swung wildly back and forth by his strong benk.

Sophia cleared a space on the pantry shelf; then she carried the turkey in with a staggering rush. "I declare, I guess I've lamed my side this time," she grouned when she had set it down, "I hadn't ought to have lifted it, but I kind o' hated to leave it out on the kitchen table all night. It weighs a good fifteen pound; I wonder what Mrs. Packer would ha' said. She was dyin' to get out here. I guess she heard I bought a big one, an' mebbe old Mr. Thomas told how I got him to kill them two chickens. Well, it aln't nobody's business; if I aint got folks to come to Thanksgivin', I guess I can have as good a dinner as them that bas."

"Hallo, Sophi," screeched the parrot, which had been listening on calmly.

them that bas."

"Hullo, Sophi," screeched the parrot, which had been listening on calmly.

"As long as I nin't got a cat or a dog, it's lucky that I've got a parrot that can pick the bones, instead of a canary bird," said Sophia.

"It's goin' to be considerable for me to eat up all that great turkey, an' them two chicken nies."

pies."

She mixed up another cake. When the pudding and chicken pie were done, she filled up the oven again. It was eight o'clock that evening when her Thanksgiving cooking was all finished, the dishes washed, and the kitchen put in order. Then she went to bed. She was a lonely woman; her own kindred were all dead and gone years ago; she had no husband nor children, and nobody to come home to Thanksgiving. But nobody in the village had a better filled larder than she. She was one of those who find a certain joy indewas one of those who find a certain joy inde-pendent of all associations in possessions; no loneliness could keep her to-night from com-placent reflections upon those loaded pantry shelves. There was more than she needed,

but she had it. And after all it was not merely a question of material need and supply, but of all the natural craving of a lonely and selfcentred soul; it would necessarily take much of this grosser food to satisfy that, but satisfy that it did to a certain extent, and always had. After Sophia's mother died, and left her solitary in the house and in the world, the beau-tiful black cashmere dress, which she bought and wore to church the Sunday after, and also the fine black straw bonnet, with its tuft of black satin roses, had brought her a certain solace. Sophia's mother had been niggardly even with herself. When Sophia held the purse she was not niggardly with herself; the prichlers said she was averageout. They

even with herself. When Sophia held the purse she was not niggardly with herself; the neighbors said she was extravagant. They watched some rolls of tapestry curret, a new stove, a new lamp, a new chamber set and spring hed go into the house with wonder and doubtful approbation. "Well, I hope the money'll hold out," they said.

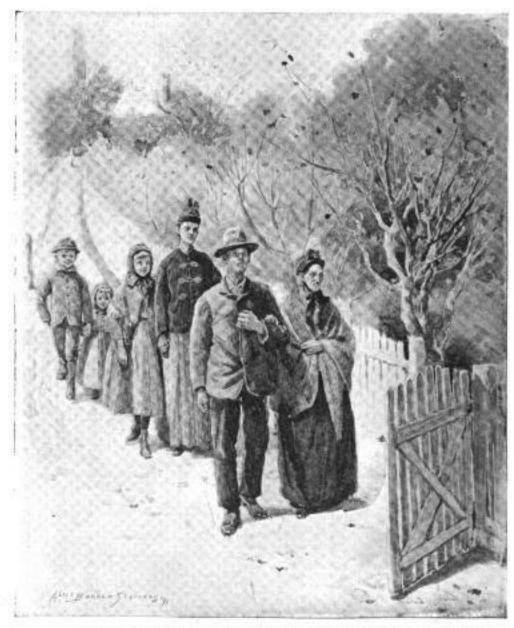
But Sophia was shrewd enough; she knew that the money would hold out, and there was no risk in her feathering her nest prettily, although there were no opening mouths in it, if she enjoyed it. And enjoy it she did. She rocked easily in her new stuffed chair, over her new carpet, and she slept comfortably on her new spring bed, with the curved head-board of the new bedstend overshadowing her. She thought honestly, in her inmost soul, that she was happier than many women she knew who had large families, and little money, and were worried and overworked. Sitting early in church on a Sunday, with her nice black skirt falling daintily over her knees, her cushmere shawl arranged in studied folds around her unbending shoulders, her thin light hair in two carefully crimped scallogs over her temples, and her bonnet strings tied in an unburried bow, she watched the women who had risen early, gotten breakfast for a large family, put the house in order, washed and dressed the children, and laid out he husband's clean clothes for him, toil anxiously up the nisle, and felt'a peace in which she realized no savor of regret. Sophia Hurd had never had a love affair in her whole life; when she was a girl the young men were all afraid of her.

She had always been daintily appointed; there had a laway been daintily appointed; there

manner, and never any prettiness to soften it.
She had always been daintily appointed; there
had never been an untidy lock, nor a gaping
seam but that had served only to intensify

apparently the severity.

When she had been a young girl, veryyoung, still going to the academy, with her
hair crossed in two tidy braids at the back of
her head, her prim calico dress rustling stiffly



"Like a little gala procession they all went in Sophia Hurd in its in its back by Google

at her heels, and youth giving its one fleeting charm to her clean, sharp blonde face, this very Sam Brightman, whom she and Mrs. Parker had discussed, had gone home with her once from the singing school, had kissed her at the gate, and she had viciously shapped his face in return. That one kiss of boyish admiration had been her last, and, it was strange, but she had never forgotten it. She thought of it when poor Sam Brightman, bent and haggard with his long toil in his fruitless vineyard of life, had stood by her woodpite asking leave to cut it and so carn a few cents asking leave to cut it and so earn a few cents for himself and his half-starved dependents. All the boyish spirit and prettiness had gone out of him, and he had been a brave, pretty boy. Sophia, elderly and enveloped in a hard and regretless maidenthood, had stood in the doorway holding a shawl well over her face that she might not eatch cold, trying to drive what has the might not eatch cold, trying to drive a sharp burgain, and yet had thought of that old childish kiss. She was conscious of no sentiment regarding it; it was simply as the one rhyme in the prose of her life, and kept singing itself in her ears, foolish as it was. That night before Thanksgiving, when she lay drowsily in her chamber, she thought of it again; and a vague and half-reluctant fancy came into her mind of what her life might have been had she not repulsed that first kiss.

"There'd been turkey 'nough to go 'round, and pics, anyhow," she said to herself. "I spose he'd have lifted the turkey in an' out of the oven, an he'd spilt the gravy, likely as not; men folks are dreadful unbandy. I guess he'd been pretty well off though, to what be is how." Sophia pre-sed her lips contemptu-ously in the dark, as she thought of Sam Brightman's gentle, passive wife. It was a dark night, the wind still blew, the sky was overcast, and the moon would not rise till

midnight.
Sophia fell asleep and slept so soundly that when she awoke with a great start she thought she had not slept at all. But the moon was an hour high, the clouds had cleared before it, and it was so light that she could see every

thing quite plainly.

She sat up in bed and listened; she had a confused idea that she had heard a window opened somewhere in the house. Presently there came a sharp clatter from below; it sounded as if somebody had let a dish fall. Sophia got out of bed slipped on her shoes and stockings, put on her dress skirt and a shawl, then she went out boldly to the head of the back stairs, which were nearly opposite her

She listened: there was certainly some one moving about below. She clutched the stair-post. "Who's there?" she called out in a post. "W buld voice.

There was no reply; the noise ceased, "Who's movio" 'round down stairs?" she called out again; and the silence continued. "There's somebody down there," said Soplais, and her voice sounded still firmer and boilder. "I heard you, and I'm going to find out who you are. You can't git out of that winder again, nor out no door without my bearin' o' you, and then I shall look out an' see who you are. It's bright moonlight; you'd ought to have thought of that, whoever you are, before you come thierin'. You've got yourself into a pretty scrape, I guess you'll find out. Now, I'm goin' to set right here an' hark; you can't stir without my hearin' o'

you, and you needn't think you can."

Sophia sat down on the top stair and waited Sophia sat down on the top star and wasted and listened. There was no sound from below, Suddenly the parrot fluttered and screeched his whole vocabulary in an agitated medicy; "Hullo, Sophi! Clear out. Want a cracker? How's your health?" Sophia knew that the unknown person below had moved.

"You're movin'," she called out, when the purrot's clamor had infled a little. "I heard you; you needn't think you can cheat me," There was silence again. Sophia listened.

There was silence again. Sophia listened. She sat there until the clock struck two, and heard nothing more. She was trying to per-suade herself that she bad imagined the terrifying sounds, and might safely return to bed, when there came a sudden choking cough

She arose and leaned far over the stair-rail, She arrow and leaned for over the stair-rail,
"Sam Brightman," she called, "you're down
there; you can't cheat me. I know you're
cough. Now you jest tell me what you're
prowlin' 'round' my house in the middle of
the night for. I should call it pretty work."
There was no answer. "Sam Brightman,"
she said again, and her tone was quite fierce;
"you speak this minute. What are you doln'
down there? You con't cheet my. I've hear!

You can't clieat me; I've heard down there? you cough in meetin' for ten years. It's you, Sam Brightman, you that's a church-member, with a wife that's a church-member, prowlin' round women's houses in the middle of the night. I 'spose you think mebbe you've got a faculty for seculin' if you ain't got none for work. What you after down there? You speak, or I shall get dressed and come down." There was silence still.

"You Sam Brightman," said Sophia, "jest

as sure as you don't speak, and tell me what you're after, I'll have the sheriff come in the mornin' an' take you to the lock-up. Now, what are you after?"

There was another cough, and it sounded unexpectedly from just below her. "I'm after something to est for my wife and daughter, and grandchildren," answered a man's voice

with a gruff defiance in it.

"Somethin" to eat? I should think you'd took a pretty way to get it. Ain't you aslamed o' you'self. Why don't you go to work?"

"Mebbe you can tell," replied the voice

from below,
"Well," said Sophia, and her tone was a

little subduet. "If you're so had off as all rhat, why didn't you come an' ask for victuals." Because I'd ruther stenl than beg; when I've worked jest as hard as I knew how all toy life, it makes me f-el more like a man," replied Sam Brightman flercely. "I ain't no call to beg. If I can't have my share, an't bem that belong to me can't have their share of the things in this world by any fair means, if folks won't let us. I mean to have 'em-

whether or no. I've made up my mind. I heard how you'd got a big turkey an' chicken pies for nobody but yourself to eat, an' we sin't got a mouthful in the house, an' you wouldn't give me too work. I made up my mind I'd steni a little Thanksgivin', seein' as the Lord hadn't give me none. Now you can do jest what you've a mind to with me. Get me sent to juli; it won't make no difference to em. I to jail; it won't make no difference to em. a sin't doin' anything for 'em, an' I'll get fed. They take some pains to keep thieves alive after they've caught 'em. Mebbe I'd better set 'em all to stealin'. Government has some look-out for wicked folks if it don't for good ones. You can do jest what you've a mind to, I'm rest earin'." I'm past carin'."

You can have one of 'em chicken pies, if you are in such dreadful straits as all that comes to," said Sophia in a sureastic voice. "I should think you talked real pretty for a church-member, Sam Brightman. Take one of 'em pies, an' go home, an' mind you shut the pantry door."
"I don't want your pie," said Sam Bright-man, and he conshed and

man, and he coughed again.

"Well, you can go without it then, if you don't want it after all this rumpus," returned Sophia. "There's one thing I want to know— What was it you tipped over and broke in the

"I guess 'twas a dish," replied Sam Brightman, feebly.
"A dish, what kind of a dish?"

I dunno.

"I dunno."

1 'spose it was one of 'em nice covered ones. Now, I think you'd better go home. You can take that chicken pie or leave it, jest as you've a mind to. If your folks are starcin' the way you say they are, I guess you'll be glad 'nough to take it; an' if you try any such control or you won't not off so easy." Sophia work again, you won't get off so easy." So listened for a reply or Sam Brightman' trenting footsteps, but there was dead silence

from below.

"Sam Brightman," said Sophia, "you speak," She trembled; a vague alarm was srealing over her. "Sam Brightman," she called again imperatively; but there was no re-sponse. Sophia backed into her room, keepsponse. Sophia backed into her room, keep-ing her eyes toward the stairs. She shut the door, and put a chair against it—there was no lock; then she lighted a lamp, and dressed herself. She even smoothed her hair, and looked scrutinizingly in the glass. "I look awful pale" she mattered.

awful pale," she muttered.

Then she took the lamp and opened the door cautiously. Everything was still. Sophia stole softly to the head of the stairs, held up

the lamp before her, and peered down.

There indeed lay Sam Brightman, poor, old free-lauce in the poverty and labor question, buddled in a forlorn heap at the foot of the

"Land sakes," gasped Sophia, "he's in a fit."

She went down, her knees shook under her; she set the lamp on the stairs, bent over Sam Brightman, and touched his shoulders gin-gerly. "Sam," she called loudly at him, "Sam, what's the matter?"

Sam's face upturned Insensibly to the lamplight, was ghastly. Sophia trembled violently. "Sam," she called imperatively with her shaking voice. "Sam, be you dead? Sam Brightman, for the land sakes, do speak to

me." Sam did not stir. Sophia stepped over him, and ran into the sitting room for the camphor bottle. She poured some over his forebend, and held her handkerchief wet with it to his nose. "Smell of it," she panted. "Sam, smell of it. Be you dead, Sam, be you dead? Land sakes, what shall I do,"

Som gasped faintly and tried to rise. She pushed him back. "Lay still," said she agitatedly. "lay still, you've had a bad spell, but you're comin' to. Lay still, smell of this

camplifie."
"Where be 1?" mooned Sam Brightman,

looking with piteous bewildered eyes on hers.
"Right here in my house—Sophia's. Don't you know? Don't you remember? You've you know? Don't you remember? You've known me ever since we were children. You're right here, don't you worry." Sam Brightman was, for the time, past worry-

ing. He shut his eyes, and lay with his mouth open, parting feebly. "Sam Brightman, look here," said Sophia, suddenly. He opened his eyes wearily.

How long is it since you had anythin to

Sam did not reply; his pale face took on an obstinate look.

stinate look.
"I believe you're staryin'," said Sophia
arply. "I never heard of such doin's. A sharply. "I never heard of such dots s. A pretty piece of work I should call it. Don't you know no better than to do this way? Now

Sophia went burriedly into her parlor bedroom, and got some pillows and comfortables; then she arranged Sam Brightman as easily as she could at the foot of the stairs. She kept enjoining him not to move lest he should faint again; and he showed little disposition His last stress of mind had quite exhausted him for the time; nobody would ever know how little be had eaten, and how much he had worried for the last few months.

Sophia Hurd was methodical in all her ways at night she always left her kitchen fire ready to light in the morning. Now all she had to do was to touch a match to it, and set on a little kettle of broth left over from her chicken When it was not she countled it into a sowl, and carried it, with a spoon, to poor Sam Brightman.

Now you jest set up, an' drink this," said she; and she might have been Sam's mother from her tone.

Sam mode an effort to sit up, but sank back again. "Can't you set up?" said she. You try, you've get to drink this, or you can't get home. I never see such work."
Sam made another effort and fell back.

" For the land sokes," said Sophia, and her voice had an odd quizzical tenderness, open your mouth.

She extended a spoonful of the hot broth, the fragrant stemm of it came in Sam's face; he shut his lips right.

"You open your mouth, this minute," said

Sophia, and he opened it: Sophia sed the whole bowl of broth, spoonful by spoonful, to Sam Brightman, and, as she did so, an expression came into her sharp, homely face which had never been there before, which her friends would not there before, which her friends would not have recognized as hers, nor she, had she seen herself in the glass. It was the look of a mother feeding a child, and with it a cursous averted effect, as if she were turning shame-facelly from her own eyes. When the bowl was drained she got up from her knees, and carried it into the kitchen hurriedly.

"There, I guess you'll feel better now," said she with a half laugh. "You lay still a few minutes longer, an' I guess you can get up."

She got a basket down from the top shelf in the pantry, and packed it with food. She set in one of the chicken pies at the bottom. Presently she heard Sam staggering into the

Presently she heard Sam staggering into the room. "Here's a basket for you to take home," said she. "I never heard of such work." She did not turn her head. Sam made no reply. He went straight toward the door, unbolted and opened it, and the night air trashed in. air rushed in.

"Ain't you goin' to take this basket?" asked

Sophia. Sam made no reply; he stepped out weakly. Sophia followed after him with the basket, If you ain't equal to carryin' o' it. I'll go with you," said size. "I shan't be afraid to with you," said she. "I shan't be afraid to come home; it's as light as day, and the neighbors are all abed, so there won't nobody see

"I don't want your basket," said Sam, with feeble gruffness, pushing it back as she ap-

"Well, I should call it pretty work. Why don't you want it? Had you ruther have stole it?"

Yes, I had," said Sam, flercely. He went "Yes, I lind," said Sam, hercely. He went feebly down the walk, and she stood looking after him. "Hullo, Sophi," the parrot sung out with a wild flutter, when she went in. She unpacked the basket, and set the food carefully away. Then she locked the door, put a stick in the window whereby Sam Brightman had entered, and went to bed again.

She could not sleep any, and heard the town clock when it struck the hours, until morning. She got up at the first light and dressed herself again. When she brushed her hair before the

glass, she ran out her tongue nod looked at it anxiously. "It looks feverish," said she. She made herself a bowlful of sage ten for her breakfast; it was her pannera; she had been brought up to consider it a salutary and com-forting drought; and this morning she really felt ill, she thought. So seldom had her de-termined calm been infringed upon, that its disturbance impressed her like a real bodily

allment.

After she had finished the sage tea, she heated the oven and put in the turkey to roust, then cleaned the vegetables for dinner. At eleven o'clock the rich odor of the rousting turkey permeated the whole house; the vegeta-bles were steaming. She sat down by the kitchen window and reflected.

The bells were ringing for meeting; every body in the village was going, except the housewives who needed to stay at home to prepure the Thankagiving dinner. It was a pleas-ant morning: the wind had gone down, and there was a heavy white frost; the yard and the fields were covered with it, the dry grass bent stiffly, and the rocks showed shining silver white surfaces.

"If I sent anythin' over there to ent," said Sophia, "I dunno what Sam would say. I

don't darse to."

There was no sound but the hissing and bubbling of the boiling vegetables. The par-rut's eye, set like a yellow pearl in his spleudid mass of green feathers, watched her keenly.

"I dunno, if I put on my other dress an' my best bonnit, an' went over an asked 'em all to dinner, as they'd resent it," said Sophia; an' I could get Sam to one side an' tell him to keep dark about last night, an' that I'd be glad to let him have the wood in my woodland to cut; it'il last him all winter.

The bell had long stopped ringing, there was a hum of Thanksgiving in the church, and all the village dinners were fast cooking, when Mrs. Packer saw Sophia Hurd arrayed in her best dress, and coat and bonnet, going down

the street.
"I'd like to know where she's goin'." said. "It's too late for moeth," an' I don't b'lieve she's invited anywheres to dinner."

Mrs. Packer benceforth cooked her dinner with one eye on the window. First she saw Sophia return learnedly; then, when it was ime for meeting to be out Sam Bri man and his wife, his daughter, and the three little white-headed children, all keeping step as if to some gladness in their hearts, like a little gala procession, and they all went in Sophia Hurd's front gate.

#### MR. HOWELLS' NEW NOVEL

THE NOVELIST'S STORY OF GIRL-LIFE TO BEGIN IN THE NEXT JOURNAL

IE editor of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL takes pleasure in announcing that in the next (December) Issue the publi-cation of the new novel by William Dean Howells will begin. The story Dean Howells will begin. The story is one of girl-life in New York City, light and gay throughout, and in his delineation of the structeles of a talented western girl who leaves home of refinement to pass through an eventful career in the metropolis, Mr. Howells has surpassed all his precious efforts. As he him-self says, in a note to the editor, "It is about the pretriest thing I have done." The story has received eareful study and attention at the lands of Mr. Frank O. Small, the artist, and a series of beautiful illustrations will arcompany the instalments. It will doubtless prove to be the most fiscinating story, in remantic interest, local coloring and reflection of the girl nature, ever printed.

#### A SONG OF THANKSGIVING

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

THANKSGIVING! Thanksgiving! Of yore. In the youth of the nation, When the harvest had yielded its store There was feast and oblation. Or when danger had lifted its hand, From the lips of the living There rang through the length of the land A Thanksgiving | Thanksgiving |

Our home was a wilderness then With the floods to enfold it: To-day with its millions of men, We rejoice to behold it, From the sea to the surge of the sea, We have all for a treasure: We are blest in the promised To-be In a manifold measure.

War flaunts not a red pennon now. For the olive is regal; Like birds that are twin, on one bough Sit the dove and the eagle. The clash of the conflict that cleft We in sorrow remember. But the fire of the great feud has left In the ash scarce an ember.

For the fruit of the time of our toil; For whate'er we have fought for; Whether born of the brain or the soil Be the meed we have sought for; For the gifts we have had from His hand Who is Lord of all living, Let there ring through the length of the land A Thanksgiving! Thanksgiving!

#### THE PRACTICAL NEEDS OF LIFE

BY GRACE DODGE



ONEY plays an important part in life and yet how few girls know its value. Even those who are young wage-earners do not realize the real value of money. A mother once proudly boasted on her daugh-ter's wedding-day," E--- has never had to do anything. I

have laid out her dresses each day and told her just what to wear and do." This "E--had never shopped or had money to account for, and did not know whether four-buston gloves should cost fifty cents or five dollars. Is it any wonder that that girl had hard experiences to go through, and that the young husband and the home had to suffer as well? She had to learn the a b c of accounts and practical affairs when a woman with many cares, instead of learning them with the other rudiments of her education when a child.

When manual training with its domestic economy department of cooking and scaling

was being urged as a necessary part of public school training, teachers and wise men brought forward the argument, "That it is not needful for mothers to teach these things." From every city came the answer, "Mothers do not teach these branches, and our girls are being brought up without practical bousehold training." One summer a ludy had two hundred and sixty girls from offices, stores and factories to board during two weeks' vacation. At the end of the summer she found that but nine of the number knew how to make a bed, and many of them made it a boast that they "never had made a bed in their lives." Some did not even know whether sheet or blanket should be put on first. And these were not destitute girls, but such as represent our self-respecting wage-caroers—girls who were boarders, paying a fuir price, and yet who were expected to make their own beds. Mothers had not trained them. There are hundreds of bright, intelligent girls of fifteen, sixteen, eighteen, and even older, who have never sewed, and do not know whether a thimble should go on their thumb or forefinger. What kind of wives and mothers are they to make? Mothers ought to realize that daughters need to be trained for their probable career of housewife and mother, as well as that sons must be apprenticed for a trade, only in the girls' case, mothers, it is your duty to act as the trainer.

Many girls who are now well supported and

cared for by father and mother, will by and by be thrown on their own resources, and it cannot be known now who these girls are to All girls, therefore, should be taught to Also it is necessary TOUROUS. they should learn some one thing, at least, that may bring them an income if needful. One art thoroughly mastered is better than dozens of so-called accomplishments each half learned. Many a girl has supported herself and been saved because she knew how to cook well, and when the trial came could turn her hand to making cake, or even biscuit.

Physical training should be treated by a physician, but even here hints may be thrown out which will prove helpful to some mother. Be a practical example and teacher of common sense, that most uncommon of all senses. Rubbers and waterproofs are important matters little considered. Thick shors, light skirts, warm jackets, healthy food, regular hours and out-of-door exercise are all important. A nervous, dyspeptic girl or woman with weak back or lungs is a trial in any home. Has-tic home such through consistences or lack she become such through carelessness, or lack of knowledge? No girl wants to wear an ugly dress, but suitability and beauty can both be considered. Healthful food if poorly cooked and unappetizing is worse than that which is not so healthful and yet is well prepared. The reply of the artist as to how he mixed his paints. With brains, sir," has to be applied to the mother in her thoughts about the dress and food of her daughters as well as to all other lusiness. And brains can be developed by looks and lectures upon health topics. Digitized by Google fond, dress, etc.



claims the attention of all lovers of llowers. It has been very prettily styled "the queen of Autumn." The honor is well bestowed; she reigns so gracefully that she is constantly increasing the number of her devoted subjects. At this season of the year, when chrysan-themum exhibitions are held all over the country, chrysanthemum dinners and wed-dings are the fashionable "fad."

#### THE FLOWER AT A DINNER

WHEN a chrysanthemum dinner is held

W HEN a chrysanthenum dinner is held in a private house, the dining-room is seldom claborately decorated. A touch of color on the sideboard and mantel, a few palms judiciously placed, and a little green on the mirror, caught up with several long-stemmed chrysanthenums, is in good taste. The accompanying illustration is taken from a photograph of the round table that was awarded the first prize at the New awarded the first prize at the New York Chrysanthemum Show last

year.

At first glance, the impression is as though the table were over-crowded; this, however, was not the case, for, with the exception of plates and silver, the entire table was set with crystal glass, giving a brilliant light and beautiful effect.

ful effect.
There are many things to be said in favor of a round table, and especially so if it be not so large as to suggest any impropriety in talking nerosa it.

Very pretty effects can be pro-duced with a round table having a hollow center. A false bottom is made about a foot below the table. This may be partially filled with moss and long-stemmed chrysanthemans, arranged very carelessly.
Small fairy lamps may be placed at
different heights, a little below the
range of the eye, A star, made of
chrysanthemans, is one of the best
shapes to use for a round table. A shapes to use for a round table. A
tall wase may be placed in the center,
small lamps or candelabras between
the points, and a few loose chrysnathemans thrown upon the table,
The oblong table, as seen in the
illustration, is, however, the shape
most generally used.
A gracefully arranged band of
chrysanthemums is extended
around the table, following the outline, and about fifteen inches from

around the table, following the outline, and about fifteen inches from
the edge, allowing ample room for
the plates, glass and silver. A cut-glass bowl,
filled with chrysanthenums, may be placed in
the center, but the flowers should not be arranged so high as to obstruct the view. The
tall vases on the ends are most effective;
large, long-stemmed chrysanthenums can be
arranged in them, and so high that they come
above the line of vision. The clusters for
ladies are placed at the base of the large vases.
A plateau, filled with chrysanthenums,
may be used for the center; large bows of ribbon, with long-stemmed chrysanthenums

bon, with long-stemmed chrysauthemums drawn through the knots, placed at each end, make an attractive table. In place of the



A TASTEFUL GUEST CARD

bows, monograms, made of chrysanthenums, can be used with good effect.

A bowl or vise may be placed in the center

of the table, the bowl resting on china silk, gracefully arounced.

White and green effects can be most successfully produced with chrysanthemoms.

A few sprays of adjuntum farleyense, thrown on the white cloth, with a number of large

chrysanthemums, are very effective.

If you have a fero dish, and do not wish an elaborate center piece, a few long-stemmed chrysanthemums arranged among the ferns will answer very well.

FOR AN EVENING PARTY

W HEN arranging chrysanthemoms for an W HEN arranging chrysauthemous for an evening party, it is wise to study simplicity. Do not put too many in one receptacle, but rather depend upon their individual beauty of form, color and grace of stem to give a pleasing effect. Bring them in conjunction with anything Japanese that you may have—vases, screens or fains.

A few long-stemmed chrysanthemums can be drawn through the sticks of folding fans, which can be placed at corners of mirrors, over pictures at the side lights. Many places will suggest themselves to one when they are decorating a room. Place some beautiful specimens in unexpected places; the little surprises often give pleasure.

mens in unexpected places; the little surprises often give pleasure.

If the evening party is more formal, or in the nature of a reception, the decoration should be more cluborate, and even here a few of the delicate touches are always appreciated. A few palms and chrysanthemans should be placed back of the party that receives. The chandelier and mantel should be decorated with chresanthemans, with their natural leaves. The musicians can be partially hidden by either Japanese screens or blooming chrysanthemans plants.

anthensum plants.

The ladies who receive should carry clusters of chrysanthemums, very loosely arranged, and if refreshments are served, some grace-

fully arranged chrysanthemums should be on the table.

At a children's party, little clusters of chrys-anthemums can be arranged in baskets, or on fans, or in one large table design. These clusters can be given to the children as they are about to depart, a custom that never fails to give the little ones pleasure.

In regard to wearing chrysanthemums as corsage bouquets at parties, receptions, or on the atreet, every woman is a law unto ber-



CHRYSANTHEMUM WEDDINGS

MANY of the general suggestions given in the June Journal in the article. "Flowers at June Weddings," will hold go for chrysauthemum weddings. All of the flowers worn or carried should be chrysauthemum excepting, possibly, the bride's bouquet, which should be made of orchids, lilies of the valle.

or white roses. The abundance of chrysan-theniums in the market at this time offers

many opportunities for elaborate decorations.

Many of the smaller flowers can be gotten

a very little cost; and if they be arranged loosely in the church and house many beautiful effects can be produced.

many beautiful effects can be produced.

At the house it would be well to have a few especially fine specimens arranged in vases and placed in the most conspicuous places. Frequently, designs made of chrysauthennums are used at weldings. If they be desired, there are no better flowers of which to make them. Among the most popular are the wedding bells, which are frequently made in different sizes to represent chimes. They are generally hung over the place where the bridal party receives. Ropes can be made of white chrysanthennums and gracefully arranged back of the bridal party. White ribbons are often used for the same purpose. Monograms can be made of white and pink chrysanthennums. Love knots, wish bones, canoples, umbrellas, balls, etc., are frequently made.

Chrysanthenum plants can be used with good effect among the groups of palms if they be raised from the floor by placing them on stands. The effect will often be better if you cut the string and pull out the stakes that have been used while growing. This allows the flowers to fall in more natural positions.

The rich, yellow chrysanthe-

positions.

The rich, yellow chrysantheniums have often been used with good effect for golden weddings, as other flowers of so rich a yellow are difficult to obtain.

Of recent years, chrysanthemuns have undergone such marvelons improvements under the skillful hands of the cultivators, that it is

hands of the cultivators that it is very difficult to speak intelligently of the prices. They can be had, however, at any time during the chry sant he mu in season at a very small cost. If they be arranged judiciously, and not massed too much, pretty effects can be had for very little money; while if you wish flowers of greater size and beauty, they can be had at such perfection that could not have been dreamed of ten years ago. The size is attained by what is known as "disbudding;" that is, when a number of flowers naturally grow on one stem, all but one are sacrificed in the bud, allowing all of the energies of that stem to go to one flower. Plants thus treated also get more nursing and, consequently, bring much larger prices.



A PRIZE CHRYSANTHEMUM DINNER TABLE

(which received the first prize at the New York Chrysanthemum Show, Madison Square Garden, last winter)

AT A LUNCHEON

S a luncheon takes place in the middle of A S a luncheon takes place in the middle of
the day, and none but ladies attend, the
decorations should be simple and dainty. It
is always wise, before selecting flowers, to determine whether natural or artificial light is
to be used, as the color of many flowers undergoes a decided change under artificial light.
For instance, yellow chrysanthemums that
seem too strong by daylight are very much
softened by gaslight, and many of the pinks
and rods are also very much more attractive and rods are also very much more attractive in artificial light.

in a nent bow-knot on top. Another pretty way is to simply draw the stems of the flowers through the holes. Small ensels can be made with plain cards, by using the stems of one or two small chrysanthemams as the back support, allowing the flowers to be seen at the top of the card.

The guest's name should be written on the card, and placed at the plate which designates

card, and placed at the plate which designates the guest's sent. For a dinner or luncheon, several long-stemmed chrysantheniums can be caught together by a piece of ribbon, with the lady's name painted on one end.

If clusters are to be placed at each guest's plate, they should be rather small, so that if the guest should care to wear them she may do so. A beautiful cluster can be made by using three or four of the white feathery chry-santheroum, "Mrs. Alpheus Hardy," with a delicately colored erchid, tied with ribbon to

At times, very large clusters of chrysan-thenoms are grouped in the center, or at the ends of the table; these should be tied with ribbons of appropriate color. A pretty effect can be produced by leaving one end of the ribbon long enough to extend to each guest's alute on which her recovering by pointed plate, on which her name can be painted. When the hostess wishes to rise, she draw-her bouquet toward her, and suggests that her friends do likewise.

A very pretty arrangement for the center of the table is to make a wreath of chrysanthe-mums, putting a mirror in the center, and on this a cut-glass bowl filled with the long-

stemmed flowers.

Wire should not be used when it can be avoided. Individual vases may be used, but only the choicest flowers should be arranged in them. As these flowers are in water, and, consequently, perfectly fresh, they will be very acceptable to your guests to take home.

A rather subdued artificial light is generally preferred. The color of the light shades should always harmonize with the flowers.

Natural chrysanthemums are often pinned on lamp and candelabra shades when the heat is not too great.

A few suggestions, however, may not

go amiss.

Much depends upon the costume. If a belt Much depends upon the costume. If a belt is worn, the largest cluster of chrysanthemums can be worn there. If a little jacket, with a lapel and collar cut like a man's cost, the prettiest way is to wear one large chrysanthemum in the buttonhole. If it is a cold, frosty November morning, and a muff is carried, pin a few on the muff; if a severely plain tailor-made gown is worn, several handsome chrysanthemums can be carried in the hand with the portemonnaie.



AN OBLONG TABLE FOR A CHRYSANTHEMUM DINNER OF TWILVE ELATES

(Arranged by George C. Boldt, at Hotel Bellevue, Phalaceteristics 200 by Google

#### THE WELL-BRED GIRL IN SOCIETY

By Mrs. Burton Harrison

FIRST PAPER-THE YOUNG GIRL AND DANCING



is my purpose in taking up the sub-ject of young eet of young womanhood in its relation to well-bred society, to treat it not in the manner not in the manner
of a literary essay,
nor yet of a guide
to etiquette, but to
set forth simply
what observation
has suggested as
some aims to be kept in view, and some mistakes to be

avoided by a girl who wishes to be judged by the standards that prevail in the conventional life of large cities in America.

life of large cities in America.

If one were to accept the oracles sent forth by certain newspaper correspondents writing from New York, our débutantes might be ranked by the reading public with athletic champions in training for boxing matches. What these young women are supposed to eat and drink, details of their bran baths, alcohol baths, massage treatment, exercise during the hours when they are not engaged in the display of their physical accomplishments before the world, are there enumerated to a degree that ceases to amuse, and comes dangerously near dispussing the recipients of dangerously near disgusting the revipients of the confidence. Next, we hear of how many cotillons a week the young lady dances; how many functions and dispers she attends; her meteoric course from one scene of gayety to another; the methods employed by her backers and trainers to reciterate exhausted nature in order that she may go at it again—not to speak of the amount of costly millinery con-sidered essential for her various appearances and all told in a way to make the casual reader throw down his journal and thank Heaven he lass not a daughter to bring out, or a wife to seek in the glittering ranks of Eastrion

fashion.

Of this alleged type of the American girl I must avow myself ignorant. I have never met her except in the columns of a sensation-seeking newspaper. My impression is that such a creature would not enjoy herself overmuch if she were to dawn before the startled amon it she were to down before the startled gaze of conservative entertainers. And I pro-test against her being accepted by people at a distance as a specimen of American civiliza-tion. She has wrought mischief enough in young imaginations who follow her from after and model themselves according. afar and model themselves accordingly.

#### A GIRL'S FIRST GLIMPSE OF SOCIETY

MORE pleasant to contemplate is our famil-M. in modern débutante; the home bred maiden who, arriving at the age of eighteen or thereabout, is introduced by her parents to their acquaintances, to thenceforth take her place beside her mother as hoetess, and as participant in hospitalities extended to the family. If we look up the specifical definition of society it will be found to be not only "the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences," but also "those who mutually give and receive formal entertainments." The first step in the conventional exchange of town life is some function, either evening party, or a general "ten" in the afternoon—the latter the more common society. To the greater portion of the company expected to be present, the débutante is practically a stranger. With the parents of the young people of her age and set she may have been familiar more or less, and her progress may have been by them watched out of thest "Lifffench" varied that is semesiment the ing modern débutante; the home-bred have been familiar more or less, and her prog-ress may have been by them watched out of that "difficult "period that is sometimes the despoir of guardians, who know not what manner of thing it will being forth. For the crucial test of her introduction into full-fledged society, the poor girl must needs equip herself in a shining armor of conven-tionality; must step neither to the right nor to the left of the line prescribed by custom; must, above all, repress her preferences in the matter of companionship, and mele out civility in equal share to all who are pre-sented to her. What wonder that she often drawls, rather than welcomes, her great occa-sion? That it is an experience to be endured, sion? That it is an experience to be endured, even though her way be strewn, as it generally is, with flowers, must be admitted.

#### AT HER FIRST LARGE BALL

THE next ordenl, and this, especially in New York, is a serious one, to which many an eye-witness may be summoned, is the first large ball. Old-fashioned girls in the less conventional portions of our country used spoken of as finding the occasion a scene of dazzling gayety that sent them reluctantly homeward after dancing out the stars. The fin de riccle maiden of our large cities has au-other tale to tell. Unless, indeed, she shall have been brought out with extraordinary forethingly and diplomatic preparation; any-less her family is known as one profuse in giving sutertainments of the "smart" sort; or she is boralded as the helices of many shekels; or unless the fates have gifted her with the branty that strikes all beholders speechless a prize mostly appropriated by beroines of fairy tales—the débutante is ant to feel more pang than pleasure while standing with re-luctant feet where the brook and river meet.

Take her, arrived in the dressing-room at the ball, a room crowded with strange faces, or unfamiliar ones. She sees the breaking up into eliques of women and girls who have in-terests in common which she does not slare. The conviction that her lovely new track, praised to the echo by home admirers, is but a pale glimmer in all this splendor, depresses her at the outset. She recalls the bustle and flutter, the confidences and chatter of the girls' dressing-room at the dancing class last year. There she knew every one, had her own little ring of satellites, and feared not to relax into mischief and merriment. The grave countenances of her fellow débutantes reflect her own. It seems to all of them so vast so instinces-like, so self-alcorbed, this struogle her own. It seems to all of them so vast, so business-like, so self-absorbed, this struggle for pleasure they call society. How can a simid maiden assert herself in such a multi-tude? What can she do or be, to justify ber introduction to the scene? Above all, how maintain herself, not to reveal her faint heart in the fruy? As well may a blossom dropped into a mill stream try to push its way against the current.

the current.
By and by, out of chaos emerges order in her ideas, and, the plunge made, she tries to adapt herself to the requirements of the hour. She finds that, once in the ball-room, many of the confident ones, who have on its threshold looked her over and tried to look ber down, have no better chance than she. The occusion becomes an universal exchange, a market in which wares are offered and accepted or passed by for whatever is more attractive to the seeker. Oftentimes a girl's youth and freshness and her rendiness to be amused attract when self-consciousness and labored vivacity send men to the right-about. But to give points in the art of pleasing is beyond the ope of this paper.

#### DEPORTMENT OF THE BALL-ROOM

A. PEATURE of ball-room life, which, in the eyes of débutantes and chaperone nlike, calls aloud for redress, is in order of discussion here. One hears everywhere the com-plaint that a woman, old or young, may not stir from her seat to get supper, or to avoid a draught, or to change places for a better point of view, without being annexed to the arm of some member of the selecting sex, for whom she must wait, or whistle, to use the ancient, pungent phrase. Hard as this unwritten law is to the chiers, who see themselves doomed to dependence on callow youths, the age, it may be, of their sons, for the privilege of crossing a crowded bit of parquet floor, it is doubly so to the girls who must wait the pleasure of these sultans of the hour to rise from the seats these sultans of the hour to rise from the seats into which their healthy activity has been enchained. If they might only fraternize with each other, cross the ball-room band in band, go into supper likewise, and, better than all, dance together, without proclaiming themselves wall flowers, what a merry set our débutantes would be. Untrammeled by absurd necessity, the girls who now sit, often grave and spiritless, heside their protectors, would then take flight, chirping and clustering like a flock of birds. As it is, who has not seen the unnatural spectacle of these young creatures bolding back from conversation with each other, bravely suppressing young, waiting and gazing with sad eyes upon the pageant of a other, bravely suppressing yawns, waiting non gazing with sad eyes upon the pageant of a dance which they are not bidden to join because the men are not so plentiful as the women. During a recent season of revelry in New York, it was no uncommon incident for girls whose carriages had been ordered late to be seen re-tring to the dressing room to wait, because carriages had need ordered late to be seen re-tiring to the dressing-room to wait, because partners were not forthcoming for the cotillon. And it is in New York, especially, that this lack of dancing men is patent. Numbers of young fellows, forced by the nature of their employment to keep early hours, make no pretence to keep up with the mad rush of society after midnight. The oldsters, who have danced down the generations, with a limited annels of very ventiful appropriets of limited supply of very youthful supporters of the salistory art, carry the burden of the bail.

#### TWO MISTAKES WELL TO AVOID

A GREAT and most patent error in taste is the habit of monopolizing the man who has tarried to pay his compliments to a girl in passing, until he and all lookers-on are made aware of a certain apprehension on her part lest be escape. A severe, but useful, lesson was rest ne escape. A severe, but useful, lesson was conveyed to a very young girl recently, who to an old friend of her father's family approach-ing under these conditions to give her gracious salutation, exhibited such evident nervousness in answer that the gentleman laid a hand or

in answer that the gentleman laid a hand on the young fellow's arm and remarked with pleasant emphasis, "There, my dear, I have him safe and he cannot get away. Now you may go on telling new what you began to say," A fashion safe to stamp a young girl in general society as but ill-equipped with knowl-edge of good form, is that of "vanishing" in company with her attendant after a dance and remarking in unframembal corners are and remaining in unfrequented corners un-til remark is thereby created. Such is the young woman whose chaperone is in contin-ual speculation as to ber whereabouts, or else in active exercise to fine there. She is no doubt often innocent of intention to offend, but at large and mixed entertainments the better part of wisdom in a woman is to keep in view of her fellows. A witty Frenchwoman, Mnse, de Girardin, once wrote: "Amuse yourselves, de Graram, once wrote: "Amise your wings in the broad light of day. Avoid shadows in which suspicion bides." The "vanishing woman" act, made famous by a clever Hun-garian magician in fashionable séances in drawing-noons last season, should be limited drawing-rooms last season, should be limited in performance to a platform in full view of the audience. The prompt return of a young woman to the side or vicinity of her chaper-one after dancing is not only a graceful and well-bred action, but offerds an opportunity to the man, who too often is embarrassed in this respect, to withdraw and fulfill some other engagement.

#### MANNERISMS OF THE DANCE

"ONSPICUOUS mannerisms in dancing are offensive to good form. I refer to certain tricks of holding the left arm and hand, of carrying the train of the dress (which should be of what is called "dancing length," and then be forgotten otterly), of dipping the knees when waltzing, etc. These habits, contracted through heedlessness, perhaps, have been seen to mar the otherwise charming grace of manifens whose worth and beauty called atmaidens whose youth and beauty called at-tention to their movements on the floor. A tention to their movements on the floor. A dancing master in New York, whose pupils are known throughout Europe for their ad-mirable form, would never tolerate an ap-proach to either affectation or hoydenism among the young tadies of his classes. Most of these girls had afterward occasion to dis-cover that what he thus tought them. cover that what he thus taught them was of the first importance in shaping the verdict of the jury of clipperones, who, sitting on the benches around ball-room walls, make or mar a maiden's claim to place in the front ranks of good society.
One can touch here with but the dip of a

swallow upon the matter of gowns worn anduly low-ent in dancing. So obvious is the offence of this fashion against a woman's finest feelings of propriety that it would seem hardly requisite to lay down laws by which to control it. A girl so equipped in dencing, ap-pears, more than at any other time, to the eye of the casual looker-on, to challenge criticism that, could she read minds, would dye her cheek with maidenty blushes. The dress-makers, often to blame in sending home at the has moment bodies so tightened in the seams as to make the wearers miserable with the consciousness of unintended display, should be controlled in this respect more stringently by their customers. It is quite presible, by a judicious management of darts and seams, to obviate this most inartistic as well as offen-sive cut of décolleté gowns.

SMALL talk in a ball-room, so often decried, would seem to be as much in place there as music, lights and evening clothes. Subas music, lights and evening clothes. Subjected to the interruptions of greeting friends and changing partners, a girl can hardly be asked to key her conversation to a very intellectual pitch. An effort in this direction might run the risk of meeting the misinterpretation of the undergraduate from New York in response to an inquiry, during a pause in dancing, of a young lady from Boston: "Have you read 'Kant'?" she asked. "You mean 'Don't,' don't you?" was the artless answer. That on such occasions small talk may be bandied lightly and entertainingly, without frivolity or ill-nature in personalities, is the golden mean we may safely strive to reach. strive to reach.

[Mrs. Harrison's second paper in her series of "The Well-Bred Girl in Society" will appear in the next (December) JOUNSAL, and will treat "A Young Girl's Dress in Society," taking up such phases of the question as the distinguishing marks of good dress; the social code of the low-cut gown; when to wear gloves and bounds; the matter of jeweis; artifices of the toilel; use of scents and flowers, and other little points in a girl's toilette upon which often binge the after-enjoyment of her social pleasures.]

#### METHOD IN A VOICE

VERY one can sing—and most people, if their vocal culture be of the right kind, will be found to possess

BY CLARA POOLE

good voices. I know very well that this statement will be questioned by many people, but it represents the opinion of the most successful singers, as of the most advanced teachers. If one measures the truth of beliefs by the results obmeasures the trith of beliefs by the results obtained from them, what belief can have a more secure stronghold upon credulity than this? I have seen the smallest and weakest of voices developed into tones of strength, parily and sweetness by a proper cultivation and an intelligent use of method. Method is, or should be the great test of ability. We have so many beautiful voices which receive our homage because of their natural beauty, not because of the training and work which may have been expended on them, that we are apt to lose sight of the competative values of method and voice. The latter wears out, the former is perennial. In times of ill health, when the voice cannot be at its best, a good method will carry one through the nost difficult tasks of singing. I know, in my own cult tas nging. case, where I have suffered much from ill health, that there have been hundreds of times when nothing but my conscious security in my ability to sing, rather than in my voice, has enabled me to get through my parts with-

A naturally beautiful voice is a beautiful thing, and a gift to be appreciated and cared for "reverently, discreally and advisedly," but it is a gift which is not given to every one. Proper cultivation, however, and, what is synonymous with it, a right method, can do as nuch and more, without much natural voice than the most beautiful voice without them, The moral of all this is, therefore, secure a good reacher, and then work with your teacher. The best teacher is not the one who, at the first lesson, will give you a solo and teach you to sing, after his fashion, "twenty songs in ten lessons." It is, rather, the one who, commencing with tone production, develops, one by one, the notes of your voice intil each one is rerfect of over applify and appoint. one is perfect, of oven quality and quantity, and under your complete control. This will be the work of time, of patience and of care; but the result will fully justify your pains. Having your voice under control, solo and part singing will be a matter merely of resulting and of attention with your Archyon will ing, and of attention with you. And you will be, what so many singers are not (I am speaking of professional as well as of home singers), a finished artist.

#### THE PERFUMES OF FRANCE

BY LUCY H. HOOPER



HE French are renowned for their products in perfumery as well as for those in the lines of silks and wines. The names of Lubin, of Piver, and of Guerlain are famed throughout the liabitable globe for their preparation of delicate odors in an infinite variety of forms. Yet they have never been able to create any perfume that will cope with two of the staple acents of commerce, the cologne water, of Germany and the English lavender water. HE French are renowned

water.

Now, as perfumes form so large a feature in the commerce of France, and are produced in such large quantities, one would naturally imagine that they are manufactured wholesale in great establishments especially devoted to their preparation. Such is not the case. The delicate odors of scented flowers require for

their preparation. Such is not the case. The delicate odors of scented flowers require for their capture and insprisonment a pseculiar treatment. They must be extracted from the parent blossons while the petals are still fresh, and to develop the properties of these flowers the heat of a southern sun is necessary.

These immense plantations exist in almost every department of the south of France, but the Riviera is especially devoted to this type of dainty agriculture. Grasse, Nice and Cannes and the neighboring villages provide the greater part of the perfumes of commerce. Each city has its special product. Nice supplies violets and crange blossoms, as does also Cannes, and the latter place is also famous for its roses and tuberoses and space, and flowers. The quantity of orange blossoms gathered annually on the Riviera amounts to the astonishing weight of one million and a quarier pounds. After that one learns without surprise that the violet crop of Nice is 50,000 pounds per annuals.

Similar plantations to those of the Riviera exist in England for the cultivation of lavender and mint. The two principal points are at Hitchinx, in Hertford, and at Mitcham, in

der and mint. The two principal points are at Hitchinx, in Hertford, and at Mitcham, in nt Hitchinx, in Heritord, and at Mitcham, in Surrey. Italy supplies orris root and berga-mot, and Sicily, orange and lemon, those two fruits being largely employed in the prepara-tion of performery. The yellow portion of the rind is grated very fine and is then subjected to great pressure, by which process the essen-tial oil is forced out. The grated rind is en-closed in bugs of haircloth before being sub-mitted to the ress. The lignid thus produced mitted to the press. The liquid thus produced is mixed with the watery juices of the rind, but it is suffered to stand for a short time, and the oil then rises to the top and can easily be removed. Flowers are treated after a far more cluborate fashdon, their scent being extracted either by distillation or by maceration, or by the process known as "enfleurage," which last is the favorite method employed by the famous perfumer Lubin. It consists in arrangblossoms in shallow boxes, the bottoms of which are formed of glass and covered with a half inch layer of fresh animal fat. The method known as maceration is to smother the flowers in a mixture of lard and mutton or beef tallow. In both these forms of pre-paration the grease employed absorbs the scent of the flowers, one kind alone being used in

each instance.
The flower-laden grease used in each of these each instance.

The flower-laden grease used in each of these forms of preparation is afterward subjected to immense pressure in presses specially prepared for the process, to force out every particle of the fit from the masses of blossoms. When it is found not to be sufficiently perfumed a fresh mass of flowers is added to it and the process is gone all over again. Another and more subtle method of extracting the odors is that proposed by M. Piver. This is to pass a stream of air through a vase filled with fresh flowers, and then through a second vessel containing liquid grease in which flat glass dises are kept constantly revolving by machinery. The oil loaded with the secut of the flowers, deposits its burden of sweetness in the grease. The highly-secuted pomades thus produced form the bases of the perfumery of commerce. They are packed in air-tight cans of tin with the evers soldered on, and in that state are transported to Paris. In the laboratories of the great perfumers they are treated with highly refined spirits of wine, and so are formed the dainty scents prepared to be sprinkled on a lady's handkerchief.

The meet potent of all perfumes, mutsk and attactor-roses, are imported from the East, but are too powerful, especially the former, for

are too powerful, especially the former, for European tastes at the present day. It was, however, the favorite scent of that most elegant of royal ladies, the Empress Josephine. Down to the epoch of the destruction of the palace of St. Cloud by fireduring the war of 1870. palare of St. Cloud by fire-during the war of 1870, the dressing-room of the suite she had been wont to occupy, and especially the drawers of the bureau she had used, were redolent of that color. The mortar employed in building the new ruined Mosque of Zobeide at Tauris, was mingled with a quantity of musk by the piety of the masons engaged in the work, and to this day the surrounding almosphere is highly scented with it, especially when the sun shines upon the rains. This extraordinary durability of the scent-producing quality has brought about various interesting experiments.

A French chemist once exposed a small quantity of musk, after weighing it, to the rays of the sun in a closed room. After a cer-tain period the musk was again weighed, and was found to have lost no perceptible portion of its substance, even when the minutest tests were applied. Yet the scientific experimenter calculated that the volume of perfune evolved had amounted to no less a quantity than fifty-seven millions of particles. Hence a theory has arisen that the perfuming quality is not a substance, but is a series of vibrations that

produce the same impression on the sense of smell that light does on the sight. Dy GOOGIO

#### A LIVE EMBER

By Julia Magruder

[Continued from October JOURNAL]

CHAPTER IX



HE few following days were the oddest Kate had ever known, for a new at-mosphere seemed to be about her, and a new strength to

After that brief moment of support her. rapturous exaltation her sorrow came back upon her, clamoring for its old ascendancy; but though she paid it the tribute of many sad, sad hours, that ascendancy it could not

sad, and hours, that ascendancy it could not get. It was now a thing subordinate. In her earnest and faithful search for ways in which she could be helpful to others there were found many cases of wants that she could fill and distresses she could relieve by both sympathy and alms, and she gave freely of the one and the other. Aunt Milly and her mother became her daily one and the other. Aunt Milly and her mother became her daily care and interest. She felt a deep gratitude to them for being the means of opening her eyes to the selfishness of her grief, which she now found hideous to look back upon. It was a very different thing from the active feeling that sparred her on to unremitting exertions for the relief of others, but it was griet still, in an altered form. It has been truly said that renunciation remains sorrow, though it is a sorstill, in an altered form. It has been truly said that renunciation remains sorrow, though it is a sorrow willingly borne, and Kate knew that this new-found strength and inspiration that had come to ber partook not of the nature of joy. But she was done with joy now. She had bidden it a brave farewell; her thoughts, indeed, ran often on the past, and the visions that they conjured up had power still to stab her beart with pain and summon to her eyes the ready tears; but now there was always at hand a solace for this pain, and, by looking round her, she saw so many causes for tears in other lives that she felt it base and cowardly to cry about herself. In those long walks to and fro, as she went on her errands of love and mercy, her self-communings passed into almost a face-to-face talk with God, as a man talketh with his friend. She told Him, with a full heart, that throbbed now for the pain of others rather than her own, how adoringly she thanked Him for the new-found grace of self-forgetfulness, and she begged Him, as a mark of favor and forgiveness, to send her much work to do for poor and suffering men and women and little children, and pledged herself, with ardent zeal, that whatever it might be she and pledged herself, with ardent zeal, that whatever it might be she

zeal, that whatever it might be she would not shirk it.

One afternoon, at Aont Milly's cottage, a strange and piteons tale was told her. A party of emigrants, passing through the town on their way to their new home, had left one of their number ill at a house not far from the station. It was an old German woman, who had since broken out with a terrible emption, pronounced to be small-pox. So great was the panic that the poor family, who had willingly undertaken the charge in consideration of a liberal fee, had become thoroughly demoralized, and fled from the house, which no one was willing to enter. There were provisions enough to supply the woman for the charge in consideration of a liberal fee, had become sions enough to supply the woman for the present, and when last heard from she had been able to move about and serve berself, but that

was early in the morning, and the person who had then ventured to go near the house—a negro woman who had had the disease herself, but utterly refused to go alone to nurse it—had looked in at the window and seen the old German woman lying on the bed, either in a swoon, or else too weak to move, or else dead. The awe-struck terror with which this last supposition was broughed re-vealed to Kate where the difficulty lay in getting this woman, who might have done without risk, to go to the rescue of the suf-

ferer.
"Would you go and take care of her if some one went with you and helped you?"
she asked. "You should be well paid for it."

The woman agreed at once, saying that the doctor had sent for her that afternoon to go, but she" wasn't going to stay there by hers no, not for nobody!" Kate then accertained Kate then ascertained by no, not for nobody! "Kate themsecrtained by inquiry that Dr. Hale, an old physician known to her since childhood, had seen the patient, pronounced it a real case of small-jex, and ordered every one to keep away from the house except this woman, whom he had engaged as murse, and who had not laid the courage to tell him she would not go. He had then zone out into the country to see a very ill patient, satisfied that he had done the best

he could for the poor emigrant.

Is there any one here who will go with this woman and stay there to-night? Kate, "for a good price, ten, twenty, thirty dollars? I will pay whatever you ask."

Everybody hung back, though the little group around Aunt Milly's hut included almost all the negro women at the settlement. Aunt Milly herself spoke first:

"Seem like somebody ought to go," she said. "Maybe, I'd make out to do it; but what'd become of mother if anything happened to me?"

"No, Aunt Milly; I wouldn't allow you to go," said Kate, much touched; "and, perhaps, all the rest of you have families who would suffer if you fell ill or died."

One by one they answered her, and proved

One by one they answered her, and proved

"No one must go who has others dependent on them," she said. "That would be wrong, instead of right. Come with me. Susan," she added, turning to the tall woman, whose deeply-scarred face was a frightful enough warning against the disease. "If you'll walk back to town with me, I think I can get some one to go with you."

even to berself, its loveliness was evident now, for she gazed, as if balf-pityingly, on its smooth fairness of skin, and the pure tints of its coloring. But that look passed quickly, and another—an expression of infinite, yearning love replaced it, as she hid her face in her hands, and said in a half-sobbing whisper:

"O my love, my darling, my darling! I wonder if you would care!"

She opened a drawer, and took from it a flat package that had been carefully folded in heavy paper, and fastened with great seals. Hurriedly breaking these, she drew forth a photograph, and lifting it to her lips kissed it repeatedly, while her tears fell thick upon it. She looked deep into the pictured eyes, and tender words, long forbidden to her, crowded each other on her lips. Then she thrust the picture into her pocket, and was tying on her veil, snying to herself in that piteous, half-sobbing way: "O, I wish he could know I thought of him—I'd like him to know that!" and then, catching sight of her dear little violin, she ran to her desk, and added these words to the letter to her aunt. "If anything happens to me, please give my violin to Mr. Talbot."

Then, hurriedly fastening her veil, she opened the door, and in the passage encountered Maria. To the good creature's surprise her beautiful young lady threw both arms around her, and clasped her close and right.

who has power to prevent me. I have neither father nor mother nor near relative to miss me if I should die. I have spent most of my life at a boarding-school, and my grandparents are not used to having me here, and it is doubtful if anybody else could be found who was in the same free condition. I was vaccinated only a short while ago for fear of exposure to small-pox while traveling, and I believe I am protected. I don't expect to take the disease, but if I do I am quite prepared for it. You are to go in now and see if the old woman is dead If she is, I will, of course, not run the risk of contagion for nothing. You, of course, are in no danger."

no danger."
But Susan looked so frightened at the suggestion of making the investigation that Kate was half afraid she was going to run away and escape her altogether. She had divined, however, that her timidity took many forms, and she resolved to make it serve her purpose. She caught the woman sharply by the arm,

and said, authoritatively:

"Put down that bag, and come with me,"
at the same time pulling her toward the house.
As they came near inarticulate sounds reached

As they came near inarticulate sounds reached them, at which Susan was sufficiently reassured to say she would go in, finding the patient was not really dead.

"I will stand here," said Kate, stopping a few poces from the door, "while you look in and tell me what she is doing."

"Law, Miss Kate, she ain 'dead," said Susan a moment later from the open door, "She's a ole wonsan, an' her head's ez white ez snow, en she's lyin' thar, broke out thick with the small-pox, en cryin' fit to brek her heart."

with the small-pox, en cryin' fit to brek her heart."

As she finished speaking, Kate came quickly forward, and the next moment had passed her and en-tered the room. It was a sight to melt the handest heart on earth, and Kate's, which was one of the softest, yearned with such infinite pity over the white-baired old woman that she almost forgot, for a moment, the dread which, in spite of all she could do, had not been quite conquered. It was not half so much the fear of death as an intense shrinking from the rehalf so much the fear of death as an intense shrinking from the re-pulsive form of this disease, but when she saw the look of over-powering glad relief that came into the aged woman's eyes, as they caught sight of the heavenly friend-liness of that sweet, young face, every lingering vestige of self-con-sideration left her; and when those weak and withered hands, red with splotches and parched with fever, were held out to her, she did not shrink, but took them in her not shrink, but took them in her own, so cool and soft and fair, and held them with the tender touch of a dear daughter. She spoke to the woman comforting, encouraging words, but alas! it was all incomprehensible to her, and she, poor creature, shook her head and answered in her native tongue which to Kate was a senled language. The poor old creature's face, in spite of its disfigurement, was kindly and intelligent, and her coarse clothing showed a true German

cleanliness.
With Susan's assistance Kate With Susan's assistance Kate lifted her into a more comfortable position, got a snowy fine white garment from her bag, and improvised a covering for her pillow, bathed her face and hands in tepid water, according to Susan's directions, which were her hest and only guide as to treatment, prepared her some food from the slight resources she found at hand, and in a little while had the satisand in a little while had the satis-faction of seeing that the patient

slept.

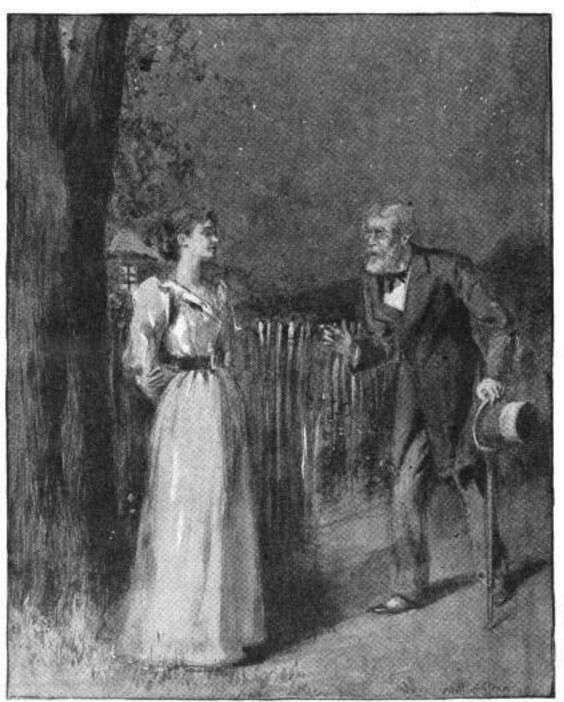
In a whispered conference with
Susan Kate inquired when Dr. Hale
would come again, and was told he
was not to be expected before
morning. It was the only chance
of getting needed supplies for the
invalid, and directions how to use them, and for that reason chiefly she repelled it, but there was no help for it. She made Susan busy herself with cleaning up the room and setting things in order, while the patient slept, and she saw to it that no noise was made, for she realized what sleep meant to the sufferer.

Twilight drew on and darkened into even-ing, but there was a lovely moon aloft, and its pure rays did not shun the pest-smitten cot-tage, but feil upon it with a lavish radiance that seemed to cleanse it within and without. Fortunately the weather was mild, and doors and windows could be left open; and for the same reason, the disease was not so violent form as Kate had heard it represented. Still, there was offense enough to every sense she possessed to make it, in spite of all, a trial not to be considered trivial to a girl of her fastidious habits. She knew well that it was not trivial, and thanked God, in her heart, that He had taken her at her word, and given her no light and easy task to do for Him, inas-much as it was being done to one of the least of his children.



CHAPTER X

THE experience of that night, awful as it was in many ways, had yet a quality in it that acted like a magic balm of comfort upon the sore and wounded heart that Kate had carried so long. To sit in that wretched place, and watch that poor sufferer, so old nand feeble, tossing on her bed of sickness, a stranger in a new and unfriendly world, and to be able, when she reached forth her shaking hand, to give her, a rand drink, in scother her fever-purched tonguel to fall her delication of legislates and kindness. presence of human sympathy and kindness,



"What madness has possessed you to do a thing like this?" exclaimed Dr. Hale.

The woman followed her, and the group stood looking after them a long time, wonder-ing who the rich young lady, with all her

ney, would get for that dreadful work Kate walked onward in profound silence, very pale and serious looking, but with a rapid, resolute step. She made Susan wait, while, without summoning any one, she packed a large satchel with various things collected rapidly, wrote a brief note to ber grandmother, and another to Mrs. Owen, to be forwarded, as she said " in case anything happened," And then calling Susan, she told her to take the bag and go on ahead of her, say-ing she would soon catch up with her, and one of her mission. She watched Susan out of the gate, to be sure she had no conference with Maria; and, then, locking the doors, she fell upon her knees, upright, in the middle of the room, and begged God cornestly not to let her courage falter, to mete out to her a supply of strength equal to her will, and she could do all. "I had to do it," she cried in a whisper, as if speaking to some one close by.
"They all had some one to whom their lives were valuable and precious, and I had no one! My Father, I feel that it is right! Christ, pray for me that my strength fail not!"
Then she rose, and walked over to the mir-

ror, and stood there, resting her hands on the dressing table, and looking scrutinizingly at the lovely face reflected before her. Perhaps,

"Dear, good, patient Maria!" she said, "you've been so good to me. I love you dearly, Maria. Tell me you love me; I want to hear you say that you love me, I want your love, Maria."

"You does know I does love you, you dar-lin' angel!" said Maria; "but what mek you ax me 'bout it now, Miss Kate? Whar you gwine?"

"I'm going over to see a poor woman,"
Kate said, "There's a note for my grandmother on my desk; but don't give it to her till tea-time.

"Ain' you comin' back home to supper?"
Ain' you comin' back home to supper?"
Aid Maria. "You gwine but yourself, mum,
ang o' all this po' trash!"
But before the last words were uttered Kate

Overtaking Susan, she told her to bring the bag, and say nothing to any one who night question her, and not until they were in sight of the poor dwelling where the sick woman lay did it dawn upon Susan that it was Kate

herself who was to be her companion in that solemn watch. "Law, Miss Kate! you donno what you doin'!" she said. "You mus' be plumb crazy. It's not for the likes o' you to go in sich a place ex that. You dunno what it is."

Listen to me, Susan," said Kate, stopping deliberately and facing the woman with a look of strong determination, "I know exactly what I am doing, and there's no one on earth

the availingness of human aid, was a keen sweetness to poor Kate, even while her mind, in spite of her, went wandering away after her lost happiness, and drew the sharpest contrast between the dreams of bliss which she had once indulged, and this ria detectas her feet were set in. She had given up this joy she had thirsted for so long, and she felt that God had sent her this instead, and she knew it would suffice, but she knew, also, that it would be years, perhaps forever, that the memories of those unrealized dreams of delight would haunt her heart. It could not but be so, when their basis had been the one great feeling of her life, and their object her one and only here.

and only love.

She had kept her sad watch in silence and loneliness a long time. Susan having gone to sleep. Oppressed by the silence of the room, Kate quickly rose and crossing the room un-heard went out into the moonlight. She stood there deep in thought when she heard sud-denly a rapid, heavy step advancing, and, look-ing up. Dr. Hale stood before her. The ex-pression of his face was stern and even angry.

"What madness has possessed you to do a thing like this!" he exclaimed. "I never heard of a more unpardonable piece of folly. Do you know and realize the fact that this

woman has small-pox?"
"Perfectly," said Kate, "I knew it before I came here, and I realize entirely all the danger. No one else would come, even if any one ger. No one else would come, even it any one could have been found who had so few claims upon them as I have, and it seemed a plain and simple duty to come and take care of this friendless old woman. I have been vaccinated very recently, and I believe I am protected. I don't expect to take the disease, but if I do I had been a come, and if I had shall not regret having come; and if I had stayed away and let this poor creature suffer and die alene, I should have been miserable about it as long as I lived."

"Come inside and let me see your arm," said Dr. Hale, taking a vaccine point from his pocket as they stepped into the cabin.

When Kate had bared her arm, and turned it

to him, it was not unnatural that her glance should follow his from the contemplation of the pure, clean fineness of that exquisite soft skin to that of the inflamed and festering flesh

of the poor creature on the bed.

"I know," she said, softly, "it is quite possible, but I am not afraid. You expose yourself to disease continually, and why should not I?"

"It is my business and my duty," be said, "and besides, it matters little to anyone what becomes of an old your like me."

becomes of an old man like me."
"It is no more your business and duty than "It is no more your business and duty than mine in this instance, which came to my very doors," said Kate, "and there are as many to care for you as for me—indeed, a great many more, for your life is useful and valuable, while mine has been very near to worthless."

"This looks all right," said the old doctor hastily, "but I will nevertheless repeat it, by way of making sure." He made an effort to speak in a matter-of-fact way, but the honest eves behind the his gold spectacles were full of

eyes behind the big gold spectacles were full of tears, the first that had been there for many a day and year. Kate felt rather than saw his

emotion, as she said gently:
"I never can see why other people who expose themselves to disease are made heroes of, while the brave, good doctors are running the same risks continually and no one seems to think it worth mentioning. What I have think it worth mentioning. What I have done to-day you have done over and over again, and it will only humiliate me if you

He did not answer her, but turned instead and vented his emotion upon poor Susan. He laid the whole blame upon her shoulders, which scenned indeed stolid enough to bear it with-out injury, her chief concern being apparently to return to her interrupted slumbers. Then he went over to the bedside and carefully examined the patient, who had been all this time moaning and tossing in uneusy slumber and muttering brokenly in half-delirium.
"I don't think there's any hope for her," he

suid: "she was already exhausted with the fatigue and hardships of travel, which at her nge had reduced her vitality to a low ebb. The fever is higher and the symptoms worse. You can't save her life, and you'd better come

But he knew, by the look of Kate's eyes, and the firm decision of that gentle head-shake, that he might as well not have spoken. Seeing how matters stood, he had to content himself with the assurance, which be hastened to give, that everything needful for herself

ed to give, that everything needful for berself or the patient should be supplied to her, disinfectants sent immediately, her food brought, and all possible aid afforded her,
"You are very good and thoughtful," said Kate, "but indeed I don't expect anything like that. You cannot possibly undertake the office of errand boy, and I am sure no will let Susan or me go near them. I can put up with anything for such a little time, and I know it will be investible to get anything for such a little time, and I know it will be investible to get anything for will be impossible to get anyone to agree to wait on us

No, it will not," said Doctor Hale, and was able to prove his confidence not unauthorized. for that evening a means of outside communication was established, and kept up, at regular intervals. Three times a day a mes-senger came and deposited outside the garden fence a large baskes, in which not only meals for Kate and Susan were found but also medi-cines and delicacies for the patient. There were carefully arranged changes of clothing, too, and bottles of camphor and cologne and salts and everything that a tender affection and an accurate knowledge of Kate's babits could have suggested. Kate felt her heart swell with thankfulness at the manifestation of love

on the part of her grandmother and Maria that all these things gave token of. One thing Doctor Hale had taken upon him-self to do, which he had not spoken of to Kate. Not content with making his protest to the girl's grandparents, who were to tell the teuth, old and incapable, he had written to Mrs. Owen, telling her what Kate had done, but assuring her at the same time that every possible care and precaution had been taken against the disease, and that, if she should, in

spite of that contract it, he would telegraph to her immediately. The patient would certainly either die or become convalescent in a few days, he said, and Miss Carew should certainly lack for no care or attention that a watchful physician and an old friend could give her. He added this in the hope that Mrs. Owen would not complicate the situation by coming on herself.

#### CHAPTER XI

T was the third night of Kate's watch. The poor old woman, whose emuciated wrist Kate touched gently from time to time, was growing perceptibly weaker and feebler, and it seemed certain that the end had almost come. The doctor had gone away, after arranging that, in case the patient grew suddenly worse, and showed the synoptons of approach-ing death, a light should be placed in the garret window, a signal for which a servant of his own was to sit up and watch, in a house not far away. Seeing that the aged face had not far away. Seeing that the aged face had become composed into something like a fitful semblance of sleep, and that Susan was more than usually wakeful in her chair by the bed, Kate turned away, and, crossing the room, drew aside the ragged curtain and looked out into the night.

How magnificently equal Nature has been to us all, rich and poor! The sublime view of heaven and earth—of vast jeweled skies, above great undulating fields and mountains—of grand mountighted masses of cloud, hanging low over spiendid stretches of forest and river and plain—was as wonderful and beautiful seen through that crooked little window as it was from any palace in the world. The differ-ence was all within. Kate looked, enthralied, for a long moment, and then, throwing a shawl around her, stepped forth from the wretched, low-roofed room, with its sad scepe of hu-man misery, and its close, unhealthy atmosphere, into the radiant beauty of the quiet night. The great moon was high up in the Heavens, and her glory flooded all the earth. and over all a vast and solemn silence brooded. The very leaves were still upon the trees, and all human creatures seemed to lie beneath the spell of this wide stillness. She might have been the only living thing on earth for all the sense of companionship she had, as she stood there, enveloped in her large white wrap and looking no more human than if she had been an embodied shape evolved from out the moonlight. The long strain and steeplessness she had endured seemed, for the first time, to tell upon her, and she felt nervous and wenk, and, more than all, supremely, piteously, in-tolerably alone. As the dear more which rep-resented all that she could dream of blessed companionship was spoken by the still voice of her heart, although she suffered not her lips to utter it, she raised her arms, wrapped in their long white drapings and stretched them out

in front of her toward the mountighted space.

No wonder that the man, who with soft, but rapid steps was coming toward her, stopped abruptly, as if he had indeed seen the wraith she looked standing across his path-way. But as she dropped her arms, on seeing blin and the outlines of her figure became familiarly evident to him, he stepped forward

eagerly, and caught her hands in his.
"Kate! Kate! Kate!" he said. "Is it really,

really you?"
But she drew herself backward in horror,

trying to wrench ber bands away, and cried out to him to run, to fly, to escape for his life. She might as well have striven with her woman's slight strength to oppose a giant, as to free herself from that gentle but compell-ion clear. ing clusp.

I have been with small-pox," she cried;

"there is danger of death in my very touch.

O, go away from me! Go away from me!"

"I know it all," he answered, and he strained her hands in a yet firmer pressure,
"It is that knowledge that has brought me to "It is that knowledge that has brought me to you. I know what you have done, and that it may cost you your life." He drew hereloser and bent his bend above her in the clear moon-light, while he whispered: "I cannot let you die, Kate, my Kate. I cannot let you be in danger of it without knowing that I have come all this way to tell you—that, whether you live or die, I love you, and will love you forever."

She could not believe it. It must be some wooderful dream, such as had come to her through many nights gone past, to be followed by such cruel waking. Yet there he stood in the calm brilliancy of the moonlight, and looked at her with eyes that nude outh to the truth of his words, and held in his her dangerous, plague-polluted hands. "O, let me go" she cried. "Don't you see,

oh, don't you see I cannot bear it? Go awa from me, for your life! Mercy! have mercy Don't you see why it is I implore you? O, it is because I love you?"

Instantly her hands were loosened, but before she could stir from the spot she was clasped in his arms and strained to his heart. She could struggle no longer. She knew

that, come what might, in taking her to blue he had deliberately reached forth and drawn to his breast the danger from which she would bave guarded him. But it was too late now. It had been done, and the result was with God. She was very weak and tired, and the arms that folded her so close were strong and comforting, the words her ears drank up, as thirsty ground drinks water, were sweet and satisfying. She asked no explanation of his wonderful coming, but after that brief moment of perfect rest and joy she drew herself up-right to go back to the duty which awaited

her.
"I will come with you," he said, "Our place is together now, in danger or in safety. Your lonely watch is over, Kate, hereafter; it will be with me beside you.

She saw how resolute he was. And she knew it was useless to gainsay him, though the thought of contagion for him sent a cold terror to her beart very different from what she had felt about herself. How could she help trembling when she booked at that dis-figured face upon the bed, and thought that

the danger of a like disfigurement threatened the danger of a tike disnigurement interference the dear face that was the very light of her eyes, and even funcied it wearing the same awful look of fast-approaching death? Her knees shook under her, but a strong arm held her up, and eyes that seemed to have in them all power and all support, looked courage into

hers.
"Be brave," a strong voice whispered. "We have done our best to use man's means against it. For the rest we have only to trust God. and whether we live or die you are mine and I am yours."

The blessed truth of these brave words brought a delicious strength to her fainting heart. She clasped the dear hand in her own, and they crossed the room together and knelt side by side by that poor bed. Susan had fallen asleep and so had falled to notice the change that had come over the patient's face, As Kate bent and looked more closely, the difficult, labored breathings confirmed her fears, and Talbot, who had laid his hand upon

the withered wrist, said lowly :
"I think it is the end."

Kate called to Susan to go quickly and place the light in the window up above. She felt the thick sobs rising in her throat, for the loneliness of this sad death-bed, and again she would have broken down, in weakness, but that that are throat pound have lake bebut that that arm thrown round her held her but that that arin thrown round her held her apright. Susan, between fright and the simplifity of sleep, had taken with her the only lamp in the room, leaving them in total darkness, save for the great white sheet of mounlight that strenmed in at the open door and fell across the bed. In this uncer-tain light the sufferer opened her eyes, and at the same time spoke faintly. She seemed to be calling someone to her with a strong yearn-ing in her weak tones. Then Kate, who ing in her weak tones. Then Kate, who could not speak for tears, heard a dear, calm voice that answered her, lowly and tenderly, in the words of her native language. A feeble ery of joy escaped the dying woman's lips, and she uttered a few confused and appealing sentences, and stretched out both her hands,

"She thinks we are her son and daughter,"
whispered Talbot. "Give her your hand."
As Kate reached out and took one trembling
enaciated hand in hers be gently took the
other. The moon that looked in at the open
door wrapped the three figures in a holy radiance, as Talbot bent over the bed and spoke to
the bifecus, white haired figure, in the dear

the pitcous, white-baired figure, in the dear familiar toogue, of home and friends. Kate understood mething of what he said, except one word, the name of Jesus.

It was enough for that poor departing soul, for at the sound her aged face grew bright, as with a sudden glory, and with its echo in her ears she fell seleep.

The days that followed were strange and solenin ones for John Talbot and Kate Carew, for, in spite of their great happiness they were both abiding in the shadow of a possible sud-den and awful separation. It was not death that they feared so much, as the terrible thought, if one should be taken and the other left! Still jury was stronger than fear and left! Still, joy was stronger than fear, and very often they forgot possible danger in the dear delights that filled their present days.

In delivering to Kate, the morning after his arrival, Mrs. Owen's letter of repreach, entreaty and terror, Talbot explained that he had been with her aunt when the latter had received Doctor Hale's information, and had offered his services to go to Virginia to look

after her niece.

"She seemed to have no suspicion of the ground of my willingness," he said, as Kate was rending the letter. "Do tell me what she

She says she hopes and trusts you will not try to see me," Kate said, and then began reading aloud: "I should never forgive myself reading around: I separate the and died, just at if he caught the infection and died, just at this present of success in his career. What on earth does she mean by that?"
"By Jove! I came near forgetting it!" ex-

claimed Talbot. "I ought to have told you about that. I—well—the fact is I've made my fortune. Some of my projecting has turned to account at last, and I've made an inventor tion which is worth heaps of money." He paused a moment and then added; "Do you care, Kate? I thought I cared immensely at first, and I suppose I shall again, but it doesn't seem much, one way or the other now, when so much bigger things have impensed. Still,

I hope you are glad."
"I are," said Kate. "I used to think I had

too much money, but now I should like to have a great deal. I see so much to do with it."

A silence fell between them, but the same thoughts were in the hearts of each; they seemed to read that assurance in each other's eyes as their looks met. He held out his arms and she came to them in silence. He bent his face to her uplifted one, and for the second time they kissed each other.

CONCLUSION

#### A STORY OF FORTY GIRLS

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THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL Philadelphia, Pa.

#### THE BABY'S CHRISTENING

BY FRANCES E. LANIGAN



NVITATIONS to these important events should be written upon heavy dull-white cards. The fol-lowing is the accepted form: Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Lee request your presence at the christening of their infant son on Thursday, October eighth, at one o'clock.

36 Oxford Place, Cambridge.

Invite only your most intimate friends, and select the godparents from those of them who are likely to have leisure sufficient to enable them to keep the promises they are called upon to make. A boy should have two godfathers and one godmother; this order should be reversed in the case of girls.

be reversed in the case of girls.

It is always well to have the christening take place soon after the baby's birth, as the younger it is the less likely it is to be trouble-some before strangers. Try and arrange the bour so that it shall not interfere with the child's regular sleep, and do not have it brought down from the nursery until everything is in readiness. Have your drawingroom decorated simply with greens and a few dainty white flowers; clear the space in the center of the room so there shall be room for the christening party to stand before the cler-gyman, for whose use have a table covered with a fine white linen cloth, upon which should not a set less continue to the clershould rest a cut glass or silver bowl of water. The baby's nurse should wear white for the occasion, her apron bring of soft white mult, and her cap adorned with a large white satin bow. The buby's christening robe should, if possible, be made of some material, or trimmed with lace that has family or other associations. It should be made with a very short waist, and a very long skirt, and trimmed at the shoulders and either side of the waist with small white satin rosettes. Endeavor to have the baby's clothes appear soft and fluffy, not stiff and starchy, and see, above all things, that they are confortable.

that they are coinfortable.

When the clergyman shall have arrived, and the guests have been comfortably disposed about the drawing-room, the nurse, carrying the baby, should enter the room, followed by the parents and godparents. The party should be stand before the clergyman, who should be waiting to receive them, the baby being the center of the group. When the clergyman reaches that portion of the service in which he must take the child in his arms, the godmother should take it from the nurse and mother should take it from the nurse and hand it to him, repeating in distinct tones the name which the baby is to be given; and when it shull have been sprinkled with water, and the final prayer said, should again take it in her arms and hold it until the conclusion of the corresponding

of the ceremony.

Should you desire to have the christening take place in church, the name of the church should be indicated upon the invitations, and the christening party should stand before the clergyman in the same order; after the cere-mony the invited guests might return to the house. As soon as possible, in either case, the baby should be sent back to the nursery, after which some light refreshment, or an elaborate dinner or luncheon, should be served. The table decorations for this repost should be altogether of white, and the china used be of white and gold. The following menu, in which everything is white but the coffee, will answer for a breakfast or luncheon.

Cream of Oyster Soup

Sweetbread Patties in White Cases

Supreme de Volaille Potato Balls, Cream Sauce Cauliflower, White Dressing

Celery Salad, White Mayonnaise Dressing Neuchatel Cheese Wafers

> Meringue Glace (individual) Angel's Food

> > Coffee Whipped Cream

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"She had never seen anything of the kind before."

#### AN ANGEL OF THE SLUMS

By Josiah Allen's Wife

He had left the Little Maid in the finest

hotel in the city, so he said. He had looked over more'n a dozen, so I hearn, before he could get one he thought was healthy enough and splendid enough for her. At last he selected one, standin' on a considerable rise of ground, with big, high, gorgeous rooms, and prices higher than the very topmost condo

of ground, with big, high, gorgeous rooms, and prices higher than the very topmost cupulo and loftiest chimbly pot.

Here he got two big rooms for the Little Maid and one for the nurse. He got the two rooms for the child, so the air could circulate through 'em. He was dretful pertikular about her havin' air of the very purest and best kind there was made, and the same with vittles and clothin', etc.

Wall, while he was a goin' on so about pure air, and the values and necessity on it. I

air, and the values and necessity on it, I couldn't help thinkin' of what Barzelia hast told me about that big property of hisen in the eastern city where he

Election about it, and be laughed, Election did, and begun to talk about the swarms and

herds of useless and criminal humanity cum-

heris of useless and criminal humanity com-berin' the groun', and he threw a lot of statis-ticks at me, but they didn't hit me. Good land! I wuzn't afraid on 'em, nor I didn't care anything about 'em, and I gin him to under-stand I didn't. And in the cause of duty I kep' on a tacklin' him about 'em houses of hisen, and advisin' him to tear 'em down and latiful wholeseme cares and in place of the

had left the Little Maid.

houses, miserable old rot ten affairs, down in stiffin'

death.

val in.

Here, in the very lowest part of the city, he owned bull streets of tenement



wuz one of the relations on his side. Proud on his state. From a enough waz my pardner of him, and of himself, too, for bein' born his consin (though that waz unbeknown to him at the time, and he ort not to have gloried in it). But tickled waz he

when word came that El-nathan Allen, Esquire, of Menlo Park, Cali-fornia, wuz a comin' to Jonesville to visit his old friends.

That man had begun life poor, poor as a suipe—sometimes I used to handle that very word "suipe" a describin' Elnathan Allen's former circumstances to Josiah, when he got too overbearin' about him, for a woman can't stand only jest about so much agrivatin' and treadin' on before she will turn like a worm. That is Bible, about the worm, and must be

believed.

What used to mad me worst waz when be would get to comparin' Rhathan with one of 'em on my side who was shiftless. Good land! 'Zekiel Smith hain't the only man on earth who is ornary and no account. Every partner has 'em, more or less, on his side and on bern; let not one pardner boost themselves over the other one-both have their draw-

But Elnathan had done well; I admitted it,

only when I was too much put upon. He had gone fur west, got rich, invested his

He had gone fur west, got rich, invested his capital first rate—some on it in a big eastern city—and had got to be a millionaire.

He was a widower with one child, the Little Maid, as he called her. He jest idolized her, and thought she wax perfect.

And I spoze she wax oncommon, not from what her Pa said; no, I didn't take all his talk about her for Gospel, I knew too much. But Barzelia Ann Allen (a old maid up to date) had seen her; had been out to California on a exension train and stayed some time

on a exentsion train and stayed some time

And she said she was the sweetest child this side of Heaven, with eyes of violet blue, big luminous eyes that drew the bearts and souls of folks right out of their bodies, when they

looked into 'em, so full of radiant joy and heavenly sweetness waz they.

And hair of waving gold, and lips and checks as pink as the hearts of the roses that clambered all winter round her winder, and the sweetest, daintiest ways, and so good to everybody, them that wux poor and sufferin' most of all.

Barzeel wuz always most too enthusiastic to soit me. But I got the idee from what she

said that she wux a oncommon lovely child, Good land? Elnathan couldn't talk 'bo nnything else. Like little babblin' brooks runnin' towards the sea, all his talk, every nnecdote he told, and every idee he set forth, jest led up to and ended with that child, jest

And he himself told me so many stories about her bein' so good to the poor, and sacri-ficin' her little comforts for 'em, at her age, too, that I thought to myself. I wonder why you don't take some of them object lessons to heart, why you don't sit down at her feet and learn of her, and I wondered, too, where she took her sweet charity from, but spozed it wuz from her mother—her mother had been a beautiful woman, so I had been told. She wuz a Deverenux—nobody that I ever knew, nor Josiah—Celeste Deverenux.

The little girl wux named for her mother, but they always called her the Little Maid.

Wall, to resoom, and to hitch the horse in front of the wagin agin (allegory). Elnathan had left the Little Maid and her norse in that eastern city where he owned to much property, and had come on to pay a flyin' visit to Jonesville, not forgettin' Loontown, you may be sure, where a deceased munt had jest died and left her property to him.

He waz close,

And then agin he bring up the utter worthlessness and shiftle-sness and viciousness of the class I wuz a talkin' about.

And then I says: "How is anybody a goin' to live pattern lives when they are starvin' to death? And how is anybody a goin' to enjoy religion when they are a chokin'?"

And then he threw some more statisticks at me, dry and hard ones, too, and agin he see they didn't bit me, and then he kinder laughed agin and assumed somethin' of a jokeular air -such as men will when they are talkin' to wimmin, dretful exasperatin', too—and sez he: "You are a philosopher, Cousin Samantha. And you must know such houses as you are

and you must know such houses as you are a talkin' about are advantageous in one way, if in no other. They help to reduce the surplus population. If it wuzn't for such places, and for the electric wires, and bomb cranks, and accidents, etc., the world would get too full to stand up in."

"Help to reduce the surplus population:" sez 1, and my voice shook with indignation as I said it. Sez 1:

I said it. Sez I:
"Elmathan Allen, you had better stop a pilin' up your statisticks for a spell, and come down onto the level of humanity and human brotherhood."

Sez I: "Spozen you should take it to your-

Set I: "Spozen you should take it to your-self for a spell. Imagine how it would be with you if you had been born there, onbeknown to yourself," sex I; "if you wuz a livin' down there in them borrible pits of disease and death; if you wuz a standin' over the dyin' bed of wife, or mother, or other dear one, and felt that if you could bring one fresh, sweet breath of air to the dear one dyin' for want of it, you would almost barter your hopes of eternity.

eternity.
" If you stood there in that black, chokin' atmosphere, reckin' with all pestilence and moral death, and see the one you loved best a slippin' away from you, borne out of your sight, borne away into the unknown on them dend waves of poisonous, deathly air, I guess you wouldn't talk about reducin' the surplus population."

had been real eloquent and I knew it, for

I felt deeply what I said. But Eluathan looked cheerful under all my talk. It didn't impress him a mite, I could

He felt safe. He waz sure the squalor and offerin' never would, or could, touch him. He thought in the words of the hymn, slightly changed, that "He com! rend his title clear to mansions" with all the modern improve-

He and the Little Maid was safe. The world looked further off to him. The wors, world looked further off to him. The woes, and wants, and crimes of our poor humanity seemed quite a considerable distance away

from him.
Unclouded prosperity had hardened Elmathan's heart—it will sometimes—hard as

But he wax a visitor, and one of the relation on his side, and I done well by him, killed a duck, and made quite a fass gen'rally.

could get a breath of air now and then. But the way up to them led over a crazy pair of stairs, so broken and rotten that even the agent waz disgusted with 'em and had wrote a letter to Elmothon asking for new stairs and new sanitary arrangements as the deaths wuz so frequent in that pertikular tenement that the agent was frightened for fear they would be complained of by the city fathers—though them old fathers can stand a good deal without complainin'.

Wall, the agent wrote, but Einsthan waz at that time building a new orchid house (he had more'n a dozen on 'em before) for the Little Maid; she loved these half-human blossoms.

Maid; she loved these half-human blossoms.

And he waz buildin' a high palm house, and a new fountain, and a veranda covered with curved lattice work around the Little Maid's apartments, and a stained-glass gallery leading from the conservatory to the green-houses and these other houses I have mentioned, so the Little Maid could walk out to 'em on too sunny days, or when it misted some.

And so he wrote back to his agent that he couldn't possibly spend any money on stairs or plumbing in a tenament house, for the repairs he waz making on his own place at Menlo Park would cost over a hundred thousand dollars, and he felt that he couldn't fix them stairs, and he thought, anyway, that it waza't hest to listen to the complaints of complaints' tenants—and he ended in that jokeular plainin' tenants-and he ended in that jokenlar

way of hisen:
"That if you listened to em and done one

"That if you listened to 'em and done one thing for 'em, the next thing they would want would be velvet-lined carriages to ride out in."

And the agent, havin' jest seen the tenth funeral a wendin' out of that very house that week, and bein' a man of some sense, though hampered, wrote back and said, "Carriages wouldn't be the next thing they would all want, but coffins."

He said sense he had wrote to Election

He said sense be had wrote to Elanthan more than a dozen had been wroted there in that very house, and the tenants had been bore

(And laid in fur cleaner dirt than the filth

(And laid in fur cleaner dirt than the fifth they wuz accustoned to there.) He didn't write this last; that is my own eppisodin'. And agin the agent mentioned "the stairs," and agin be mentioned "the plumbin'." But Einathan was so interested then and took up in tryin' to decide whether he would have a stained-glass angel, or some stained-glass cherubs a hoverin' over the gallery in front of the Little Maid's room, that he hadn't a mite of time to arrow any further on the sub-

a mile of time to argue any further on the sub-ject—and he telegraphed, "No repairs allowed." ELENATHAN ALLEN."

Wall, El-athan had got the repairs on his own house all made, and the place looked magnificent,
Good land! it out to; the hull place cost over a million dollars, so I have hearn. I don't say that I am positive known't to it, but Barzelia gets things prefty straight—it come to me through her.



"I done well by him, killed a duck, and made quite a fuss gen'rally,"

told me about - where Squalor, and Crime, and Disease, and Death walked hand in hand, gathering new victims at every step, and where the children waz a droppin' down in the poisonous air like dead leaves in a swamp.
I kep' a thinkin' of this, and finally I tackled.

The business of settlin' the estate took quite a while, but he didn't worry any; he said the nurse wuz good as gold; she would take good care of the Little Maid; she wrote to him every day—and so she did, the hassy, all through that dretful time to come. Ob dear me! oh dear sux! The nurse Jean had a sister who had come

over from England with a cargo of troubles and children after Jean had gone on to Cali-

And Elnathan, good-natured when he wus a mind to, he had listened to Jean's story of her sister's woes, with poverty, hungry chil-dren and a drunken husband, and had given this sister two small rooms in one of his bene-ment houses and asked so little for them that they wuz livin' quite comfortable, if anybody could live comfortable in such a nasty spot. Their rooms wuz on top of the house, and wuz kept clean, and so high up that they

build wholesome ones, and in place of the worst ones, to help make some little open breathin' places for the poor creeters down there, with a green tree or some flowers, or grass now and then.

The Little Maid enjoyed it all, and Eluath-

an enjoyed it twice over, once and first in her, and then, of course, in his own self. But the Little Maid looked sort o' pimpin', and her little appetite didn't seem to be very good, and the doctor said that a journey cost

would do her good.

And jest at this time the dowry in Loontown

Elnathan had forgot all about Jean havin' any relations in the big eastern city where they stopped first. Good land! Their little idees and images had got all overlaid, and covered up with glass angels, orchids, bank stock, some mines, palm houses, political yearnin's, social destructions, carved lattice work, some religious idees, and yots and club houses, etc.,

But when he decided to leave the Little Maid in the city, and not ben't he be Described (and I believe my soul, and I always shall be-

lieve it, that he wuz in doubt whether we had things good enough for her. The idee! He said he thought it would be too much for her to go round to all the relations—wall, mebby it was that! But I shall always have my

thoughts).

But, anyway, when he made up his mind to leave her, he give the nurse strict orders to not go down into the city below a certain street, which wuz a good high one, and not let the Little Maid out of her sight night or

day.

Wall, the nurse knew it wuz wrong, she knew it, but she did it jest as Cain did, and jest as David did when he killed Ury, and jest as David did when he killed Ury, and I blaze, and you and I. Joseph's brothers, and Pharo, and you and I,

and the relations on his side, and on yourn.

She knew she hadn't ort to. But bein' out a walkin' with the Little Maid one day, a homesick feelin' come over her all of a sudden. She wanted to see her sister, wanted to

den. She wanted to see her sister, wanted to like a dog.
So, as the day wuz very fair, she thought mebby it wouldn't do any hur:
The sky wuz so blue between the green boughs of the park. There had been a rain, and the glistenin' green made her think of the hedge rows of old England, where she and Kate used to find birds' nests, and the blue wuz jest the shade of the sweet old English violets. How she and Katy used to love them, And the blue, too, wuz jest the color of Katy's eyes when she last see 'em full of tears at partin' from her.

eyes when she last see 'em full of tears at partin' from her.

She thought of Elnathan's sharp orders not
to go down into the city, and not to let the
Little Maid out of her sight.

Wall, she thought it over, and thought that
mebby if she kept one of her promises good
she would be forgive the other.

Jest as the Israelites did about the manny,
and jest as you did when you told your wite
you would bring her home a present and come
home early—and you hore her home a brace-

you would uring her home a present and come thome early—and you have her home a brace-let—at four o'clock in the mornin'.

And jest as I did when I said under the in-fluence of a stirrin' sermon, that I wouldn't forget it, and I would live up to it. Wall, I hain't forgot it!

But, tempyrate, the upshot of the matter waz that the nurse thought she would keep half of her master's orders; she wouldn't let the Little Maid out of her sight.

So she hired a cab—she had plenty of money. Elnathan didn't stent her on wages. He had his good qualities, Elnathan had,
And she and the Little Maid relied areas.

And she and the Little Maid rolled away, down through the broad, beautiful streets, lined with stately houses and filled with a throng of gay, handsome, elegantly-clothed men, women and children—down into narrower business streets, with lofty warehouses on each side, and full of a well-dressed hurrying crowd of business nien-down-down-down into the dreadful street she had set out

to find, With cruzy, slanting old houses on either With cruzy, slanting old houses on either side, forms of misery filling the narrow, filtly streets, wearin' the semblance of manhood and womanhood; and, worst of all, embruted and haggard and aged childhood.

Fifth of all sorts cumbering the broken old walks, and hovering over all a dreadful, sick-enin' odor, full of disease and death.

Wall, when they got there, the Little Maid (she had a tender heart) wux pale as death, and the big tears wux a rollin' down her checks at the horrible sights and sounds she see all about her.

Wall, Jean hurried her up the rickety old.

Wall, Jean hurried her up the rickety old wall, Jean hurried her up the rickety old staircase into her sister's room, where she and Kate fell into each other's arms, and forgot the world, while they mingled their tears and their laughter and half crazy words of love and hewildered joy.

The Little Maid sot silently looking out into the dirty, dreadful courtyard, swarming with rauged children in every form of dirt and dis-comfort, samilor and vice.

comfort, squalor and vice.

She had never seen anything of the kind before in her guarded, love-watched life; she didn't know that there wuz such things in the world.

the world.

Her lip was quiverin', her big, earnest eyes full of tears, as she started to go down the broken old stairs. And her heart full of a desire to help 'em—so we spoze.

But her tears blinded her.

Half-way down she stumbled and fell.

The nurse jumped down to help her. She waz hefty, two hundred was her weight. The stairs jest hangin' together by links of planked rottenness fell under 'em—down—down they went, down into the depths below. went, down into the depths below.

The nurse was stanted, not hart, only

stunted.
But the Little Maid, they thought sh dead, as they lifted her out. Ivory white waz the perfect little face, with the long golden bair hangin' back from it, ivory white the little hand and arm hangin' limp at her side.

She wuz carried into Katy's room; a doctor wuz soon called. Her arm wuz broken, but he said after she roused from her faintin' fit, and her arm wuz set-he said she would get well, but she mustn't be moved for several

Jean, wild with fright and remorse, thought she would conceal her sin and get her back to the hotel before she telegraphed to her father.

Jest ex you thought when you est cloves th other night, and jest as I thought when I laid the Bible over the hole in the table cover when I see the minister a comin',

Wall, the little arm got along all right, or would, if that had been all; but the poison

For five days she lay, not sufferin' so much in body, but stiffed, choked with the putrid air, and each day the red in her cheek deepened, and the little pulse beat faster and faster.

And on the fifth day she got delirious, and she talked wild. She talked about cool, beau-tiful parks bein' made down in the stiffin', crowded, horrible courts and by-ways of the

With green trees under which the children could play and look up in the blue sky, and breathe the sweet air; she talked about fresh,

dewy grass on which they might lay their little hollow cheeks, and which would cool

the fever in them.

She talked about a fountain of pure water down where now wux fifth too horrible to

Sire talked very wild; for she talked about those terrible, slanting old houses bein' toru down to make room for this paradise of the

Had she been older, words might have fal-len from her feverish lips of how the woes and evils and crimes of the lower classes al-

ways react upon the upper.

She might have pictured in her dreams the dramas ever bein' enacted in the pages of history—of the too sorely oppressed masses turning upon the oppressors, and driving them, with themselves, out to rain. Pages smeared with blood might have passed

before her. And she might have dreamed, for she wuz very delirions—she might have dreamed of the time when our statesmen and

law-givers would pause awhile from their hard task of punishin 'crime, and bend their en-ergies upon avertin' it.

Helpin' the poor to better lives, helpin' 'em to justice, takin' the small hands of the children and leadin' 'em away from the overcrowded prisons and penitentiaries toward better lives.

overcrowded prisons and penitentiaries toward better lives.

When charity (a good creetur, too, charity is) but when she would step aside and let jus-tice and true wisdom go ahead for a spell.

When co-operative business would equalize wealth to a greater degree; when the govern-ment would control the great enterprizes needed by all, but adding riches to but few; where comfort would nourish self-respect, and starved vice retreat before the dawnin' high. starved vice retreat before the dawnin' light

of happiness.

Had she been older, she might have babbled of all this as she lay there the victim of wrongs inflicted upon the low, a martyr to the folly of the rich, and their injustice toward the

But as it was, she talked only with her little fever-parched lips of the lovely, cool garden.
Oh! they waz wild dreams, flittin', flittin' in little, vague, tangled idees through the childish brain.
But the talk wax always about the green, beautiful garden, and the crowds of little children walkin' there.
And on the seventh day (that waz after Elnathan got there, and me and Josiah bein' telegraphed to).
On the seventh day she begun to talk about a Form she saw walkin' in the garden, a pres-But as it was, she talked only with her little

On the seventh day she begun to talk about a Form she saw walkin' in the garden, a presence beautiful and divine, we thought, from her words. He smiled as He saw the happiness of the children. He smiled upon her; He wuz reaching out His arms to her!

And about evenin' she looked up into her father's face and knew him; and she said somethin' about loving him so, and somethin' about the beautiful garden, and about the happy children there. And then she looked away from us all with a smile; and I spozed, and I always shall spoze, that the divine One a walkin' in the cool of the evenin' in the garden, the benign Presence she saw there happy in the children's happiness, drew nearer to ber and took her in His arms. For it says: "He shall carry the lambs in His bosom."

That wuz two years ago. Einathan Allen is a changed man, a changed man.

I hain't mentioned the word "surplus population" to him. No, I hadn't the heart

Poor creetur! I waz good to him as I could through it all; and so waz Josiah. His hair got white as a old man's in less than two months.

But with the same energy he brought to bear in makin' money he brought to bear on makin' the Lettle Maid's dream come true.

He said it wuz a vision,
And, poor creeter! a doin' it all under a
mournin' weed; and if ever a weed wuz deep,
and if ever a man mourned deep, it is that

man.

He tore down them crazy, slantin', rotten old houses, and made a park of that filthy liole, a lovely little park, with fresh, green grass, a fountain of pure water, where the birds come to slake their little thirsts.

He set out big trees (money will move a four-foot ellum). There is green rustlin' boughs for the birds to make nests in, cool green leaves to wave over the heads of the children.

children.

They lay their pule faces in the grass, they throw their happy little hearts onto the kind, parient heart of their first mother, nature, and she soothes the fever in their little breasts, and

gives 'em new and saner idees.

They hold their hands under the crystal water dropping forever from the outsprend wings of a dove. They find insensibly the grime washed away by these pure drope, their hands are less inclined to clasp round murderous weapons, and turn 'em toward the lofty abodes of the rich.

They do not hate the rich so hadly, for it is a rich man who has done all this for them.

The high walls of the prison, that used to loom up so hugely and threateningly in front of the bare, old tenement houses, the barsh glare of them walls seem further away, hidden from them by the gracious green of the blos-

The supshine lays between them and its

They follow the glint of the sunbeams up into the heavens.

#### CONCERNING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

F, in selecting gifts for the coming holiday season, our subscribers will consult the list of Premium Goods published in the clos-ing pages of this number of the Journaz, they

will find that money can be saved. Compare the prices with those at the stores. Books, linens and silks are given this month; fance goods, toys, etc., will be in the next number.



#### THE ORIGIN OF THE "BROWNIES"

By Palmer Cox



DURING the publication of the series of the "Brownies" the series of the "Brownies"
just closed in The Ladars'
Home Journal, the question
has often come to me "What
is the origin of the "Brownies?" And perhaps there is
no better time to answer
this question than now, before the next series of
"Brownie" adventures
shall begin on this page.
The "Brownie," as the
evelopædia informs us, springs from an old
Scotch tradition, but it leaves us to follow up
the malition ourselves and learn how far back
into the past it may be traced. Now a tradition,

into the past it may be traced. Now a tradition, or legend, is about as difficult game to hunt or legend, is about as difficult game to bunt to cover as your literary fowler can flush, but enough can be found to prove that the "Brownies" were good-natured little spirits or goblins of the fairy order. They were all lit-tle men, and appeared only at night to perform, good and helpful deeds or enjoy harmless pranks while weary bouseholds slept, never allowing themselves to be seen by mortals. No person, except those gifted with second sight, could see the "Brownies;" but from the privileged few, principally old women, who were thus enabled to now and then catch a glimpse of their goblin guests, correct inforglimpse of their goblin guests, correct infor-mation regarding their size and color is said to have been gained.

THEY were called "Brownies" on account I of their color, which was said to be brown owing to their constant exposure to all brown owing to their constant exposure to all kinds of weather, and also because they had brown hair, something which was not com-mon in the country where the "Brownie" was located, as the people generally had red or black hair. There are different stories about the origin of the name. One is that during the time the Covenanters in Scotland were persecuted because they were said to teach a false and pernicious doctrine, many of them were forced to conceal themselves in caves and secret places, and food was carried to them by secret places, and food was carried to them by friends. One band of Covenanters was led by friends. One band of Covenanters was led by a little hunchback named Brown, who being small and active could slip out at night with some of the lads and bring in the provisions left by friends in secret places. They dressed themselves in a fantastic manner, and if seen in the dusk of the evening they would be taken for fairies. Those who knew the truth named Brown and his band the "Brownies." This is very plausible, but we have too high an opinion of the "Brownies" to believe that they took their name from a mortal. We are inclined to believe that the well-deserving hunchback took his name from the "Brown-ies," Instead of the "Brownies" deriving their name from him. Besides, the story does not reach back far enough.

THE "Brownies" were an ancient and wellorganized band long before there was a
Covenanter to flee to caves and caverns. Indeed, from what can be gathered from the
writings of ancient authors, one is led to believe the "Brownie" idea is a very old one,
It is fair to presume that the "Brownies" enjoyed their nightly pranks, or skipped over
the dewy heather to aid deserving peasants
even before the red-haired Dane crossed the
border to be Caledonia's unwelcome guest.
Every family seems to have been hunnied by Every family seems to have been haunted by a spirit they called "Brownie" which did dif-ferent sorts of work, and they in return gave him offerings of the various products of the place. The "Brownie," idea was woven into place. The "Brownic," idea was woven into the affairs of everyday life. In fact, it seemed to be part of their religion, and a large part at that. When they churned their milk, or brewed, they poured some milk or wort through the hole in a flat, thin stone called "Brownie's stone." In other cases they poured the offering in the corners of the room, believing that good would surely come to their homes if "the Brownies" were remembered, On out of the way islands, where the people could neither read nor write and were wholly ignorant of what was going on in other parts of the country, so much so that they looked upon a person that could understand black

marks on paper as a supernatural being, the "Brownie" was regarded as their helper.

The poet Milton had doubtless one of these "Brownies" in his mind when he penned the lines in "L'Allegro" to the "lubber fiend," who drudged and sweat

"To earn his cream-bowl duty sat,"

But, strange to say, he was not as com-plimentary as the untarnished reputation plinentary as the untarnished reputation of the "Brownies" might lead one to expect. In some villages, near their chapel, they had a large flat stone called "Brownie's stone," upon which the ancient inhabitants offered a cow's milk every Sunday to secure the good-will of the "Brownies." That the "Brownies" were good enters, and could out-do the cast in their love for grounds is well recovering. cat in their love for cream, is well proven

I'may be gratifying to some to know that even kings have not thought it beneath their dignity to dip the royal pen in the "Brownies'" behalf. King James in his "Decemonology" says: "The spirit called 'Brownie' appeared like a man and haunted divers houses without doing any evil, but doing as it houses without doing any evil, but doing as it were necessarie turnes up and down the house, yet some were so blinded as to believe that their house was all the sonsier, as they called it, that such spirits resorted there." Other writers say that the "Brownie" was a sturdy fairy, who, if he was fed well and treated kindly would do, as the people said, a great deal of work. He is said to have been obliging, and used to come into houses by night, and for a dish of cream perform lustily any piece of work that might remain to be done.

The superstitious inhabitants had absolute

work that might remain to be done.

The superstitious inhabitants had absolute faith in the "Brownies" wisdom or judgment. The "Brownie" spirit was said to reach over the table and make a mark where his favorite was to sit at a game if he wished to win, and this "tip" from the "Brownie" was never disregarded by the player.

THE seeker after facts concerning the origin of the "Brownies" will find it difficult to gather them in. He may visit the largest libraries in the land and turn the leaves of old volumes that have been neglected for centuries, and fail to find more than that at one time in the long long ago, the "Brownie" was a power in the land that no well-regulated family could afford to do without. One thing is cortain, however, the more we learn about the family could afford to do without. One thing is certain, bowever, the more we learn about the "Brownies" the better we like them. Theirs is a genealogy that one can trace back through the dusty centuries of the past without finding one blot on their scutcheon, or discovering that they descended from a race of robbers or evil doers. It is indeed refreshing to learn that at a time when the age was so dark that even Christianity could scarcely send a ray of light through it, and when every man's hand seemed to be against his brother, when poachers, moss-troopers and plundering men of might were decuding the land, the "Brownies" through rain and shine were found at their post every night, siding the distressed, picking up the work that weary hands let fall, and in many ways winning the love and respect of the people.

#### THE BROWNIES IN THE JOURNAL

THEY ARE PREPARING FOR A JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD



FOR some time past the famous band of "Brownies" have been laying plans for a journey around the world, and next month THE LADIES HOME JOUR-

NAL hopes to print in its pages
the first of their series of adventures in the different countries of Europe.
This series by these funny little men will
undoubtedly be the most notable in which
they have ever figured, and their adventures
in strange countries will be as varied as they in strange countries will be as varied as they will be exciting. The series will be known as:

#### THE BROWNIES ROUND THE WORLD and for it Mr. Cox has made some of the most

striking and humorous pictures which have

The little men will visit all the countries represented by the band, and the picture at the head of this page shows some of them in readiness for the start. The tour will begin in Canada and end in the Polar Regions clear to the North Pole. The band will go to Eng-land, Ireland and Saotland, Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Russia, China and the land of the Esquimanx. They will have sport and adventure in these countries as only the "Brownies" can have, and they will send home to their thousands of friends each month, a careful account of their doings while far away from home.





#### My Father As I Recall Him

IN FIVE PAPERS





F, in these reminiscent papers of my father, which I have been led to write by the Editor of THE LADGE' HOME JOURNAL, I should tell you, my does American friends my dear American friends, nothing new of him, I can, at least, promise you that what I shall tell will be told faithfully, if

simply, and perhaps there may be some things not familiar to you.

A great many writers have taken it upon themselves to write lives of my father, to tell anecdotes of him, and to print all manner of things about him. Of all these published books I have read but one, the only genuine "life" thus far written of him, the one sanctioned by my father himself, namely: "The Life of Charles Dickens," by John Forster.

But in these papers I shall depend chiefly upon my own memory of him, for I wish no other or dearer remembrance. My love for my father has never been touched or approached by any other love. I hold him in my heart of hearts as a man apart from all other men, as one apart from all other beings.

SEFING = GAD'S BULL" AS A CHILD.

#### SEEING "GAD'S HILL" AS A CHILD

OF my father's childhood it is but natural that I should know very little more than the knowledge possessed by the great public. But I never remember hearing him allude at any time, or under any circumstances, to those unhappy days in his life except in the one instance of his childish love and admiration for "Gad's Hill," which was destined to become so closely associated with his name and works.

and admiration for "Gad's Hill," which was destined to become so closely associated with his name and works.

He had a very strong and faithful attachment for places, Chatham, I think, being his first love in this respect. For it was here, when a child, and a very sickly child, poor little fellow, that he found in an old spare room a store of books, among which were "Roderick Random," "Peregrine Pickle," "Humphrey Clinker," "Tom Jones," "The Vlear of Wakefeld," "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Arabian Nights" and other volumes. "They were," as Mr. Forster wrote, "a host of friends when he had no single friend." And it was while living at Chatham, that he first saw "Gad's Hill."

As a "very queer small boy "he used to walk up to the honse—it stood on the summit of a high hill—on holidays, or when his heart ached for "a great treat." He would stand and look at it, for as a little fellow he had a wonderful liking and admiration for the house, and it was, to him, like no other house he had ever seen. He would walk up and down before it with his father, gazing at it with delight, and the latter would tell him that perhaps if he worked hard, was industrious, and grew up to be a good man, he might some day come to live in that very house. His love for this

if he worked hard, was industrious, and grew up to be a good man, he might some day come to live in that very house. His love for this place went through his whole life, and was with him until his death. He takes "Mr. Pickwick" and his friends from Rochester to Cobham by the beautiful back road, and I remember one day when we were driving that way he showed me the exact spot where Mr. Winkle" called out: "Whos, I have dropped my whip!" After his marriage he took his wife for the honeymoon to a village called Chalk, between Gravesend and Rochester.

Many years after, when he was living with

Chalk, between Gravesend and Rochester.

Many years after, when he was living with his family in a villa near Lausanne, he wrote to a friend: "The green woods and green shades about here are more like Cobham, in Kent, than anything we dream of at the foot of the Alpine passes." And again, in still later years, one of his favorite walks from "Gad's Hill" was to a village called Shorne, where there was a quaint old church and grave-yard. He often said that he would like to be buried there the reare and quiet of the homely buried there, the pence and quiet of the homely little place having a tender fascination for him, So we see that his heart was always in Kent,

BUT let this single reference of his earlier D years suffice, so that I may write of him during those years when I remember him among us and around us in the home.

From his earliest childhood, throughout his earliest married life to the day of his death, his nature was home-loving. He was a earliest married life to the day of his death, his nature was home-loving. He was a "home man" in every respect. When he became celebrated at a very early age, as we know, all his joys and sorrows were taken home; and he found there sympathy and the companiouship of his "own familiar friends." In his letters to these latter, in his letters to my mother, to my aunt, and, later on, to us his children, he never forgot anything that he knew would be of interest about his work, his successes, his hopes or fears. And there was a sweet simplicity in his belief that such news would most certainly be acceptable to all, that

is wonderfully touching and childlike coming from a man of genius.

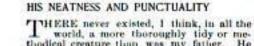
His care and thoughtfulness about home matters, nothing being doesned too small or trivial to claim his attention and consideration, were really maryelous when we remember his action and consideration. were really marvelous when we remember his active, eager, restless, working brain. No man was so inclined naturally to derive his happiness from home affairs. He was full of the kind of interest in a house which is com-monly confined to the women. And his care of and for us as wee children did most cer-tainly "pass the love of women!" His was a tainly "pass the love of women!" tender and most affectionate nature.

HIS LOVE OF CHILDREN

HIS LOVE OF CHILDREN

TOR many consecutive summers we used to be taken to a little watering place called Broadstairs. This little place became a great favorite with my father. He was always very happy there, and delighted in wandering about the gardens, generally with his youngest child, "the noble Plorn," in his arms, or trotting by his side. These two were constant companions in those days, and after these walks my father would always have some funny anecdote to tell us. And when years later the time came for the boy of his heart to go out into the world, my father, after seeing him off, wrote: "Poor Plorn has gone to Australia. It was a hard parting at the last. He seemed to become once more my youngest and favorite little child as the day drew near, and I did not think I could have been so shaken. These are hard, hard things, but they might have to be done without means or influence, and then they would be far harder. God bless him!"

When my father was arranging and rehearsing his readings from "Dombey," the death of "little Paul" caused him such real angulah, the reading being so difficult to him, that he told us he could only master his intense emotion by keeping the picture of Plorn,



world, a more thoroughly tidy or me-thodical creature than was my father. He was tidy in every way—in his great, generous and noble mind, in his handsome and grace-

and noble mind, in his handsome and graceful person, in his work, in keeping his writing table drawers, in his large correspondence, in fact in his whole life.

I remember that my sister and I occupied a little garret room in Devoushire Terrace, at the very top of the house. He had taken the greatest pains and care to make the room as pretty and comfortable for his two little daughters as it could be made. He was often dragged up the steep staircase to this room to see some new print or some new ornament which we children had put up, and he always gave us words of pulse and approval. He encouraged us in every possible way to make ourselves useful, and to adorn and beantify our rooms with our own hands, and to be make ourselves useful, and to adorn and beau-tify our rooms with our own bands, and to be ever tidy and neat. I remember that the adornment of this garret was decidedly primi-tive, the unframed prints being fastened to the wall by ordinary white or black pins, whichever we could get. But, never mind, if they were put up neatly and tidily they were always "excellent," or "quite slap-up" as he used to say. Even in those early days, he made a point of visiting every room in the bouse once each morning, and if a chair was out of its place, or a blind not quite straight, or a crumb left on the floor, woe betide the offender.

or a crumb left on the floor, were betide the offender.

And then his punctuality! It was almost frightful to an unpunctual mind! This again was another phase of his extreme tidiness; it was also the outcome of his excessive thoughtfulness and consideration for others. His sympathy, also, with all pain and suffering made him quite invaluable in a sick room. Quick, active, sensible, bright and cheery, and sympathetic to a degree, he would seize the "case" at once, know exactly what to do and

In the "Gad's Hill" days, when the house was full of visitors, he had a peculiar notion of always having the menu for the day's dinner placed on the sideboard at luncheon time. And then he would discuss every item in his fanciful, humorous way with his guests, much to this effect; "Cock-a-leekie? Good, decidedly good; fried soles with shrimp sauce? Good again; croquettes of chicken? Weak



Mary Hogarth, my mother's sister.

very weak; decided want of imagination here," and so on, and he would apparently be so taken up with the merits or demerits of a menu that one might imagine he lived for nothing but the coming dinner. He had a small but healthy appetite, but was remarkably abstemious both in eating and drinking. He was delightful as a bost, caring individually for each guest, and bringing the special qualities of each into full notice and prominence, putting the very shyest at his or her case, making the best of the most humdrum, and never thrusting himself forward.

But when he was most delightful was alone with us at home and sitting over dessert, and very weak; decided want of imagination here,"

But when he was most delightful was alone with us at home and sitting over dessert, and when my sister was with us especially—I am talking now of our grown-up days—for she had great power in "drawing him out." At such imes they would discuss mesmerism and other magnetic subjects. One illustration I remember his using was, that meeting some one in the busy London streets he was on the point of turning back to accost the supposed friend when finding out his mistake in time he walked on again until he actually met the real friend, whose shadow, as it were, but a moment ago had come across his path. And then the forgetting of a word or a name. "Now into what pigeon-hole of my brain did that go, and why do I suddenly remember it now?" And as these thoughts passed through his mind and were spoken softly and dreamily, so they also appeared in

softly and dreamily, so they also appeared in his face. Another instant, perhaps, and his eyes would be full of fun and laughter.

#### THE ORIGINAL OF "LITTLE NELL"

A T the beginning of his literary career be suffered a great sorrow in the death—a very sudden death—of my mother's sister. Mary Hogarth. She was of a most charming and lovable disposition, as well as being personally very beautiful. Soor after my parents married, Aunt Mary was constantly with them. As her nature developed she became my father's ideal of what a young girl should be. And his own words show how this great affection and the influence of the girl's loved memory were with him to the end of his life. The shock of her sudden death so affected and prostrated him that the publication of "Pickwick" was interrupted for two months. "I look back," he wrote, "and with uningled pleasure, to every link which each ensuing week has added to the chain of our attachment. It shall go hard I hope ere anything but death impairs the toughness of a bond now so firmly riveted. That becautiful passage you were so kind and considerate as to send to me has given me the only feeling akin to pleasure, sorrowful pleasure it is, that I have yet had connected with the loss of my

to pleasure, sorrowful pleasure it is, that I have yet had connected with the loss of my dear young friend and companion, for whom my love and attachment will never diminish. and by whose side, if it please God to leave me in possession of sense to signify my wishes. my bones whenever or wherever I die, will one day be laid."

She was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, and her grave bears the following inscription.

and her grave bears the following inscription, written by my father:

"Young, beautiful and good, God in His mercy numbered her among His angels at the early age of seventeen."

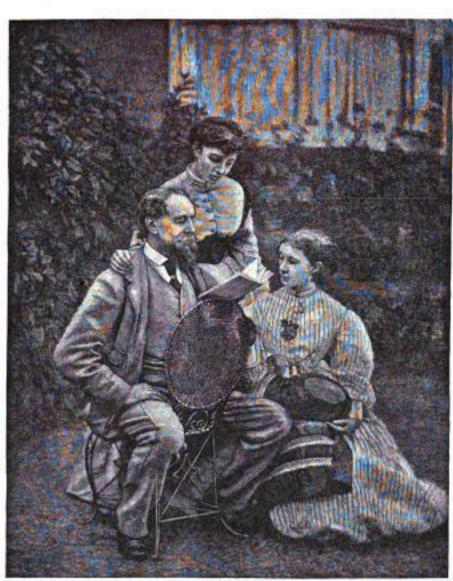
There is no doubt that in "Little Nell" much of Aunt Mary's character is reproduced.

A year after her death, in writing to my mother from Yorkshire, he says: "Is it not extraordinary that the same dearms, which

extraordinary that the same dreams which have constantly visited me since poor Mary died follow me everywhere? After all the change of scene and fatigue I have dreamt of her ever since I left home, and no doubt shall until I return. I would fain believe, sometimes, that her spirit may have some influence over them but their perpendicular execution is over them, but their perpetual repetition is extraordinary."

N the course of years there came changes in A our home, inevitable changes. But no changes could ever alter my father's homeloving nature. As he wrote to Mr. Forster, as a young man, so it was with him to the time of his death: "We shall soon meet, please God, and be happier than ever we were in all our lives. Oh! home-home-home!!!

[Miss Dichens' second article will be trinted in the next (December) JOURNAL under the general title of "A Christmas with Dickens," portraying the great novelfil's Gheistmas frohis in his glob home and at the family shill-lide table, de.]



Dickens Reading to His Daughters in the Garden at "Gad's Hill."

well, strong and hearty, steadily before his eyes. We can see by the different child characters in his books what a wonderful knowledge he had of children, and what a wonderful and truly womanly sympathy he had with them in all their childish joys and griefs. I can remember with us, his own children, how kind, considerate and patient he always was. But we were never afraid to go to him in any trouble, and never had a snub from him or a cross word under any circumstances. He or a cross word under any circumstances, was always glad to give us "treats," as was always glad to give us "treats," as he called them, and used to conceive all manner of those "treats" for us, and if any favor had to be asked we were always sure of a favorable answer. On these occasions my sister "Katle" was generally our messenger, we others waiting outside the study door to hear the verdict. She and I used to have delightful treats in those summer evenings, driving up to Hammelead in the over correspondent. driving up to Hampstead in the open carriage with him, our mother and "Auntle," and getting out for a long walk through the lovely country lanes, picking wild roses and other flowers, or walking hand and band with him listening to some story.

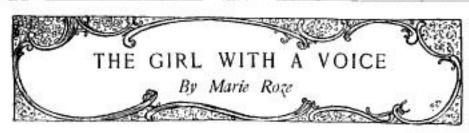
\*When I write about my aunt or "Auntie," me so doubt I may often have occasion to do, it is of the aunt par excellence, deorgina Hogarith. She has been to me ever since I can remember anything, and to all of us, the truest, best and dearest friend, companion and com-selor. To quote my father's own words: "The best and truest friend man ever had."

do it. In all our childish ailments his visits were eagerly looked forward to; and our little hearts would beat a shade faster, and our aches and pains become more bearable, when the sound of his quick footstep was heard, and the encouraging accents of his voice greeted the invalid. I can remember now, as if it were yesterday, how the touch of his hand—he had a most sympathetic touch—was almost too much sometimes, the help and hope in it mak-ing my heart full to overflowing. He believed firmly in the power of mesmerism, and was always deeply interested in this subject. I know of many cases, myself among the num-ber, where his power in this was used with perfect success.

And however busy he might be, and even And however busy he might be, and even in his hours of relaxation, he was still, if you can understand me, always busy; he would give up any amount of time and spare himself no fatigue if he could in any way alleviate sickness and pain.

#### AT THE TABLE AND AS HOST

I N very many of my father's books there are A frequent references to delicious meals, wonderful dinners and more marvelous dishes, steaming bowls of punch, etc., which have bed many to believe that he was a man very find of the table. And yet I think no more ab-stemious man ever lived.





HE girl who possesses a singing voice is doubly blessed. She cannot only amuse herself, but she can do much to make others happy. Never be-fore has vocal culture been brought to the high standard it now occupies. It can no longer be said

that American girls are not good singers. I have known many talented women in America who not only possessed fine natural voices, but who by careful study had cultivated them so thoroughly that they might do any kind of lyric, operatic, and church might do any kind of lyric, operatic, and church singing quite as well as some of the foreign-born artists. For myself, I have always had great fondness for American girls; I like their characters; I love their independent natures; I admire the way they go about their work. It seems to me that nothing is impossible with them. During the past ten years they have outgrown what might properly be called provincialism. They are now in touch with all the world. They are ns well educated as the girls of any other nation. They dress as well and as becomingly as the women of any of the gay European capitals. They have made marrelous progress in every field of labor they have invaded. They have done well, and will do still better, for their tircless industry, their patient plodding and inexbaustible courage and firmness of determination must in the end conquer every obstacle.

BUT it is of the American girl as a singer that I desire to speak. During my trav-els in America I made the acquaintance of a great many young women who possessed fair voices and were ambitious to earn their living voices and were ambitious to earn their living on the stage in opera or in concert. Looking back over my own career I would like to give a few hints to those who think of embarking in a work that brings many trials, but also rewards and honors, rich and thick. The first thing for a girl to do is to find out if she has a voice. This cannot possibly be ascertained until she is fifteen or sixteen years of age. If the possesses a voice, and is ambitious to go on the stage, she should at once put herself in the care of a teacher who knows how to develop the roice without straining it. I have known so many girls who were fitted by nature with good voices, and who might have become famous if they had only begun right, but through carelessness when they were young their voices were strained, and before they were twenty years of age were cracked and metallic-like. There was no melody in them, and yet a practiced ear could now and then metallic-like. There was no melody in them, and yet a practiced ear could now and then detect a note or two of such sweetness as to attest the fact that if they had been properly trained, their voices would have been grand and beautiful. Let me advise you, girls—and this advice is equally good for mothers and teachers—be careful how you begin. Under no circumstances use your voice when you ought not to. Above all things, do not strain too much; do not be in a burry to take the highest notes. Be patient, persevering, study hard, and you will find it is not so difficult when once you have begun properly to end when once you have begun properly to end your studies by singing all notes with grace, precision and sweetness.

I AM often asked at what are should a girl begin to cultivate her voice, and I have received bundreds of letters from all over the world asking the same question. As I said before, I think the proper time is at about fifteen or sixteen. Then the voice is fresh, and it can be trained as it should be. It is a misit can be trained as it should be. It is a mis-take for girls to try to sing earlier than the ages I have indicated. The practice each day depends largely upon the voice. I have a theory that an hour a day is quite sufficient. I do not mean by this that a girl should sing for an hour at a time; that would be a fatal mistake. Divide the hour into quarters, or even shorter periods than that, and let it extend over the entire day. This gives the voice a chance to rest and to grow. There is nothing more harmful for a young voice than too much practice. Your teacher will tell you, not dear more harming for a young voice than too mines practice. Your teacher will tell you, my dear girls, the sort of music you should begin with. In a measure it depends upon the voice, its strength and previous instruction. In the main, however, I prefer simple music for beginners and then gradually to advance by singing more difficult pieces. But do not be in a hurry. I cannot impress upon you too much the necessity of gnarding your voice while it is still young and fresh. No matter how sweet and strong your second code, son how sweet and strong your vocal cords, you

how sweet and strong your vocal cords, you cannot expect to harry things along in rail-way-train fashion. My advice to you is, he slow; he careful; do not hurry.

It takes from three to four years to properly cultivate the voice; it cannot be done in less than three years, and it may require even more time. After the first year of preliminary study a student will be given more difficult tasks to perform. And it is at this point in their career that I would urge upon them the necessity for taking up another study—that is, if they intend to follow the study—singers is that they have never received any instruction in acting, and so when they appear instruction in arting and so when they appear upon the stage they are stiff, stilted, awkward and painful to helold. Their voices may be never so good, but if they do not know how to more about gracefully, to gesticulate when occasion requires it, and to get up and sit down

in a natural, easy manner, they make a pain-ful impression upon the audience. We all have seen good singers upon the stage who did have seen good singers upon the stage who did not know what to do with their hands or feet. These useful parts of the body seem to be con-stantly in their way. I would remedy this by the teaching of acting with that of singing, for if the singer intends to go on the operatic stage, she will find the culture in dramstics that she will have received, of incalculable benefit to her. Singing and acting go hand in hand; they are inseparable. Many a poor singer is very much helped by being a good actress, but if one is a good singer and a good actress at the same time, her chances of success are doubly good. And while upon the subject of acting I should like to say how important it is for the students to read and become famil-far with literature and all the best writers and poets.

HOW to preserve one's voice is a serious problem, and one that I am often asked to elucidate. I should first of all recommend care from colds or drafts; a singer cannot be too careful about going out into the open air. Another important thing is rest. When I am to sing at night I dine at four o'clock; I have soup, fish and steak, perhaps, but no sweets or entries. I never drink anything except for medicinal purposes, unless I am not to sing for some time. When I do drink, however, it is whiskey and seltzer, and this solely upon the recommendation of my doctor. I believe whiskey and seltzer to be better than claret and water for a singer, if one must drink something. Wine is very bad for the voice, and I would like to be emphatic in urging my readers to abstain from it. I have known a great many good voices to be ruined by drinking wine. After my dinner, which is enten very leisurely, I sit down in a big chair and close my eyes. Sometimes I sleep and sometimes I do not, but the rest that comes from such perfect repose is very gratifying. With plenty of sleep, rest, and the proper diet, a close my eyes. Sometimes I sleep and sometimes I do not, but the rest that comes from
such perfect repose is very gratifying. With
plenty of sleep, rest, and the proper diet, a
good voice should be preserved until a woman
becomes very old. I would strongly urge the
eating of plain food. Finids taken in any
quantity are harmful. Milk may be drunk,
but it is more ensily digested when mixed
with soda water. Pastry, nuts, almonds and
raisins, pickles, sauces and other condiments
are simply poison to a singer. With these
and stimulants, the velvety and sympathetic
qualities of the voice are really destroyed, or
made bard and metallic. Everything indigestible should be avoided, and every care
taken to eat regularly. After the performance
of the opera I am always hungry and eat twice
as much for my supper as I do for my dinner,
and yet I have not a great appetite. I remember on one occasion I was on a concert
tour with the great Titiens, Madame Trebelli
and two others with us. We were all ravenous after the performance and went to the
hotel for supper. Madame Titiens reached
there before us and we found her finishing the
supper—one chicken that the innocent hotel
proprietor imagined was enough for all five. there before us and we found ber finishing the supper—one chicken that the innocent hotel proprietor imagined was enough for all five. Mutton or beef broiled or boiled are the best ments to eat, while all fish, game and vegetables are good. Light, farinaceous puddings are wholesome, but greasy soups should be avoided. Fresh and ripe fruit is excellent, and a pound of good grapes daily is the finest possible tonic for the vocal cords. So much for the question of what a singer should est.

T there are other things to be considered. On rising, the chest, neck, throat and back of the neck should be sponged rapidly and then briskly dried. Young ladies need not be afraid of using plenty of pure, unscented soap. It will not hurt their complexions. The throat should be gargled with salt and water. As the teach wise warm and water. and water. As the teeth play a very impor-tant part in the production of the voice, as well as in the facial expression of the singer, they should be scrupulously attended to and washed after every meal with tegid water and a hard brush. The bath should be taken on retiring to bed at night, and the water should be tepid. From three to five minutes is quite long enough to remain in the water. As to the question of exercise, I should say that too much of it is very dangerous for a singer. Any exercise that is violent should be avoided. So should too, much walking. And it is a great mistake to try to sing when the body is fatigued.

THERE is another point that I should like 1 to impress upon the American girl, and that is the necessity of sequiring the habit of breathing through the ness when walking, especially when the weather is damp. This has a double advantage, as it keeps the air from the throat and gives the singer a long breath. Singers should also learn to sleep at night with the mouth closed; sleeping with the mouth open causes bonrscness. It is related of Gresi that she wore an elastic band over her head and chin at night, in order to keep ber mouth closed.

What else can I say? The subject is a vast one. I have tried to lay down a few simple rules for the guidance of my young American friends. It is a difficult task. There is no subject on which opinions are so divided, or where prejudices are so strong as the proper course to be pursued for the development and training of the voice. For my own part I find I have much to learn. The girl whose voice is trained when she is twenty years of age has just begun her life work. She will find that if she

would succeed she must study and work, work and study without ceasing. It is the penalty of success. There is no royal road that may be success. There is no royal road that may be traveled. No lyric artist can be said to have completed her studies until she has retired completed her studies until she has retired from the stage. I know great singers, well, famous singers, who re-study their parts and their music two or three times a week to see if they cannot still further perfect their read-ing and execution. I have known some of these singers to practice a simple English bailed over twenty times before they would venture to sing it in public.

#### EMMA THURSBY'S FIRST SONG

BY DAVID B. GULICK



HE lather of the famous singer was John B. Thursby who, with his brother, Rodney, carried on an extensive rope-walk and cordwainage

ney, carried on an extensive rope-walk and cordwninage business in Brooklyn. The family lived on Grand Street, Williamsburgh—the Eastern District, Brooklyn. We were neighbors, and the Thursby girls and my own daughters were very intimate. The Thursbys all belonged to the old Bushwick Dutch Reformed Church. Mr. Thursby was a regular church-goer, and was immensely interested in the Sunday-school and musical services. Emma and her sister were also regular attendants at the Sunday-school. They were very young, and Emma seemed almost a midget, she was such a pale little thing. When the musical services took place Emma joined in the singing with great delight. Her voice, though light, was clear and telling.

One evening Mr. Thursby invited me to come and spend the evening with him and a member of the church to talk over the possibilities of a church concert, in order to raise a fund for a new areas.

sibilities of a church concert, in order to raise a fund for a new organ. After some talk it was finally agreed that I should undertalk it was finally agreed that I should undertake the management of the concert, and
would use my best endeavors to secure voluntary talent. I had about completed my list
when the thought occurred to me to give
Emma a place on the programme, notwithstanding all the other performers were adults.
I immediately called on her father and mother
and suggested the idea. It was met with all
sorts of objections about her extreme youth,
her lack of munical education, etc. Her father
said she knew nothing to sing, and there
would be no time to teach her anything.
Then all the performers were adults, and the Then all the performers were adults, and the idea of a mere child, no matter how precocious, appearing in a programme with singers of experience and ability was preposterous. I then proposed if her father and mother consented I would take Emma under instruction and teach has a size to see a second then proposed if her father and mother consented I would take Emma under instruction
and teach her to sing two songs properly before the time of the concert. After much
urging their consent was given, and the next
day I began my duty as Emma's instructor.
She was not only very tractable and attentive,
but enthusiastic. Her memory was very
acute, so that I scarcely had occasion to repeat the instruction of the day previous. She
went at her study with energy and determination to succeed. She committed the words to
memory of the songs I selected for her, as well
as the melodies before the expiration of the
first week, and by the time the concert took
place she was perfect in word and melody.

Finally the night of the concert come. It
was Friday evening, January 5th, 185—. The
church was filled, the various performers
were all on time, and everybody scemed in the
best of spirits. Emma was attended by her
mother and a servant. My young popil
seemed in great glee, and was the pet of everybody. She was lively as a cricket, and evinced
great interest in the success of the adults who
preceded her. The convert herean, two of the

great interest in the success of the adults who preceded her. The concert began; two of the numbers were encored, and then came Emma's first number, "Hope, Our Guiding Star." I left the platform to go down to the lecture room and bring the little lady up. The stairway was a very narrow and steep one, and when I spoke to Emma and told her that it was her turn new to so on she evinced some was her turn now to go on, she evinced some nervousness and said "she couldn't climb up

those high stairs."

"Never mind, dear," said I, "I will carry you up." I took her on my arm; she might have weighed sixty pounds, but I doubt if she weighed any more. I asked her if she was afraid to go before the audience. She hesitated as a way arrived at the entrance to the as soon as we arrived at the entrance to the

way.

"Yes, I'm afraid," she said to me.

"Nonsense," I replied. "Come, he a brave girl, give me your hand and come along."

She looked up at me almost implicingly, evidently afraid. I assured her that she had nothing to fear, and then she gave me her little hand and we advanced to the front of the platform, where I left her receiving the plandits of her felends, while I went to the rounc and of her friends, while I went to the pinno and immediately commenced the introduction to her song. I had played it over and finding Emma was not ready to commence, I began a short improvisation, leading again to the subject. By this time, to my surprise, Emma was standing by my side. I spoke to her in an undertone encouragingly. She whispered, "I'm affaid," I kept on playing the introduction, and at last the said, "I'm ready."

Retaining her position, she commenced her song, gradually walking to the front. The appdause that followed was overwhelming, and she was compelled to repeat one verse. When I took her down to the lecture-room she was showered with compliments from the singers who had preceded her. Her second number was "The Star of Love," which she

Such were the circumstances which sur-rounded the first appearance of the songstress who to-day commands her own prices at leading corrects, and upon whom have been showers, the plaudits of the kings and queens of Europe, and the foremost men and women of her own land.

A VILLAGE MUSICALE

BY MADGE MOBLEY



HE history of one particular day of a delightful month spent last fall in a little town on the Hudson River

town on the Hudson River may prove of interest to some of the busy wives and daughters, living in villages, who are thrown upon their own resources for diversion during the iong win termonths.

I was visiting an old school friend who never had allowed her household duties to prevent the daily hour or two at the pinno, which made her music such a pleasure to all. From a quantity of beautiapleasure is all. From a quantity of beautiaple catra effort, and told me it was in preparation for the musicale of the next week, which I, as for the musicale of the next week, which 1, as her guest, was privileged to attend. I scarcely

extra effort, and told me it was in preparation for the musicale of the next week, which 1, as her guest, was privileged to attend. I scarcely knew what to expect, my experience in that direction having been limited to several formal evening affairs in the city.

Late in the morning of the day appointed we went to the home of a neighbor, and found many congenial friends assembled. As we descended the stairs the perfume of flowers in vases, large and small, fragments of music and song softly rehearsed, and the gay chatter of a roomful of people, prepared us for the charming sight that greeted us. The pretty young hostess who not us so cordially, had transformed the homestend, one of the oldest in the town, into a thing of beauty. The spacious spartments with their deep window-sents and oaken panels remained as before, but portières, rogs and easy chairs made them luxurious. The rooms and wide hall were in the possession of matrons as well as maidens, for love of music, not age, was this assembly's criterion, and the girls fresh from college and conservatories of music were as welcome as those whose girlhood was twenty years back.

Soon after our arrival the secretary called the roll, each member present responding with some quotation in regard to music or musicians. The programme for the day included Mendelssohn, Mezzkowski and Kjerulf, the first two offering a choice between the selections essays on the composers were read, and the "Reporter" gave an excellent condensed account of affairs in the busical world. The programme consisted of twelve or more numbers, and in listening and discussing, two hours passed very pleasantly.

Luncleson was announced soon after the close of the programme, and some who were present insimilated that that was the most important fenture of the day. I will not deny that on this occasion it was to me, at least, a very enjoyable part. There were several tables ench seating eight, an arrangement which has an advantage over smaller tables in affording more space for decoration. The one

which I was sented had an exquisite center-piece of Roman embroidery in white and gold, and the china was in dainty, old-fashioned shapes of the gilt-handed style which at home we children need to welcome with such glee as the "gold dishes." Chryanthemums were at their height and furnished the decorations; upon our table a yellow vase of golden beau-ties completing the picture, which was a feast in itself. The other tables were similarly ar-ranged in like, pink and white.

The luncleon was served by the young friends of the hosters, their dainty gowns, fresh faces, and skillful serving forming a delightful improvement on the efforts of the delightful improvement on the efforts of the hired waitnesses who, in small towns, are usually inefficient. First we were given potato croquettes and fried oysters, with the accompaniments of delicious coffee, bread and butter, then chicken salad with olives and wafers, and after that cake and ices. Between the courses we admired the embroidery, which was lavishly used everywhere, and in comparing the inscriptions on the cards by our plates, for it was the thirty-first of October, each of us found as a souvenir a card with an old saying concerning "All Hallow-E'en."

I may be too enthusiatic over this plan of

I may be too enthusiatic over this plan of meeting once in several needs to feast soul and body, but I see no reason to prevent the success of such an undertaking in any town. success of such an undertaking in any town.
One great advantage is the incentive to keep
in practice; many girls after leaving college
or conservatory of music find their first taste
of society so alluring that there is great temptation to let the results of years of study disappear; but they soon find that the fingers
which were so nimble need the daily bour or two at the plane. The busy housewives also are glad to keep informed concerning the new music and composers. Of course all of this has reference to an organization in a small town, for those living in cities have all the advantages of concerts and musical lectures.

On inquiry as to the history and rules of this society, I learned that from an original membership of seven or eight it had grown until it included twenty five regular me who were expected to add some part to the programme at each meeting; this seems to me a very pleasant number. A small yearly fee paid all current expenses, often leaving a generous sum for charity, or anything else of common interest.

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#### III—THE PERSONALITY OF "PANSY"

By DENNY CORNELIUS JOHNSON



RITERS of marked ability and with great earnest ness of purpose must, of necessity, leave some im-print of their personality in their works. This is

pre-eminently so of Mrs.
Isabella M. Alden, and
all who have known and
loved her as "Pansy,"
will find in her the realization of the ideal
they have formed of her character through

rending her books.

There is in and about her the same high standard of right and wrong; the same deeply-rooted principles; the same unselfalness of life and loving sympathy; the same bright, happy Christianity, and, above all the same entire consecration to the all, the same entire consecration to the Master and His service which breathes through all her writings. With her they are not mere theories, existing only on paper and in the author's mind, but are the rules that govern her own daily life.

Mrs. Alden is not one who decilies in the

Mrs. Alden is not one who, dwelling in the valley, tells of the imagined beauty of the mountain tops around, but, instead, tells of the beauty she knows is there; and, being a firm believer in practical Christianity, lends a belping hand to those who find the way steem full of suchs and wifells. But we strewn full of rocks and pitfalls. But so



MRS. ALDEN

quietly and unostentatiously is this done that often the weary, footsore traveler does not recognize the hand that smoothed this bit of

often the weary, footsore traveler does not recognize the hand that smoothed this bit of path, or pushed aside that jagged stone. For one of the strongest, and one of the most attractive elements in Mrs. Alden's character is her modesty and shrinking from publicity of any kind, and her humility in regard to the great good her works have accomplished, for self-emolument has no part in her work, but, instead, she has consecrated intellect, as well as heart and life, to the service of Christ.

Perhaps the ideas of the personal appearance of "Pansy" may be as many and varied as her readers themselves. All may not have pictured her as she is, a woman of less than needium height, with dark-brown hair and eyes of a like color. No photograph can ever do her justice, because it can give but one of the many expressions of the bright, carnest face, its changing lights being one of its greatest charms. The accompanying portrait, though one of the best and truest ever taken, while it shows the well-shaped head, with its wealth of brown hair, and the low, broad forehead, gives but a glimpse of the sweet, firm mouth, and fails entirely to tell of the clear, fresh complexion, and of the roses in the cheeks. It is sitogether powerles to neverless to mean clear, fresh complexion, and of the roses in the cheeks. It is altogether powerless to record the tender thoughtful expression in the eyes, and can, at best, only hint at the many others those brown eyes are capable of. For they are expressive, most wonderfully so! They are at all times full of sincerity, whether brimming over with merriment, filled with tender love for the dear ones in the home and dear friends outside the family circle; glowing with enthusiasm over some cause in which all their owner's sympathies are enlisted, or when lighted up with the perfect faith and trust that comes only from a "life that is hid with Christ in God," Mrs. Alden is a little near-sighted, and this

imperfect vision makes it very difficult for her to remember faces, unless seen so often as to beto renember faces, unless seen so often as to be-come familiar. In manner she is unusualling, gental, refreshingly intural, and possessed of a gentle dignity that while repelling undue familiarity from efficies strangers, yet invites confidence from any who may used her help or sympathy. Dress is a matter of secondary importance to her, but she is always neatly and tastefully attired. She has an especial conference for contain shades of crey.

and instefally attired. She has an especial preference for certain slandes of gray.

It would be difficult to find two people bet-ter suited to each other, more tenderly devoted, or more thoroughly one, in all their interests and aims, than are Mrs. Alden and her hus-band, the Rev. G. R. Alden; and it would be

\* In this series of "Faces We Seidom See." the follow-ing sketches, each accompanied with portrait, have been printed:

- February 1862 , May " October " KATE GREENAWAY ALDOS PRESSON PALMER "THE DUCHESS",

hard to imagine a cheerier, brighter home than theirs in Washington. Dearly loving her home, Mrs. Alden is deeply interested in all that pertains to its comfort and happiness, and it is here, as perhaps nowhere else, that the beauty of her life and character are most plainly seen, and one can appreciate more fully than ever before the secret of her power over young people; for, beside the keen in-sight into human nature which makes her

books so enjoyable, the moment you hear her clear, infectious laugh, you realize how thor-oughly young at heart she is.

To say that "Pansy" is a busy woman scarcely seems to express it, for the demands on her time and talent are constant and almost on her time and talent are constant and almost innumerable. Her morning hours are spent at work in her cozy study, uninterrupted, un-less by something very important. A good idea of what Mrs. Alden considers "very important," may be gathered from the fact that however crowded with work or pressed for time, she is always accessible to her family, or to callers, and her great love for children is evinced by the cherrfulness with which she will pause in the midst of her work, to meet a child who has come to visit her.

to meet a child who has come to visit her.
While engaged with some household duty,
she frequently plans and thinks out the details
of her stories, and when she enters her study

While engaged with some household duty, she frequently plans and thinks out the details of her stories, and when she enters her study it is always with her thoughts clearly defined and under perfect control; that they flow with ease and rapidity is attested by the stendy click of her type-writer keys, which can be heard through the closed doors.

The chance remark of a friend will sometimes cause the main outlines of a story to flash upon her mind, and filling these in at her leisure it may be two or three years before ashe begins to write it. Few corrections are required in her manuscript, and it is never copied. The incidents are seldom founded entirely on facts, but her characters are often drawn from life, and are sometimes a combination of different types, or often the characters of some in whom she has become interested, wrought out and developed, as she thinks they ought, or as she fears they will. Aside from being engaged in writing some serial, there are short stories for children for the magazine of which she and her husband are the editors; Sabbath school lessons to prepare for primary scholars, and the many articles promised to different periodiculs. Being thoroughly in sympathy with the Christian Endeavor movement, heartily and carnestly interested in all missionary and temperance work, there are urgent appeals from all these different organizations that she will take some part in the programme of their monthly, quarterly, or annual meetings, and once her consent is gained, there are short sketches appropriate to the occasion to be written for reading at that particular time, for it is almost an impossibility to induce her to make a "speech" or "address." Added to this is the great amount of mail received from young and old, strangers and friends, in all parts of the country. As much as possible of this is left in the hands of her secretary.

Mrs. Alden is a frequent sufferer from severe headaches, and because of this her afternoons are usually devoted to rest and recreation. And in the winter even

promise, as be inherits from both father and mother their good and intellectual qualities. As soon as the first warm days of spring have given place to the more sultry ones of summer, the family hasten away to their retreat in the shady groves of Chautauqua.

To that unspeakable blessing, of a noble, Christian father and mother, and to their wise and loving care, tender and helpful training, and to the inspiration of their beautiful lives, Mrs. Aiden attributes, next to God, all that she has been able to accomplish. Some idea of the precious memory they left to their children may be found in the "dedication" of Mrs. Aiden's "Prince of Pence."

Especially was her father her inspiration to write, for when a mere child, and only able to

write, for when a mere child, and only able to write in capital letters, he taught her to keep a daily diary, presumably for the convenience of the family. He also taught her to take notes of sermons, as she thought, solely for his pleasure and benefit, and in various ways constantly encouraged her to express her thoughts on paper. Looking back to that period, Mrs. Alden does not think he did this through any idea that she would be a writer, but because he believed the discipline of such a course to be good. But when this discipline of childhood began to bear fruit, and in early girlhood she had written a sketch cutified "Our Old Clock," which he wished to have published in the local paper, thinking it not wise for her own sake that it should be known to have been written by her, he gave her the pen name "Pansy," explaining that the word meant "tender and pleasant thoughts," such as she had always given him. There is a tra-dition in the family, however, that she had earned the name long before, when a very lit-tle girl she had packed all the "fowers" from her mother's large pansy bed, and then, with the utmost generosity, presented her with all

these stemless blossoms.

"Helen Lester," her first book, published in 1864, won a fifty-dollar prize, offered for the best book for children on practical Christianity.

and against the use of tobacco.

To the wise solicitude of her parents, lest

the simplicity of her character should be marred by overmuch praise, is undonbtedly due the fact that, although the author of over one hundred books since then, and the recipient of unstinted and unlimited praise, her character is still as unspoiled as when she signed her name for the first time "Pansy."



EDNA LYALL AT HOME

BY FEEDERICK DOLMAN



HE young authoress of "Donovan" and "We Two" is one of the veiled personalities of literary England. She lives at one of the smaller south-coast pleasure towns, seldom romes to London and is

never seen in that world of fashion and pleasare where most Americans pass the time of their visits to the mother country. During the last few years there have been few books more discussed in the drawing-room and at the dinner table than those published in the name of Edna Lyall, and very interesting, and

name of Edna Lyall, and very interesting, and sometimes very amusing, has it been to hear the different ideas that some of their readers have formed of her personal characteristics. It need hardly be said that in most cases the imaginary Edna Lyall was in sharp contrast to the real Edna Lyall.

In thinking of Edna Lyall, the imagination of one of her London friends takes him sixty miles from London to an old-fashioned house in the pretty town of Eastbourne. The house seems old-fashioned, yet like most of the residences in Eastbourne it must have been built within the last twenty or thirty been built within the last twenty or thirty years. It is built of dark red brick in the Gothic style, and is ivy-covered; and having a



MISS BAYLEY

quaint porch with an oval-shaped door has a venerable aspect that age has not earned. The roadway is studded with mountain-ash trees. Eastbourne is famous for its umbrageous thoroughfares, and the house is half hidden by foliage from its neighbors, as well as from passers by

asers-by. The house is that of a clergy man, as its semiare house is that of a dergyman, as its semi-ecclesiastical appearance might well suggest, who married Edna Lyall's elder sister. The Rev. Mr. Jameson is curate of St. Saviour's Church, the principal edifice of the Established Church in Eastbourne, to which the authoress presented a peal of bells which were purchased with the revenue from the publication of "Don-ovan." From the windows of her room on ovan." From the windows of her room on the upper story of the house Edna Lyali can almost see the church, and the music of the bells sometimes gives its message to her ears as she writes. In this room were written "In the Golden Days," "Knight Errant," "A Hardy Norseman," and "The Autobiography of a Slander."

The room is furnished in accordance with the gospel of "plain living and high thinking;" there is taste and refinement, but nothing lavish or luxurious. Of half a dozen pictures on the wall I remember best the oil painting of the Battle of Trafalgar and the Taking of the "Téméraire," and an engraved portrait of Mr. Gladstone, who has no warmer adherent than the authoress of "Donovan." In one corner there is a type-writer, which is not yet a familiar object in the homes of English litterateurs. Edna Lyall's small library occupies the greater part of one side of the room.

Glancing at the titles of volumes one finds ample evidence of eclectic spirit and catholic tastes. Books on religion and theology are present in greatest force, but there is poetry, and phi-losophy, and history, and politics in pretty just preportions. Kingsley. Frederick Denison Maurice. Tennyson, and Whittier bear the signs of most

The authoress herself is now pale and worn The authoress herself is now pale and worm with an illness that has quite suspended any literary work since the publication of "A Hardy Norseman." The eyes have lost a little of their luster and the checks the color they once possessed. The slight form is somewhat thinner, and the hand that clasps yours instinctively tells of much suffering. But a bright with a catholic rich thereto. smile is coupled with the assurance of con-valescence, and the voice, at first weak and low, gathers intonation and quiet force when the talk is on some stirring topic. Like Charlotte Bronte's heroine, Ada Ellen Bayley (the pseudonym, you see, is only a transposition of some of the letters in her baptismal name) has no beauty beyond that intellectual beauty to which Sheller wrote his well known by on. to which Shelley wrote his well-known hymn.
The face is small and of uneven formation,
the broad forehead having a suggestion of
the masculine that is scouted by the sweet and sympathetic expression of the eyes. The brown hair would be beautiful were it not cut short and arranged with an almost severe simplicity. She usually dresses in a close fit-ting garment of some plain material. Edna Lyall owes really all her charm to her sympa-thetic presence, if I may be pardoned the ex-pression, her spiritual earnestness and tender feeting. Pity is one of her predominant

pression, her spiritual earnestness and tender feeling. Pity is one of her predominant qualities; there always seems to be an undercurrent of sadness in her character at the misery and wee in the world around her.

Edna Lyall has written her works mostly in the light and sunshine, of which Eastbourne obtains a very liberal share. She always writes in the morning, plying the type-writer for about two hours at a time, having previously shaped and formed each chapter in her own mind. Her first thought is of the chief character, the hero or heroine, of her story. Next comes the plot, the circumstances and incidents necessary to bring out the findividuality of this character. She then makes some slight sketches of the minor members of the dramatis persone, and she is ready to of the dramatis personic, and she is ready to begin the novel. The time she spends upon it greatly varies. Having great fondness for travel, the progress of the work may be intertravel, the progress of the work may be inter-rupted by a visit to the Continent. A good part of "Donovan," however, was netually written while traveling in Italy. Although Edna Lyall has only just entered the thirties, not one of her eight works has been written in a hurry, or even in response to the com-mands of her publishers. Defore writing "In the Golden Days" she made an exhaustive study of the period in which its story was placed, reading Welwood's "Memoirs," Lut-trell's "Diary," "Macaulay's History," and other less-known authorities. Rarely joining the gay throng on East-

other less-known authorities.

Rarely joining the gay throng on Eastbourne's esplanade or pier during its summer
season, Edna Lyall is fond of rambling or
driving through the pretty scenery by which
the town is surrounded. At many houses in
the town she is a welcome visitor, although
as a rule she shuns even the literary and
artistic society that is to be found in Eastbourne. When her natural timidity has been
over-come she has sometimes greatly pleased a overcome she has sometimes greatly pleased a small circle of friends by some recitations from the poets. For the drama in fact, she has the whole-hearted admiration that so many the poets. For the drams in fact, she has the whole-hearted admiration that so many members of her church cannot give, and in her opinion no recreation is so good as a good play well acted. On the other hand no unprofessional musician could exhibit keener delight in listening to Beethoven's "Mounlight Sonata" and Mendelssohn's symphony in "The Hymn of Praise." And this reminds me of an anecdote which was told to me a short time ago by Mary Davies, the renowned Welsh singer. She was spending a holiday in Norway, and at the hotel had made the acquaintance of a young lady with whom she took long walks. Among the many things of which they conversed was music and the life of the musician. Her companion took the higher view of the subject, and made use of words which forcibly recalled to Mary Davies' mind a novel she had read a short time before, which was none other than "Knight Errant." Up to that moment the singer had been known to the singer as Miss Davies, and the novelist to the singer as Miss Davies, and the novelist to the singer as Miss Bayley, but the next moment the truth flashed across their minds.

Every reader of "Knight Errant," and "A Hardy Norseman" must have noticed how these novels are permeated with the spirit of the time. This is not surprising, seeing that

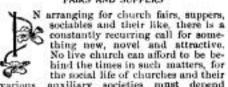
Hardy Norseman" must have noticed how these novels are permeated with the spirit of the time. This is not surprising, seeing that Edna Lyall is a diligent reader of the newspa-pers. But although keenly interested in the questions and events of the hour, Edna Lyall takes no active part in politics. She thinks women can do more lasting service to their country in the education of children, in infusing their minds with the best sentiments in recard to public affairs than by speaking on platforms or canvassing for votes. This feel-ing is in unison with the deep affection that she has for the home and for family life.



Edna Lyall's Study and Workshop at Eastbourne, England.

#### A FEW GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

ABOUT THE WISE MANAGEMENT OF CHURCH FAIRS AND SUPPERS



hind the times in such matters, for the social life of churches and their various auxiliary societies must depend largely upon the help such entertainments can give, and, in many, yes, the majority of cases, the financial life draws a goodly measure of its sustenance from these sources. Large and wealthy churches are no exception to this rule, for their charities and schemes for help-fulness are multiplied accordingly. The rule, for their charities and schemes for helpfulness are multiplied accordingly. The
church that does not dip to the bottom of its
treasury purse a good many times during the
year has a weak sort of mission in this up-anddoing world. It takes money, and plenty of
it, too, to feed the real, vital, energetic life of
a wide-awake, up-and-doing church. Hence
the need of church suppers and fairs.

Though methods of work in the main are
about the same from year to year, a new
appearance must be put on, and fresh schemes
invented to keep up the interest, and to attract and hold the young people. The same
sugacity in d business way that makes a weekday enterprise prosper must enter into the

suggesty in a business way that makes a weekday enterprise prosper must enter into the
management of all church work. So the very
first requirement in arranging church fairs,
sociables, suppers, etc., is that after choosing
something attractive to present to be public
no pains be spared in carrying out the idea.
A half dozen shabbily gotten up sociables and
suppers or bazars are enough to dishearten
the most carnest congregation. So above all
things let all work in this line be done well.

NEXT, everybody must be enlisted to belp along the work. And how can this be done? Easily enough. The very first work that the committee chosen to manage a fair or parish supper ought to do is to make sore that every family in the entire parish be called upon by a committee specially chosen for that work, and that all be asked to be belong either by contribution or retrouses. for that work, and that all be asked to be helpers either by contribution or patronage—by both, if possible. In nine cases out of ten the desired belp will be forthcoming. Then bring to the front new people. Set them to work and make them feel that they are needed. Let the proverbial "half dozen people who run the church" be multiplied to a hundred half dozens. Do not send printed slips asking for co-operation in church work, but send a live, working member who will be sure to carry the invitation in the right way.

CHURCH suppers should not be too formal, neither should a certain degree of conventional form be lacking. In no case should new-comers be overlooked, for it is their opportunity for getting acquainted. While introductions should be made a special care by those who have been long in the church, strangers ought to waive formalities and be ready to meet other strangers with cordiality. The same degree of fact that enables a bostess The same degree of tact that enables a hostess in her own home to seat congenial people side by side, or vis-a-vis, should, so far as possible, enter into the plan of seating guests at church suppers.

A MONG the various suggestions which this page offers, something suited to the need of each individual parish may be selected. There is still another call which naturally suggests itself here. In large cities and towns cer-tain charitable enterprises demand the united fain charitable enterprises demand the united effort of all churches as well as the co-operation of the public generally. A hospital is to be built or a public library founded, and something gotten up on an elaborate plan is required. Just here the kirmiss seems to meet that demand. Properly speaking, the kirmiss limits itself to the representation of a certain type of life or a special period of history, Latterly the name has been applied less literally, and all sorts of sales, fairs, etc., have been dignified by the title of kirmiss.

A DUTCH kirmiss, for instance, aims to reproduce as nearly as possible within the space of a large hall, rink or garden, the architecture, streets, trees, floral and general features of a Dutch village. It dresses the young people in Dutch costumes, and they endeavor by song, music, etc., to represent the manners, customs, industries, literature and something of the language of Dutch villagers. Many people, are required for such a representapeople are required for such a representa-tion, who must give weeks of their leisure time in preparation for an event which, if it be not elaborately and effectively presented, fails completely. Under the direction, however, of a manager thoroughly acquainted with life in Holland, and who has sufficient invention to bring out the most unique and interesting features of Dutch life, this kirmiss presents an entertainment well deserving the most generous patronage.

S especially appropriate to the present year, the fourth centennial anniversary of the discovery of America, a kirmiss representing a New England village at the end of the first century of colonial life offers to students of American bistory a most interesting and timely object lesson. In connec-tion with this, a pageant representing the suc-In conneccession of important historical events which occurred during the first hundred years of our colonial life, presented by a series of tableaux vivants, somes and processionals, interspersed with such musical airs as were popular during that period, is a suggestion worthy the best effort of any society.

Young ladies can represent Greek statuary beautifully. A dark curtain for a background relieved by flowers; a pedestal covered with white cloth: "statues," whitened, then draped in white a la Gree; magnesium lights, and a reader of extracts from Greek mythology are the necessary requirements.

CHURCH FAIRS AND SOCIAL SUPPERS

Arranged and Edited by Mrs. A. G. Lewis

#### A MOSAIC BAZAR

A PRETTY FAIR SUITED TO A HALL OR VES-TRY OF MODERATE SIZE



HE following combination of special features makes a very attractive and conveniently ar ranged fair. It adjusts itself readily to a large ball, or to a room of moderate size. The booths or sections for carrying

On one side of the room is a series of ar-On one side of the room is a series of ar-cades supported by pillars representing marble faldichi. These arches, carefully covered with marble oil-cloth, then wound with evergreens, are very handsome. Unser each arch, upon tables and in show windows, fancy goods are displayed for sale, and the usual traffic of a bazar goes on. The costumes of attendants are, of course, Grecian.

In the center of the room a circular table

baar goes on. The costumes of attendanta are, of course, Grecian.

In the center of the room a circular table arched to a pinnacle stands crowned with the American flag. This is chaborately decorated with evergreens and Sowers. Paper flowers are best for decoration, as they do not fade. Flower girls dressed in white muslin with pink, red, blue or pale green sashes, sell fresh bouquets, cut flowers, blossoming plants in pots and boutonnières; also pretty baskets tied with handsome ribbon bows to match the colors, in exact shade, of the flowers with which the baskets are filled.

In one corner of the room an ice palace is built, modeled in Gothic style. The framework of the façade and sides is constructed out of thin, narrow boards, then covered wholly with white cotton cloth. Large, low latticed windows are arranged to swing wide open, and through these ices, cool drinks and choice confections are served to customers. The palace walls are covered with cotton wool sprinkled with frost powder. A very good imitation of icicles is made by pulling the cotton wool in long, ragged points at the edge of the roof, then sprinkling the same with a thick covering of powdered isinglass. Colored lights inside the palace give a pretty effect.

Another corner is devoted to the cave of Alladin, where dimes and dollars are exchanged for mysterious looking packages supposed to be a part of an ancient treasure trove—"the veritable and only." The cave is covered with evergreens, artificial rocks and yellow earth, supposably real gold dust. Inside red lamps light up gold and silver valuables, also brid-a-brac and choice antiques, said to have been exhumed from the lowest depths of this enchanted cavern, "all on sale at a fit wice of the cover of the caver of the secondard cavern, "all on sale at a fit wice of the cave of the caver of the cave

to have been exhanned from the lowest depths of this enchanted cavern, "all on sale at a fair price." Charms, favors, rings, jewels and "curios" make this a most attractive corner.

#### A YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL

A PUZZLE PATCH-WORK FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO GUESS



LL arrangements for this social should be a mystery except to those who have the affair in charge. The hints here given are simply suggestions, which must be ensuggestions, which arried out in accordance with the wish and con-

venience of committees.
Tickets are sealed in envelopes marked "Not to be opened until November—Any envelope presented with a broken seal will not admit the bearer." On entering, the ticket holder is half or wholly masked; then, attended by four torch bearers also masked, he is conducted with marked ceremonial to a curtained room, where seven mysterious concless each descend where seven mysterious oracles, each dressed in oriental costume, read the cipher contained in the envelope. The last of the seven pro-claims the interpretation of the cipher—usu-ally some witty sentence of prophecy; then he is conducted to the reception room, and without interpolation into the

without introduction joins the company.

Each person is disguised in costume and naturally prefers to wear a mask veil, or each may assume some character and challenge the company to guess it.

The entertainment, if literary and musical, becomes a mystery, since the performers are curtained from sight and the audience must guess who they are. A very amusing feature the "Court Minuet," in which the performers all don their clothing face backward, then go through the slow, measured steps of the minuet, bowing backward instead of forward. Heavy veils are worn by all upon the back of the heads. A pantomime is announced, the story to be guessed by the audience; or a charade, to be interpreted by syllables, is

The supper room proves the greatest puzzle of all. Tables are set and everything is artistically arranged, but, alas! all must be taken on trust, for every dish is covered. Confectioner's paper, and silver, gold and bright colored tlasue papers are cut and fashioned by every sort of device to hide cakes, pies, biscuits meats, etc.; and, strange as it may be, like Hafed's dream, the distribution of the dainties is all by chance. No two pieces of the same kind of food are set side by side; so the dish that favors one may disappoint his neighbor.

Then there are cakes handsomely decorated to be won by guessing their weight, and ring cakes by guessing the section which contains the jewel. Mystery bags, daintily fashioued, the jewel. Mystery bags, daintily fashioued, are easerly bought for the treasure tinat is sure to be found in one of them. A fishing tackle baited with coin rewards the angler with—who knows what? Customers are mystified by pound packages all on sale at uniform price. In fact, the whole arrangement of the party is from the beginning a delightful mys-

#### DAINTY ARTICLES FOR FAIRS

SOME NOVEL IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS

BY ELLYN T. CRAVEN



EN such a thing as an ordinary hearth broom may be transformed into a thing of beauty by covering the wooden top with a piece of brocade. Silver or gold fringe half concrats the bristles, and the handle is wrapped in plain or emission. This same plan may be

handle is wrapped in plain or em-broidered ribbon. This same plan may be adapted to a plain clothes-brush; that is, it may be covered with brocade, and instead of fringe a narrow, gold galloon is fastened on with tiny tacks. This makes a pretty addition to one's toilet table.

Circular boxes for holding clastic bands are convenient, and are made of cardboard covered with brocade, the stifetes unifing the sides

with brocade, the stitches uniting the sides being concealed by a narrow silk cord or hand being concealed by a narrow silk cord or hand of galloon. The box and list must be lined with satin. Telegram cases are made of fine white linen. The words "Special Glad Tidings" are painted on the outside in green and gold, and a pole and wires in a dashing sketch decorates the cover also. The telegram slips are held inside with triangular corner pieces of linen. An inch-wide green ribbon of a pretty shade runs through the center of the book and is tied in loops and ends at the top. The case is made over a foundation of stiff muslin, and folded together to the center, then neatly sewed at the edges. The joining inside is hidden by the ribbon which passes over it.

PRETTY cases for pin books are made of silk, or brocade, or even of plain white or gray linen, with daintily embroidered little blossoms of blue, pink or yellow. The cover is bound with narrow ribbon and the pin book is fitted in it, the paper flap being removed. Three holes are pierced through the lower edge, and ribbon is run in and out and then tied around the case in a bow.

Pretty sachets, which are simple and inexpensive, are made of fine cambric handkerchiefs. The handkerchief is embroidered in each corner with a flower. A piece of silk nearly the size of the handkerchief is used for lining, the corners being rounded off. The silk lining is filled with cotton in which violet or beliotrope powder is thickly sprinkled. The handkerchief is then carefully drawn over this lining with a thread just below the hem. A ribbon is tied about it, and the little ends of the handkerchief are neatly and jauntily pulled into shape. Lined with blue, pink or violet, and with ribbon and embroidery to correspond, these sachets are readily sold, as they are useful to scatter through bureau drawers, and have the advantage of being easily refilled.

Silver handled scissors form such an im-

easily refilled.

Silver handled scissors form such an important adjunct to one's dressing table nowadays that cases are made for them somewhat after the plan of an old-fashioned slipper watch-case. The case is ent out in cardboard, covered with brocade or silk, and edged with allows cond.

NEW fashion for tobacco pouches is to A make a simple square bag, about six by five inches in size, of chamois leather, which five inches in size, of channels leather, which is to be had in such lovely shades of tan, grey, fawn, pale violet and the tint called elephant skin. Across the top, if a violet shade is chosen, purple pansies may be painted, three on each side, and the top cut out to form a border. A touch of gold point ornaments the edges of the flowers, and a tracery of gold runs across the bag in two bands, between which holes are cut, and through them is passed a rather heavy silk cord. These bags also serve to hold opera glasses. Bags for opera glasses are also of broade. The lower part of the bag is of cardboard, cut somewhat larger than the upper part of an ordinary opera glass, and covered with the same material as the bag.

BAGS for holding soiled lingerie are made D of colored linen, and worked in flax threads or cotton. They may also be very simply arranged by sewing together two towels which have effective borders and deep fringe. The tops of the towels are turned over and a stitching forms a casing in which a ribbon is run to draw up the bag. A stitching must run across the lower part of the bag just above the ornamental border; thus the bag is formed. The word "Lingerie" may be worked across in A traveling case for a sca Russian stitch. voyage is made of dark blue linen, bound with red or white braid. There are six pockets, in which brush, comb. slippers, etc., may be placed. One pocket lined with oil-silk is necessary for a sponge, and has a flap with a button. A border is left across the top, on which the words "Bon Voyage" are embroidered. A useful case for ordinary travel is made of blue linen, bordered with white braid. There are various pockets marked in white; viz., brush, comb, sundries.

Pretty cases for night dresses are of silk, trimmed around with a frilling of folded silk or a ruffle of lace, and a ribbon twisted diago-nally across with a bow at either end. They may also be made of sateen or pretty cretonne and edged with a frill of sateen to harmonize

with the prevailing color.

A charming coverlet is of dark blue silk, with a border of white linen, on which is worked a scroll design in three shades of blue crewel, and finished off with a broad frill of blue silk. More simple coverlets are made of India silk or foulard. One was seen which of purple iris. The coverlet was lined with yellow India silk, and the inner bining of cotton wadding was held in place with full tuffs of purple iris. of narrow yellow ribbon.

#### THE FESTIVAL OF MONDAMEN

ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL CHURCH FESTIVALS OF BOSTON LAST WINTER



OST successful among church festivals are those which re-produce old New England merry-makings. Such an one merry-makings. Such an one was recently arranged by the young people of a Boston church society. They named it the "Festival of Mondamen," in honor of Longfellow's beautiful poem, "Blessing the Cornfler's," choosing from that poem these lines as their motto:

their motto:

"Let us gather in the harvest,
Let . wrestle with Mondamen;
Surja him of his plumes and ussels,
of his garments green and yellow."

The vestry room at the rear is used to represent the barn. Hay and straw decorations cover the walls. Stocks of unhusked corn sent the barn. Hay and straw decorations cover the walls. Stocks of unhusked corn stand here and there among barrels and boxes, rakes, shovels, scythes, baskets, ox-yokes, harness, etc. In the center is a heap of unbusked corn. Shoe and salt boxes, also millting stools and old-fashioned chairs, are arranged for scating the huskers. Chinese lanterns are plentifully added to the stable lanterns are plentifully added to the stable lanterns in general use. The "barn," when tastefully arranged, makes a pretty picture in itself.

Soon the old farmer and wife in old-time costume appear—he with a few noore stools, she bearing an armful of chintz-covered cushions. They chat plensantly in old New England tongue over their preparations until a chorus of happy voices singing a merry harvest glee heralds the arrival of the guests, who are welcomed warmly with real New England hospitality. The company group themselves around the corn-pile and go at their work.

The old farmer—a noted punster—calls upon his guests for songs, choruses, recitations, etc., etc. Their responses farnish the evening's entertainment, and the variety offered is unique. The city friends sing, play and recite in modern fashion, while the old folks and country lads and lasses sing many versed songs and ditties and "fler whistling, jewsbarp and comb choruses and "chop wood" in rhythmic measure to the rausic of fiddle and fife.

The feast is wholly a melange of corn in

fife.

The feast is wholly a melange of corn in various appetizing forms, the serving of corn chowder being the coup d' etat of the supper. Combread and cakes, corned meats and fish; cornstarch used in a variety of choice confections: dainty dishes decorated with sugared pop-corn; plate souvenirs of corn balls, to which quotations and couplets suited to the horizont are attached also named in a side and harvest are attached, also pumpkin pie and other old-time husking goodies make up the

other out-time musking goodles make up the bill of fare. Young ladies who assist in serving wear com-colored dresses and caps, and young gentlemen serve in aprons, caps and neckties of the serve of the property of the color. of the sam: color. Table cloths and nackins of corn color are suitable and pretty, and in room decorations this color should prevail. Yellow chrysanthemums are well suited for floral garnishing.

#### VARIOUS CHURCH BAZARS

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLEASANT ENTERTAIN-MENTS AND SOCIAL EVENINGS

OR a Flower Bazar construct a ser-ies of latticed summer houses, each arranged with broad window sills, and decorated with some special flower or combination of flowers. The solid colors are prettiest-paper flowers, of course, being used. Among the most effective

need. Among the most effective and most easily made are roses, snow balls, poppils, sunflowers, bollyhocks and asters. The art of flower making is so well understood that he young ladies and gentlemen of the parish may well assume the decorating for the entire bazar. In these pretty arbors sales are carried on. Attendants wear nuclin dresses, broad-brimmed hats trimmed with an abundance of flowers to match the arbor to abundance of flowers to match the arbor to which each belongs.

A Bazar of the Week calls for seven bootins,

fitted up to represent the different days of the week and the work that belongs to them, according to the housekeeper's calendar. At the Monday booth washing is going on, and every sort of goods belonging to that special industry, like soap, starch, wringing machines, clothes-pin, tubs, clothes-baskets, etc., also every variety of unlaundered goods, are on sale

On Tuesday the maids are ironing, dressed in pretty white caps and clean, starched gowns.

All the paraphernalia of ironing day is displayed on sale, with handsomely laundered goods banging upon clothes-bars, which cus-

tomers are entreated to purchase.

Wednesday displays silver, glassware and table furnishings, all spick and span as becomes that day. Thursday is sewing day, and comes that day. Thursday is sewing day, and sewing machines turn out wonderful garments, which no one can refuse to buy. Friday's booth is gay with sweeping caps and dusters, also every sort of broom, brushes and feather dusters to tempt customers. Saturday's beoth is the general refreshment room.

A Bazer of the Months calls for twelve booths, each decorated to suit the month represented, with goods displayed which naturally belong to each special month. Sometimes the four seasons are chosen instead, as the required decorations present more decided contrasts. The Bazar of Nations is often attempted, but should only be chosen when

and where elaborate preparation is possible.

A Diamond Fair may be made very brilliant by using an abundance of glittering ornaments, frost flowers and cutton wool covered with powdered isinglass, also plenty of white fleecy draperies. At a very moderate expense a vestry may be converted into a "bower of brilliants." Red, white and blue, our national colors, combined with deep orange, can stand be depended upon for general decoration.

# SUGGESTIO

N anticipation of the boliday season, when suggestions in woman's bandiwork are generally most acceptable, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL presents to its readers this month the following three extra pages especially prepared for it, entirely given over to ideas in neealework.

DRAWN WORK EFFECTS WITH EMBROIDERY By Mrs. Barnes-Bruce

HE constant demand for new and attractive methods in decorative needlework has led to the suggestion of introducing simple drawn work effects, together with ordinary embroid-

ery, in the execution of floral subjects. Very beautiful and uncommon results can be obtained in this manner, and the pieces of work herewith illustrated were specially designed to demonstrate how admirably the idea can be worked out for various purposes.

### A SOFA-PILLOW OF POPPLES

IN the really unique design for a sofa pillow (Illustration No. 1) it will be seen that the poppy, with its peculiarly shaped seed pod, was found to lend itself in the most satisfac-

POPPIES IN DRAWN WORK AND EMBROIDERY (Illus. No. 1)

tory way to being rendered in the style indicated, the centers of the blossoms and the tops of the pods being represented in the "spider" or "web" drawn work stitch, the linen having been previously cut away in the requisite spaces. The whole manner of treatment and the arrangement of this subject is particularly good, both in principle and execution, and may well be regarded as a les-son in the art of designing. The growth and

图.

mation has been rendered the basis of the design, and has been allowed, as it were, to suggest the manner of its treatment, which is design, and has been allowed, as it were, to suggest the manner of its treatment, which is one of the great elements of good designing, properly so-called. The subject may be carried out in various methods. It is intended to be worked upon white linen. One suggestion is to make it up over black or dark green velvet, rendering the drawn work stitches in light green silk. The delicate pinks employed in the poppies must be repeated in the border by introducing them into the coloring of the pods. This will produce a particularly handsome and luxurious effect, which may be further enhanced by finishing the pillow with a soft, full ruffle of white null. The design may also be worked upon silk of an ècru shade, over a pale pink foundation, with threads introduced in green. The edging may be of a full silk moss fringe. The flowers are worked in long and sbort stitch, and the stamens in French knots.

### A VIOLET BUREAU SCARF

IN the design for a bureau L scarf, of which one-half is shown in the drawing (Illustra-tion No. 2) the forms for the violets are cut out of the ma-terial, and buttonholed around, the spaces being filled in with threads and stitches in drawn work fishion, to indicate the petals and veining of the flowers. The fabric employed flowers. The fabric employed is fine linen lawn over a violet satin lining. The flowers and buds are rendered in silk of a lighter shade than the satin foundation. The leaves, stems and the buttonholing which indicates, as will be seen, forms suggestive of the shape of the leaves, are all worked in delicate shades of green. In executing the violets, the divisions of the petals are made by of the petals are made by tightly twisted bars, each petal being filled in with three threads, with forms in darning stitch introduced toward the base, which are in fact, when combined the

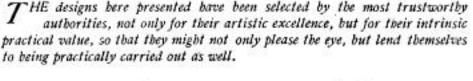
ordinary star form so frequently used in lace or drawn work. The buttonholing all around is the only finish actually required.

### A GRACEFUL TEA-CLOTH

THE tea-cloth, of which one corner is shown in Illustration No. 2 to make the corner is shown I in Illustration No. 3, is, when worked out, extremely dainty and graceful. The inner row of drawn work blocks, form, in the com-

plete design a square which may be laid either on the table against the edge, or allowed to full just over the corners hanging over the sides of the table. The cloth here pictured mensures forty-five inches each way and the sections of drawn work are two inches and half square. It is made of fine linen or lawn, and is laid over a colored silk cloth to barmonize with the coloring chosen for the morning-glories, either rose, pink or violet looking well. The design may be worked either all in white, or in pink and white, with

the green leaves, or in purple and white, or all these tints may be harmoniously combined. If blue be preferred, the flowers should be in blue and white, and the cloth laid over blue silk or state. The harm which means the cloth of the state of the cloth and over blue silk or state. white, and the citth laid over blue six or satin. The here, which measures two inches and a half, may have substituted for it a fringe with several rows of pin-stitching for the heading. The drawn work is executed in heading. The dra white lines three !.



#### FOR A VESTIBULE TRANSOM

LLUSTRATION No. 4 shows a very hand-LLUSTRATION No. 4 shows a very handsome and effective design for a vestibule
transom. The material suggested is canvas,
although lawn or silk may be used. The subject is the Japanese lily, which is to be worked
noutline stitch, either in white or in natural
colors, delicate or rich in tone, according to
individual taste or requirements. The markings on the petals may be rendered in eyelet
holes. The border is in a very simple drawn
work pattern.

work pattern.

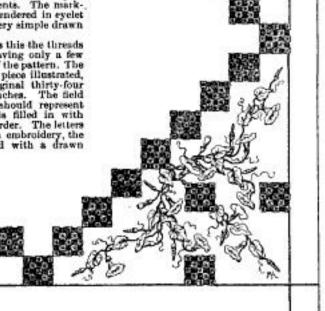
For an open design such as this the threads are withdrawn in blocks, leaving only a few each way as the foundation of the pattern. The width of the border in the piece illustrated, which measures in the original thirty-four which measures in the original thirty-four inches wide, may be two inches. The field around the cipher, which should represent the initials of the owner, is filled in with drawn work to match the border. The letters are worked solidly in French embroidery, the open spaces being rendered with a drawn work device.

### A CURTAIN BAND

THE design for a band for sash curtains (Illustration No. 5) may be used in two different ways. It can be employed horizon-tally, as shown in the drawing, for a band across the top of a single curtain, which may be either plain, gathered or plaited, and sewn on to it. If plain, the curtain should have discs, sim-ilar to those in the embroidered band,

worked in it at inter-vals. The discs are buttonholed around, cut out of the material and afterward filled in, as out of the material and afterward filled in, as shown, with a simple net stitch, for which, however, more elaborate devices may be substituted if preferred. If the curtain be plaited, a simple hemstitch is all the finish required. If it be gathered, either a very few discs may be worked in it, or a simple boader in drawn work may be used instead. The flowers of the trumpet vine and the leaves are embroidered in outline in their natural colors, the material being white, of canvas, linen, SUGGESTIONS TO NEEDLEWOMEN

THE treatment of the subject of the tea-cloth in flustration No. 3 will well repay attention. It is a good example of semi-con-ventional treatment. The drawing of the flow-



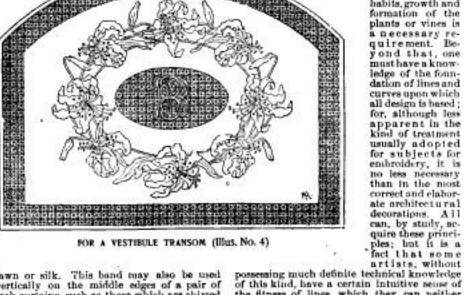
A DAINTY TEA-CLOTH (showing one corner) (Illus. No. 3)

ers and leaves has been preserved, the charscteristics of the growth have been emphasized,
and yet the lines and the forms have been not
so much forced as led to take just the direction
and the lines requisite. The forms balance
and answer one to the other without stiffness
or constraint; they represent the natural
growth, and yet are entirely obedient to the
requirements of the design. The main lines
of the design are admirable in arrangement.

As a matter of fact, the proper treatment of

of the design are admirable in arrangement.

As a matter of fact, the proper treatment of flowers in making designs for needlework needs a very thorough knowledge of the principles involved. In the first place, good appreciation of the habits, growth and formation of the plants or vines is a necessary rea necessary re-quirement. Be-yond that, one must have a knowledge of the fonn-dation of lines and curves upon which all design is based; for, although less apparent in the kind of treatment usually adopted for subjects for embroidery, it is no less necessary than in the most correct and elaborate architectura



lawn or silk. This band may also be used vertically on the middle edges of a pair of such curtains, such as those which are shirred on a rod. In this case a few of the discs may be introduced in the body of the curtains. The discs are to be worked in white. The needlewoman, in making use of the suggestions in the different illustrations can,

suggestions in the different indistrations can, of course, adapt each separate design for a number of different purposes, according to individual fancy. For instance, the border of seed pods in the poppy subject is a repeating pattern, and may be employed for a piece of

of this glid, have a certain initiative sense of the fitness of lines, which they can neither analyze nor explain, but which, nevertheless, goes far to make up the sum of their talent for decorative work. The designs on this page were made from studies drawn directly from the flowers themselves; the studies were not, however, used in their original form, but were adapted to the special requirements in each case, the natural growth being partly fol-lowed, and partly led to the ultimate result in working out the designs, and from this arises their decorative value.



A BAND FOR SASH CERTAINS (Blus. No. 5Digitized by Google

characteristics of the plant have been pre-served and made the most of. In fact, its for-

A BUREAU SCARF DESIGNED IN VIOLETS (Illus. No. No. 2)

Entron's Note Any renders of these needlework artists who may wish for further particulars as to obtaining the requisite patterns and materials for carrying them out, can gain the desired information by writing to the authors of the different articles in care of the forward, at the same time enclosing a stamp for reply. Letters without stamps enclosed will receive no attention.

### DRAWN WORK FOR THE TABLE By Maude Haywood

ARTISTIC END FOR A BUFFET SCARF (Illus. No. 1)

N deciding upon the most beautiful and the most appropriate method of decorating linen for the table, the preference may well be given to the exquisite art of drawn work, wrought with thrends in the very fabric itself. Not only is it unsurpassed in its exquisite daintiness of effect, but it has the merit, also, not so universally recognized, of being, even in the most delicate specimens, in reality wonderfully strong and durable; it will outlive endless washings,

strong and durable washings, coming out each time as good and fresh as when first made, until it becomes actually worn out through constant usage, which, if the pieces are properly cared for, will not happen for many years. So that, as a matter of fact, if women would only renlize it, this extremely dainty kind of needlework, although taking long to make and command of facilies. make and com-manding fairly high prices, may, after all, be considered economical in the end, by reason of its dura-

sidered economical
in the end, by
reason of its durability long after
cheaper and even
seemingly stronger
handiwork has perished. In all ages
this kind of work
has appealed, by reason of its lace-like and
heautiful texture when completed, to the delicate and artistic feminine imagination, while
the proverbial patience and ingenuity of those
women who are real lovers of dainty needlework have enabled them to produce the most
claborate and intricate designs, which call
forth justly the wondering admiration of the
uninitiated. The work has to-day lost none
of its popularity, and indeed may be deemed
to be in special favor at the
present time. For the
benefit of readers of the
JOURNAL who are interested
in this beautiful art, the
a pecimens illustrated on
this page have been collected from different sources,
and chosen with due regard
to various tastes, being in
some cases very simple, in
others more elaborate, although none need be above
the ambition of a careful
and patient worker. For it
is true that painstaking
perseverance is the principal quality required to
render a woman skilled in
this beautiful art.

END OF BUFFET SCARF

### END OF BUFFET SCARF

I LUSTRATIONS Nos. 1
and 2 were worked by
Mary Reading. No. 1 is a
design for the ends of a buffet scarf, both being made
exactly alike. The design
when carried out full size
is bold and effective, rather
than particularly fine or
delicate in texture. The
dimensions can, of course,
be adapted to the size of
the particular sideboard or
buffet for which it is intended. For this particular
piece the amount of materia T LLUSTRATIONS Nos, 1

piece the amount of material required is one-half a yard of round thread French linen, two yards wide, and in working it one spool each of linen thread, Nos. 80 and 40; also one skein of three star white linen floss were used. In preparing the work, which must be accurately cut along the edges following the line of a thread which has been withdrawn for this purpose, the width of the bem is first marked

FOR A HANDSOME THAY CLOTH (Illus. No. 4)

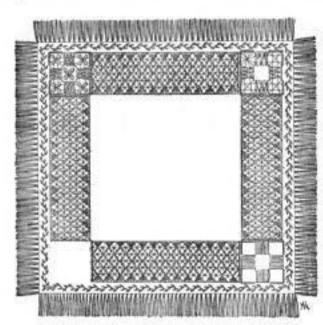
off by drawing a thread on either side two inches and a quarter from the edges, which gives an inch wide hem when finished. Next draw a thread eight inches from either end, the depth of the fringe, and after that an-other thread three-eighths of an inch further in between the spaces left for the home which other thread three-eighths of an inch further in, between the spaces left for the hem, which forms the mirrow border, and is finished with a row of feather stitching. The design itself is formed upon squares measuring an inch and a half each way; these must next be marked off, counting nine spaces between the hems and

seven upward, the thrends being cut and withdrawn ac-cording to the plan shown in the illustration, and the raw edges of the material so left being button-holed immediately holed immediately
after being cut.
This pattern is
worked entirely
on the right side,
and will not be
found very complicated. It should
be stretched in
order to work it be stretched in order to work it properly. The "spider" forms are rendered flatly, merely passing the working thread in and out, the "web" lines, of course, being securely knotted in place. The fringe, which must have a hemstitched head in g before it is raveled

out, is formed with six rows of double Solomon knots. This pattern being simple and straight-forward in its execution, may be regarded as a good one for an inexperienced worker to select.

### AN ARTISTIC DRAWN-WORK DOILY

ILLUSTRATION No. 2 shows a doily of which the border may be worked out in dimensions suitable to the purpose for which



A DOILY (lilus, No. 2) [Shawing four corners at different stages of development].

it is intended. Reckon the measurement, in-cluding the depth required all around for the fringe, and cut out the square of lines re-quired, drawing a thread to act as a guide to the scissors in order to insure accuracy. In the example shown, three-quarters of an inch

is allowed for the fringe, a quarter of an inch for the row of feather stitching, and about an

inch and three-quarters for the border itself.

Draw single threads to mark off the requi-Draw single threads to mark off the requisite distances, continuing the innermost-line as far as the narrow outer border, thus giving four squares and four oblongs around the doily. Cut the ends of the oblong spaces four threads outside the squares, which leaves these latter attached to the center of the mat by four threads on either-side. Overcast or buttomhole the cut edges of the sources. Withdraw all the lengthof the squares. Withdraw all the length-wise threads of the oblong spaces, knot the threads into strands, containing, in the ex-ample shown, four threads each, either by penns of a hemselfching or knot chain. Then proceed to make the design by tying Then proceed to make the design by tring the strands according to the illustration, putting in first the horizontal and afterward the diagonal threads, and making a "spider" by possing the working thread several times around, in and out of the foundation threads, in the center of each open space. The corners should be left until the last, and the threads not be drawn before the threads come for weaking them. before the time comes for working them, the raw edges being buttonholed immedi-ately they are cut. Launder the work be-fore drawing the threads for the fringe.

### SIMPLE AND PRETTY

THE pretty but simply made doily, Illustration No. 3, by May Fornerook, presents few difficulties in its execution. The size is nine inches, of which one inch is allowed for the fringe, and three-eighths of an inch for the receipths of an inch for the receipths. fringe, and three-eighths of an inch for the narrow outer border. The threads are withdrawn, according to the illustration, allowing five inches for the open spaces, and half an inch for the groups of threads. Buttonhole the raw edges, and stretch the linen in order to work the pattern on the wrong side. Each open square is worked separately. Fasten the working thread into one corner of an open square, knot one-half of the loose threads securely in the center, not drawing the half of the loose threads securely in the center, not drawing the thread up too tightly; loop the thread through the next corner, and so on around the square. Next pass the thread through each of the loops so made, and finally run it around through each of the second row of loops, drawing it up smoothly so as to form a small ring in the center. Put in the diagonal threads, which are knotted where they cross over the plain squares of the linen, upon the right side, and finish the doily with the row of feather-sttching, the fringe being raveled out last of all.

#### A HANDSOME TRAY CLOTH

A BORDER design for a handsome tray cloth, by the same hand, of which one corner is shown in Illustration No. 4, is worked in rather coarse linen. The central border in the design is two inches wide, with a narrower row of drawn work on either side, separated by plain strips of the linen, finished with rows of feather-stitching. The corners are left untouched until the rest of the border is finished, and then worked one after the other according

touched until the rest of the border is finished, and then worked one after the other according to the method suggested in the directions for executing example No. 2. The illustration is sufficiently clear for a worker of very little experience to be able to follow it out with ease. The cloth may be finished either with a hemistich or fringe, according to taste. In this case the spider forms are given a more raised appearance by looping the working thread around the foundation thread as it is passed around, instead of merely employing the darning stitch.

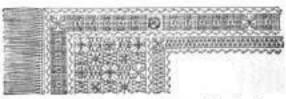
### ELABORATE SIDE-BOARD CLOTH

THE remaining pieces on this page, shown in Illustrations Nos. 5, 6 A shown in Illustrations Nos. 5, 6 and 7, were executed under the direction of Mrs. Barnes-Bruce, of New York. The design for a side-board cloth, of which both the front and back corners are shown, is a particularly handsome and elaborate one. The pattern was worked in 6cru thread. The size of the cloth is, or course to sait the particular piece of course, to suit the particular piece or furniture for which it is intended. The threads are withdrawn for the main portion of the design in squares, measuring half an inch to five-eighths of an inch across. It will be noticed that a great variety of stitches are in-troduced, and that labor has not been spared upon the work. Such an un-dertaking is suitable, of course, only for an avvert and rapid worker but for an expert and rapid worker, but the result when finished amply re-

pays the skill and time bestowed.

Recently Mrs. Barnes-Bruce designed an extremely handsome and novel tablecloth in linen drawn work,

novel tablecloth in linen drawn work, which for its originality and beauty well deserves description. It was intended for a party of eight persons. Instend of using cover doilies, the design for each doily was worked in the cloth Itself, and connected by a narrow border, running close to the edge of the table, and having elaborately wrought corners; a deep and handsome border was also worked upon the sides and ends of the linen. The design for the center piece, and also for two smaller mats at either end of or the lines. The design for the center piece, and also for two smaller mats at either end of it, were likewise made of drawn work in the cloth itself. This exquisite piece of handlwork when used was placed over colored silk, reaching just to the edge of the table, the tone being selected to accord with the floral decorations employed, yellow being chosen for white or yellow flowers, pale pink with roses of the same hue. In suggesting such an idea with a view of its adaptation by ambitious needle-women, it would be well to emphasize the

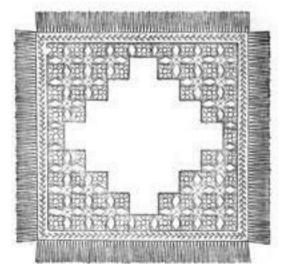


BACK CORNER OF SIDE-BOARD CLOTH (Illus. No. 5)



FRONT CORNER OF SIDE-BOARD CLOTH (Illus. No. 6)

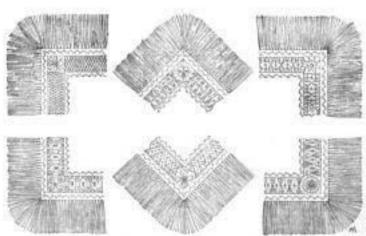
fact that considerable skill and artistic judgment is needful in order to design effectively such an important piece of work. The general lines and proportions of the various patterns must be good and in keeping. It is not energial that in detail the devices be pretty claborate and perfectly rendered, the design as a whole needs an expert to conceive and to arrange it adequately. A further nevelty is the introduction of letters forming the monogram, rendered mainly in drawn work. This is a pretty idea also for tablecloths or napkins for more ordinary use, which are finished with a hemstitch or simple border in drawn work. The letters of the monogram should measure three to four inches in beight. Great care must, of course, be taken to preserve the symmetry of the design.



SIMPLE AND PRETTY (Illus, No. 3)

### A SET OF LUNCH OR TEA NAPKINS

THE designs in Illustration No. 7 are the corners of very simple border patterns for THE designs in Illustration No. 7 are the corners of very simple border patterns for a set of lunch or tea mapkins; if more are required, these may either be duplicated or added to with patterns in a similar style to make up the required number. The mapkins should measure eighteen or twenty luches square, and would prove a very suitable undertaking for a worker who wished to gain experience by practice and simple pieces, not involving at by practice on simple pieces, not involving at first much labor nor any intricacy of arrangement. The finish may be either of the linen plainly turned under and hemstitched, or raveled out, as in the illustration, to form a fringe, which can be kept in order by smoothing it out with a small whisk brush.



A SET OF LUNCE OR TEA NAPKINS (IIILIS. No. Digitized by Google

### Property Courses Services Serv DESIGNS IN IDEAL HONITON By Sara Hadley Same Second Succession

HE newest and most artistic de-signs in "Ideal Honiton," also known by the less characteristic title of linen appliqué work, are shaped and arranged in a rather more unconventional manner

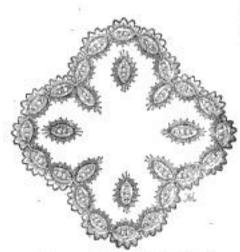
more unconventional manner than the earlier patterns employed, the great popularity of the work having resulted in the development of an improved style, which is extremely graceful in effect, and not more difficult of execution, when once the braid is basted correctly in position before starting on the actual needlework. So much depends on the accurate placing of the design upon the ground, that many amateurs prefer to have their work prepared for them, which is done as a regular trade by the importers of the necessary materials. For the benefit, however, of those who may wish to undertake the whole of the work for themselves, the entire process of preparing, starting, executing and finishing it will be thoroughly explained from beginning to end. ning to end.

It will be thoroughly explained from beginning to end.

The title "Ideal Honiton" is particularly appropriate, owing to the fact that the various braids which, applied on the linen ground, form the basis of all the designs, are manufactured to exactly imitate the best known of the patterns used in real Honiton lace, which is manufactured on pillows by the peasant women of Devonshire, in England. These braids are imported in different widths, to sait the various purposes for which the work is appropriate, a judicious arrangement of the coarser and more delicate patterns enhancing the beauty and effectiveness of the designs into which they are wrought.

As a general rule, a good quality of linen lawn is considered the best fabric to employ for the ground upon which the pieces are worked. In every case, the braid is applied by means of a buttonhole stitching in white embroidery silk; and, according to individual taste and requirements, the designs are more or less enriched by means of various lace stitches rendered in point-lace thread.

As will be seen in studying them carefully, the illustrations given here vary greatly in respect of their elaborateness or simplicity or dead; and the center pieces, with doilies to match, will be described in their order of difficulty as to execution. It would be a good thing for a beginner to commence upon such



A TASTEFUL SIMPLE DOILY (Illus. No. 2)

a piece as the doily in Hiustration No. 2, as it is small in size, not involving much outlay for materials or any great expenditure of time. Nevertheless, in the carrying out and completing this design, sufficient experience in the work will be gained to considerably lessen the difficulties of future and more ambitious undertakings.



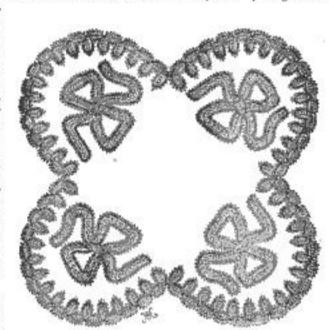
CENTER PIECE WITH PLORAL SPRAYS (Ulus. No. 3)

THE BOW-KNOT CENTER PIECE

THE BOW-KNOT CENTER PIECE

THE bow-knot design in Illustration No. 1

requires simply the application of the
braid, of which two patterns are used, one for
the horder, and the other, more delicate in
effect, for the bow-knots, and then the completion of the work by means of a buttouhole
stitching all around the braid, the edging being
also of buttonboting worked in scallops, no



CENTER PIECE WITH BOW-KNOT DESIGN (Illus, No. 1)

other stitch being employed upon this piece of work, which is, nevertheless, particularly pretty and quaint, both in shape and design. As is all the pieces shown upon this page, and for every design which is equal in height and width, whether round or square in shape, the work is started upon an accurately cut square of linen, which, in this instance, measures twenty-six inches each way, the mat to be twenty-four inches in size when finished. The linen is then carefully doubled over and creased both up and down, across and diagonally, in order to divide it into eight equal parts, and thus using these marks as guides, to ensure an necurate setting of the braid in position. Measure the distance at which it is necessary to place the braid to start each section of the design, namely, about nine inches from the center of the linen, then counting the divisions of the braid, notice that fifteen are required for each quarter of the mat, the middle or eighth one coming exactly on the diagonal dividing mark, and being placed by measurement, fifteen inches from the center. These eight points being correctly formed the curving of the braid and busting it carefully in position should prove an easy matter; but too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of getting the shape of the mat properly and accurately made. The placing of the sections of the braid pointing in gard, to complete the border pattern, is next in order, and easily accomplished. Each bow-knot is similar in position and arrangement. In sewing down the braid, it has to be firmly basted on the outside at each turn, and on the inner edge gathered with a fine thread, in order to make it lie flat. The center of each bow-knot is formed by a piece of the braid used in the border. The work being thus prepared, the buttonholing may be commenced. In the pieces sketched here, Japan wash silk was employed for the purpose. Except for the outer edge, the buttonholing is done in one bong, and two slaprt strictes, with care that each stitch is taken exactly at right a

sewn down, a slant-wise or uneven direction of the silk giving a very undesirable effect. For the scalloped edge, the linen is sloubled edge, the liner is doubled under to give an added firm-ness, having been previously cut to the necessary shape and size, following the out-line of the mat. When all line of the mat. When all the work is fluished, the lines is cut away from benestly the braid and the edges neatly trimmed with a pair of sharp scissors. Finally, the piece must be carefully pressed in the following number. Lay the work, right side downward, on an ironing-board covered with a clean flaund; wet a piece of very thin muslin with water, wring it out as dry as jasseible, lay it over the wrong side of the work, and then from it until the muslin is quite dry. Strip-the muslin off and the linen should be perfectly smooth, and without arms. The and without creases. The work may be repeatedly laundered without injury.

A TASTEFUL SIMPLE DOILY

THE doily shown in Illustration No. 2 is designed to go with the center piece already described. It is particularly simple in execution, and the design can be readily enlarged and adapted for cover doilies, or rendered in finer bruids, and so made smaller if required. The one shown in the illustration is made upon a series and a half inch square of linen, measuring six and a half inches when finished, and is the size for a finger-bowl doily, being a square doily turned sideways in the drawing.

THE FLORAL SPRAY CENTER PIECE

THE round center piece (Illustration No. 3)

with doily in style to match (Illustration No. 7) is extremely graceful and pretty in effect. It is prepared upon a twenty-nine inch square of linen, divided into eight parts, as described above, in order to facilitate the shaping of the mat, and the placing of the floral sprays. The latter are worked separately, being afterward basted in position, and ap-

placing of the floral sprays. The latter are worked separately, being afterward basted in position, and applied with the usual buttonhole edging. These sprays can be bought ready made, but may be easily worked by any one acquainted with the simple point-lace stitches, and willing to spend the necessary time upon them. For those, however, with little leisure, or, perhaps, not overmuch skill, it will prove a great saving of trouble to procure them ready to apply. They are made upon a pattern, as in lace work. The braid is basted down upon blue mustin, upon which the outline of the design has been traced, as shown in Illustration No. 6. The braid is then caught together for each leaf and petal, with a double net stitch in point-lace thread, (of course, not taking the stitches through to the mustlin pattern) and a "spider" forms the center of each flower. When finished, the basting threads are taken out, thus releasing the spray from the mustlin background. In the doily (Illustration No. 7) the flowers and leaves are formed by pieces of a finer braid than that used for the edge, and do not have to be worked separately, but simply applied in the usual manner, the stem being embroidered inoutline, and the centers in satin stitch.

Any of the forms found in good lace designs may be appropriately adapted for execution in Ideal Honiton, but care should be



CENTER PIECE WITH POINTED EDGING (Illus. No. 4)

taken to choose those which are comparatively simple while being as artistic and effective as

DESIGNS WITH POINTED EDGINGS

The center piece and dolly pictured in Dius-trations Nos. 4 and 5, are more elaborate and bandsome than those previously described. and demanding a corresponding amount of extra skill and potience. The center mat is made upon a twenty-four inch square of linen, but the piece, when finished, measures about twenty-seven inches as the points are made beyond in the following nammer: After the nut has been prepared, and the brain for the herrier has been bosted down in the manager already known to the reader, the lines is cat away all around, following an langinary line running through the center of the outer now of braid, and paper is basted behind the lizen all azonnel, upon which the border of points is formed in suitable braid, and the are alliches afterward inserted. The size of each point, which should be an inch and three-quarters in the present instance, must be carefully measured and marked on the paper, in order to ensure accouracy. The braid is then basted to the paper, as in making point lace, and such point is filled in with various stitches, as shown in the illustration, point-lace thread No. 250 being used for the purpose. The floral sprays are made in the same man-ner as for the round center piece. The points for the duily are made similarly to those on

the center mat, and this finish may be suitably employed, if desired, in connection with any of the other designs illustrated on this page, with the result in each case of enhancing the beauty and richness of the pieces. Sometimes lace is used with excellent effect as an edging to this kind of work. A tea-cloth recently made in Ideal Hauiton, upon bosom



A FAIRY-LIKE DOILY (lifus, No. 3)

linen, was finished in this manner with very satisfactory result.

### BEST USES OF IDEALI HONITON

Total Honiton is principally used for table decoration, and also for bureau covers. A complete set of the requisite mots and doilles intended for use upon a polished table was ordered, not long ago, by a woman of taste, and well deserves description. It



THE SPRAY tillne Sa. 6:

woman of taste, and well deserves description. It comprised a large center mat in a bow-knot design, similar to that in Illustration No. 1, and with the pointed edging shown in Illustration No. 4; two carver's cloths, in size twenty-four by eighteen inches, with a similar design adapted to the clongated shape, and also having the pointed edging; four carste mats, measuraquare, and with a bow-

four carafe mats, measuring twelve inches square, and with a bow-knot in one corner only of each mat, the braid used for these and the carver's cloths being finer than that employed for the center piece; two almond tray mats, oval shaped, rendered in a plain bordering of a fine braid, as in Illustration No. 5, but omitting the pointed edging; eight finger-bowl doilies, as in Illustration No. 2, and a tea cozy, shaped to correspond with the style of the center mat, but omitting the pointed edging, having little bow-knots scattered all over it, and made up over a cozy of pale pink silk. Of course, cover doilies, sixteen inches square, ies, sixteen inches square, and a Roman punch set, could very suitably be added to the above list. added to the above list. Bureau scarfs are usually made having two pairs of mats to correspond in style, each pair being different in shape and size.

The long-shaped pieces to go down the middle of the table and taking the place of the center and side mats, called usually table runners, are reviving in

mans, career usuarry table runners, are reviving in popularity, and are much liked in this style of work. Border designs are usually employed, but a pretty and more uncommon method is to carry the work also around the place where the center ornament should stand.

The very newest thing in Ideal Houiton is to employ it in decorating the covers of mouchoir or bandkerchief sacheta, which are made up over a pale-colored silk foundation, the lines having they scattered sprays embroidered all over it in Dresden style. These will make particularly movel and during Christmess citic particularly movel. style. These will make and dainty Christmas gifts.



### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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Philadelphia, November, 1892

# AT HOME WITH THE EDITOR



son hundreds of us, men andwomen alike, men and women alike, are walking interro-gation points. Daily, yea hourly, the ques-tion comes up: "What presents shall I give for Christmas?" and a week before Christ-mas Day finds many as far from a solution as far from a solution of the problem as when it first presented itself. And when the object of a Christmas remembrance belongs to the masculine tribe, the problem is and to this one has of inky

remembrance belongs to the masculine tribe, the problem is apt to take on a hue of inky blackness in the mind of a woman, and she asks herself, and others: "Now, if he was a woman I would know what to give, but what does a man want?" With the presents most appreciated by women these remarks will not deal. THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL will, in its next issue, endeavor to be of some assistance to its readers in that direction by the presentation of an entire page, prepared with much care. These present comments will try to care. These present comments will try to point out to women the kind of presents which find most favor with men.

0

A MAN is an exceedingly peculiar being in many respects. If he is anything he is practical, and this is particularly true of him in the matter of Christmas presents. The first thing that occurs to a man's mind when he receives a present is, "How can I use it?" The purely ornamental has with him, as a rule, only a passing interest. He likes to see pretty things in his home, but he would far rather give them than receive them. He is prosaic. give them than receive them. He is prossic.
The gift which means most to him is that
which will in some way add to his comfort.
He wants to use his presents. "What good is a
thing unless you can use it?" is his argument,
and into practical argument. and into practical service he immediately seeks to puts practical present, while the pretty knick-knack is looked at once, admired—and put away. Not that he is inappreciative if the gift comes to him in the shape of a dainty knick-knack, but he will enjoy a practical and useful present far more. And after all, this is the mission of the Christmus present—remembrance; and a man always remembers that which a woman does to make his life easier and his comfort more comfortable. There are, of course, exceptions in the tastes of men. Some men like their presents to tend toward the pretty and the useless, the dainty and the ornamental, preferring themselves to supply their own useful needs, but these men are in the minority. The wise woman is she who, in selecting a present, thinks of the practical man rather than of the other sort.

TAKE a man, for example, who spends evenings at home with his family and enjoys reading. The first thing which naturally suggests itself is to present him with one or more of the latest books. Now, books are al-ways acceptable presents to a man fond of aling, and in many cases they form the best Many a man's pleasure is spoiled by reading under gualight or by the "electrics," and to that man the most welcome gift would be a student's lamp, green-shaded and of softened ray. To him, too, one of those big easy armethairs, into which a man likes to bury himself, would be a source of endless comfort.

A padded foot rest, a more comfortable home gown than he now has, a smoker's stand, so that he need not rise for a match or to deposit the ashes from his cigar—or knock them on the carpet, as the best of men will do, you know— any one of these items will find hearty appre-ciation, because the gift carries with it a remembrance of his comfort, and that is what a man most seeks and enjoys when he is at home in the evening.

IF a man has a nook of his own in his If a man has a nook of his own in his home, what men are apt to call their "den," the Christmas gift cannot be better than something which will enter into the practical spirit of that room. If he has used a writing table, or if his present desk has outgrown his papers, the most acceptable gift would be one of those roller-top desks of generous capacity, which men so enjoy. Expensive, you say? Not at all for the lasting enjoyment derived from such an article. A most capacious oak desk, filled with pigeonholes, drawers and side-alides, can now be parchased for thirty dollars, and far better is it to spend a little more on a useful present than to waste a smaller amount upon something spend a little more on a useful present than to waste a smaller amount upon something utterly useless to a man. Or, if the desk be there, or the purse will not permit, there is perhaps lacking a comfortable rug under the desk, or an easier chair. A revolving bookcase, a dictionary holder or a simple "double-storied" table stand for books and papers, to be placed beside the desk, are luxuries which any man enjoys in his library. For the inside of the desk there are many little things which can be thought of to brighten writing hours, and when they are to be had in silver they are far more acceptable, since silver writing hours, and when they are to be had in silver they are far more acceptable, since silver brightens by its ornamentation, and is lasting as well in its usefulness. A silver pen tray or pen rack, a paper weight, a letter opener, a paper cutter, a mucilage stand and brush, a letter or bill clip, an inkstand, a memorandum tablet, a penholder, a hand blotter, a match box or stamp box, a library ash receiver, an ink eraser, a pincushion or holder, an engagement tablet—all these are little adjuncts any one of which is appreciated by a man much at the desk in his home. Do not choose the elaborate. Men are fond of simplicity about their things, and especially when it concerns their working tools. I have known men to receive as gifts some of the things I have mentioned but of such a farcy character that they refrained from putting them on their desks. A man's desk should be masculine, and its belongings should never suggest the more fancy things to should never suggest the more fancy things to be found on women's secretaries. Whatever be found on women's secretaries. Whatever you buy for a man's desk get of good quality, but of simple design. Look for the serviceable qualities. A man soon tires of a fancy inkstand to which there is more ornamentation than there is depth of ink well.

WHERE a man travels considerably the chances for giving him a serviceable Christmas remembrance are many. The money that is spent on a good traveling bag, casy to handle and open, is never wasted. To a man much "on the road" it is a constant source of comfort, and your thoughtfulness will often be remembered, particularly if the bag be one of those traveling cases into which, in a compact space, all the essentials for a bag be one of those traveling cases into which, in a compact space, all the essentials for a man's dressing are included. Travelers shaving cases; comb and brush cases; collapsion cups; silver pocket foot-rules; silver combination memorandum, card and postage stamp cases; silver key-clasins or rings—all these are things which enter into the daily comfort of a traveling man, and offer a constant reminder of the giver.

of the giver.

If a man smokes, do not give him cigars or tobacco unless you know for a certainty the particular brand he prefers. Men are very fidgety about this, and they have their decided likes and dislikes. Give him rather one of those latest cedar-lined cigar boxes which will keep his cigars from getting too dry for good smaking. Or a silver cigar enter; an ash receiver; a tobacco jar; a smoking jacket; a match or fusee box; a cigar or cigarette case for pocket or table; a cigar case or stand; a cigar lighter; the latest "pipe companion," combinlighter; the latest "pipe companion," combin-ing scraping spoon, tobacco press and cleaning point, or something of a nature that will help in the enjoyment of his evening cigar or pipe. Men get an astonishing amount of com-fort from the cigar or pipe, and they are very quick to appreciate anything which enters into that most "delicious moment" of their lives when the after-dinner cigar is lighted and they are at their ease.

But do not get too close to the smoking ar-ticle itself, unless you take some male friend into your confidence, and then it is well to feel certain that the friend is one who is thoroughly conversant with the taste of your father, husband or brother. Many a woman father, husband or brother. Many a woman has bought a meerschaum pipe, cigar or cigarctic holder only to find it seldom used after presentation. A friend of mine only recently purchased for her husband a very delicate amber cigarette holder. It was a dainty, costly little article, but so small was the opening of the holder that it was absolutely impossible to insert within it the most compact Turkish eigarette. Of course, it was useless. Women had far better confine themselves, in presents, to the belongings of a smoker rather presents, to the belongings of a smoker rather than to try and please with the smoking ma-

THE dressing room of a man is another place in the house which easily lends itself to welcome Christmas presents. Of I place in the house which easily lends itself to welcome Christmas presents. Of course, here everything depends upon the extent of the man's fondness for dress. With the room of a fop, or one of our modern "dudes," my ignorance is so dense that I shall not try to enter into the spirit of its belongings. I should think anything might belong to it; particularly anything of a far-fetched or ugly nature, or something which offends refined taste. But the average American man dresses neatly, and he is fond of having things in his dressing room which will give him the most comfort in arranging his give him the most comfort in arranging his toilet. As a rule, men dress in haste, and hence the idea of meeting their wants for a quick toilet should be most borne in mind.

Nine men out of every ten have an aversion for shaving, but for precautionary or economical reasons many prefer to shave themselves, and here is where gift-making is appreciated. The essier you can make it for a man to shave himself, the warmer he will respond to a gift. "Now, there is a sensible present," said a husband who had been for a whole year regularly cutting himself agars, proming with a dell cutting himself every morning with a dull instrument, when his wife, on Christmas Day, presented him with a set of razors. And the pleasure which that man now finds in shaving himself is something positively delightful to see. Some men prefer sets of two, three, or seven razors, where others, and many men, use only a single razor. In conjunction with this comes a complete shaving stand, a simple portable shaving glass with ring handle, a diver-ringed strop, a shaving cop or a brush, a set of shaving towels for bathing the face after shaving, a shaving soap case, a shaving powder puff case, or any of the little things so necessary to a complete shaving outfit.

0 THE belongings of the average man's dressing case are not many, and hence is the reason stronger that what is given should be selected with a due regard of what he already possesses. For the interior, cuff and collar boxes, stud and button trays, bow-tie receptacles, four-in-hand scarf boxes, made-up scarf "files" and glove boxes are the most important things. The latter items depend upon the kind of neckwear the man most wears. For ant things. The latter items depend upon the kind of neckwear the man most wears. For outside the dressing case, there is a pair of "military" hair-brushes, silver-backed; a silver-edged moustache comb for chiffonier and whiteer brush; silver-backed hat or ver-edged monstache comb for chinomer and
pocket; whisker brush; silver-backed hat or
cloth brush; a glovestretcher; a toothbrush
case with powder box combined; shoe buttomer and horn; nall filer; patent leather shoe
felt brush, and other things.

Away from the dressing case itself, a man's
room offers just as many chances for adding
to his comfort as does the room of a woman.

Many men have no senarate dressing room.

Many men have no separate dressing room, and where that apartment is embodied in their sleeping room and sitting room, as par-ticularly is the case of young men who live in ticularly is the case of young men who live in boarding houses, a woman can find no better place for delicate and thoughtful presents. The surroundings of the average young man in a boarding house are, the good Lord knows, forlorn enough at their best, and to study to supply such a young man's lack of comforts constitutes in spirit and in deed true Christ-mas giving. If there is one class we can pro-fitably remember at Christmas-tide with some thoughtful, comforting gift, it should be the young men of our acquaintance whose lines young men of our acquaintance whose lines in life necessitate them to eke out a doleful existence in one of our modern boarding houses. If there is anything that could be more perfectly doleful to me than a Chi-nese funeral, I think it is Christmas in a boarding house.

A ND while on this general subject of Christmas giving as far as it appertains to gifts for men's dress and dressing rooms, let me say what I think are two timely things. The first is, to those women who are in the habit of presenting their husbands, brothers or male friends at Christmas time with neck-

wear. Let me suggest to you to choose some other form of present. As a rule, men infin-itely prefer to buy their own scarfs, since each man has his own particular funcies in that direction. For a woman to select a man's neckwear amounts to about the same thing neckwear amounts to about the same thing as for the average man to select dress-goods for a woman. Ten to one he would choose precisely what his wife would not care to wear, and this is generally the state of affairs when a woman starts out to "cravat" her husband. There are wives who can most acceptably purchase their busbands' neck-wear, but they are mighty few. For the most part, their choice is something lamentable. I have in mind two of my friends who are posihave in mind two of my friends who are posi-tively walking caricatures so far as their neckwear is concerned, whose cravats are chosen by their wives. They are always a year behind the styles—sometimes a little farther back. The happiest thing about these two men is, however that neither is con-scious of it, and I never see them but I think of how perfectly blissful it must be to be ig-

norant on some points.

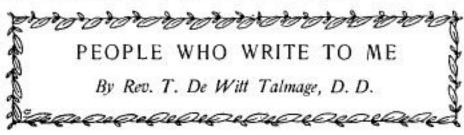
The second word is to those young women who are so prone, at Christmas time, to bestow scented handkerchief cases and things of that nature upon young men. My dear young women, let me earnestly entrent you; Do not do it. I recall a young friend of mine who came to me soon after Christmas of last year with an exquisitely-worked mouchoir case. It was a costly article, without doubt, and so scented with sachet that for the next few hours I could smell nothing else in my room. He told me, in confidence, that a "very par-ticular young lady friend" had sent it, and then asked me if I knew what it was for! He said he tried to get his cuffs and collars into it, but they would not stay straight, and it was not long enough for his cravats! And I know of other cases where suchet glove-cases and trinket bags were sent at Christmas to young men who have not yet discovered the true uses for which they were intended.

In the brief space allowed me I cannot, of course, mention all the most acceptable presents for men. There are innumerable articles, such as umbrellas, gloves, handkerchiefs, sleeve, cuff or collar buttons; scarfpins, although these latter are a trifle dangerous unless one is thoroughly conversant with a man's taste; a black or brown alligator leather pocket memoranda case; a traveling case for an evening suit; a watch-chain locket; case for an evening suit; a watch-chain locket; an easy dining-room arm-chair; a gold pencil; a necktie clasp—these naturally suggest themselves. In fact, this whole matter of presents for men resolves itself into the suggestion given at the commencement of these remarks; Appeal to the practical side of a man in your gift-making to him. Study his comfort, and see by what little token you can add to it. Do not reflect his tastes by your own. Just as men and women are differently constituted, so do their tastes vary from those of the opposite sex. The plate of Dresden or Royal Worcester ware over which a woman would delight, might strike no responsive chord in a man's nature.

THAVE heard it said that men do not appreciate presents, and that they take far more pleasure in giving on Christmas than in receiving. Commendable as is this spirit which is credited to men, it is not altogether so. That men take pleasure in bestowing gitts is true, but they are just as appreciative of presents bestowed. Men by their very natures lack the spontaneous effusiveness of women in the reception of their gifts, but it does not therefore follow that their appreciation of them is less. Men are trained to a matter-of-fact way in the outer world which they frequently carry into their domestic or social lives, and they content themselves with a simple "Thank you" in the acknowledgment of a gift where women might be more effusive and dilate upon the beauties or possibilities in a gift. Not on the beauties or possibilities in a gift. Not so with the man. He takes in the usefulness of a present the moment he sees it in a single glance, and as a rule he feels far more than be giance, and as a rule he recis for more than he says. But a man's memory is very retentive of every kindness and thoughtful courtesy shown him, and he is slow to forget the heart which prompted the attention, or the hand which bestowed it. A woman never has a sweeter significance to a man as when she comes before him in the character of Consider-ation.

A S a people, I think we are in great danger of running this matter of Christmas presents into the ground. American-like, we are going to overdo it. We are getting possessed of the notion that presents must be costly in order to be appreciated, and where Christmas giving was once a pleasure, some of us make positively hard work of it, and strain our purses far beyond their capacity. Years ago such a precaution toward extravagance in our gifts was unnecessary—to-day it is. How often do we hear people say: "I always give more than I receive," as if what was once a beautiful custom was being placed on a commercial basis. If we allow ourselves to be dragged much farther into the present drift of extravagance in the matter of gift making, we shall live to see the custom of Christmas presents fall into disuse just as the delightful practice of New Year calling has, by its abuse, been forced out of custom. The great family life of this country represents comfort but not plenty. It can live well but not extravagantly. It represents better than does the family life of any other nation the beautiful ties which hind home and friends together, and it delights in nothing so much as to show by little acts of kindness and remembrance its valuation of that union. But if recognition of social intercourse is to be messured by nonetary values, we shall soon see a dissolution which will neither help our houses nor the existing bonds of domestic friendship and neighborly communion. The beauty of a gift, whether at Christmas-tide, wedding, hirthday or any anniversary or celebration, should be in the spirit in which that token comes to us, and not by its commercial value. Hundreds of us cherish the wish to remember our friends at Christmas with some little token of our faith in them, and we can do so, and go on doing so year after year if we shall not expect more from our friends. little token of our faith in them, and we can do so, and go on doing so year after year if we shall not expect more from our friends than a mere remembrance of the day.

W OMEN undoubtedly constitute by far the great majority of present buyers, and hence it is that I have sought to interpo-late the preceding paragraph in this article. Men have a way, at Christmas time, of leaving the matter of gifts to their wives and the women of their household. And hence it is that this matter, as do so many other vital questions appertaining to our future welfare and happiness as a people comes home with a direct appeal to women for its remedy. It is for women to decide whether we shall retain the old-time simplicity of Christmas giving, or whether the practice will find its own death in the incapacity of thousands who will find themselves tinable to cope with the standard raised. Let us be generous, but do not let us overdo it. Let us remember at Christmas-tide all who have shown us kindnesses or considerall who have shown us kindnesses or consider-ation during the year past. Let us sit quietly and think into what humble place we can send a white-winged messenger of Christmas cheer or remembrance. Let us not forget those hun-dreds of homes in which Christmas is only a name to indicate a day. Let us think of every one we can, for nothing is so beautifully sym-bolical of friendship and love as a token of remembrance on Christmas Day. But let remembrance on Christmas Day. But let those tokens be measured by love, and not by cold and hard values. Let us have one thing in our American life apart from monetary consideration, and of which we can truthfully say: This I do in love because my love is yours; this I do in friendship because I am your friend; this I do in remembrance of another as God has remembered me.



ERHAPS I cannot do better this month than to select from the many letters from Jour-NAL readers which awaited my return from Europe, and give answer to a few where the questions propounded are of sufficient general in-terest for answer in print. A brother minister in the

A brother minister in the West writes to ask whether that which he "absorbs from books" and "puts into his sermons" is really theft." I should think much would depend upon what he "absorbs; "some men "absorb" so much from other people's ideas that they have not room left in their minds for any of their own. But this fellow workerasks: "Do you believe that plagiarism is equivalent to theft?" In other words, my brother in the Gospei wants to know whether it is right for a clergyman to sten!?

ciergyman to steni?

MAY A MINISTER STEAL?

FRIEND of mine once asked me: If a A minister can find a sermon better than any one be can make, why not preach it? If any one he can make, why not preach it? If an author can find a paragraph for his book better than any he can himself manufacture, why not appropriate it? That sounded well. But I said to him: Why not go farther and ask, if a woman find a set of furs better than she has in her wardrobe, why not take them? If a man find that his neighbor has a full Alderney cow, while he has in his own yard only a scrawny runt, why not drive boons the only a scrawny runt, why not drive home the Alderney? Theft is taking anything that does

Alderney? Theft is taking anything that does not belong to you, whether it be sheep, oxen, hats, coats or literary manerial.

Without attempting to point out the line that divides the lawful appropriation of another's ideas from the appropriation of another's phraseology, I have only to say that a literary man always knows when he is stealing. Whether found out or not, the process is belittling, and a man is through it blasted for this world, and damaged for the next one. The ass in the fable wanted to die because he was besten so much, but after death they changed his hide into a drumhead and thus he was his hide into a drumhead and thus he was besten more than ever. So the plagfarist is so vile a cheat that there is not much chance for

him, living or dead.

### LITERARY FELONY IN THE PULPIT

LITERARY FELONY IN THE PULPIT

WHAT every minister needs is a fresh nosssage that day from the Lord. I would sell cheap all my parchments of licensure to preach. God gives his ministers a license every Sabbath and a new message. He sends none of us out so mentally poor that we have nothing to furnish but a cold hash of other people's sermons. Our haystack is large enough for all the sheep that come round it, and there is no need of our taking a single forkful from any other barrack. By all means use all the books you can get at, but devour them, chew them line and digest them, until they become a part of the blood and bone of your own nature. There is no harm in delivering an oration or seemon belonging to some one cise provided you so announce it. Quotation marks are cheap, and let us not be afraid to use them. Do you know why quotation marks are made up of four commas, two at the head of the paragraph adopted and two at the head of the paragruph adopted and two at the close of it? Those four commas mean that you should stop four times before you steal anything.

that you should stop four times before you steal anything.

If there were no question of morals involved, plagiarism is nevertheless most perilous. There are a great many constables out for the arrest of literary defrauders. The stolen paragraph that you think will never be recognised has been committed to memory by that old lady with green poggles in the front pew. The very same brilliant passage you have just pronounced was delivered by the clergyman who preached in that pulpit the Sabbath before: two thieres met in one hen-roost. All we know of Doctor Hayward, of Queen Elizabeth's time, is that he purloined from Tacitus. Be dishonest once in this respect, and when you do really say something original and good, the world will cry out: "Yes, very fine! I always did like Joseph Addison!"

Sermons are successful not according to the head involved in them, but according to the heart implied, and no one can feel aright while preaching a literary dishonesty. Let us be content to wear our own coat though the map on it is not quite as well looking, to ride

white preaching a literary disnotiesty. Let us be content to wear our own coat though the nap on it is not quite as well looking, to ride on our own horse though he do not gallop as gracefully, and will "break up "when others are passing. There is a work for us all to do, and God gives us just the best tools to do it. What folly to be hankering after our neighbor's chalk-line and gimlet!

While personally I have suffered much at times from literary felony, I have never, I look, cherished hard feelings for those who appropriated my works and used them as their own. I have rather, I think, felt sympathy for them. For, with such a beautiful dispel to preach, such a message of bewildering grandeur to impart, such visions of heavenly glory to depict, I cannot understand how a man can do aught than preach from his heart. And where there is such a man who lacks the heart to preach that gospel, my tears are far more ready for him than my censure.

A CURE FOR THE BLUES

WOMAN from one of Canada's most

A WOMAN from one of Canada's most beautiful cities, living in a home of elegance and refinentent, as shetells me, writes: "I try to be cheerful and happy, but somehow or other I cannot overcome constant spells of the 'blues." What can I do?"

Now almost every nature, however sprightly, sometimes will drop into a minor key or a subdued mood that, in common parlance, is recognized as "the blues." There may be no adverse causes at work, but somehow the bells of the soul ston ringing, and you feel like sitadverse causes at work, but somebow the bells of the soul stop ringing, and you feel like sitting quiet, and you strike off fifty per cent, from all your worldly and spiritual prospects. In such depressed state no one can afford to sit for an bour. First of all, my sister, when "the blues" seize you, get up and go out of doors. Fresh air, and the faces of cheerful men, and pleasant women, and froliceome children will in filese minutes kill mention. The dren, will, in fifteen minutes, kill moping. The first moment your friend strikes the key-board of your soul it will ring music. A hen might as well try on populous Broadway to batch out a feathery group as for a man to successfully brood over his ills in lively society. Do not go for relief among those who feel as badly as you do. Let not toothache, and rhenmatism as you do. Let not toothacke, and rhemmatism and malaria. On one block in Brooklyn live a doctor, an undertaker and a clergyman. That is not the row for a nervous man to walk on, lest be soon need all three. Throw back all the shutters of your soal, and let the sunlight of genial faces shine in. Besides that, why should any woman sit with the blues? Shone upon by such stars as dot the Canadian sky, and breathed on by such air, and sung to by and oreacted on by such air, and saing to by so many pleasant sounds, you ought not to be seen moping. Especially if light from the better world strikes its aurora through your night-sky ought you be cheerful. You can afford to have a rough luncheon by the way if it is soon to end amid the banqueters in white. Sailing toward work blands white. Sailing toward such a blessed port, let us not have our flag at half-mast. Leave to those who take too much wine "the gloomy rayen tapping at the chamber door," but as for you and I give us the robin red-breast and the chaffinch. Let some one with a strong voice give out the long-metre doxology, and the whole world "praise God from whom all blessings flow." blessings flow."

### WHEN THINGS GO WRONG

OF course there are undoubtedly times when everything seems to go wrong.

From seven o'clock A. M. until ten P. M. affairs are in a twist. You rise in the morning, and the room is cold, the steak for breakfast is tough, the stove smokes, the pipes have ing, and the room is cold, the steak for breakfast is tough, the stove smokes, the pipes have
burst, and you start for your marketing nettled
from head to foot. All day long things are
adverse. Insimuations, petty losses, meanness
on the part of everybody. The ink-bottle apsets and spoils the carpet. Some one gives a
wrong turn to the damper, and the gas escapes.
Besides this, you have a cold in your head,
and a grain of dirt in your eye, and you are a
walking uneasiness. The day is out of joint,
and no surgeon can set it. Now, the probability
is that if you would look at the weather vane
you would find that the wind is north-east,
and you might remember that you have lost
much sleep lately. It might happen to be
that you are out of joint instead of the day.
Be careful, and not write many letters while
you are in that irritated mood. You will pen
aome things that you will be sorry for afterward. Let us remember that these spiked
nettles of life are part of our discipline. Life
would get neasseating if it were all honey.
That table would be poorly set that had on it
nothing but treacle. We need a little vinegar,
mustard, pepper, and horse-radish to bring
the learn even when we do not feel pathetic. mustard, pepper, and horse-radish to bring the lears even when we do not feel pathetic. If this world were all smoothness, we would never be ready for emigration to a higher and better world. Blustering March and weeping April prepare us for shining May. This world is a poor hitching post. Instead of tying fast on the cold mountains, we had better whip and hasten on toward the warm inn where our good friends are looking out of the window watching to see us come up.

### DRAWING UP YOUR OWN WILL

ONE good woman, with an economical turn O of mind, and yet with an eye to the future comforts of those whom she will leave behind her, asks whether a will drawn up by berself will hold good in the eyes of the law. She has a good law volume to follow as to the proper formula.

Books setting forth legal forms are no doubt valuable. It should be a part of every young woman's education to know something of these. We cannot for the small business transthese. We cannot for the small business trans-actions of life he constantly hunting up the "attorney-at-law" or the village squire. But comony in the transfer of property, or in the making of wills, is sometimes a permanent disaster. There are so many quirks in the law, so many hiding-places for scamps, so many modes of twisting phrase-dogy, so many decisions, precedents and rulings, so many John Does who have bruncht suits against John Does who have brought suits against Richard Roes, that you had better in all important business matters seek out an honest lawyer. And there are as many honest men in the legal profession as in any other. Do not get possessed of the foolish notion that all

lawyers are dishonest. They are not, Some of the best Christian men I know plead before the bar of justice. You can find plenty of honest lawyers if you really need them: and in matters involving large interests you had

in matters involving large interests you had better employ one.

As to the making of one's own "last will and testament." I would say: Avoid it unless you have great legal skillfulness. Better leave no will at all than one inefficiently constructed. The Orphans' Court could tell toany a tragedy of property distributed adverse to the intention of the testator. You save twenty to a hundred dollars from your commet by writing your own will, and your heirs pay ten thousand dollars to lawyers in disputes over it. Perhaps those whom you have wished especially to favor will get the least of your estate, and a relative against whom you always estate, and a relative against whom you always had especial dislike will get the most, and your charities will be apportioned differently from what you anticipated—a hundred dollars to the Bible society, and three thousand to the "hook and ladder company."

ARE OUT-DOOR SPORTS DEMORALIZING?

THERE is a splendid letter from a young I man who loves out-door sports, but his parents object to his includence because they

believe that the present tendency toward sport-ing in young men is demoralizing, and he asks whether his parents are right.

There is just now an attempt at the glorifica-tion of muscle. The man who can row the swiftest, or can knock a ball the farthest, or drop the strongest wrestler, is coming to be of more and more importance. The ball player more and more importance. The ball player is the hero of the hour during the summer, as is the "crack" stroke-one. Recently we have had a manese of pugilism. Strong muscle is a grand thing to have, but if Sampson finds nothing more useful to do than carrying off gate-posts, hisstrong muscle is only a nuisance. Out-door sports develop the muscle, and that is what every young man should have, but everything depends on the extent he goes into sports, and how he uses the nuisale. By all nosurs I would advise any young man to entitivate physical energy. Let there be more gymnasiums in our colleges and the ological seminaries. Let the student know how to wield our and but, and in good boyish wrestle

ological seminaries. Let the student know how to wield our and bat, and in good boyish wrestle see who is the strongest. The health of mental and spiritual work often depends on physical health. If I were not opposed to betting, I would lay a wager that I can tell from the book column in any of the newspapers or magazines of the land the condition of each critic's liver and spleen at the time of writing. A very roomingnet literary man apploping to critic's liver and spiece at the time of writing.

A very prominent literary man apologized to
me not long ago for his merciless attack on one
of my books, saying that he felt miserable
that morning and must pitch into something,
and my book being the first one on the table,
he pitched into that. Our health decides our
style of work. If this world is to be taken
for God, we want more amerified muscle. The
man who comes to his Christian work laying man who comes to his Christian work having had sound sleep the night before, and the result of reast beef, rare, in his organism, can do

almost anything.

But while I advocate all sports, and exercises, and modes of life that improve the physical organism, I have no respect for bone, and nerve, and musclein the abstract. Health and nerve, and musclein the abstract. Health is a fine barp, but I want to know what tune you are going to play on it. I have not one daisy to put on the grave of a dead pugilist or mere boat-racer or base-ball player, but all the garlands I can twist for the tomb of the man who serves God, though he be as physically work as Eighard Bowten who are illustrated. weak as Richard Baxter, whose ailments were almost as many as his books.

### PROLIXITY IN RELIGIOUS SERVICE

GOOD Presbyterian elder complains of A. the prolixity of the religious services in his church, and says it is driving the young people away. "How long," he asks, "do you believe ought a religious service continue?" The question falls into the discussion now

raging in some of the papers as to how long or short sermons and prayers ought to be. Some say a discourse ought to last thirty minutes, and others forty, and others an hour, and prayers should be three minutes long, or five or fifteen. Now, you might just as well discuss how long a frock coat ought to be, or how many ounces of food a man ought to eat. In the one case, everything depends upon the man's size; in the other, everything on the capacity of his stomach. A sermon or a prayer ought to go on as long as it is of any profit, If it is doing no good, the servion is half an hour too long, though it take only thirty minutes. If the audience cough, or fidget, or minutes. If the audience cough, or fishet, or shuffle their feet, you had better stop praying. There is no excuse for a man's talking or praying too long if he have good eyesight and hearing. But suppose a man have hissermon written and before him. You say he must go through with it? Oh, no. Let him skip a few leaves. Better sacrifice three or four sheets of sermon paper than sacrifice the interest of your bearers. But it is a silly thing for a man in a prayer-meeting or pulpit to stop merely because a certain number of minutes have expired while the interest is deepening—absurd pired while the interest is deepening—absurd as a hunter on track of a rochuck, and within two minutes of bringing down its antiers, stopping because his wife said that at six o'clock precisely he must be home to supper.

Keep on hunting until ammunition gives out. Still, I must admit that the danger is on the side of prolixity. The most interesting prayers we ever hear are by new converts who say we ever hear are by hew converts who say everthing they have to say and break down in one mhaute. There are men who, from the way they begin their supplications, indicate a long stege. They first pray you into a good frame, and then pray you out. They take literally what Paul meant to be figurative: "Pray without censing."

7. de with Talmage



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# Dr. Talmage

The Readers of the JOURNAL

May I ask you to carefully read the announcement contained on the last (outside) cover page of this issue?

I feel quite sure that you will be greatly interested.

7. be Nitti Talmage Google



The purpose of this Department is to bring the members of the Order of the King's Daughters and its President into closer relations by personal and familiar "Talks" and "Chats." All letters from the "Daughters" bearing upon this one and special purpose only, should be addressed to MRS. BOTTOME, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, and she will be glad to receive them. Please do not, however, send letters to MRS. BOTTOME concerning membership in the Order, or business communications of any nature. All such should be addressed direct to the headquarters of the Order, 158 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, and prompt attention will be given.

### HEART TO HEART TALKS



HIS month always seems to me to be the most uninteresting month of the year. It is neither one thing northeother. It is not winter, and yet it often feels like it. It is not the beautiful autumn,

the benutiful antumn, though you may have a few days that will make you think of the days that have passed. I wonder if there are not November Christians? One does not like to say they are not Christians, for there is good in them, and if there is only a little love—"love is of God;" but they often strike you just as the raw chilly day in November strikes you. Now, maybe, there is more of the November in us all, at times, than we would like to confess. You know there are days and hours when you feel like June. Are there not hours, maybe days, when you feel like November?

feel like November? Now, in this November number of the Now, in this November number of the Jounnal I want to tell you, and tell my Circle especially, that never was it clearer to me than now, that while it may be November in nature, and November in God's Providence, while your outward life may be a sort of November, and the chilly natures may be around you, in spite of all, in spite of everything, it may be June in your soul all the time. The birds will sing, the "green pastures" will be yours, and the "still waters," and "No storm can reach your inmost calm." If your King (for He is King of Souls) cannot do this and reign over your souls, if he cannot bring every thought into aweet subjection to His will, then there must be some one stronger than our King. You would not like to think your evil nature is stronger than He, would you? You would not like to think any power is stronger than His, would you? Then why is it that so few know anything about perpetual summer in the soul? Do you not think it is because they have never believed there is any such inner life for them?

### THE CRISIS OF THE SOUL

THE CRISIS OF THE SOUL

NOW, suppose this month of November, 1892, you decide that you will know the inner life of which I am speaking. Take your thought away from all your outward life, whatever your life may be, and say to yourself: "If I cannot have an ontward paradise, I will have an inward paradise, It was pride and envy and robelilon against circumstance that gave me the November experience; now, if I can have June instead, I will have it."

Just here the crisis will take place. Do you know what a serious word that is? Did you ever watch one passing the crisis of a fever? The doctor has said that the sleep the sick one has fallen into will probably determine whether the patient will live or die. Every step in the room is a light step. Oh, how the loved ones watch, and when the invalid opens her eyes you see the delirium is passed. She will live! She has passed the crisis. Now, these crises come in soul life, and sometimes in the way of health, and sometimes in the other way of health, and sometimes in the in the way of health, and sometimes in the other way—the way of death. When a soul gets where it says: "I will be-live there is a better inner life in the Christian

life than I am living, and if there is, why should I not have it?" that soul is approach-ing a crisis in its soul history. It is very seri-ous. Many come up to this point, and a kind of vision of this life of inward harmony with God comes to them, or, in the language of a hymn I have known from childhood, they see the beauty of

"A heart in every thought renewed, Betteving, true and clean, Which neither life nor death can part From Him that dwells within,"

Now, I tell you you will come out on one side or the other of this inner life. You must say, "I will have such a heart. I will have all God's will done in me. I will be rich in my soul, God's will done in me. I will be rich in my soul, if I am poor in my outward circumstances. I will be rich in a friendship of soul with my King, no matter what I may have missed in the human. Such an experience I will have!" If you say this, the crisis is past and you are on the road to perfect health. You may not have all the strength in a moment, but you will have it. Or you may sigh and say: "Yes, it looks very lovely; maybe some have such a happy inner life, but I do not think it is for me. I know how impulsive I am, and I do not think I could ever live such a life. It is too high for me. It looks too much like being perfect, and I am sure I could never be perfect." Ob, my sister, wait a moment. Do you remember in the life of Christ when he said some things to his disciples that they did not understand? We read, "From that time many of His disciples went back, and walked no more with Him." Oh, what they missed.

#### BREAKING THE RECORD

Now, I want you at this time to say: "I will be honest and sincere. If there is a better inner life for me, I will not be so foolish as to lose it by being prejudiced, or by thinking it cannot be." You do not see such a spirit along any other life of progress. Almost every steamer that crosses the Atlantic is trying to break a past record and go quicker. Shall all this be on other lines than the spiritual? A few months ago the steamer City of Chicago went to pieces, and, mind you, she was not one of the fastest steamers. I crossed the ocean in her more than once, and as the City of Paris or City of New York passed us, I heard people on board our vessel say they would rather go on aslow steamer. Well, her slowness did not save her at the last, I notice, and your slowness in this spiritual voyage is not going to save you. What you need is to break your record! I am not pleading for greyhounds on the sea, but I am pleading for greyhounds on the sea, but I am pleading for the fastest spiritual steamers on this spiritual ocean we are on, and I do not care for earthly records, but I do care "for the record on high," and I ask every member of my Circle to break her record; and from this time to say: "By the grace of God I will be what He made me to be, and He made me to live in me, so that I might enjoy Him forever, and that is the life I will have."

### THE TWO LISTS

THE TWO LISTS

DID you ever notice that St. Paul made out two lists, and said he proved his ministry by both? Look at it closely sometime—"honor" and "dishonor," "evil report" and "good report." It is very wonderful, if you will look deeply enough into it; the only way to become well known is to be unknown; the only way to make others rich is to become poor, and I want you to mark this in your own history. If some one honors you it will be almost certain that not long after some one will slight you. Well, there it is —"honor" and "dishonor." Just as you are thinking what a good report such an one has given of you, the evil report is on its way to you. I call this ballast. God must keep His ships steady, so He sees to the ballast. Take the thorns with the roses; wear them both. Say to yourself: "Why should I not be slighted in some directions? I am made much of in other quarters." And do rejoice in the good that is being done, no matter who does it. One of my favorite every-day verses is that of Whittier. my favorite every-day verses is that of Whit-

### "What matter mine or another's day, So the right word be said, And life the sweeter made!"

and forever keep the thought with you that your happiness must come from your giving instead of receiving. But you say "there is just where my trouble comes. I want to give, and I am shut out from giving." Never! You are never where you cannot say: "I give my patient God my patient heart." And is it nothing to give to God? Is it nothing for Him to receive? Him to receive?

GOD'S TREATMENT I AM writing this in an institution where the word "treatment" is the word most frequently used from day to day. The physician makes out what we call our treatment: at a certain hour a bath, another time a rub, etc. At the hoar we go or it comes to us,
"our treatment," and it is so pleasant to bear
on one side and another: "I have improved
wonderfully under the treatment: I weigh so
many pounds more than when I estne." We take the treatment. Are we as wise on spirit-ual lines? Do we not rebel against the treatnal lines? Do we not rebel against the treat-ment, the appointed tasks or the appointed crosses? We do not take the "rubs" and say "this will help me." I think God arranges for the cure of pride and envy and all the dis-cases we must be cured of, but we do not like the treatment. Suppose the patients here should say: "I do not like to take a bath, I do not like the massage treatment." Well, you can refuse to take the treatment, but you do say at your own cost. so at your own cost.

so at your own cost.

Now, suppose you try for one day to take all that comes to you as God's "treatment," and when, as you sometimes say, "I do not know why I should be treated so unkindly," just take it as something that is for your good. But it is injustice, you say. It is not right. Never you mind; take it in the spirit of Jesus Christ, who when He was reviled, reviled not again; when He suffered He threatened not, but committed Himself to Him that judgeth righteously. That is taking treatment from righteously. That is taking treatment from God's hands.

God's hands.

Ah, when the spirit is right nothing can harm us. One near to me has been dizzy for a day or two, and when I would say: "How are you?" the answer would be, "I am all right; the trouble is with the room, it will go round and round." Ah, no; the trouble was in him and not in the room.

THE DEATH OF SELF

THE DEATH OF SELF.

I LOOKED at a lovely young girl yesterday
who spoke at the union meeting in the
chapel of the Home where I am sojourning.
She said: "We have all had dreams; mine
was to go to Japan as a missionary, but my
dream was not realized." As I looked at her
I felt the absence of self in her. And I said:
"Ah, but He had His dream, and it could only
be fulfilled by her not going to Japan." After
all, "None of self and all of Him" is the
dream—the dream that must be realized. Oh,
you struggling women that my heart so goes out dream—the dream that must be realized. Oh, you struggling women that my heart so goes out to! I know there are such hard things to endure. I know your pride is hurt, but you see it is your pride that must die. And it is so hard to die, but it must die. If you would only say: "Strike home, my Futher; kill the dreadful self in me." How often do I think of the words from our ritual, used at my baptism: "Let all that is carnal die in her, and all that is spiritual live and grow in her." Many a time, with the hot tears coursing down my checks, I have said: "Oh, my God, how long since the prayer was offered! Will it ever be answered?" Keep praying!

### A LOVELY SUNDAY

A LOVELY SUNDAY

I KNEW I should be "shut in," but my preachers arrived on Saturday night—lilies of the valley—and all the day long they preached to me, and there was no weariness. I did not think the sermon was too long. They said: "We toil not, neither do we spin;" and when I said: "How do you grow?" they did not say bow, they only smiled so sweetly, and looked as if they knew something they could not tell. Then I had music, as well as the sermon, from the lilies of the valley; I listened to the birds, and they excelled Patti. The little meditation I had, I want to give you, who are young and can cultivate whatever you want to grow in you and abound. When I was quite a young girl I saw a piece of poetry that I have never been able to find since, but it made a life-long impression on me. It was an invocation to the spirit of poetry not to leave the poet, and the idea was that if the spirit of poetry left, then the stones would only be stones and the brooks only brooks, etc. And the meaning of the young girl's prayer I understood, and I have prayed that prayer. that prayer.

### +

### THE SPIRIT OF ROMANCE

THE SPIRIT OF ROMANCE

I WANTED a romantic life, and I have had
it; so of course I have kept my youth,
and now in better language than mine let me
tell you what I mean by a romantic life.
Canon Kingsley said: "Some say that the
Spirit of Romance is dead. The Spirit of
Romance will never die as long as there is a
man left to see that the world might and can
be better barneter wiser, fairer, in all things man left to see that the worst might and can be better, happier, wiser, fairer in all things than it is now. The Spirit of Romance will never die as long as a man has faith in God to believe that the world will actually be better and fairer than it is now—as long as men have faith, however wenk, to believe in the Romance of Romances, in the wonder of all wonders, in that of which poet's dreams have been but childish hints, and dim forebodings even

### "That one divine, far-off event To which the whole creation moves;"

that wonder which our Lord himself has bade us pray for as for our daily bread, and say: 'Father, thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven.'

one on earth as it is done in Heaven."

I know I falk to you very much about hope, but as I grow older it seems the one thing needful, only it must be hope in God; that anchor holds. Nota dream will go unfulfilled; all that is noble, all that is good, you will have. One of the most helpful thoughts that I have is, that just what I miss now is just what I am to have in the future.

### +

### THE TWO PEACOCKS

I HAVE been so interested in two pencocks in our garden. The garden seemed hardly large enough for the long train that one of them carried, and I must confess to a fascinathem carried, and I must confess to a fascina-tion in seeing how the train was managed to appear most graceful; but the other day we had a heavy rain, and the handsomely dressed creatures had to trail their trains in the mud (they could not hold them up), and the sight was anything but pleasant. I found out after-ward that all the intelligence these creatures have seems to be connected with the beauty of their appears. They are simply stupid; they hardly know enough to eat when they are handry, or drink when they are thirsty. hungry, or drink when they are thirsty, and yet they seem never to forget the beauty of their appearance; so when their trains were all muldy they mounted a step-ladder that stood by a tree, and then jumped from the step-ladder into the tree, and the long trains hung down and the rain washed them clean. I was glad enough to see them clean again. One day the landlady had the top of a bureau with a mirror in it set up against the wall. I have seen the peacocks stand for hours looking at themselves in the mirror. and walking before it, and turning their necks to see the beautiful length of their trains. to see the beautiful length of their trains. One of them had a fall the other day. It went up higher and higher into the tree, and at last stepped on a bough too slight and down it came. It was not burt, but seemed mortified. Well, I did learn some lessons from these two pencocks, but I think that I will not give them to you, but I will say this, that I shall never see the train of a gown wiping up the dirt of the street but I shall think
"What a pity the bird could not go up into a
tree, and the long train be washed clean."

Margard Botto

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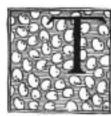
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"Perhaps it may turn out a song, Perhaps turn out a sermon."



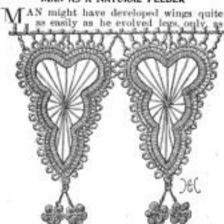
HERE is a beautiful tradition somewhere— if people would leave things alone could put my hands right on it; I have no doubt it has been taken for a cut in the

Art Department—but you will recall it when I suggest it, so it doesn't make any difference. You remember that quaint old legend in one of the occult books of the primitive Hindoo mystic, the Ramshackle of Dhwahalagh Ghaggar? I am Hamshackle of Dhwahalagh Ghaggar? I am glad you do, because I have never heard of it myself. The tradition to which I refer is much newer and fresher. I have a deep-rooted distrust of these musty old traditions; it is so hard to establish their identity and veracity when proofs are called for. Therefore, whenever I want a tradition or legend or anything a trifle off historical color, I invent one for the occasion. It fits the case more neatly, and then, if any fault is found with it, I can change it, and keep on changing it to meet change it, and keep on changing it, to meet the strictures of the critics, until the copy-right runs out or I can manage to think of a better one.

### THE EVOLUTION OF MAN

THERE is, therefore, a tradition that prehistoric man, being made from the dust
of the earth, was wrought, simply and plainly,
like unto a haversack. He was built without
legs or arms, without brains or conscience.
He was merely a bag with a mouth; a thing
to put food into. This is more than a tradition, it is a theory; and this is the very
month of the year in which to give it thoughtful consideration and careful study. You see
how man grew. In the regular course of time,
and by the slow processes of evolution, he developed other faculties and uncreated functions. But they all grew out of his desire for tions. But they all grew out of his desire for food. It has been fully established, by the beautiful theories of evolution, that if you beautiful theories of evolution, that if you desire to possess some organ or faculty that does not exist, and keep on wishing for it, and thinking about it, and trying to get it, by and thinking about it, and trying to get it, by and by you will have it. It is a way the creature has of nagging the Creator into giving it anything it wants. So when, after a while, things quit falling into the ever-open mouth of man, he began to think that if he had any brains he might be able to devise some scheme whereby he might go to his provender, instead of waiting for his food to come to him. In the course of a great many million years—we scientists never talk in small figures—this evolved the perfect dinner bell, with all the concomitants and appurtenances. Thus man, by pertinaciously wishing for them, acquired a few brains, which were stored somewhere in one corner of his stomach. Some of them have remained there ever since. After he got have remained there ever since. After he got his brains, it occurred to him that if he had a his brains, it occurred to him that if he had a neck he could browse around as far as he could reach, anyhow. When he had devoured everything within reach of his limited neck—why he did not develop one as long as a giraffe's belongs to another department of science and will not be discussed here—he began to wish that he could walk a little farther on, and get some more. The effort soon rewarded the hungry creature with a pair of legs, a long section of each one being turned up along the ground, and set apart for the future cultivation of stone bruises, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, gout and chilblains.

### MAN AS A NATURAL FEEDER



pantry and see if there was anything to eat before he went to bed when he came in late. It is, indeed, a most fascinating study, and one of which "us embryologists" never weary—this development of the perfect man. Assuming, of course, that the perfect man, out-side of your own family, has been developed, and all this painstaking investigation, this careful and long-extended observation, convince the investigator that man was, and con-tinues to be, a glutton. It is a painful duty which the conscientious student of his kind has to perform, but the truth is forced upon every observer—man is a natural feeder, a good feeder, and sometimes a better feeder than a provider.

### STOMACHIC MORALS

MAN'S very vices and weaknesses grew out of his stomach. Adam's fall was, in a measure, due to his appetite. The devil, who knew man clear through, even as his wife does, tempted him with something to cat, Duty, obligation, happiness and Eden our parents threw away with scarcely a dehate when they were bribed with refreshments. Conscience was smothered in the folds of the stomach. After the expulsion, man coveted his neighbor's cuptoard before he coveted his wealth in mine, or field, or herds. Abraham and Lot, when their substance was so great they scarce could count their flocks, quarreled and Lot, when their substance was so great they scarce could count their flocks, quarreled to the fighting point over pasturage, because the sheep could eat the grass, and they could eat the sheep. Satan's first temptation laid before the Saviour in the wilderness, was the suggestion to His hunger: "Command these stones that they be made bread." Possibly his thought was going back four thousand suggestion to His hunger: "Command these stones that they be made brend." Possibly his thought was going back four thousand years when he threw the first Adam so easily with a handful of fruit. Greedy, shrewd, observant Satun. Millions of banquets has he attended; and after a careful study of man, with a thousand temptations at his command, he has fallen into the habit of ordering up "the old guard" for the first charge, if not, indeed, for the preliminary skirmish. When he fails to knock a man out by a blow aimed fairly at his stomach, his brimstone majesty is always a little puzzled. He says: "Why, here is a remarkable man; here is an extraordinary man; here is a man who doesn't think of something to eat three times a day."

And he has to scratch his horned head and think a little before making the next assault.

### THE WORLD AS A TRUCK-PATCH

WHAT is popularly described in the best circles of two or three counties in this United States—and a banquet with a brass band in the conservatory couldn't induce me to mention them by name—as "a meal's vit-tles," was a colossal temptation that caught Esau by the nose with its savory smell, and all that he had and all that he expected he gladly that he had and all that he expected he gladly gave away for the keen delight of gorging himself until he was torpid, or the pot was empty. Esan was not one-half so mean and cold-blooded as the brother who chiseled him out of his birthright. But he wasn't half the man his brother was, either. You could take Jacob's meanness, and shrewdness, and keenness, his strong-headed, long-headed judgment and self-sish ambition, and refine them, and re-direct them, and purify them, and make of these qualities a man worthy to be a father of nations. But Esau's soul never could rise higher than his stomach. The world was never a garden But Esau's soul never could rise higher than his stomach. The world was never a garden nor a battlefield to him. It was a truck patch. There were places where you could grow lentils; you could dig clams in the mud, that was what the deep and dark blue ocean so caselessly rolled on for; you could pasture sheep here and there; you could raise a power of truck to eat in this fair, fertile world. Even after he had nursed his wrath and petted his vengeance for nearly forty years, he was reconciled to his brother; not from manly and generous motives and impulses, but by the judicious present of a few sheep. Jacob knew his brother. That's the reason he didn't remain with him very long after the reconciliation. He knew Esau would be as angry as ever after the sheep were gone, and he was not mistaken. not mistaken.

### HUNGER IN POLITICS

W HAT great events in this world's history have binged upon the hunger of the human race! Hunger inspired the French Revolution. The head of Louis XVI was bitten off. A tax on ten helped to fire the Revolution. The head of Louis Avi was bitten off. A tax on tea helped to fire the American heart, and, potent as the spear-embracing arms of Arnold Winkelreid, "made way for liberty." In our own day "cheap sugar" becomes a most potent rallying cry. Andrew Carnegie drops hundreds of thousands of dollars into good, intellectual soil, as a good man plants trees that shall bear good fruit for of doltars into good, intellectual soil, as a good man plants trees that shall bear good fruit for generations that will bless his memory, while they eat of the bounty of his hands. To-day, thousands of the people to whom he gives free libraries and reading rooms scarce lift their eyes to look at their educational palaces, as eyes to look at their enticational palaces, as they pass by without entering them. Suppose Carnegie had endowed free bakeries and butcher shops? He would be canonized be-fore death. Saint Andrew of Homestead would fore death. Saint Andrew of Homestead would eclipse, in popular esteem, Saint Andrew of Bethsaids. The "gude Duke of Argyle," who only scratched the backs of his grateful countrymen, would be but a valet to this greater Scotchman who would tickle the palates of men. Funny, isn't it? But isn't it also true? Appeal to the stomnch of the world, and it will remember you longest. What a man eats he remembers—especially if it doesn't agree with him, and he is sick for a week afterward. week afterward.

I once knew a man who spread a nice slice of bread and butter and strychnine for the rats, and then went out to see a band go by and forgot his solema promise to his confiding wife that he would be set a band for the wife that he would lay out a lunch for all the rats in the county that night. He came in after awhile, saw the bread and butter on the table, ate it himself, and never forgot it to the day of his death.

VICTUALS AND VALOR

ONE is forcibly reminded of these things by the shrill cries of hunger that so by the shrill cries of hunger that so lately rent the starving air in New Yark and Pennsylvania. It made our hearts ache to hear them. These cries did not come from the striking workmen and their families. Oh, no. They seemed to have enough to ent. They enme from the bearded lips of the brave fellows who sprang from desk and work-bench, put on their uniforms and marched away to Homestead and Buffalo to put down anarchy and restore order. Scarce had they returned in triumph, when the usual and expected howl against the commissariat ascended to heaven. At least, it started in that direction, although it probably didn't get more than half way. But we heard it all over this great republic, We just had to listen. The soldier's voice, that erstwhile awed the howling of the turbulent mob, answering lawless threats with a steady shout of defiance, was tremulous with emotion as it told of suffering at meal time. emotion as it told of suffering at meal time. It was not especially weak; it certainly was not effeminate—it is never the women who growl and sould at the cookery or scant pronot effeminate—it is never the women who grow! and scold at the cookery or scant provision at wash-day dinners, or any other time—it certainly was not unsoldierly. Because these were soldierly men; brave, patient, self-denying. It was simply human. It is not merely a soldier's duty or his privilege, it is his nature to grow! at the commissary. Why, there are those of us who can remember how this cry of poor, scanty rations quivered and moaned like a great deep undertone of patriotism in the long five years' chant of devotion and sacrifice all through the late war. Men would leap from comfortless couches on the cold, wet earth, and go into battle with cheers that added terror to their charge; they would cross bayonets with outnumbering foes; they would march up to the black muzzles of murderous batteries like men on parade; they would snatch victory from the pit of defeat; they would fight like heroes—like demi-gods—every man of them. And then, washing the powder stains from their faces and hands, they would sit down on the field which their matchless valor had made glorious forever, where they had won the immortality of fame, and write letters to the loved ones at home and to their local papers telling how hard and tasteless was the hard tack, how mean the salt pork, how small the ration of coffee, and how they had been without sugar for two days.

### IN A WORLD OF STOMACHS

But they were not gods. They were only men. Therefore, when they were bungry they made Rome how! When they had no rations they wanted half rations; when they got half, they wanted whole; when they got half, they wanted 'em better. To grumble at the commissary is a military necessity. The best and bravest soldiers do this. The commissary-general doesn't mind it. He is used to it. He expects it. The government makes account of it in his pay. When Samson had made an end of his battle with the Philistines, in which he slew a thousand of his makes account of it in his pay. When Samson had made an end of his battle with the Phillistines, in which he slew a thousand of his enemies with the jaw-bone of an animal that is warlike only with its heels, he sat down, sang a short paalm of triumph, and then walled because he was thirsty and didn't see a river handy. I think it is generally agreed among military men that the punishment meted out to the late famous Private lams was none too severe for the offense. It is not pleasant, of course, to swing by one's thumbs when one can't let go when one wishes. But there are worse punishments than that. I myself have been flayed so that I had to stand up when I slept. And I have seen people—better people than myself and Private lams put together—bastinadeed on the soles of their feet so that they had to walk on their lands. But suppose Colonel Streator had chained the offending soldler to a rock and kept him without anything to eat all day? A yell of horror and indignation would have swept clear across this continent. Clubs and political societies would have gotten up elaborate dinners and banquets, at which there would have been more corkscrews than spoons, at which to denounce the barbarity of the Pennsylvania Colonel. Such a world of stomachs it is.

### BEFORE AND AFTER

FIND yourself on board a railway train that rolls into a dining station two hours be-hind time. Observe the manner and the utter lack of manners with which the hungry hu-man creatures devour the food which the hurrying waiters slam down before them.

Now, follow these same men out on the platform after they have stowed away a course dinner in twenty minutes. What a transformation! The erstwhile greedy man offers cigars to half a dozen strangers. Everybody is pleasant, good-humored, fairly angelic in disposition. True, nine-tenths of them will be in misery in about an hour, but just now the angel of peace and good-will broods over that train ow, follow these same men out on the

### 

"FOR WHAT WE ARE ABOUT..."

Now, we are going to show our national and individual gratitude this month, by direction of the President. We are agrateful people. If you don't believe it, see us eat. Some of us—and these are not men—are so thankful we will not go to church at all on Thanksgiving Day. We will stay home and get dinner for a host of other grateful people. It is the dinner that makes us thankful. Some Thanksgiving Day, just you pitch the dinner over the alley fence about ten minutes before home from church. On second thought, perhaps you had better not wait until they come home. You had better run. And keep on running until you get to the middle of the Great American Desert. And stay there.

Robert J. Burdette

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WHEN YOU GET MARRIED bear part la citation. En COGIO

ENGRAVISO (IL., 30 State bered, Clores, Latin, leyer engraved visiting cards, time for Bottley processes samples has





This Department is conducted and edited by RUTH ASHMORE, who cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which her young women readers may desire help or information. Address all letters to RUTH ASHMORE, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



VIDENTLY a great many of my girls are going to be married this fall. I hope, however, they will still remain my girls, be-cause youth is distinctively a question of the heart, that neither matri-

mony nor motherhood will interfere with. The reason I think so many are going to be mar-ried, is because so many have asked me what are the duties of a maid of honor? The maid of honor is, presumably, a sister, or the most intimate friend, of the bride, and next to her intimate friend, of the bride, and next to her she occupies the most important position in the bridal procession. In entering the church, while the bridesmaids walk two by two the maid of honor walks by herself just in front of the bride. At the altar she stands next to the bride, takes charge of her bouquet and fan, helps her off with her glove when the welding ring is to be assumed, and later throws back the bride's veil so that it is away from her face as she leaves the church.

from ber face as she leaves the church.

After this, when the procession starts to move, she hands the bride her bouquet and fan and, taking her place directly behind the bride and groom, is escorted down the nisle on the arm of the best man. Then she stands by the bride when she is receiving her congratulations for a little while, but later she simply has as good a time as it is possible for a girt to have.

simply has as good a time as it is possible for a girt to have.

Usually, if the bride is dressed in white, and the bridesmaids in a color, the maid of honor wears one differing from the rest so that she may easily be distinguished. It is a pretty idea, this selection of the girl of whom you are foundest to be nearest to you when you are being married, and if you are like other young married woman you will look into the future and plan out a romance between the maid of married woman you will look into the future and plan out a romance between the maid of honor and the best man. The duties of the maid of honor are not irksome. She ought to be graceful and composed, and if she takes my advice she will practice a little bit before the time for the great occasion. I hope I have told every one of my questioners exactly the duties of the "maid of honor." How fascinating and altogether delightful is that old-time title.

### THE OLD, OLD STORY

T comes from all over the land; it is the cry of the girl who has to earn her own liv-L of the girl who has to earn her own living, and who does not like the way in which she has to do it. My heart goes out to her because many times she is young, ambitious and feels that she is not being treated properly. Will she listen to a little bit of a sermon? Few of us do what we want to in this life; the girl who helps at home, who gives a helping hand about with the children, who helps with the dishes, makes up the beds and sweeps the rooms, is just as surely earning her living as the one who plays on the keys of the piano or type-writer, who telegraphs, or who keeps the books in some large establishment. It may not be the work you like; you may feel that you are the round woman in the square hole, but you must learn the great art of life—the adapting yourself to places and people. the adapting yourself to places and people.
You must learn to do your work so well that
you will grow fond of it, and I tell you, you
surely will.

People who do work in a half-hearted, listless way, produce just the same sort of work, and they need not be surprised if it is pro-nounced worthless by the persons who em-ploy them. To really succeed means not only to do your work well, but to do it with interto do your work well, but to do it with interest, and then you will get to liking it. Be a good, strong, American girl; say to yourself, "I will conquer this feeling of distaste, please God," and, having said that, throw your whole heart and the best of your brains into the work which you have at hand. If by some chance you should have a great genius for painting, or music, or whatever it may be, give the play hours to that, and if the genius is there it will come out, and the opportunity will arise to develop it, but, my dear, so many of us think we are great geniuses when it is of us think we are great geniuses when it is only a little talent we have.

### OPPORTUNITIES WILL COME

KEEP your eyes open for opportunities, and if you have any ability the time will come when you can display them. But do not worry, and fret, and fume over your work, do not believe that you were intended for better things; instead, make the best of the situation and go ahead. Encourage in yourself the habit of reading; do not fly from one book to another, but try to familiarize yourself with what is elevating and refining in literature. Good books are the best friends that you can have, and the best use you can make of your spare moments will be to spend them with these safe and silent counselors. Let industry, adaptability and cheerfulness characterize your work, and then somebody will say to you; "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." And the joys prepared for you will be the feeling that you have tried your best, and that you have gotten that best of all things in orders. of all things in return—a word of encourage-

#### THE SPIRIT OF CRITICISM

THE SPIRIT OF CRITICISM

A LITTLE mirror was once given to me on which was painted, "Be to my faults a little blind, and to my virtues ever kind." I never see those words, though the proverb is an old one, that I do not think what a great deal it means in everyday life. You think you would not say a disagreeable word about your friend for anything, and yet somebody comes up to you and talks about her talents, or her beauty, or her goodness, and, almost unconsciously, you say, "Yes, that is true, but" and then you speak of some minor fault. It is the wicked spirit of criticism rising up in you. I wish that all girls, and when I say all girls I mean girls of all ages, would learn to subdue this, for I cannot but believe that these little fault-findings, these little criticisms of dress, of manner, of mode of speech, or of whatever it may be, only tend to make the mind smaller and the girl herself seem environs. And it grows on one so—one feels so certain after awhile that one is going to see the disagreeable rather than the agreeable side of everything. Notithat one is going to see the disagreeable rather than the agreeable side of everything. Noth-ing human is perfect. Just remember that. Try and think that if you can find faults in

Try and think that if you can find faults in your friend, how many more can she find in you. Just run over the list on your own side. Every one of us likes the woman who says pleasant things, and the saying of them really creates the feeling of them; if you keep at it long enough, you will grow to see the very best in everybody, and the faults will be entirely obliterated so far as "u are concerned. I once knew a girl who had the reputation for possessing a bad temper; her dearest friends said of her: "She is a dear girl, but what a quick temper she has." She seemed to regard this as a sort of compliment; she spoke of her quick temper herself, and never realized that she was encouraging it by continually talking quick temper herself, and never realized that she was encouraging it by continually talking about and giving it a semi-kindly criticism. This is only one instance of the encourage-ment of faults, and what you and I want, my dear girl, is the encouragement of virtues. So use my little motto, and see if with its help you cannot put down the little, mean spirit of criticism.

### THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

THIS is a bit of a talk to my married girls.

God, when he gave you a child, gave to it some rights, and these you are bound to respect. You have no right to refuse to answer your child's question. If you do this it will certainly put that same question to somebody else, and may possibly receive an answer or impression that will have a bad effect on it for life.

You have no right to withhold from your child any innocent pleasure; grief and unhappiness come soon enough, and the play-time of life ought surely to be when one is

You have no right to demand from your child to do, and do, and do for you without any regard to its happiness, nor its hope for the

You have no right to conclude that your child is not an independent being; it should be allowed to think and to reason out, with your assistance, the problems of life, but your assistance should be so sweetly given that it will never seem an impertinence.

You toss your head at this, at the idea of a mother being impertinent to a child, and yet it is possible. A child has a right to its own belongings, to its own thoughts and to its own life, and the jesting at, or making fun of any of these to those about you, or to utter strangers, is an absolute impertinence. The rights of children should be respected as religiously as are the rights of parents. Indeed, I am sometimes tempted to believe that respect their parents than their children. This is not a more children parents respect their children. This is not a very long sermon, but I wish some of my married girls, who write to me about their daughters and sons, would think it over.

### WOULD YOU?

I WOULD not buy a very elaborate bat, when I knew it was the only one I was going to get all winter, would you?

I would not wear any soiled finery at my business, or for every day in the house, would

I would not suffer one minute from a shoe or glove that was too tight, would you? I would not forget that "thank you" costs

nothing and means a great deal, would you?

I would not try making great resolves—I would make little ones, and would try to keep them, would you?

I would not do courteous things one day and rude ones the next, and make my friends wonder if I were a friend or a foe, would you? I would try to be alone sometimes. I want

to say this to my girl friends, if you want to keep the love of anybody, even of your sweet-heart, let there be a time when you are alone; it makes the meeting again all the more delightful, and there is nobody so dear to you who will not appreciate it. So do not fail to give and to take those precious moments of loneliness; and by loneliness, I mean just you and yourself. That's a duplex way of being

### WHAT YOU WANT \* \* TO KNOW \* \* \*

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers—RUTH ASHMORE.

C. AND M .- It is very rude to eat on the street.

M. R. S.—The old custom of putting a ring in a bride's make no longer exists.

J. B. –The grease spots on your pink slik had better be submitted to a probosional cleaner.

E. J.—The word "drama" is pronounced with a broad "a" and not as if it had "ay" introduced in it.

A. A. A. AND OTHERS-I can give no addresses in this column, and must beg that they are not asked of me. A. V. H.—After-dinner coffee is seldom made at the table, though there would be no impropriety in doing so at a small dinner.

1.—A nun's willing of creamy white, trimmed with ribbons to correspond, would be a suitable evening dress for a girl at school.

STRIA.—In directing the envelope write "Professor James Carliste," and in beginning the letter write "Dear Professor Carliste."

C. S. P.—If you fancy, colored scaling wax, either red or green, may be used on an envelope, though I should give the preference to the red.

WINNEL-It is not necessary to sek a man friend who has escorted you home to come in and pay you a visit. Simply thank him for his kindness.

FRANCE-I regret very much that I cannot give to my French girl the address which she desires, as I do not know the lady to whom she refers.

PENCIL—I do not advise cutting the hair to make it grow; instead, try rubbing vaseline well into the roots and giving it regular and systematic brashing.

PANSY B.—The wearing of the hair over the tips of the ears is considered very artistic, and if it is becoming to you I would advise you to continue wearing it so.

FLORENCE—I do not know that it is necessary for the father and mother of the bridal couple to stand with them and receive the good wishes, but it is customary.

AN OLD SUBSCRINGS—Enciose your husband's and your own card to the newly-married couple who are at such a long distance from you, and with whom your hasband, and not yourself, is acquainted. Dunian—If you have known the young man only a short time, even if he asks you to call him by his first name, do not do it, but instead give him the same re-spectful address that you demand of him.

Dot.Lv—A very dainty trimming for a white elik wedding dress is white children. (2) The wearing of the hair high tends to make one book older, and for that weason I do not recommend it for young girls.

Magnotta—For the skin complaint you mention, it would be most advisable for you to consult a good phy-sician, for then a complete cure could be effected, which would be impossible with various quack medicines.

X. Y. Z.—As your engagement is broken, I should insist on returning the engagement ring, even if the gentleman refuses to receive it; he cannot return it to you when you have sent it to him, which is the proper thing for you to do.

Two School, Graus—Girls of thirteen or fourteen should be taken to and from a child's party by a maid, or a member of the family. (2) It is very poor taste to ad-dress an envelope in any way except the received one, which is straight across.

V. R.—As your face is oval, I would suggest your having a rather short being one that does not extend too far back on your head; then draw your lair back and twist is bossely from side to side, fastening it with shell pins. This will tend to apparently increase the width of your face.

FANNIE R.—To whiten your teeth with them once a week, first with seep and then with powdered charcost, being careful to rule every particle of the charcost of with scapader it has done its duty. (2) Offing the finger nails and having them frequently altended to by a manicure tends to make them grow.

B. C. G.—Care as to your diet, that is, the avoidance of very rich food, or that which is greasy, and considerable exercise, will tend to reduce the objectionable color in your checks. I should advise your builting your face with not water. A good, pain easile, or when you can get it pure, brown window, is desirable for the face.

K. N.—The articles on the care of the bair and of the complexion recently published in the Journal will un-doubtedly help you. To avoid the edgy look which is such a trouble to you during the warm weather, do not eat greecy fixeds, and at night just before you go to bed bathle your face in very hot water in which a little borax has been dissolved.

GRAY HAIR—Even if you are only nineteen years old, I would not advise your using anything on your buir to prevent its turning gray. It is by no means un-usual for the last to turn gray early in life, and, as it tends to give the face rather a young look, it cannot be objected to. So many dres contain stuffs that are dan-gerous that I will not advise their use.

Ivy—A widow in deep mourning has a narrow border of black on her visiting cards. (2) It would be in very lad tasts to centisse an acquaintance made in a business way in a store. (3) There would be no impropriety if for some reason you have not been able to see the friend in the past to let him know by a courteous note that it is now convenient to have him call. (4) I should not advise a bell skirt for a girl of fifteen.

L. H. P.—I cannot tell you how much I sympathine with you, for some one of whom I am very fond had the misfortune to be a cripple. I see no reason why you should keep out of sight, and every reason why you should get any amosement you can which is within your reach and is right. I should think, from the de-scription of your condition, that the study of relegraphy would be destrable, and it is one that will not be affected by your unfortunate condition.

Ny. H.—A. lady does not offer a sent in a public conveyance to a man friend unless he should be III, crippled or very old. (2) In speaking to a young man, address him as "Mr. Brown." In writing to an unmarried woman, commence your letter, "Dear Miss Brown." If it is a bosiness letter, write out "Mhe Mary Brown—Hear Madam." When it becomes necessary to use the second sheet of letter paper, even for a business letter, do not tear off the unused poetion.

A. W.—Even if your letters of introduction do not mention that your desire is to obtain work, it is probably intended that in presenting them you should tell what you wish. That your discussion friends think enough of you in describe you in such a flattering manner does not enecem you, and if you will permit me to say it, I will said that you are books to think that, because you work, you must not go in the best seciety, the best society always being that which is best in manner, in heart and in morals.

An EARNIST BRADER—I do think it in very bad taste for a gentleman to take a buly's arm. (2) If a man friend asks you, when you are the trained asks you, when you are the trained asks you to some place of amesoment with him, he should also ask your houses. (I) The hair is not injured by crimping if it is carefully and properly done. The best wash for the hair is hot mater made scapesarily by a piece of common sup and is which is thrown a few drups of amissonis. Use this to senth the scale and hair and then wash both the roughly with clean water, both mull the last given it is parfectly pure after is use.

mill the last given it is parsectly pure after its use.

Insonance—Olives are put on the table from the beginning of disner and remain there until just before dessert is served, so that they may be cutes at any time, it is the each one in the flagrers by itself; as I have said before, asparagus may be eaten from the fingers, (ii) It is not necessary to ask to be excused at a boarding-house table; when one has firmbod eating to retire quietly is all that is expected, 16 A married woman has " Mrs." on her cards and uses it when she writes in the third person; at other times she signs her first name. The same sule applies to a widner.

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### THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CROCHET WORK

By Margaret Sims



ROCHET work has always been more or less in favor since its very first introduction many years ago; lately, however, a new impetus has been given to its popularity on account of the charming novelties created by our European sisters, charming not only from a practical but also from an artistic point of view.

The newest Anglo-crochet craze is a striking departure from the conventional methods known to our grandmothers; its adaptability to almost any purpose, added to its undoubted beauty, is its greatest recommendation. The method referred to is suited alike for all kinds

method reserved to is suited after for all kinds of furniture trimmings, for dress and mantel garniture, as well as for numerous little fancy articles suitable for gifts.

This movelty has not yet found its way to America, and Tun Lancow Hour Journan has, therefore, the pleasure of presenting this newest style of grochet work to its patrons, with the assurance that steps have been taken to ensure the necessary materials being obtainable in the necessary materials being obtainable in this country. I am ready to help my readers with any necessary information within the scope of this department, but I do venture to hope they will endeavor to put their questions clearly, concisely, separately and as briefly as is consistent with clearness, also enclose a



SHAPES AND SIZES OF MOULDS (Illus. No. 1)

clearly directed stamped envelope, otherwise the answers may be much delayed. I will gladly answer inquiries with regard to prices and suitable material for mould crocheting. The novelty consists in the designs being formed by means of shaped machine-made stiff cardboard moulds blocked so that they

stiff cardboard moulds blocked so that they are slightly raised; these moulds are made in great variety as to form, differing in size and thickness to suit their application. The veriest tyre in designing might make up patterns for any special use by fitting in moulds to the desired shape. No very special instruction is needed for crocheting over moulds; they are usually covered by means of a double crochet with a figuration adverted for the wallstitch after the manner adopted for the well-known metal rings of assorted sizes. The manner of finishing this work, however, is quite different, as will be seen by the illustrations.

### THE LUSTROUS CROCHET THREADS

THE thread employed is made of linen in lovely artistic shades. It is twisted just like silk, showing such a brilliant lustrues to present all the appearance of rich, crochet silk



EDGING FOR WINDOW SHADE (Illus, No. 2)

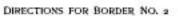
and this at a comparatively moderate cost, a recommendation, indeed, for, seeing how much material is taken up in covering the consermoulds, slik twist would involve considerable expense. The instrons linen exochet threads come in two sizes. The conract thread corresponds to the thickness of rope silk, while the liner thread is about the same as ordinary crocket silk. Another feature about this work is the introduction of gold thread more or less lavishly. The gold thread is made in sizes to accord with the linen twist, and claims to be lavishly. The gold thread is made in sizes to accord with the linen twist, and claims to be washable and not liable to tarnish.

MOULDS OF DIFFERENT SHAPES AND SIZES

LLUSTRATION No. 1 is fairly representative of the numerous shapes and sizes in which the crochet moulds are made. The largest one at the base measures two inches by one and three-quarters. The breadth of the form is one eighth of an inch. Some of the largest moulds not here shown are as much as half an inch in breadth. These are chiefly in request for valances over window curtains, transoms for valances over window curtains, transoms, lambrequins, or for anything calling for a bold, large pattern. To illustrate my remarks with regard to its being easy to make up patterns, suppose it were desirable to increase the depth of the edging No. 2: A row of trefoils, with the small circle between them just as they are placed side.

small circle between them just as they are placed side-ways on the illustrated sheet of moulds, would form an elegant and suita-ble heading, thus increas-ing the depth by at least two inches. The edging re-ferred to, No. 2, measures three and a half inches when finished, without the tassels. The one form emtassels. The one form em-ployed contains so much in itself that a most charming trimming is easily and quickly made with it. This design seems to be

This design seems to be especially suited for bordering window shades. It could be worked in cream and gold, or in any combination of colors barmonizing with the shade to be ornamented. A sample lies before me in which the months are covered with a before me in which the
moulds are covered with a
rich olive green, the picots
surrounding the mould are
put in with a delicate salmon pink, the heading and
connecting stitches are
olive, while the crossbars filling up the centers are in gold thread.



BEGIN by covering the moulds with a close row of derinto this row to form the picuts work 1 d.c.\*, 4 ch, pass the needle through the front loop of the d.c. just made, then into the next green stitch, make n.d.c. by drawing the needle through all three loops at once to complete the stitch, 2 d cin the next 2 green stitches, repeat from \*. This row completes the picots. They must be enught together in working as shown in the drawing, which must also be taken for a guide in working the heading; this neast be managed so that it lies quite flat. About 2 ch between each at will serve as a

will serve, as a rule, to obtain this result, but sometimes more, less, will be needed, a c-cording to the position of the picots to he connected. The connections are made with d

or tre or d tre, according to the length required. The upper rows of speech tre and picots are made in one. Start with \*, 1 tre, 4 ch, 1 d c into the tre just made, miss 2 st of the last row; repeat from \*.

### FOR THE BORDER TASSELS

THE tossels are made with 6 bullion stitches. To form these make 3 ch, join; into each ch work 2 bullion st by passing the thread ten or twelve times around the needle; then insert it into the ch, make a single, then draw the thread through all the overs at once, keeping them in place with the fingers of the left hand.

### DECORATION FOR HAND-BAG

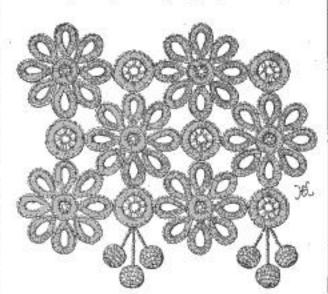
ILUSTRATION No. 3 shows a pattern intended for decorating a hand-bag, an appendage now very much in favor. The dimensions for a jaunty bag would be about nine inches wide by eleven inches long when finished, the frill at the top being three inches deep above the runners. The erscheted triumning will be crocheted trimming will be a triffe over five inches deep without the tassels. Each section of the pattern, including a star and ring, measures three inches, so that six stors and rings will cover the required width for both sides of the bag. If desired, this pattern can be worked in silk of two shades of the same color, the darker being used for the rings and tassels. The cen-ters may be put in also with silk, but gold thread is prettier. Except for matching dresses of rich material it is not neces-sary to work the bag with silk. For an ordinary walking dress the linen thread will answer perfectly. Any colors may be employed. For instance, a deep rich bluestar with golden brown rings would form a pleasing contrast; red and black would look well, or rus-

set green and maroon. In or-

der that the work should be sufficiently pliable for this particular purpose, the star is made up of eight sections caught together and attached to the center and connecting rings with very fine cotton after the sections are covered. The moulds are finished by means of a row of d c as before directed, but in this instance the hack of the stitch is intended for the right side. It makes a prettler edge than the chain-like effect of the stitch on the side it is worked. The tassels are crocheted over round moulds with close rows of d c, the front part of the st being taken up each time.

#### DAINTY NAPKIN RINGS

I LUSTRATION No. 4 is intended for a table napkin ring. It is just as pretty as it is novel. A set of these rings in different colors to identify them with their owners would make a charming gift to the presiding genius of the house, worked by the nimble fingers of the young people. For this pattern



DECORATION FOR HAND-BAG (Illus. No. 3)

a second row of de is worked into the row that a second row of dc is worked into the row that covers the moulds: they are connected at the sides in working with a couple of a st. Five circles and the signet-shaped center make a medium-sized ring when joined, the moulds each measuring three-quariers of an inch before being covered. The picots look well worked in gold thread to make the fillings. For the picots make \*, 1 d c, 4 ch, 1 d c into the d c just quade, miss 1 st of the preceding row, repeat from \*, connecting the picots with a slip st in working as shown in the pattern. a slip st in working as shown in the pattern.

### A USEFUL LAMP MAT

LLUSTRATION No. 5 is planned for a lamp mat, and measures when finished without the tassels, about thirteen inches in diameter.

is a forcible example of one of the many charm-ing combi-nations of moulds of different shapes and sizes. Unlike the previous patterns, this design is worked in

BAND FOR NAPKIN RING (Illus. No. 4)

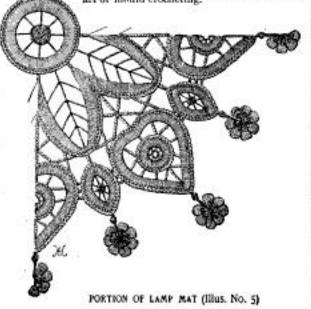
worked in
the coarser thread, being bold enough to admit of such treatment. Here again individual
taste may be exercised as to coloring, which
may be bright and varied without detriment
so long as it is harmonious.

The moulds being covered in the usual manmer a close row of s is worked into the d c;
the working side is in this instance the right
side, the front part of the d c giving the cable
like effect inside of the row of gold stitches.

The connecting bars are chain stitched; they
can also be worked in gold, but this is a matter

can also be worked in gold, but this is a matter of choice, whereas the wheels must be in gold to accord with the edging on the moulds. The tassels are similar to those on No. 2

pattern, only they come much larger on ac-count of the courseness of the thread. There are, however, seven instead of six bullion st, worked into a small circle made of 4 or 5 ch. Enough has been said to fully explain the sim-ple methods followed in this most fascinating art of mould crocheting.





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### FRIENDSHIP

BY TOM MASSON

ONE day my bookish zeal led me to look Through the rough pages of a dog's-eared book,

That lay, with many others, on a stand Where musty volumes posed as second hand. A friend, a fellow of the nicest taste, Was with me, and entreated me to haste; Yet, ere he snatched me from the tome I caught From its stained leaves, the kernel of a thought.

That thought I took away, and when night

came I mused: "How small is friendship, and how tame!

I've known my friend for years, and yet I wis He never gave me such a thought as this."

Next day, once more I passed the book-stall by, Again the musty volume caught my eye. My friend was not in sight. With furtive joy I took it up as children clutch a toy; And then I saw, half stricken out with age His name engraved upon the title page.

### A GIRL'S BEST READING

BY AMELIA LANGAR



GREAT deal has been written on the subject, -What to Read," some writers giving a list of the hundred best books, in their ordinion, and others. best books, in their opinion; and others a collection of evidence from famous men and women as to the books which have notably influenced them. These articles have been general in their application, while the present one is addressed to a particular class the most

addressed to a particular class, the most precious class in any land, using the adjective advisedly, "our girls," This wide genus in-cludes many species, and it is somewhat diffi-cult to prescribe a course of reading that will be available, profitable and pleasing, even to the majority of its individuals.

With many girls reading is largely a matter of opportunity; some lack the means of procuring many books, or more frequently still, the time necessary for the mastery or enjoyment of the helpful volume; or, saddest of all, the taste or appreciation of what is beautiful and ennobling in literature is lacking. This is the heaviest boit on the gate of knowledge, for no amount of recommendation can give one enjoyment of a book, and in mental, as in physical, food we are profited only by what we assimilate. But it is just for those who feel both longing and limitation that this article is written; simply to act as a finger-post, indicating in what direction true mental culture may be reached.

Bear in mind that there are passing books

rection true mental collure may be reached.

Hear in mind that there are passing books and lasting books, books of the day and books for all time. Help and pleasure are to be found in both, but the manner of reading them will differ. The one kind furnishes comparatively easy reading, because more on the level of our own knowledge and experience; but the latest book, or most excellent magnaine, should not occupy the time to the exclusion of the older authors who, according to Ruskin, often give you their thought more to Ruskin, often give you their thought more by way of reward than of help, just as nature does not apread her gold upon the surface, but lets us search and dig, or crush the rock to get the precious ore. Do some reading that get the precious ore. Do s requires thought and labor.

Furst in our list we place the book which is a library and a liberal education in itself—the Bible. Read it for devotion, that its high, deep and wide thoughts may lift you into fellowship with its Author. Read it for coun-sel as to daily life, for training in wise thought, for the beauty of its language, as well as for the comfort and stimulus it affords. The books which have grown out of the Bible are so numberless and varied that there is little so numberless and varied that there is little need to designate peculiarly helpful ones, and, perhaps, some danger in doing so. Miller's "Practical Religion," and other writings, will be acceptable to many girls, while Professor Drummond's dainty booklets, with the "Greatest Thing in the World" in the forefront, will bring light to another class. The first book of "The Imitation of Christ," and Keble's "Christian Year," and the story of "Pilgrim's Progress," without its theology, will never grow old. never grow old,

Then every girl should read a good history Then every girl should read a good history of her own country, and know something of that of other lands. A series called "Stories of the Nations," furnishes easy and pleasant reading. If you are interested in our parent country, Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" will give a vivid picture of the last fifty years. Thackeray's "Four Georges" will occupy but a few hours, yet will make one realize more clearly the state of society at that period than much study of a deller history. Greene's "Shorter History," and Macaulay's histories, are good for more ambitious readers. bitious renders.

POR biography, read carefully all contemporances character sketches, that you may form a clear and definite idea of the men and women now living and working in the world. Louisa M. Alcott's "Life" will be as helpful to many girls as her "Little Women." George Eliot's and Jane Welsh Carlyle's "Life and Letters" will give much food for thought, while for different lessons we glance at Frances Ridley Havergal's "Life," and Prances Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty Years." Cultivate a taste for reading essays. Live out of doors with John Burroughs in his "Fresh Fielda," and "Birds and Poots," and "Winter Sunshine." Roll in a "Back Log." if it is cold, and sit down by James Russell Lowell's "Study Windows." Be sure to give "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" a loving look and smile, and then gird up your

"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" a loving look and smile, and then gird up your mental loins and read Emerson's first series of "Master Character," "Spiritual Laws," "Love" and "Friendship," The "Duties of Women," by Frances Power Cobbe, will be a tonic. The "Five Talents of Women" is a new contribution. Macaulay is no longer the fashion, yet much can be gained pleasurably from his essays on Milton, Lord Bacon, Goldsmith, Johnson, Lord Clive and Warren Hastings. Above all, read your "Sessme and Lilies," and the "Ethics of the Dust," and whatever else of Ruskin you can compass and understand. understand.

naderstand.

The current magazines give so many articles of travel, and such excellent ones, that it is hardly necessary to specify standard works, but Helen Hunt Jackson and the Pennells and Lady Brassey are delightful tourists.

Study a few worthy poems with minute attention, such as "Evangeline," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "The Princess," and the "Idylis of the King;" then find your way to your own favorites. your own favorites.

THE region of romance has been left for the last, for it is sure to be enchanted ground, where the footsteps will linger. Ruskin advises keeping a fairy or two for the children, and every girl of spirit will want a knight or two

and every girl of spirit will want a knight or two.

You will find them de reste in Scott's "Ivanhoe" and "Woodstock" and "Kenilworth," and in George McDonald's "St George and St. Michael." The chivalric spirit, which is the lasting essence, will be found in Mrs. Cralk's "John Halifax, Gentleman," and "King Arthor;" and her "Mistress and Maid" would help to solve some labor problems. Mr. Howells "A Woman's Reason," Charles Dudley Warner's "Little Journey in the World," Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Lass o' Lowrie's," and Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life," will be good introductory books to each of these authors. Black's "Princess of Thule," and "In Far Lochabel," and Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," have a breath of fresh air in them.

Widely differing types of women will be found in George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," or her "Romola," or in "The Newcomes" of Tlackersy, and in Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Do not fail to laugh with Stockton at

Do not fail to laugh with Stockton at "Rudder Grange," and to make acquaintance with "Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Alesbine," and "The Late Mrs. Null." Be sure to give both smile and a tear as you look through A Window in Thrums," and see "The Little Minister" pass.
There are more than four hundred in this

best society open to you; cultivate and widen your acquaintance, and make friends for life of the most worthy.

### WHAT SHOULD GIRLS READ?

MRS. WHITNEY TO TRAVEL WITH GIRLS IN "THE WORLD OF READING."

response to a general desire that THE LABURS' HOME JOURNAL shall be of direct assistance in helping its thousands of girl readers in the selection of the best and most entertaining books, the Editor takes most entertaining cooks, the Editor takes much pleasure in announcing that he has arranged with Mrs. Adeline D. T. Whitney for a series of "open letters," addressed to girls, in which she will travel with them through the fascinating realms of "The World of Reading." This will be the general title of the series, and they will partake of the general character of "personally conducted" travel tours, the world of books being the traveling ground, and the most interesting and enter-taining authors and books the objective points. Mrs. Whitney has made almost a life study of girls, their desires, and what pleases them most. She understands them as do few living writers. She has written a store of books for them, and now she will talk about books with them. She will make a personal companion of each girl who reads her articles and will tell her what she can of authors, as well as of

what they have written.

The Editor of the Journal feels a peculiar satisfaction in being able to secure Mrs. Whitney's services as in her he is able to present to his girl-readers a writer who is already a favorite with them, a mother who has edu-cated her own girls in their reading, a woman of wide culture, and a literary counselor than whom there is none more reliable for girls to follow.

The first of Mrs. Whitney's series will be

printed in the JOURNAL in a month or two.

# LITERARY . QUERIES

Under this heading the EDITOR will endeavor to answer any possible question con-cerning authorship and literary matters.

FRANK-"Bill Nye's" name is Edgar Wilson Nye. M. A. S.—A copyright may be secured for a projected work, as well as for a completed one.

HORES DAUGUA — Very long or very short paragraphs should be avoided when writing for the press.

QUEEY-The circulation of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has certainly rose up into "the militions." Sessonana.—"The Musician" mentioned in Long-fellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," was the Bull, the famous violinist.

HENRIETTE-Jules Verne's books have been defined as "cleverly written impossibilities;" I can give no better definition of them.

Historicos—Francis Scott Key, of Baltimere, Mary-land, wrote "The Star Spangled Banner." I cannot spare space for its publication.

E. V. O.—The work to which you refer, I think, is Sarah Orne Jewett's book, "The Country Doctor," a story of New England, not a poem.

M. L.—"Ceida" is the none de phome of Miss Louisa de la Ramee; she was born to Bury St. Edmonda, Eng-land, in 1840. Her father was French.

W. R.—Anna Letitis Barbauld was an English poetes, who lived between 1721 and 1825. Her poem, from which you quote, is called "Life."

G. E. N.—The publishers of "Toney's Mission" and "Ladde" are not privileged to reveal the name of the author of the books. It has never been disclosed.

SUBSCRIBER—In Tom Martin's play, "Speed the Plough," one of the characters was constantly wonder-ing, "What will Mrs. Groudy say?" hence the ex-pression.

Dona—The Mr. Howells who is writing a story which will shortly appear in the Jouenat. In Mr. W. D. Howells, the neither of "The Rise of Silas Lapham" and "Indian Summer."

Mass C.—The series of "The Brownies Through the Year," concluded in the last October Johns as, will, in all probability, be published in book form, but not until the latter part of next year.

C. K.—The term "Tommy Afkins," so often used by Rudyard Kipding, was first used in tieneral Wolseley's "Bodilers' Handbook," and bassince become the generic term for the British soldler.

M. I. R.—The poem "Retribution" is a translation from the German of Frederick von Logan. The exact quotation is, "Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small."

CHANNEL L.—The editor of the JOURNAL is always glad to reed verses with a view to their satisficity for his magnesiate, but he cannot give a personal criticism of them if fromd unavailable for his uses.

TRANSLATOR—By referring to this column in tack issues of the Jorkava. you will find your questions about the rights of translation answered. I cannot answer the same question more than a deem three. P. H.—You are at perfect liberty to send as many secries to an effect and as often as you choose; when he likes your work, he is only the glid to read anything your kindness may lead you to submit to him.

Bounevants—Engene Field has recently celebrate the forty-second antiversary of his hirth; he resides to Chicage, and is attached to the editorial staff of "th News-Record," one of the leading papers of that city.

D. R. P.—if you will write to Mrs. Elia Wheeler Wil-cox, she will deabtless be glad to tell you where you can obtain a copy of her poem, "The End of Binning," a better addressed to her in care of the Journal will be

PERPLEXITY—Perhaps if you will write to Mesers, E. P. Putnam's Sons, or the Cassell Company, both publishing houses of New York, they may tell you more than I can shoot the publication of a novel at the expense of the author. E. M.—If you will buy a copy of Elemone Kirk's book, "Periodicals that Pay Contributors," you can have for yourself to which papers to send your wares. The Joursan can secure the book for you, if you desire, for \$1.00, postage free.

P. E. H.—"The Young Men's Journal" is published insulfilly at 4th West Church Street, Elmira, N. V. It is estaed by a woman, Mrs. George Archibald Paimer. In the editorial columns of the paper size uses the name of Mrs. George Archibald.

Onesea—It is perfectly proper for you to address any author if you desire his or her antograph; be careful to enclose stamped and self-addressed envelope. You can address the author whose autograph you desire in care of his or her publishers.

WESTERS GIRL; K. B.; C. L. T.; Ina, and others— The best massiscript paper for a writer to use has ac-often been described in this column that I cannot take up the space to answer your question again. Befor to the back numbers of the Jouanal.

Many Inquinces—The author of "Black Beauty" was a Miss Anna Sewell, an English girl who had been an lovalid most of her life, and who unhapping died without knowing of her remarkable success. The book was begun in 1871; it author died in 1878.

Marrisa—Tennyson succeeded Wordsworth as Post Laureaus of England, in November, 1830. The salary attached to the office is said to be very small. The "Leylis of the King" were dedicated to the memory of Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria. Tenny-son lives on the Isle of Wight.

Gracts—An article, story, or posm that has been published abould never be offered for equibilishing un-less the fact is stated in submitting the manuscript to the second periodical. Unless in special cases, periodi-cals of any standing never care to print a manuscript

PURELEM - You will find the expression "beenan warious" in Dicken's novel "Our Mutual Friend." (2) You most not be too hasty in drawing conclusions. Mis-Massos would not have been guilty of an error in her story. The phrase is a "currious one," but not any more curious than thousands of others.

M. E. W.—Rt is impossible for Mr. Rok to personally read all the manuscripts sent to the Louanat, and for this reason be employs a staff of "readers." He en-deavors, however, to look over as many manuscripts as his other duties will allow. Roading manuscripts is a very small part of a busy efflor's duties.

Novers—Shakespears is supposed to have married Anne Hadhaway when he was about eighteen years of age. Nothing very dedute is known contenting the post, except that he was born at otrasford-agen. Avm, married there, went to Lendon, where he wrote poems and plays, and then returned to Avm, where he died.

Anxiotis Reader.—"Writers' cramp." Is not considered as incurable disease. Massage and electricity takes in connection with a charge to a penholder that will not restrict the muscles; holding the pen between different functors; using a flexible pen, and being careful not to held the hand in a cramped position, will usually work a core.

Branche—The nom de plume should only be attached to the manuscript and not to her letter, unless the nation which is completely red her letenty. In that case, she can use her nom de plume for all purposes. (2) I have never heard the story of which you speak referred to as a piece of classic literature. Very few of our modern novels are entitled to that reference.

A Consession of the August Journal, and says that "Miss Lou," and not "The Earth Trembled," was the last Lou," and not "The Earth Trembled," was the last novel written by the late E. P. Ros. In our answer we intended to say that "The Earth Trembled" was the last complete novel written by Mr. Ros: "Miss Lou" was not finished at the time of Mr. Ros" death, but was, however, completed by another hand and published.

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Miss Maude Haywood will be glad through this Department to answer any questions of an Art nature which her readers may send to her. She cannot, however, undertake to reply by mail; please, therefore, do not ask her to do so. Address all letters to Miss Maude Haywood, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

### THE PAINTING OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS



HRYSANTHEMUMS, in their beautiful variety of form and color, make a per-ticularly effective and artistic subject for either pencil or brush, and one that is full

of possibilities, whether treated in a purely pictorial manner, or more conventionally from a decorative standpoint. In painting a picture, whether in oils or water color, very much of the ultimate success will color, very much of the ultimate success will depend upon the arrangement and grouping of the study represented, and due thought and consideration must be given to the matter in order that in composing the picture the coloring may be effective and in keeping, and the lines thoroughly harmonious. Individual tasts will be exercised as to the amount of work or elaborate detail it is advisable to undertake. In some instances the subject may merely consist of a couple of flowers with long stems and foliage, arranged in a slender specimen glass, which, skillfully treated, can be worked into an effective little picture; or a great number of blooms may be massed, and the atmost made of their richly gradating and contrasting tones. contrasting tones.

THE picturesqueness and interest of a group can be greatly added to by the judicious selection of the vase or jar in which the flowers are placed, and, furthermore, the coloring used for the background, if good, will assist greatly in the general effect. As a rule, it is advisable to choose flowers in which the tones blend one into the other, that is to say, make the group of vellows decreasing into make the group of yellows deepening into brownish bues, and mingle pinkish blooms with darker ones of a rich reddish color. Yellow flowers look well held in one of the old-fashioned earthenware jugs or tankards, which are of a dull yellow color in the lower part and of a chocolate brown above, and with this a warm neutral color will be the best tone to employ for the background, which may be obtained by mixing burnt sienna, in-digo and white. Yellow or reddish brown flowers are also pretty placed in blue and white vases, with a greenish grey background, made by mixing cobalt and white with either raw under or vellow other using the former raw under or yellow other, using the former for the deeper tones and the latter where the coloring should be lighter. White flowers may be put into white Japanese or Chinese vases, the touches of color in the design upon the ware proving very effective.

I N selecting the canvas for a study of chrys-authemums to be painted life-size in oils do not choose it of too fine a texture, the coarser quality proving a more satisfactory ground to work upon. Bither flat or round brushes may be employed, but the flat French brushes are usually considered the best kind brushes are usually considered the best kind to use. The group being arranged, take a piece of charcoal and roughly sketch in the general proportions and positions of the flowers and foliage, omitting detail, but taking special pains to get the throw of the blooms and the direction of the stems gracefully and correctly indicated. If the artist is sufficiently skillful the drawing of the separate petals and the details of buds and foliage can be put in later directly with the brush, otherwise they must be enrefully sketched in gradually as the picture advances, but not all at once where there are many flowers in the group, for from day to day the blooms are apt to change or perhaps they die and have to be replaced, which would involve an unnecessary amount of extra trouble to the worker, inasmuch as of extra trouble to the worker, inasmuch as the drawing would, in consequence, have to be altered or modified.

BEGIN the painting by blocking in the patches, not at first attempting to make out patches, not at first attempting to make out the form of each separate petal. Lay in the local coloring and finally the high lights, still working broadly and without detail. When this is partially dry, and in the condition technically known as "tacky," which will probably be the case by the time all the group has been thus laid in, the flowers may be proceeded with by making out the reset promi-nent petals, adding high lights which should be put in touchily and londer on, and em-phasizing shadows, which are always pointed thinly, still, however, leaving some of the forms, especially those in shadow, blended together. It is a great mistake to try and show the outline of every petal in painting chrysanthemums; the effect is hard and conventional when this is done, and the effect of nature is lost. Make out only so much of the forms as is necessary to represent the flower. Finish up each bloom as much as possible in one painting. It may be necessary to do a little general touching up when the picture is nearly finished in order to bring the whole together, but the freshness and vigor of a flower painting is lost if it be too much worked over. In drawing the leaves take as much pains as with the flowers.

THESE flowers are very popular as the subjects of designs upon decorated china, lending themselves admirably with a little adaptation to the purpose, particularly for large and handsome pieces. In sketching the flowers the drawing of them must be simplified as much as possible, probably putting in fewer petals than are seen in nature, but aiming to preserve accurately their character. In china painting an outline is usually considered a necessity, and if properly done need not appear conventional or obtrusive. As a rule, violet of iron is the best color to employ, but in brown or red flowers red brown should be substituted. It is an open question whether it is better to outline the flowers before or after the washes are laid on. If done before, the danger exists, unless the outline be very thoroughly dried, of the color washing up, and if put in later there is the probability of the pencil marks having become obliterated, a serious difficulty to an inexperienced draughtswoman. The best remedy when complicated drawing needs to be carefully preserved, is to secure the outline first by putting it in with mineral water color, which can be fired together with the other ordinary colors. The following schemes of color are suggested for the different varieties: For white flowers, siver yellow and black in the shadows, overcast in the next painting with yellow ochre to gain warenth; mixing yellow is used for the yellowish tint toward the center of the flowers, the accentuation being done with brown green and dark green. Yellow blossoms are yellowish tint toward the center of the flow-ers, the accentration being done with brown green and dark green. Yellow blossoms are laid in with mixing yellow, the half tones with black, silver yellow and a little deep bine green: use in the second painting also a little silver yellow and yellow other, put on sep-arately, and accentuate with dark green mixed with brown green. Keep the red and brown flowers lighter than they are in reality, as before suggested, laying them in with rose pompadour, carnation No. 1, or mixing yel-low, according to the color needed. Use in working them up some or all of the following working them up some or all of the following tints: yellow ochre, silver yellow, chestnut brown, carnation No. 1, violet of iron, red brown by itself and also mixed with dark brown No. 4 or 17.

The chief rule to be remembered in china

painting is that each tint must be thoroughly dried before another is applied. This is best done in an oven. A little oil of lavender is used in applying the colors.

In all kinds of painting the palette should be kept as simple as possible, and the utmost made of the few colors employed. The manner of applying the paints is the most important point to master. The same, or equally good, effects can be obtained with a widely different choice of pigments. Therefore the following suggestions, intended for the inexperienced, must not be regarded as in any sense arbitrary. For white flowers, the delicate shadows can be obtained by mixing ivory black, lemon yellow and white. For the creamy tone of the local color, and a little yellow ochre to the silver white employed. For the warm tone sometimes seen in the white flowers, use a very little Indian red, blended into the greenish tone of the shadow. In the yellow blossoms use no white paint at all, as it destroys the brilliancy of the yellow pigments, the high lights being obtained according to the tone required with pale lemon yellow or French Naples yellow. In the shadows employ lemon yellow and black, and all the other tones required can be obtained with raw umber, raw sienna, burnt sienna, light cadmium and lemon yellow. The lemon with raw umber, raw sienna, burnt sienna, light cadmium and lemon yellow. The lemon chrome added of late years to Winsor and Newton's list, forms a good substitute for the more ton's list, forms a good substitute for the hand expensive lemon yellow, if price be an object, For the reddish brown variety, with a creamy under side to the petals, use for the latter, yel-low ochre and white, adding a little ivory black for the shadows, emphasizing the mark ings where necessary with lemon yellow. According to the tone, use raw or burnt sienna in the local color of the flowers with either yellowish high lights of yellow ochre and white, or reddish ones made with burnt sienna and white. and white. Raw umber and crimson lake is sometimes needed in the darker parts. In flowers of a pink or plakish has use scarled vermillion or rose madder with white, accord-ing to the shade required, for the lighter parts. In the half tones employ rose madder. Make the shadows of lemon vellow and black, work ing pink into them if they seem too green. In the darker flowers, burnt sienna or crimson lake will be required. Burnt sienna is also useful for the sharp, warm shadows and mark-ings in the parts of the foliage near the blooms. For the cool gravish, lights on the leaves mix cobalt, yellow other and white, and for the yellowish high lights use lemon yellow and ivory black. A good local green is made with Antwerp blue, raw sienna, yellow chrome and white, and a darker shade is obtained by mix-

ing indigo and burnt sienna with yellow othre chrome, according to the color desired.

Much the same colors, omitting the white

paint, are used if the picture be in water color

instead of oils.

# HELP IN WORK WORK

Under this heading I will be glad to answer, every month, questions relating to Art and Art work. MAUDE HAYWOOD.

M. A. S.—The magazine you inquire about is published in New York.

E. M.—You can obtain an art training in the school of Fine Arts, St. Loois, Mo.

Aspironer.—I am not acquainted with the details of the arrangement of the classes at the school you name. Write direct to the secretary for the information you require.

CLINTON—Answers can never be given in the next number of the Journals. I am sorry that your kindly sent suggestions were not exactly available for ose in my department.

N. G. R.—It is absolutely requisite that a would-be librativitor should have a thorough knowledge of draw-ing. Write for their prospectus to the Art Institute, Michigan Avenue, Chirago, III.

F. P.—Use fresh spirits of turpentine with the offs to to prevent them spreading upon sails or other fabrics. Apply the colors very thinly, taking care not to have the brush too full or motel, particularly in working against the edges.

This Councies—See reply to "Various Inquirers." It would be extremely unjust to send a poem, or any matter already published in one paper to another paper or magazine, without distinctly stating that it has already been printed.

E. B. D. Continue the light-blue background as sug-gestive of sky throughout all three panels, and make the third panel of white roses. The introduction of some daintly painted butterfiles, or dragueffies and bees, will give a more life-like effect, and add interest to the studies.

To Various Inquinens—Addresse of firms cannot be published in this column, and requests to do so will, for the future, have to be ignored. (2) Most bouses that publish Christmas cards, colored pictures and calculates are likely to be open to accept good designs coming from any quarter.

A. V. P.—The duliness of the finished picture may be remedied by rubbing in a little Ruberson's medians. The painting most, on on account, be varnished, until several mostles have elapsed after its completion, in order that the colour may have time to become thor-oughly set and hardened.

AMANDA—Since you know the full name and the publisher of the books about which you inquire, you can surely procure them through any large book firm, who would import them for you if they are not kept in stock. We constantly repeat that addresses of firms are not published in the correspondence columns of the JOURNAL.

Mas. D. D. S.—The proper medium to use with the glit and bronze powders is usually sold with them. (2) The commonest kind of camel hair brushes are good erough to employ in applying the bronzes, and they should be rimed thoroughly in a little of the medium immediately after use, to prevent the hairs becoming stiff and clogged.

M.—The drawings you refer to were probably done in gounche, namely, in black and Chinese white, upon water-color paper, which is the usual method of making stotches for reproduction by the half-time process. (2) The most ordinary methods of preparing drawings for publication are in pen and ink, or in gounche. Historicions are sometimes reproduced directly from photographs.

Mrs. Robert T.—A series of articles on water color painting were published during the first six months of this year in the Journax, the preliminary paper in the January number giving the requisite information as to the list of colors and outfit necessary. There is a handbook on water color painting in the Winsor and Newton series; a short treatise on landscape painting by Peniey contains useful bints for students.

X, Y, Z.—Animals can be sketched while in motion, but it requires an expert draughtsman to do so successfully. Beatmore should practice the drawing of the animal whilst at rest, until they have gained a thorough knowledge of its structure. They should also train their flacility of observation, frequently sketching from memory, in order, by gaining facility in such work, to render them more capable of coping with the difficulties of making life-like studies of animals in action.

Datey—Set the palette for your study with raw um-ber, yellow ochre, light cacheline, crimson take, rose madder, benon yellow, from black and white, and possibly a little scarlet vermilion, if the fruit be very reay. For the glass of water lake special pains to get it correct in drawing, load the highest lights, making them very sharp, paint the reflections or objects seen through the clear glass in their satirral colors, and put in the shadows thinly. Get as much effect with as little work as possible.

M. G. 8.—If you wish to that the dishes a pale moss green, you might be able to marriage it yourself; but if they are to be of a deep shade, the process is a different one, and too difficult for an inexperienced amateur to manage with likelihood of success. In any case, it would be better to have a lesson from a practical decreator in theirs before setting to work upon the dishes. As a matter of expense, you could probably get them done for you by scene artist or firm nearly if not quite as cheapiv as you could not them for yourself, and much more satisfactority, considering your entire ignorance of china painting.

or came paneleg.

F. B. H.—By all means take a course in some good training school. If you can come into New York for the purpose, go to the New York fastitude for Art Artistans, on Twenty-third Street, provided you are able to pay for your instruction. Should it not be possible for you to bear the expense of as art education, you might take advantage of the free training offered by the Cooper institute. Eighth Street and Posenth Avenue. Address the Saperintendent of the Women's Art School. You would probably have to walt some months for a vacancy after making your application, but the opportunity is a great boen to stragging students.

B. R.—The monograms for a table cloth should measure about three and a half to four bethes in beight, and be a good deal smaller for the center piece. dl A pretty idea for the united initials you name would be to set them within a triangle, having the apex pointed down userf; the large C must be placed below, and the C and B saited by the size & which, binding together the two initials, can, together with them, be gracefully intertwined with the upper part of the large C. (3) If the table cloth is to be in drawn work, a good quality of round thread lines must be employed, otherwise figured seith damask may be chosen. You will probably find some belpful bints in the article on "Drawn Work for the Table," published this month in the Journals.

the Table," published this month in the Journal.

Mas. C. B.—I am afraid your questions are too many
to be fully answered. The information shout the sandplantiered walls you can probably anystre best from your
decorates. I think it a good plan to keep pretty much
to your former exhence of coloring in the new rooms if
the time you mans go well with the furniting you will
continue to use. If well cheese, stended decorations
are profity and effective. I should prefer soons off hone
to dead white for the bed-room walls. Single or doubtefacets flax victours is particularly effective for inexpensive hangings, which can be enrithed, if desired, with
controduced dado or friene. If you do not wish, at present, to re-upholster the old benechair chairs with the
presty frames, how would you like to make covere for
them in some thempersalys material, such as chints,
which can be precured in artistic coloring and designs?

B. P.—For the nontrait of a richie-colored brunethes, a

which can be procured in artistic coloring and designed. B. P.—For the portrait of a richity-colored brunches, a white background if skillfully managed, is very effective. Put a touch of yellow color in the white, and touch of which invery black, adding robal, and despening the color into a resulted greenish gray at the lower part of the picture. If recessary: or the same pigments can be mised to produce a grayish green true, which forms a good relief to almost any complexion, can worker being substituted for the yellow exhrs to despen the color where required. For a dark background to a fair-baired halt, giver being install a good relef to use; if a light ground be preferred, make it of a soft grayish blue. For each would take more space than can be sparred in this colorns. (2) Whotevan's paper is satisfied for water colors, and not for oil painting. (3) Paper or boards can be prepared for oil painting by giving them a cost of ordinary size.

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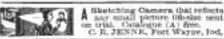


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### FOOD FOR THE GROWING BABY



HEN a beby has cut its first tooth, and does not seem quite satisfied with the al-lowance of milk that up to this time has contented it. more food is needed and the diet must be increased.

This does not mean that it should have "a taste of everything." It seems incredible that after all the warnings doctors have given on this point there are still mothers and nurses who believe that it "strengthens" the haby to eat a little of everything of which its elders partake. When this monstrous proceeding disorders the child's digestion they ascribe the pain to "wind;" or if an attack of cholera infantum carries it off to a better world they recognize the loss as a decree of Providence and submit while they mourn. It rouses both indignation and pity to think of what babies have to suffer for want of a little common sense and intelligence in those who take care (?) of them.

THE dict of a child from six months to three years old should be as carefully regulated as in the first weeks of its life. When the change is made from milk alone, begin by thickening it with oatmeal, or barley gruel; sago agrees with some children; wheat bread softened with warm milk can be used, the crust being cut off. Rice can be boiled to a jelly and added to the milk, or wheat flour well cooked if there is a tendency to diarrhou. a jelly and added to the milk, or wheat flour well cooked, if there is a tendency to diarrhosa. All the cereals require long cooking to make them digestible. Some delicate children will thrive upon arrowroot and milk. It is often necessary to try several varieties of food before one is found which the child can digest. Usually milk must be the basis, with one of the cereals added to it.

OCCASIONALLY we have to deal with a O child who cannot take milk, or can only bear a little, not enough for nourisbment. only bear a little, not enough for nourselment.

Then it must be supplemented with beef juice, squeezed from the meat, beef tea, chicken or mutton broth. The white of a fresh egg shaken in a bottle with a cup of water may be tried, giving half the quantity at once. The gruels made with water instead of milk may be digested. It is hard to find a satisfactory substitute for milk, and children with whom it disagrees are absence an anxioty notif tory substitute for milk, and children with whom it disagrees are always an anxiety until they are able to eat solid food in abundance. Bread soaked in the juice from rare roast beef, or mutton, or rice boiled soft and covered with the same juice, may succeed in pleasing the fastidious digestive organs. Salt should be added to all food, and a small quantity of sugar to the gruels, as the latter helps to in-crease the deposit of fat.

FRUIT should be used sparingly for little children under three years old; after a year old, if in perfect health, with no tendency to diarrhea, they may have a spoonful of orange juice occasionally, or a little of the soft part of a baked apple, smoothly scraped from the skin. Raw fruit is apt to disagree with them, particularly bananas. After two years old a few fresh, sweet, well-ripened strawberries, or raspherries, can be given, but the effect must be watched and the fruit stopped if there is any symptom of indigestion. Fruit should always be eaten in the morning. The watchful mother will soon find that what does no harm to one child may find that what does no harm to one child may seriously disagree with another, and will govern her charges accordingly.

Wilen a year and a half old, children may have taked potators and some of the fresh green regetables, as peas and beans. About the same age, if most of the teeth have come, they may have ment at dinner. Steak, mutton chops, roast beef and meat of chicken, cut fine, as they cannot masticate them proposed to the steak of the steak of the steak. erly, may be given. Salt meat, the dark meat of poultry, with gravies and made dishes, must be avoided. Fresh fish may be eaten but must not be fried.

Eggs should be cooked by placing them in boiling water, removing the saurepan from the fire and letting the eggs remain in the water ten minutes, so that the whites will not be hardened. One a day is enough to use.

The best test of the digestibility of the food

is the improvement of the child. It should gain steadily in weight, the scales showing a slight increase every week. The eyes should be bright, the flesh firm, the skin clear and the whole appearance betoken health. When a baby is alling, in a large majority of cases the food is at fault. An experienced family physician will usually be able to tell where the trouble is, and to suggest what the child needs to correct it. One of the artificial foods may answer the purpose.

ELDIABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL.

### GAMES THAT ASSIST THE MEMORY.

II.-By Mas, A. G. Lewis



play "Bank Lotto" mix the lottos well. Deal out five to each with letters turned downward,

also four on center of table or board, the letters turned upward. The remaining lottos constitute the "bank" to draw from. Play by turns, using one letter only from those dealt to the using one letter only from those dealt to the player, with any or all of those spread upon the board, thus: The player may hold the letter d. Upon the board may lie the letters m, o, l, u. He can make the word mould. This makes a "sweep." At each round, if the player cannot form a word, he must lay a lotto upon the table, then draw one from the bank. After a sweep the next player must lay one upon the board, then draw one from the bank.

In the game it is always better to part with

In the game it is always better to part with consonants rather than vowels; also to retain the prize letters in hand as long as possible, with the hope of finding a chance to use them. At any time in the game use the prize letters, if possible.

This game is often varied by playing "Thiev-ing Lotto," and is arranged in this wise;

Each player forms the words as above, but spreads them before him on the table. For instance, he makes the word "hard." The next player holds the letter e and has the privilege of inserting this letter, making the word "heard" or, holding the letters e and r be bespeaks the word "harder." He plays the letter e and will wait his next turn to play the letter e and will wait his next turn to play
the letter r; then he may claim the word.
Meanwhile another player, whose turn comes
before the player who has "bespoken," may
hold the letter r and claim the word "harder"
and spread it before him.

The game is thus very spirited and amusing;
with a group of bright students the contest
becomes sharp. It furnishes one of the very
heat helps toward enlarging one; were harder.

becomes sharp. It furnishes one of the very best helps toward enlarging one's vocabulary and verifying one's knowledge of spelling. In "Thieving Lotto" the reckoning of score is the same precisely as for "Spelling Lotto." "Bank Lotto" is reckoned thus: Prize letters single, 1 ench; double, 2 each. A sweep counts 3; to clear the board at the last round, 4; the largest number of cards, 5. The game is 50.

Thousands of homes are so remotely sitnated that it is quite impossible for purents to provide their little people with suitable games. In many homes there is little extra money for buying such luxuries. Yet desimble games may be made by an ingenious boy with the help of saw, hammer, gimlet and jack-knife; while his sister with scissors, mucilage and a box of paints, may construct many pretty and use-ful games for younger brothers and sisters. The "Heart Target" is made thus: Mark

The "Heart Target" is mode thus: Mark upon a smooth board one inch thick the shape of a heart, the proportions being 2 x 1½ feet. Follow the mark carefully with a saw of narrow width. Smooth the edges with sand paper, and, if convenient, paint the same red, yellow or blue. Then get two dozen medium-sized wardrobe hooks. Screw them into the board with hooks set to turn upright. At the back of hoost factor with hisroes twastandaria. back of board fasten with hinges two standards so that the slope of the board may be adjusted to suit the swing of the ring. The ring is or metal, brass or steel, fastened to a book in metal, brass or steel, fastened to a hook in the ceiling above, or to a gas fixture, by a moderately strong cord. The slope of the board must be such that the ring may catch upon any of the hooks. The lowest hook is hardest to capture. The contest is to catch the ring upon as many hooks as possible; also upon those that count the most. An hour of this game is a good arithmetic lesson when each player is required to reckon his own score. If the players are very young each hook may be reckoned as one, "A Counting Frame"—not a new inven-tion—is both interesting and helpful to young children. With it they can keep the scores of

children. With it they can keep the scores or games before they are able to perform the reckoning mentally. A very pretty frame may be made from the sticks of a large-sized slate, such as may be bought in any country these. Rivet the corners firmly. Bore ten stare. Rivet the corners firmly. Bore ten gimlet holes upon either of the opposite sides of the frame. If convenient, get ten different colors of beads; otherwise use two colors— one light and one dark, fifty of each color. String ten beads upon each of the ten cords, an equal number of each color. The beads give an excellent color object lesson. The frame may be prettily decorated and set upon feet. To string the frame is a pleasant task for young

children.

A pretty "Doll" or "Santa Claus Book" may be made thus: Cut for the cover a large picture of Santa Claus or a doll. Poste this upon card-board; then cut the board neatly by the outlines of the picture. Cut from card-board, a thinner quality would be better, a dozen more or less exact duplicates in shape. Upon each page paste pretty pictures and verses about Christmas and Santa Claus or about dolls and their belongings. Tie the pages together rather loosely upon one side so that when the book is opened the pages may lie flat upon the table.

lie flat upon the table.

Many other delightful books may be made in the same way. Nothing could be prettler for holiday zifts. They may serve as scrap books to hold pictures and verses that children enjoy and prize highly that otherwise might be destroyed. be destroyed.

### THE MOTHER WHO WORRIES

MOTHERS who worry should fight the bad habit as if it were a physical enemy. Bear the troubles of to-day bravely, and do not borrow those of to-morrow. In elimbing a mountain we sometimes come to what looks like a well of sometimes come to what looks like a wall of rock. There seems no way post it; our progress is stopped. Lucking closer we see a narrow path on the face of the cliff, wide enough to lead us to safety. Look for the path. There is always a way.



#### TRANSIENT BAD HABITS

TRANSIENT BAD HABITS

To the benefit of some inexperienced mothers, I want to say do not worry over all the bad babits of babies. My experience is that as the little ones grow, of themselves they drop many troublesome ways. I find it does not pay to be always worrying them and conselves over every little thing that is not exactly as we would wish. My bey of three and a half years began life under any but propitious circumstances. A deficate child, with a frail father and a nervous, over-strained mother, his first few months of life were not those of ragture and domestic bias, that sometimes attend the advent of the first-born; on the contrary, they were of torture to all three.

Of necessity some habits were contracted that under other circumstances would have never gained a footing. For instance, it was imperative for the comfact of the whole neighborhood that each time he took a rap I should rock and sing him to sleep. Of course, this was very trying to me, but as the little fellow grow stronger he did not require so much care in other respects, and soon, of his our accord; stopped all this nevel as many other troublesome ways, so that from being the most trying of babies he has become one of the best of children. Do not be discouraged. With systematic, methodical care of your children you can accomplish a great deal, and in time many disagreeable features with a COMEONT EOR RABIES.

#### COMFORT FOR BABIES

COMFORT FOR BABIES

DON'T let the nurse pin the bands so tightly about the soft little form that a full respiration will be impossible. Don't use linenshirfs; buy soft Naxony woven ones and use the same kind of bands after the baby is two weeks old. Full flat buttens on the bands of kirbs, and den't use pins. Don't use canton finance dispers; buy cotton bin't-soy-e-lit is the nicest kind. Don't pin the little whocking to the dispers, but arrange supporters buttoned to petitional bands on to strong elastic. Don't put long clothes on a baby; twenty-five luckes from the neck to the bottom of the heat is long enough for any new-born baby. Den't put a veil on to make the eyes weak and crossed. Don't use heavy bed-covers; have the downlest ones you can make or bay. Don't make your baby sheep in all list clothes—shirt, diaper and night-gown are all a year-old-child, or even eight months, should weer. And lastly, hover eaken your child to show it to anyone. It does a world of harm, and injures the nervous system, eften permanently. K. W. L.

#### A SIMPLE DEVICE

A SIMPLE DEVICE

I WANT to tell the mothers who read the Journal.

I how I keep my children warm in bed during the
"kirking" age. Until I discovered this way I found it
impossible to keep the resides little ones under the
corers. I tried pinning the covers down, tring them
down, and pinning the children in blankets, but all
methods were unsatisfactory.

I take an old poir of my historical underdrawers and
put them on ever the night panties, drawing the body
part well up under the arms and pin to the nightle in
front and back jakes torn up the part of drawer log that
extends below the feet and pin it to the nightle. Pixed
in this way they are free to kick and move about, but
are quite warm even if outside the bed-covers. I put a
light covering over them without pinning. If quite cold
I put on a sacque to keep shoulders and arms warm.

One of this Mothesas,

### A MOTHER'S WORDS

THERE are many where than I to write words of wisdom, but there are thred mothers I long to encournge. They are offen decouraged with many cares, with
the thoughtless gayedy of their children, who seem to
heed so little their wishes or advice. But, oh mothers,
the words that seem to fall on heedless cars are treasmed in their hearts. In the years to come memory will
whisper them over again, perhaps at some moment
when their minds are trembling in the balance between
good and evil.

Years are I heard an old gentleman say to a young
man in his employ, "Why cannot I conviction," "I
will tell you why," the yeang man answered. "My
mother tanght me that, and what others teach you may
forget, what year mother traches you, never," He was
thousands of miles from that mother and she never
knew he said it, but it seems a pity she did not. Many
other mothers, in., whose birdens are heavy, may be
elsered by the thought that when the basy hands are
folded and the seal of slience set upon the mother's light
her whelly-speken words will linger with her children
with all the weight of a mother's influence until death.

WASHING BARY'S BOTTLE

### WASHING BABY'S BOTTLE

I's cleaning baby's bottle I find there is nothing better
I than warm—not hot—sofa water. Blase first in
cold water, then use warm water and soda in the proportion of one-half reaspoonful of soda to a pint of water,
Wash'the bottle and tubes in this once a day, using the
brushes, and rheduccurefully in char, warm water, and
abab's bottle will be sweet and clean, and so clear that
It will sparkle.

CLARA S. EVARTS.

### BABY'S CLOTHES OPENING BEHIND

I WOULD like to say to "Anabous" in August Tours-NAL, to be sure to make all her haby's garments to eyen in the back. I found it so much better for both beby and myself. I also gut sleeves in flannel petit-lecule, substituting them for shirts while he wore the knit bands. Placing shirt sleeves inside dress before putting it on him sayed much time and patience on both sides.

### CHILDREN'S GAMES

old, have

CHILDMEN'S CAMES

My two grandchildren, six and eight years old, have always been rather original in their plays. The one that interests them longest and one they often resort to is this?

Taking an old calabeace and couting out everything that people use or wear in a bouse, they arrange the different rooms and keep house, using the pictures of men, wewens and children for the household.

They do everything with them done in an ordinary, everythy house-send their children to different schools, have weldlings picules, parties, burdless, etc.

Lately they have added to this by cetting from an old seed catalogue, fruit, varytables and flowers, and arranging the different yards and sardess about a bouse. Sometimes they slay on the dining-room cable, but more often on the floor.

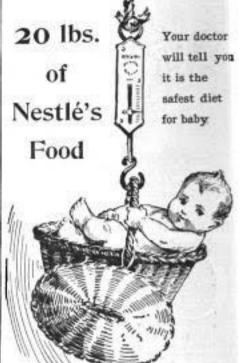
E. M. F.

### BABY'S BLANKET

I SENT for and have just received a copy of your walnable little book. "A Bahe's Requirements." It gives me just what I want to know, only I do not quite understand how to make the blanket. How can you knit them so lance with seedles, or do you knit them is tries and then see these together, or can I crecket one? If you will kindle tell me just how to make one I will appreciate it ever so much.

If N. Savage.

Use rubber or bone needles long enough to contain the 123 stitches needed for the width of the blanket. Knit three stitches plain and three ribbed across the needle. Turn the work and repent, always beginning with three plain stitches. Strips can be knitted and seem stitches. Strips can be knitted and sewn together, but it is not as clustic when finished. One can be crocheted in star or broche stitch. or any pretty stitch you fatery. Stripes of colored wood can be knifted at each end, but these are apt to fade in washing. Several rows of narrow ribbon, run in after the blanket is finished, are better.



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BABY<sup>6</sup>S HRALTH WARDNORE, Complete outfit in fact's ciclises, 29 pat, 50 cm. short ciclises 27 pat, 50 cm. Full directions, kind, material required Patterns improved 100. See F. E. FHILLIPS, Seess, S. E.

Hygeia Electric Corsets and and the State of Sta



MISS PARLOA will at all times be glad, so far as she can, to answer in this Department all general domestic questions sent by her readers. Address all letters to MISS MARIA PARLOA, care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cooking receipts are not given in this Department, hence do not ask that they be printed and do not send manuscripts of that nature to MISS PARLOA.



TH every housekeeper, more especially those having young children, the milk supply is a seri-ous question. It is un-derstood by most housewives, but unfortu-nately not by all, that disease and death may be caused in the family

through contaminated milk or water. Almost any kind of food will give indications of deany kind of food will give indications of de-cay, either by a changed appearance or a dis-agreeable odor; but it frequently happens that the nsilk or water is to all appearances perfectly good when really it contains the germs of disease. It is important, therefore, that every precaution be taken by the housekeeper to insure the purity of these two fluids. This mouth I will consider milk, and at some fu-ture time take up the subject of water for do-

### PRECAUTIONS ABOUT MILK

PRECAUTIONS ABOUT MILK

MILK is liable to be affected by the health and food of the animals supplying it. Frequently it happens that animals can eat certain herbs which apparently do not injure them, yet which poison the milk. If a cowdrinks polluted water her milk will be contaminated, although the animal may not seem to be affected. Under certain conditions, bacteria develop very rapidly in milk. If vessels in which the milk is kept be not perfectly clean, or if the room or refrigerator contain any decaying substance, the milk will quickly be affected. For example, at a farmhouse the members of the family became ill, and the cause was traced to the milk. Upon investigation it was found that the milk utensils and milk room had been kept perfectly clean and milk room had been kept perfectly clean and the cows and their surroundings were in a healthy condition. The floor of the milk room was torn up and it was found that the trouble had come from the decaying timbers. Clean utensils, neat surroundings and pure air are necessary safeguards in handling milk.

### HOW TO STERILIZE MILK

O's reading the directions it seems as if the process of sterilizing milk might be a simple one; yet it is not. The greatest care must be used in every step of the operation. Have plenty of wide-mouthed bottles of the size you wish to use, and if the milk is not to

size you wish to use, and if the milk is not to be transported cotton batting may be used to cover them. If, however, the milk is to use on a journey the bottles or jars must be sealed. Put a layer of hay in the bottom of a wash-boiler. Scald the bottles by laying them in a pan of cold water and heating the water to the boiling point. Fill the bottles with perfectly pare milk, and put on the covers, or the cutton batting over the top. Arrange them in the wash-boiler, putting hay between them; then put in enough cold water to come up to about half the height of the bottles. Heat the water to the boiling point and boil for one hour. Take from the fire and let the bottles cool gradually, to prevent breaking. After they gradually, to prevent breaking. After they have stood for two days boil as before. Cool again, and let them stand for one day; then boil for the third time. This milk should keep indefinitely.

The reason for the cooling and boiling again is this: At the first boiling all the bacteria are killed, but there are latent germs in the milk which will develop in a day or two, and the sec-ond boiling is to kill these. The third boiling is to insure completely against danger from any of these germs that may not have sprouted after the first boiling. This milk is, of course, only for long keeping, and where one can get a fresh supply every day the simple precaution of subjecting it for a short time to the boiling point or even to a lower temperature an-

point, or even to a lower temperature, answers for most purposes.

The property of coagulation which milk possesses should be understood by every one. If certain kinds of acids be mixed with milk which is at a temperature of about 100° and of acids and will prove the formed. a solid curd will quickly be formed. When a person drinks milk the warmth of the stomach and the gastric juices congulate the fluid. If the milk be drunk rapidly it will form one solid mass, but if it be sipped the curd will be broken into small parts, and therefore will be digested with greater ease. If the body be overheated when the mllk is taken rapidly, the cord formed will be hard, and may bring on a dangerous attack of indigestion. This is the case, too, when a quantity of acid is taken into the stomach just before or after drinking nsilk. The rule, therefore, should be to drink milk slowly and not to take any great quantity of acid into before or after. sity of acid just before or after,

POINTS ABOUT PASTEUR'S PROCESS

A N eminent English physician, W. B.
Cheadle, says that boiling milk alters
the congulability of the caseine, causing it
to coagulate in smaller and lighter masses.
This, of course, means that the milk is more
casily digested. Cheadle gives the digestibility
of condensed, boiled and fresh milk in this
way: 1 condensed; 2 boiled; 3 fresh milk or condensed, boried and fresh milk in this way: 1, condensed; 2, boiled; 3, fresh milk. Some chemists differ from this authority, and say that boiled milk is harder to digest than the uncooked article. "When doctors dis-agree, who shall decide?" However, since boiling milk kills the bacteria, it is a safeguard boiling milk kills the bacteria, it is a safeguard that no one should neglect to use when there is any doubt of the wholesomeness of the milk, or when it is bought from the milkman. For babies, young children and invalids, this is almost a necessity in hot weather. I will, therefore, give some instructions in the meth-ods of sterilizing and Pasteurizing milk. Where milk that has been subjected to high termograture is not liked or does not agree temperature is not liked or does not agree with a child or invalid, the milk may be Pasteurized, and if it is to be used within forty-eight hours this is all that is necessary forty-eight hours this is all that is necessary in any case. Pasteur gave the world this process for the preservation of wines, hence the name. He found that microscopic organisms in wine were destroyed at a temperature of 131°. Milk, however, requires at least ten degrees higher temperature. Scald the bottles as directed for sterilized milk. Fill them with pure milk, and after tying cotton batting over the openings, place the jars in a steamer. Have a kettle of cold water on the fire and place the steamer, over this. Observe when place the steamer, over this. Observe when the water begins to boil, and loosen the cover the water begins to boil, and loosen the cover of the steamer, that a part of the steam may escape. Keep the milk in the steamer for twenty minutes after the water begins to boil; then remove it and cool gradually. Be careful not to let cold air blow upon the bottles when they are first taken from the fire, as the rapid cooling of the glass will, in most instances, result in breaking it. It is safer to lift them off in the steamer and let them remain in it until partially cooled.

One can purchase a double boiler with an extra upper kettle, the bottom of which is perforated.

Do not remove the cotton batting from the

Do not remove the cotton batting from the openings of the bottles until you are ready to

### SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT BEDS

MANY inquiries come as to the latest fashions in pillows, bolsters, spreads, shams, etc., but I am sorry to say not one person has asked for the most healthful and comfortable kind of a bed. Now, while it is proper and commendable to have the bed look beautiful, this should be never done at the expense of comfort or health.

The simpler all the arrangements of the hed are the better. While the bedsteed should be substantially made, it should be put together so simply that it can be taken apart at ease. It should never be made shorter than six feet and a half (inside measurement); for nothing is more uncomfortable than a bed that is too short for a tail person to stretch out in comfortably. The springs should be as in comfortably. The springs should be as simple and strong as possible, and so con-structed that they can be removed from the bed and brushed with ease. Those made wholly of steel are the best, on the score of cleanliness.

If one can afford it there is nothing better than hair mattresses. There are, however, several materials which the upholsterer makes up into mattresses that are cheap and quite comfortable. Home-made mattresses are rarely easy. Any irregularity in the mat-tress interferes with the comfort of the sleeper, and the home product is apt to suggest any-thing but a bed of roses, unless you think of it with thorns thrown in. Nothing in the form of a tick filled with loose materials, such as feathers, husks, etc., should be used for a bed. Perfect rest can only be obtained by lying on a mattress that supports every part of the body

When a mattress has been used so long that the spots where the heaviest part of the body rests have become depressed, send it to the upholsterer to have it made over. Be sure that you employ a trustworthy house for this work, because it is quite easy for dishonest people to remove some of the curled hair and substitute some cheap material for it. If the bed be a double one it would be best to have the mattress made in two parts, a square and a rectangular piece. The mattress will wear better and can be turned more easily in this form.

PILLOWS, SHEETS AND LACES

THE kind of pillows is a matter of taste and THE kind of pillows is a matter of taste and
habit. It is, of course, much better to
use small, thin pillows, then large full ones;
but some people cannot sleep with the head
low, and they should not be made restless for
the lack of a suitable pillow.

The sheets should be at least two yards and
a half long. The pillow-cases must not fit too
tightly, because this would make the pillows
too hard for most record.

too hard for most people. A bolster cover is not absolutely necessary, but it is a protection

If possible, have nothing on your bed that cannot be washed. Nothing is healthier or cheaper in the end than blankets. Get them of extra length. Unless the bindings be white, remove them and substitute either white cotton or still. Supreme blankets are a great ton or silk. Summer blankets are a great comfort in hot weather, and with proper care will last the greater part of a life-time. They always come single, and may be washed as

easily as a sheet.
Bolsters are made full and round, and no pillows are used with them. Sometimes the spread is made long enough to cover them, but oftener a long scarf of the same ma-terial as the spread is thrown over them. Another way is to cover them smoothly with the same material as the spread, gathering it at the ends, and finishing with a tassel. The spreads are made of all sorts of material. If the bolsters be covered smoothly, with a tassel at the end, the material should be of a fine texture; but if the spread be made long enough to cover the bolster, or if a separate scarf be made, any light material may be used. For elegant rooms, a foundation of silk is covered with lace, the silk being in the color used in furnishing the room. This fashion appears to me most inappropriate for a bed. Linen and other washable fabrics are often embroidand other washable fabrics are often embroidered in colors, making handsome and tasteful
covers. India muslins and crèpes may be
used for the window draperies and spreads in
the same manner. Canopies of this muslin or
lace are used on brass beds. These curtains
are hung only over the head of the bed, and
are drawn back and tied to the head of the
bedstead with ribbon bows. Such curtains
should be long enough to touch the floor.
Lace or muslin curtains should have a foundation of sitk or cambric of the same color as
the furnishings of the rooms.

In some of the finest houses in the country
the housekeepers still cling to the sensible custom of using sheets and pillow-cases of fine
quality, perhaps hemstitched, but nothing
more. The spread being white and washable,
this certainly is the most comfortable and
healthful custom.

PROPER CARE OF REDROOMS.

### PROPER CARE OF BEDROOMS

SLEEPING room should have nothing in it that cannot be washed or removed y. The fewer things there are to catch readily. The fewer things there are to catch dust and obstruct ventilation the better. A clean, well-made bed that can be opened for the night without much labor, must always be attractive and in good taste, whether in palace or cottage. One may tire of elaborate farnishings, but never of simplicity in the elegating more. sleeping room.

In the morning take each blanket and sheet

from the bed separately, and hang over chairs, so that the wind will blow through them. Shake up the pillows and bolster, and place in the sir. Turn up the mattresses, so that the air may circulate about them. Air the room and bedding for at least an hour; better,

Before putting the mattresses back turn them; then place the bolster in position. Put on the under sheet, tucking it in well at the head. Pass the hand over it to press out every wrinkle, and then tuck it in at the sides and foot. Now put on the upper sheet, tucking it well under the mattress at the foot. Next, put on the blankets, tucking them in at the foot and sides. Should the blankets be donble, have the open side toward the head, that it may be possible to turn one back if the douthe thickness proves too warm. Now turn the sheet back on the blankets, and then turn blankets and sheets down in one smooth fold. Next put on the spread, having it come over the bolster. If pillows be put on the bed in the daytime, place them on the bolster now. All through the work keep in mind that it is important to have the niattress level, and to put on the sheets, blankets, and spread with-out a wrinkle. At night all that will be nec-essary will be to take off the spread and fold it and then turn back the blankets and top

### THINGS HOUSEKEEPERS WANT TO KNOW

WHAT she shall do to keep her polished VV furniture from becoming dull and white, is what one woman asks. Dampen a piece of soft old flannel with kerosene and rub the dulled surface; then rub off with a fresh piece of soft flannel. Be sure there is no dust

A correspondent asks if draperies of silk are still hung on the corners of pictures. No; it is not fashionable; and even if it were it would be a difficult matter for any one except a person of rare artistic taste to use draperies

in this manner.

Three inquiries in regard to matters in which, probably, thousands of other housekeepers are interested, have been sent to me by one woman. She wants to know about a polish for brass furniture, means of removing grease spots from bricks or the hearthstone. and something in regard to decoration of a bay window. As for the polish, grocers keep a variety of good articles. One, in the form of a paste, appears to be particularly good. For the removal of grease spots, use a strong solu-tion of washing soda. Javelle water, recently described in this department, also is useful.

A strong, small table, bearing a potted palm or some other large plant, makes a pretty ornament for a bay window. Perhaps no other single thing is no effective. Flowers are at all single thing is so effective. Flowers are at all times both a beautiful and inexpensive decoration for the windows.

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### is inclosed, she greatly prefers to be allowed to reply through the JOHENAL; in order that her answers may be generally helpful. Address all letters to Miss EMMA M. HOOPER, care of THE LADIES' HORE JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

BY EMMA M HOOPER

MISS HOOPER invites, and will cheerfully an-

swer any questions concerning home dressmak-ing which may be sent to her by the JOURNAL

sisters. While she will answer by mail, if stamp

MATERNITY GOWNS

bealthful dressing is constantly on the increase, and especially at a time when it affects the welfare of another. This is often brought to mind by correspondents asking for directions regarding their underwear and dresses, wishing the latter to remain becoming, modest and still offer no impediment to health, in dressing the weight of clothes may be

nodest and still ofter no imposimise to health.

In dressing, the weight of clothes may be greatly reduced by wearing all-wool underwear as a union suit or vest, then a soft bound corset or corset waist with or without shoulder straps and amply large. The stocking supporters should button on the edge of this, and not be worn around the waist as a band. Over this conses the white muslin drawers, which are not necessary with a union ribbed

Over this comes the white muslin drawers, which are not necessary with a union ribbed suit, short white petticoat, flannel skirt and silk or some other long petificoat. A corset cover is put on before the last petticoat, and all of these garments should be upon yokes. A new style of yoke is narrow, and buttons to the edge of the corset. A mediumly low heeled shoe should be worn, and of late it is claimed that wearing low ties makes the ankles stronger. If these are worn, do not neglect cloth galterettes for the street.

CONTINUED DETAILS

FOR dresses, the inevitable wrapper and teagown answer for home occasions, but everyone is better for a change at all times, and a teagown can hardly be worn to even a small dinner at a friend's. For this occasion have a dress that is of the proper length, which means that it must be let down at the top of the front slowing it neveral to keep

which means that it must be let down at the top of the front, sloping it upward to keep the bottom edge straight, and with a demitrain back. Any of the trimmings in vogue will answer for the edge, but at the belt omit the darts that make the skirt close-fitting, and gather this fullness or break the plain appearance of the front with two easy, diagonal folds half way to the hips on either side that are run into the belt and invisibly caught lower down. A basone should have a long narrow

down. A basque should have a long narrow coat-tail back and jacket fronts that are cut

coat-tail back and jacket fronts that are cut square off just below the weist line, or may be longer and pointed in front, with a blouse front of soft silk that is allowed to droop low, with a friil down the center. These jacket fronts are not only appropriate, but are very fashionable as well. Full-topped sleeves detract from the size of the figure, and when a close-fitting basque is worn a large lace fichu or full jabot have much of the same effect. A princess dress druped to one side, with soft folds below and around the waist, is one of the pretriest of gowns, but is very difficult to fit under such conditions. In such a case the outside material for the entire front is draped in a bias manner over the easy-fitting lining.

in a bias manner over the easy-fitting lining.

TEA-GOWNS, SACQUES, ETC. A VERY pretty maternity gown has a princess back and sides, with the one piece front gathered to a round yoke of heavy

piece front gathered to a round yoke of heavy lace over silk, so as to form an erect ruffle; the front hangs long and loose over the fitted lin-ing similar to a Mother Hubbard wrapper, with a cord girdle from the side seams, or a cincture of passementeric about two inches wide loosely catching this fullness up like a drooping plastron. The lace is used for deep cuffs, and the silken gown is really charming. All kinds of paster dressing account are weat-

carlis, and the silken gown is really charming. All kinds of pretty dressing sacques are wearable with odd skirts. Those of finely striped wool taffets or flannel are capable of many forms from the manipulations given to the stripes. Chiffon and lace ruffles trim these, but the important set of the skirt front must not be forgotten. Princess wrappers with a loose front are always permissible for mornings, and ten-gowns of more elaborate materials have a loose front of soft wool cripon or China silk which may be left loose or held by a ribbon or soft silk belt. A new style for these has the outer fronts turned down from the shoulders like deep revers, with the contrasting center front filling in the space above like a guingle. For the street the long capes most effectually conceal the figure. If a lacket is preferred it should be a reefer in shape.

If accustomed to wearing skirts held up by shoulder straps, why certainly continue it now, but do not commence it as a fresh practice, as it will feet the feeb and forces and deep and to be a refer by a precise, as

but do not commence it as a fresh practice, as it will fret the flesh and temper and do more

skirts made up in a light-weight style. While not advocating "dips," or demi trains, for the street, I must acknowledge that such an addi-

tion is very becoming under certain circum-stances. An easy fit is better for the figure

and health than one very close os untidity loase. Do not wear an all-around belt, short

waist or skirt that tips up in front. The last characteristic is fatal to anything like conceal-ment. Correspondents asking for suitable summer maternity gowns will be suswered in

the early spring through these columns.

HE interest felt in the subject of



ITHOUT a woman is able to have many changes in her wardrobe it is not a wise purchase to become the owner of anything ex-treme in the way of mate-

rial, color or style of making. Such an outfit becomes an eyesore in the mind of he he weaver and of her friends, and to be known by the oddity of her gowns, un-less one can dress with the taste and grace of a Bernhardt, is not plensing to one reduced to one street, one visiting and one evening dress.

THE EXTREMES OF FASHION

### HAPPY MEDIUM DESIGNS

HAPPY MEDIUM DESIGNS

A WALKING or traveling dress of diagonally striped cheviot, in shades of brown flecked occasionally with red and blue threads, will wear for several seasons, and always appear in style, as it is medium in all respects. The bell skirt has an outside hem piped at the top with a tiny fold of brown silk cord, and the jacket bodice has the square fronts to the waist line and pointed back finished in the same manner. The fronts have short, wide revers and full topped sleeves falling over the deep cuffs. A best of the material is worn across the front, and over the close-lining front is deep red surah as a plastron that is slightly shirred at the neck and brought smoothly, yet loosely, down over the close-fitting lining to end under the belt. The lining may hook up or fisten with flat buttons, and the silk plastron has crocheted buttons. If of a thin figure, the plastron may have a knife-plaited ruffle down the center. Many correspondents have asked about an inexpensive fall sait appropriate for general "back" wear, which this will be. A felt hat of brown, brown or red veil, according to the complexion, and four button dark red piqué gloves, gives a simple and striish costume, which in real cold and four button dark red piqué gloves, gives a simple and stylish costume, which in real cold weather needs a tan or golden brown jacket.

### A SCHOOLGIRL'S NEEDS

SEVERAL subscribers have recently asked what outlit a girl of sevention should have while attending a finishing school. There are so many classes of such schools that I can are so many classes of such schools that I can only ding to the happy medium, and give an outline of what they demand. After the usual assortment of underwear, shoes, etc., comes a flampel dressing gown or wrapper for room wear only; two school dresses may be of serge and cheviot, as they probably out-wear other woolen materials, and should be made in a simple manner without any trim-ming, unless it be mobair braid or velveteen collars and cuffs. The church dress will be of balles' cloth, or one of the new ottoman of ladies' cloth, or one of the new ottoman weaves, made with a jacket bodice, velvet cuffs, revers and collar, and a plastron of surah, the shade of the cloth or in contrast, this being a wonderful season for a harmonious contrast of materials and colors. The bell skirt has a border of the velvet, and white rib-bon platting, or silk cord is basted in the neck and sleeves. Then comes a simple evening dress for the entertainments and occasional cress for the entertainments and occasional receptions that are held in all schools. This is of soft woolen goods rather than of silk, though if the latter is preferred, have a self-figured China. A pretty woolen crepon in cream, pink, pale blue or yellow can be made over sateen and trimned with two gathered suffice of No. 12 satis rithers a believe of No. 12 satis rithers. ruffles of No. 12 satin ribbon, a bodice of satin, full elbow sleeves having a lace ruffle and bracelets of ribbon, suspenders and shoulder bows of the ribbon and either a bertha ruffle or bretelles of creamy point de Genes lace.

### TO COMPLETE THE OUTFIT

A N odd blouse of platid silk, crèpon or Henrictia may be worn with old skirts for intermediate changes, keeping the cloth fresh for really nice occasions. A long alster for the walks that are usually taken as an after break fast exercise, and a jacket for nice wear should be accompanied by a soft felt everyday hat and a more dressy one of felt, velvet and feathers. Fabric or heavy Biarritz lamb gloves will be for everyday wear four-button pioné feathers. Fabric or heavy Biarritz lamb gloves will be for everyday wear, four-button piqué or glacé kid for church, and sixteen-button suéde for the evening dress. Black ties and hose will be worn with the evening gown or suéde shoes to match the dress and colored lisle thread hose. Aprons are out of style, but neat white lawn or mainsook aprons are always pretty and womanly to look upon, and save a dress more than we think without a trial. Do not encourage the wearing of jewelry, except a silver or gold pin, among achoolgirls even when it is allowed. Impress upon them, and all girls for that matter, the necessity of givall girls for that matter, the necessity of giv-ing their clothes care if they expect to look nent and get a reasonable amount of wear out of them, remembering, to alter a saying, that cleanliness and order are next to godliness. Above all, do not sacrifice health and comfort to the desire for dress,

# \*DRESSMAKERS CORNER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any reasonable question on Home Dressmaking sent me by my readers. EMMA M. HOOPER

LOUTE-Your inquiries are answered in this issue through other correspondents.

Estran-Electric bins. (2) Will be trying to a sathre complexion. (3) Navy, guiden brown, dark red, pink-tah gray, yeilow, pink.

LIEBUR-The sent pitch pieces must be cut the same way of the cloth, with the pile running downward, and the seams then sewed in the usual manner.

A SUBSCRIBER—The fashionable evening colors for this season are light green, plakish lavender, light yel-low and pluk. The first two shades are very typing un-less you have a clear, blonde complexion, free from any salbourness.

Kark I., X.—A drahish guburn. (2) A blonde, who should wear unty and Russian bins, deep red, medium gray, dark green, light yellow, delicate bine, cream and brownish tan.

H. L. E.—Hell skirt having border of three bias over-lapping folds on a band of velvet; jacket wast round is the facts, straight jacket fronts to wakt line and full vest of site. This sleeves to elbows, with cuffs of velvet; also revers and coline.

L. W.—Your nois is kindly meant, but we cannot give addresses of any firm in these columns. This corres-positions tells of a make of colored links that have been successfully used to color figures on elik and other gowns that have faded from supreme to the sun, leaving the dress too good to be thrown away, yet spedling its ap-

A. H.—Put a tage loop, doubled, and placing it creet, at the bottom of the bell, or each side of a dress skirt, about four inches from the center back, (2) Face scalings with a piece of the goods, or with lining silk cut exactly the shape of the scalings, and the same way of the cluth, or on a true bias. Then turn in each raw edge, the lining more than the outside, and bem it down on the under side.

Dater Den-You have a fecturate combination; wear may and its size, willow and heavier's green, yellow, white, manve, delicate pink, mediatin gray morie, deep red and golden brown. (2) I can not give the names of corsets in this column, but you can get all good makes in long, short and mediatin walst lengths to suit your figure and yet be perfectly comfortable, as a well-fitting corset is.

M. L. H.—Make your new dress with a bell skirt. (2) Silk walets will be worn; same color or in contrast. (8) A mediamly long jacket in black. (4) Bemodel cioth in a bell skirt, pointed basque having deep, narrow coat-tail back, bag siccoes and long coffs. Make collar, coffs or siever uppers, the latter being very Prenchy, and a pointed coreciet across front, of velocit or bengaline. (4) Keep buttons for a tailor-made gown.

N. N. N.—Do not wear a tea-gown in receiving wed-ding calls. (2) Have the training dress of golden brown ladies' cloth, with a reslect to match, plunt gloves and a felt, velves and feather crimmed hat, which should be removed for actual car wear for a soft flet traveling hat. (3) Sudde gloves for sice wear, and a pretty home reception gown of cripon, with velvet corriegs: as gray is becoming, you could use this color, with a full yele of plate silk.

Mas. Manriw—If your satin is of a good quality, it will pay to send it to a dyer's to be renovated; if not, press on the wrong side with a warm iron over a well-cloth wrong out so as not to drip, and keep pressing each piece until the cloth is perfectly dry. Sometimes this has to be done twice before the creases will come out. (2) Velvet will be the chief combination material of the season, so use this for sleeves and a coveriet, and add, if you wish, a tlay plasticm of colored crèpe de chine, dath of the dry widths into a bell skirt, with two guilhered ruffles of No. 12 black satin ribbos.

LUTE—The brown serge in princess style is suitable for a teacher's gown. (2) Broadcoth is frimmed with far, velvet, passementerie, bengaline or elik terish. (3) Have a bell skirt, flat border trimmeing; you might like the flat bands of Russian embroidery that are sovet, stylish and gay. Full sleeves will droop at the closws over a deep and close-litting cuff of velvet, slik or civib. Jacket fronts, pointing just below the walst line, and a deep, martue coat back. Tapering revers of the trimming, and a pointed girdle across the front, with a plastron of slik the coles of the cloth or trimming.

plastron of slik the color of the costs or trumming.

Instances—Have a hell skirt, with a bias border or tay roffle of black velvet; round waist, full at the neck like a guitage, with a ruffle of the goods, doubled over for a lining, as a neck finish; bodice of black velvet, pointed or round, said deep cuffs of the sains. Will very full steave uppers drouping over the elbows. (2) Cut the black and white striped goods so as to frem V's of the stripes on the bias, for the center front and back of the basque, the front and sides of the bell skirt, the latter then having three blas folds, each two inches wide, on the edge. The besspe should have a deep cost back, pointed front, deep cuffs, with full sleeves and stitched edges, with horn betters for fattering.

Fine table delace, with horn buttons for fieldering.

Fine table table to the control of the con

be, very stylish with tailor, traveling or shopping dresses.

Mas. E. G. —I cannot give you the address of a curst in these columns. (2) The large stores in New York allow a customer to ity so a corset at the store, or by stating list what you wish a solitable make will be given you, which may be tried on at home, and exchanged if not satisfactory. (1) The three winter motibe at the springs are like out into fail weather in New York. (4) A striped or mixed cheviot in shades of navy blue, now or gray, would be nest for a traveling government in tailor flashion, with tens, pearl, or celluloid bettons and etilested edges or a dress of plain or disgonal serge, especially the "storm" serges that will stand water without fleding or shrinking. (4) Wear a soft field hat, reefer jacket of cloth, and Biarrits or plops slitched kid gloves.

kid glores.

Mas. A. P.—A deep cardinal vest will brighten up
the black dress and give the whole cosiums a more
dressy look for a "best gown." (1) Went reddish
brown, navy blue, crosm, old rose, dark red and deep
pink, unless your hair is residish. (2) Fluish, the dress
skirt with a blac careas facing, bias vervetices binding,
and simply line the bell skirt, as separate foundation
skirts are beavier and not as exceedit as a lined bell,
(4) Trim the black dress with there bias doubled fods
overlapping each other, and such such lookes deep. The
basque may have a pointed or deep coat back, with
square jacket frunts, reaching the wast line over a
slightly full vest of cardinal skilt, the fronts separating
at the lon fire two inches, sleeves drouping at ethew over
deep cuffs. Edge jacket fronts, cellar, wrists and girdle
bell across the front with a narrow jet gluin.

I. M. O.—Bead answer to Mrs. E. G. (2) A gebilin or

seep class. Super sector from a country we saw grows belt across the front with a narrow jet gimp.

I. M. Q.—Read answer to Mrs. F. G. (2) A geblio or Russian bine, willow green or golden become benguline infinited with changeable velvet and passemented to match. (3) If you have a cheviot, the rough will be worn, traveling dress get the other cloth gown of broadcieds, rawy, golden brown, tax, etc., trimmed with fir, velvet or bengaline. (4) Have a wrap to match the cloth dress only, and for the others wear a Wattesu jacket or cape of han 'tioth. (5) Eight-batton saide gloves for the dressy gown, four-button giards kid for the other words and a bestites plouder Rizarting gloves for traveling. (6) Suide shoes to match reception rown. Mack. Oxford thes for house were, and back. French above, for street wear, with paintal leather tips. (7) Trains do not promise to be as reservally uron as they have been, and I would not advise them for street suits. (6) Black corests, slik petitionals and backery form the only articles of "blyck underways" that I would recommend. (4) A bea-gown of Henrietta, with a final recover and neck. Have Henrichta of gray, tax, old ross, manue, or beliefungs, with front of plan to green, cardinal, lighter old rose, deeper manue or lighter bellotrope or plank.

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HAVE YOU A TORN DRESS?

### SOME DRESSES FOR THE HOUSE

By Isabel A. Mallon



woman, but simply makes her look more majestic, while on the short, stout woman it seems to take away from the dumpy look and gives her an air of grace that she does not possess in a short skirt.

### THE VARIOUS DESIGNS LIKED

A LMOST all the house gowns of this year show the graceful Wattenu back, the smooth-fitting sides and the jacket fronts; that is, a jacket front extending the full length of the gown and permitting wide revers to come out over the shoulder. Much ingenuity is shown in the mode of arranging the sleeves, and their picturesqueness tends greatly to add to the good style of the gown. What is known



A VERY BECOMING HOUSE GOWN (Iffus, No. 1)

as the English cut is frequently noted in house gowns—i. e., they are cut out enough to give freedom to, and to display the throat, while a deep full of lace outlines the shape. Very long sleeves of lace, outside the close-fitting sleeve, falling far down on the gown, are made of lace flounces, and really add very much to the general effect. A bright woman who wears many house gowns, says that she never permits an evening dress to disappear from among her belongings without first find-ing out whether there is not a bit of trimming, or ribbon, or lace, or passementeric that may be used on a dress exclusively intended for

### THE MATERIALS USED

THEY are of all kinds and conditions. A Your gown may be the simplest of cash-mere or the most magnificent of brocade and nere or the most magnificant of brocade and velvet, and all minglings of stuffs are per-mitted because the house gown is counted as unique in the wardrobe, and upon it is possible what would be called eccentricities in other religious. The contribution in other toilettes. The soft, clinging Henrietta cloths, especially in black—for black is very popular this year, the suiting that has in it a mixture of silk and wool, silk, satins or velveteen, not to mention real velvet (if one has the result) of County was the treal. wealth of Crusus) may be used. Frequently the black tea-gowns have a dash of some color on them, again they are all black, or they are trimmed with a course lace that may be either white or black. One can have the white lace put on at first, and when one tires of it the black can be assumed, producing the always refined and most fashionable all-black

A VERY BECOMING HOUSE GOWN

VERY good idea of a house dress that, while it looks extremely smart, is in reality comparatively inexpensive, is shown in Fig. 1. By preference I have given the back view, so that the amateur dressmaker may see exactly how it is arranged. The material see exactly how it is arranged. The material used for this is a warm brown cashmere almost matching the hair of the wearer. In front the gown is fitted to the figure, turns off in revers, faced with yellow silk to display a smocked front of yellow silk apparently confined by a loose girdle of brown passementerie, in which is set imitations of yellow topazes. Further down on each side are knots of brown velvet ribbon, tied before they are placed in position, and then sewed down to place as if they were appliquéd on the material. The sleeres are full, fluffy ones drawn in just below the elbow to deep cuffs of the silk, overlaid with rows of passementerie. A pretty yoke effect is produced by plaited folds of the silk that come to a V in the center of the back, permitting a section of the trimming to be set that come to a V in the center of the back, permitting a section of the trimming to be set in there. The high collar is of the brown material, overlaid with the decoration, and with a resette of the brown velvet ribbon, quite narrow, at one side. A strip of passementerie across the back conceals the joining of the Wattesu fold, which is carefully laid, and, while not caught to position, still does not flare untidily, but instead gracefully down into the abort train. into the short train.

#### ANOTHER STYLE OF HOUSE DRESS

ANOTHER STYLE OF HOUSE DRESS

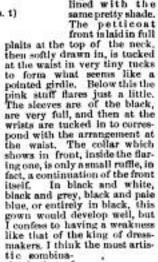
A MUCH simpler house dress, that is simpler in effect, but one which will commend itself to busy women who yet went to look dainty and pretty at all hours of the day, is pictured at Fig. 2. The material used is a light-weight cloth of a deep mode shade that is calculated not to show wear and tear very easily. The skirt portion is quite plainly nucle and finished about the edge with a box-plaited frill of the same fabric. The plainly needs and finished about the edge with a box-plaited frill of the same fabric. The bodice fits closely in the back and is opened slightly in front, where it is buttoned with small, flat green buttons. A pointed girdle of green velvet confines it at the waist and fastens it at the back, the fastening being concealed by long green velvet ribbons that fall over the train. The collar is a high one of the green velvet ribbon. The sleeves are full on the shoulders, gathered in just below the clows, and each caught by a resette of green velvet ribbon, while below that they shape to the arms and are buttoned for quite a distance with green velvet buttons. The bodice decowith green velvet buttons. The bodice deco-ration is a full frill of broad velvet ribbon starting from the shoulders, so that it gives the epaulette effect, and then it is narrowed down to the waist in cascade fashion. In the simplest of materials this dress would have a dainty air, and somehow it seems especially to belong to the energetic housekeeper who carries her account book in her hand.

### WHAT SOMEBODY INQUIRES

OMEBODY wants to know exactly what I mean by the very broad revers. And so it seems best to show them. The gown on which they are illustrated is No. 3, and gives one of the best ideas of the favorite black combinations that I have seen. The material used is black Henrietta cloth, and the mean test if its Princers one fitted close to the gown itself is a Princess one fitted close to the figure and cut away sharply in front to show the under gown, or, as fashion-able dressmakers call it, petticoat

of pink mousseline de soie. The revers which extend from a short

distance above the waist flare far out on to the sleeves, and are faced with a heavy grained pink silk; the high flaring collar in harmony with the revers being of the black lined with the



tion is that of black and pink. Pale silvergray, with delicate lilac, or a lovely shade of old rose, with pale olive, makes a pleasing com-bination if it is desirable to to have a more elaborate teagrown.



A PRINCESS HOUSE GOWN (Illus. No. 3)

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

IT is possible that the average woman in looking at the pictures or reading descriptions of house dresses is inclined to think that they are very elaborate, and she cannot compass the making of one. And it is just here she makes her mistake. The simplest of all designs, the princess, may, if it is properly fitted, have hanging lace sleeves added to it, have knots of ribbon here, and a bit of trim-ming there, until it rivals in magnificence a house gown which is much more claborate in



SIMPLE, YET VERY NEAT (Illus. No. 2)

cut. It is in knowing how to put the deco-ration on, it is in giving an individuality to your house dress, that makes it becoming, and I do think that as it is the people we love whom we see at home, it is more than worth while to pay due attention to the gown that is to be worn before them.

### A FEW LAST WORDS

THINK if one says a thing long enough, in time it gets to have its effect. Not once or twice, but so many times have I appealed to that dear general woman all over the world who is your friend and mine, to do just one thing—to make herself look charming in one thing—to make herself look charming in her home and then she will be able to keep the home people there. In my own mind I confound anarchy with untidy wrappers, frowsy hair, or else that which is put in papers. No bone will be dainty and sweet unless its mistress first sets the example, and though her house gown may be of the plain-est of fabrics, If it

suits her and her sur-roundings it is in most perfect taste. We women are apt

We women are apt to pride ourselves on being able to do so much nowadays. I think the best thing we can do is to make a charming home and fill it with happy, contented people. This was never done by an untidy woman. The woman who does not respect her own self sufficiently to alself sufficiently to ni-ways want to look well, will never sur-round herself with people who give her the honor due her. So you see, quite irre-spective of absolute economy I think there are better res-sons for the wearing of a house gown, and so I have given them to you. A man would laugh at the mixing of fashion and preaching, but we women do not. We know that many a gown has told its owner's story, and, my dear general woman, what I want is that your house gown shall tell a story of contentment and or contentment and love—each one the best thing in the world to bave. That sounds like an Irish bull, but I once kissed some-body who had kissed the Blamey stone.

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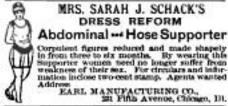
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### THE SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

By Isabel A. Mallon

MRS. MALLON will be glad to answer any question about woman's wear which may be sent to her by JOURNAL readers. She asks, however, that she be permitted to answer through this Department in the JOURNAL; though, if stamps are inclosed, she will reply by mail. Address all letters to Mrs. Mallon, care of The Ladies' Home JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



HERE can be no doubt of the general liking for scarlet this season. It is used for linings,

season. It is used for linings, for decorations, and in every way possible, and, by possible I mean in every way in which it is harmonious. This scarlet is not a dull or a dingy shade, it does not tend in the least toward Magenta, but is absolutely pure red, that being the color for which a baby will stretch out, which will enrage a wild bull, and which savages are said to admire. Artists say that this liking for scarlet in its perfect purity is an evidence of a healthful condition of the eyes, and shows a return to what might of the eyes, and shows a return to what might be called natural artistic taste. Be this as it may, the knot of scarlet on the black hat, the may, the knot of scarlet on the black hat, the bright scarlet lining in the long coat, the warm looking coat of scarlet serge, the hat for young people of bright red felt, decorated with red velvet and red feathers, and the evening gown of rich red groe-grain, with a decoration of red velvet and red chiffon, prove most decidedly that not only is red approved by the artists and the dressmakers, but that womankind appreciates it and gives it the place of honor that is its due. So it deserves to have said of it, as did a small girl learning her first French sentences, happy in a red frock, a red cloak and a red hat, "Vive la Rouge!"

THE proper handkerchief to carry with a tailor-made suit is of fine cambric in a solid color; blue, pink, lavender, gray or brown, with lines of white across it, having a border that is hemstitched, and in one corner the wearer's initials simply embroidered in white cotton. These are not expensive, wash well and seem in perfect harmony with a cloth gown.

FOR traveling wear a long, full, circular cloak of checked cheriot lined with a color corresponding with the cloth, and having a hood pointed and lined with silk, in fact, a regular monk's hood, is in vogue. This is commended because, while it is sufficiently warm, it can easily be laid aside, and resumed when the car is aver, or under heartel. when the car is over- or under-heated.

A VERY jaunty jacket that, while fitting the figure just as closely as does the Eton one, is yet a little longer, is known as the "Patrol." It has each seam braided and a high, rolling collar, while the fronts of it, fastening with "frogs," allow just an edge of a silk shirt to be visible.

THE various browns in cordurey cloth are liked for medium length winter cloaks; they are usually trimmed with brown fur, and, if the design permits it, rosettes or ribbon ends, not too long, of brown velvet ribbon, are ar-ranged upon them.

WOMEN who admire fans—and where is the one who doesn't?—will be inter-ested in knowing that the most valuable fan in the world is the property of the Baroness James de Rothschild; it is one painted by Watteau in his best style, and there is no doubt of its being absolutely genuine. How many people realize that the entire part of a fun is seldom made in the same place? In some parts of France whole villages are given over to making pearl sticks, while the leaf part will be made in districts many miles away.

A VERY pretty skirt is made of soft black siik, American silk, by the way, with a pinked flounce of yellow, overlaid with a dapery of black lace, caught here and there with a rosette of black ribbon. Women who like white petticoats, and who realize the damage done lace when it visits the laundry, are adopting the English fashion of trimming them with a fell of darket modification in the part of the significant countries. them with a frill of dotted muslin that is not hemmed, but has tiny points buttonholed about the lower edge.

THERE has been found nothing prettier for an evening cape than the long one of white cloth with the three shoulder capes overtopping it, each one bordered with a band

NOVEL brooch shows a bar of dull gold with a serpent of green enamel writhing about it.

THE house gown continues to be after the style of the Empire, with a very high belt arranged either in ribbon fashion, or with a huge rosette concealing its fastening. The neck is cut out so that the throat shows, but the sleeves are invariably long; these, of course, was he as fareign as a scale; the soft a not mny be as fanciful as possible, but I do not advise a very full sleeve if one's shoulders are decidedly broad.

THOSE who do not find the hair rolled off the face becoming, are having their bangs cut in a short fluffy fringe that, while it softens the face, does not give the vulgar look of the deep, full bang, which completely hides the

THE faced shoe is rapidly gaining followers; though how one could follow a shoe is rather funny. People who complain of the trouble of sewing on buttons will now have the pleasure of finding exactly how difficult it is to keep shoe laces in order, and how certain they are to break when least expected and

A FELT hat that has the stamp of a famous A FELT hat that has the stamp of a famous milliner upon it is of black felt after what is known as the "boat shape;" that is, low, with a carling brim and rather pointed in front, where there is a knot of emerald green velvet, and from it stand up two stiff, black wings. For evening bonnets, a great many of black jet with underlinings of yellow velvet are noted, and will, it is likely, prove nonular. popular.

THE white fillets, so often spoken of, will obtain all during the season for evening wear; they are excessively becoming to young women, but I cannot commend them to women upon whose faces time has traced any

WHEREVER a velvet belt can be worn it VV is assumed, and if a velvet rosette does not finish it, then a quaint dull gold or silver buckle is worn. The velvet used for these belts is not the ribbon, but the velvet sold by the yard, and which should be bought cut on the bias. cut on the bias.

SOFT felt hats of checked tweed with a plain D ribbon band about them and a wing at one side are particularly liked for rainy weather.

IT is predicted that the for coats will be longer and looser this season, while coats lined and trimmed with for, follow the same

A FOOT trimming liked for house dresses is of wood crope, exactly matching in color the material upon which it is; this is gathered at intervals, to form a sort of shell, and then it is knotted. As the fabric is soft, it easily lends itself to this arrangement. Bythe-by, the same arrangement in chiffon is noted on an evening dress.

MOST of us remember when a long, full, MOST of us remember when a long, full, black velvet circular was part of a bride's trousseau. In days gone by, silk velvet was invariably used for this, and in many a household mother's circular, after being made into short coats and bonnets, did duty as belts and girdles, rosettes and bows. The long velvet circular is again the fashion, and in Paris it has a special vogue given it. The collar is usually a high one, lined either with far or feathers, while long, broad satin ribbon ties confine it at the throat. Occusionally elaborate jet trimmings are put down the front of these circulars, but if the material used is rich, the best dressmakers prefer that it should be untrimmed. be untrimmed.

FUR muffs will be larger this season than before, but the dainty little confections made of velvet, ribbon and fur, decorated with lace, feathers or flowers, are excessively small, and really only cover the finger-tips; they, of course, match either the bonnet or the wrap, and are only intended for use at some afternoon function or at a matinee, when con wishes to be very much dressed. one wishes to be very much dressed.

O BCHIDS, tulips, roses or pansies made of velvet and colored to imitate nature are liked on large hats having heavy decorations of feathers. Not more than one flower, if it is a large one, is used, and that is arranged so that it peeps out from a dark, downy nest of fluffiness and gives the much-desired bit of

THE rather heavy white kid gloves, undressed, will be worn all winter with the tailor-made suits. They somehow look in keeping with the cloth, and that is the reason, and surely a very good one, for the favor shown them.

SMALL bonnets of scarlet felt, trimmed with D black velvet and black tips, are much liked, and are generally becoming to women who have but little color in their faces.

THE bag veil, that is, the one draped under L the chin, continues to be liked, but in ar-ranging it one must be sure to fasten the end smoothly at the back, so that a lump of lace which is always awkward looking, does not result. Women of good taste prefer quieter veils than many of those shown.

THE great demand for hand work L handkerchiefs, and all pieces of under-wear, should prove a boon to the woman-who knows how to sew, and wishes to make money. Sewing such as is desired cannot be money. Sewing such as is desired cannot be gotten in the big shops, and the smaller ones, where it is furnished, are constantly in search of those women who sew a "long seam" finely, or hemstitch a hem as it should be.

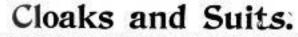
PRETTY petticost is made of white A challe, with red berries and olive leaves upon it. The deep flounce has two insertions of Valenciennes lace, and is finished with a deep frill of it. As a heading to the lace is a quille of olive ribbon about an inch wide, caught here and there in a fantastic way.

ON the large red felt hat, that belongs by courtesy to the young girl, the Mephisto feathers do not appear; instead, stiff satin or weivet ribbon is wired to take the place of them, and produces the same effect by the weird ar-rangement. Wise mothers know that feathers soon grow limp when much wear is given



thing sticks to it and, of course, it frays right out; besides, it lets the skirt spread and gives it a bad shape; doesn't hold it firm as the braid does. I stick to the old-fashioned Goff's Braid that our mothers and grandmothers used; it's light, clean, lasts longer and doesn't cost so much. The velveteen is going out of style, too, so the best dressmakers say."

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(which issures perfect fitting garments) and more than

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### DAINTY COSTUMES FOR THE EVENING

By Isabel A. Mallon



ITH the winter evenings comes the musicale, the party of games or the homedance, and for them every girl wants to look her best. This is a desire that wise mothers encour-age. And, by-the-by, the

age. And, by-the-by, the wise mother will not only see that her daughter has a pleasant time, but she will form part of that pleasant time, but she will form part of that pleasant time herself, by being so agreeable that she will make herself a necessity, and wherever there is something gay and lively gotten up, they will want her to help them along; for it takes a mother to start anything going, to bring together the people who are in harmony, and to make the coach of pleasure go as easily as if it were on wheels of velvet.

Much license is permitted in the arrangement of an evening dress, especially when it is intended for a young woman; little picturesque effects may be produced, dainty frills and flounces put here and there, and material that seems merely ordinary may be developed

that seems merely ordinary may be developed into a gown that appears like the clouds itself—it is so light and fleecy.

#### MATERIALS IN VOGUE FOR EVENING

THE various light gauzes, tulles, net and all the flary-like looking stuffs are devoted to the young girl in society. In making a tulle gown, it must be remembered that its fullness is part of its beauty, and that after the two outer skirts of tulle, which should be rather time, there is one of coarser tulle, then one of net and then the foundation, which may, by-the-by, be of silk, or if that expense is not cared for, a dull, somewhat stiff net lining may be chosen that will not show through the thin fabrics.



A ROSE-BUD COSTUME (Illus. No. 1)

In wool materials the fashion of last seasonthat of using broadcloth, is likely to obtain even more than it did last year, though cashmere, Henrietta cloth and all of the soft wool fabrics will, of course, have a decided vogue. Velvet, unless it should be in the form of a bodice or a jacket, is not considered in good taste for young women, and neither is brocade. The soft delaises, which have a little more body than nun's veiling, are noted and developed into exceedingly pretty toilettes. One is illustrated at Fig. 1.

### A GRACEFUL ROSE-BUD COSTUME

THE material used for this is a pale, rose colored delaine, the skirt, which tits rather smoothly in front, having just sufficient fullness in the back to make it graceful. At the lower edge is a kilted flounce of pink chiffon, and over this are arranged loops and knots of pink ribbon of a deeper shade. The bodice is high, fits the figure genefully, and has for its decoration a plaited frill of chiffon—each group augh, account agure gracefully, and has for its decoration a plaited frill of chiffon—each group of plaits being caught with a knot of ribbon, the whole strip being worn as a fiche might be, and draped in at the waist, where it is caught by the waist ribbon of pink. The full sleeves are of the chiffon, tied at the chows with a band and knots of ribbon, long gloves of pale, rose-colored undressed kid coming up to meet them. The hair is parted in the center, drawn back in a low knot at the back, where it is fantastically tied with a pink ribbon. This is at once a simple, inexpensive and ex-This is at once a simple, inexpensive and ex-tremely dainty dress, being really just what I

call it—a rose-bad gown.

A rose-bad gown is one that in material and design suits a young girl, a combination that is necessary for her to be artistically, which

means well dressed.

THE TULLE GOWN

WHITE seems exclusively the color of

WHITE seems exclusively the color of the young girl, though it must be confessed that the young matron claims it as her privilege to wear it. The white tulle gown is essentially dainty looking, and, like the favorite doll on the top of the Christmas tree, one is almost afraid to touch the young girl garbed in its purity, and, after all, it seems as if this were right. In rose, pale blue, pale green, lavender, gray, indeed almost every color that is dainty and suitable, tulle gowns are noticed. After one has seen them in all shades one's eyes go back to the all-white costume as the most charming.

Such a costume is pictured at Fig. 2. It is a pure white tulle, and has a very Frenchy trimming in the shape of three rows of narrow satin ribbon ruching at regular intervals above the foot of the skirt. Just near the front are pendant loops of a narrow ribbon, which seems to suggest that the joining might be concealed by them. The bodice is a draped one of white satin, the upper portion of it being of white tulle. This part is arranged in such a way that a V-shaped point is achieved and the pretty, white throat is visible. The sleeves are of the tulle, come well below the elbow, and are finished with a frill of the satin ribbon similar to that of the skirt. The bair is parted slightly at one side, crimped and knotted somewhat high on the head. The slippers are of white satin and the stockings of white slik.

In all black, or in lavender, as well as in rose, this gown could be beautifully duplicated, and would certainly be becoming. I especially commend it in black to a fair-haired young matron, and if one were only to have one evening dress it would, in that sombre color without any color, be a toilette that people would not tire of, and which, most important of all, would not make the wearer herself grow weary.

SOME SPECIAL POINTS

### SOME SPECIAL POINTS

I'll must be remembered in an evening dress that while, of course, one wishes one's skirts to look well, the greatest attention to detail is paid to the bodice. A fancy exists for draping materials around the waist, especially a the form benefit of the course. ially when the figure is slender, in such a way that no fastening is visible. When this is done the bome dressmaker will be wiscet if she catches the folds here and there on the bodice catches the folds here and there on the bodice lining: let the closing be with hooks and eyes at one side, well under the arm, where the folds lap over sufficiently to hide it. Of course, it will be necessary to fasten this lapping-over place with a pin or two, for although I do not advocate pins on walking costumes, still, it must be confessed that I see where their use comes in on an evening costume, when it would be impossible to place a permanent fastening. Old pictures are copied and original ideas sought for the evening bodice, and the result is that this season, more than ever before, much individuality is seen among them. before, much individuality is seen among them. The woman who is a clever designer berself can do much to assist her friends, and the other woman who has as an acquaintance some well-known artist who will give her ideas for her gown, feels that she possesses a greater jewel than even the most famous one owned by the Queen of England. A dainty bodice is shown in Fig. 3.

### THE PICTURESQUE BODICE

THIS bodice is made of pale blue cloth, and THIS bodice is made of pale blue cloth, and dotted with little crescents of black jet, each one being sewed to place separately. The throat is cut out in a pretty, rounded way, and below it falls, from under a fine ruche, a full frill of black lace. The sleeves are high and of the cloth; they are draped in below the elbow to a cuff formed almost entirely of the jet ornaments. Around the waist is worn a high, blue sash, folded somewhat after the Empire style, and tied in long ends and loops at the back. The hair is arranged in the

back. The hair is arranged in the regular Grecian fashion—the short bang is crimped, the rest of the hair drawn back and knotted as pictured. A pale blue fillet drawn through it is in stiff loops and ends in front, and has an odd contrast standing beside them-two green and gold

beetles. If one wished to be very eccentric, and at the same time copy a com-bination liked by French dressmakemeralda, or rather their imitations, could be used on the blue back ground in place of the jet. This, however, while it is striking, is not a coming, is not a com-bination that one would care to wear often, its very uniqueness making it a bit wearisome. When that word is at-tached to a gown it is a fallows. it is a failure.

THE WHITE THLLE GOWN (Illus. No. 2)



No evening dress is in good taste unless all the small belongings are perfectly fresh. Sins of omission, sins of commission in the way of soiled slippers and gloves, and broken fans, or fillets not properly tied, will completely ruin the prettiest of gowns. The economical girl learns in time to keep her slippers white by rubbing them with a loaf of bread, and she had better be without a fan than to carry a broken one, or one that is soiled. Ganze fans, with imitation ivory sticks. than to carry a proken one, or one that is soiled. Ganze fans, with imitation ivory sticks, either spangled or painted, are pretty and young looking, and may be gotten at small cost. When slippers reach that point of discoloration when bread crumbs and chalk are of no use, then they may be sent to the pro-



A PICTURESQUE EVENING BODICE cl 3at. No. 85

fessional cleaner's, and will come home looking very nearly as good as new. White slippers clean better than any others, and so do white gloves, and for that reason a preference is given to them. Ribbons worn in the hair need to be immaculate, and unless one's hair is very dry, a white ribbon will only do service once. The ribbon used for this purpose is an inch wide, heavy gros-grain or satin, as is most becoming, the satin suiting the black or brown-haired woman rather better than it does a blood. a blonde. Sometimes a very much worn gown is made presentable by fresh belongings, so you see they have their value in more ways than one

### ABOUT THE HOME DANCE

A T the beginning of this article, I made
A. T the beginning of this article, I made
I want to say what I think about it. I do
approve of girls and boys dancing. I do not
believe in late hours; I believe in dances that
begin at eight and end at the time when Cinderella fled from the young Prince, and left
her slipper behind her. I do not believe in over
dressing, but I do believe in making our girls her slipper behind her. I do not believe in over dressing, but I do believe in making our girls have a pride in their appearance. Dancing is a healthful exercise that incites grace, and which keeps young people from some of the very objectionable games that people who do not approve of dancing do not hesitate to in-dulge in. But I say let the dancing be at home—at your girl's home, at her friend's home, and where she will only see people who have the recom-mendation of the

mendation of the roof she is under. A jully dance will keep the boys at home; it makes the house cheer-ful; it makes everybody glad and merry, and I think one of the most delightful things I ever saw was a Virginia reel that had at its head a yenemble poet and a great beauty, who in their turn danced to a small girl of fourteen and a boy of twentyone. Somehow all the games in the world never seem to give the pleasure that this does, and properly managed, dancing is the most absolutely innocent form of amuse-ment. But I con-fess I believe in making a dance one where the old and young meet together. To the people who will disagree with me in this opinion I can only say in regard to dancing, "Search the Scrip-

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WANTED Family willing to red find their surface DOG @



A Department devoted to a sociable interchange of ideas among JOURNAL readers. Address all letters to MRS, LYMAN ABBOTT, care of The LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, 433-435 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

it were possible to estimate it, what do you think would be the money value of a sunny face in a home? By its cheer-ing light how much more work could be accomplished in the same time! How much less real disaster would come from misfor-tunes! History tells of tunes! History tells of more than one important victory gained, or defeat prevented, by the power of a courageous voice. Unwritten history is full of achievements due to the influence of a smile

the influence of a smile.

These shortening days, gray with November's proverbial cloudiness, are just the time to study this mathematical problem. Apply a sunny look or so to the vexations of wash-day. See if it will not give you an extra hour of your washer-woman's time—or your own.

Farjeon's dinner of bread and cheese, served with kisses was appetizing as well as nourish-

Farjeon's dinner of bread and cheese, served with kisses, was appetizing as well as nourishing. There was no need to buy bitters nor cod liver oil at the drug store. And your tough meat or scorched pudding need not spoil a dinner seasoned with merriment. The broken dish will be less likely to be followed by another if the nerves are toned by a cheerful word. Look at it from a purely commercial standpoint and see if it would not "pay." A bearty laugh is often as good for a dyspeptic as pepsin, and much cheaper. True, it will cost something of self-control and endurance, but yet the balance will be in favor of the effort. Your particular woes are so great and your bardens so heavy that "no mortal could be cheerful." Tell them to me, and I will match each one with a greater which has been borne with a brave-secrecy and a shining countenance, under whose beams other men and women have found themselves relieved of their lesser sorrows, never dreaming of the stricken beart at wheen wereneaghable first. their lesser sorrows, never dreaming of the stricken heart at whose unquenchable fires they were warming their own cold souls.

I Wisii to suggest a few amosements for children.

For a wee child try a tack hammer, tacks and a piece of pine board. Seat him by a table in his high chair, pat a bit of while woolen stuff under the board to deaden sound and he will be happy even if he harts himself at first; a line or two with pencil will teach him some idea of order in driving the tacks in.

For older children, but them collect cuts of houses, shops, churches, towers, etc., of uniform size, say from two to four inches high, according to the capacity of the norsery for sterage, and some pixe blocks. A boy can collect all he will want from the floor of a carpenser shop. The cuts are pasted on the sides of the blocks, the older children or friends shaping the wood for steeples or chimneys. A box of cheap paints is another branch of the employment to color the buildings, spools may be sawn in two to hold they evergeren trees, or stiff little trees may be made by shaving down a pine stick, the shavings being left on to form a shape like the Norway surnor; these, painted green, must be kept in a separate box. When sufficient blocks have been prepared, towns are built, streets, squares, or detached bouses with trees. There is no limit to this direction.

The children save their pennies and buy a Nosh's Art, giving them another building or circus parade.

The collection can go on all the time, but the making of a town had better be reserved for wet days—days when one is poorly and must stay indoors. Do not have all the playthings out at once, and, above all things, teach children that their happiness and employment one come to them through their own resources, and need not cost much.

Little girls love to be bosy just as do the boys. My little girls beyen to make breast, two little havee, at six years old, and made cakes for their ten-parties, mossering by speconfuls. At four years old girls will seen inless the payen made takes for their ten-parties, mossering by speconfuls. At four years old girls will seen including the short pieces neatily fitte

say one will wish to repest.

THANKFUL MOTHER

These suggestions will be welcomed in many a nursery, I am sure. And the principle that the child must find contentment in very simple ways and must find resources within himself upon which to draw for his occupa-tions, is one which every mother should use in the training of her children.

CHOULD there be nobody to tell in a better way about a magazine club, I am giad to have an opportunity. Last Jassiary I became interested in such a club carried on by four young men, and when one left, I accepted the invitation to take his place.

— A" boys "The ——" and passes it to "R" "R" "The —— Magazine" and passes it to "R" "C;" "C;" "The —— Monthly" and passes it to ms. I buy."—— I made pass it to "A." Each one bas a book about a week. If there is a good understanding between all the members no one will have more than one book at a time. In this way I read four papers and only gay for one, in this way I read four papers and only gay for one. It is would be a delightful way to make a social club. This would be a delightful way to make a social club and give one a chance to discuss the marious articles. I am one of the working girls, and my friends are in the same sions with ms. We often call attention to the things that please us best. Though our club is very quiet, we find it a very pleasant one.

Eve.

I wish all the young men and young women in our shops were members of just such clubs, Their conversation would be less uncomfort-able to listen to when one is waiting for "change." You have outlined your plan so well that I feel sure it will be copied,

A LTROUGH I cannot count myself as one of the A "staid and respectable matrons." yet I like to think and feel that what I read on this page is for ma, too. I readily do not suppose that any one can possibly know how much good her own particular letter is going to do to some one, but I know that I have gotten some of the brightest views of life from some of the letters, and you know that is what we want most of all. Now, I'm only a girl, but I think I know a great deal about girls, though pechaps I'm mistaken there; and I have something I want you to tell all the mothers for me. Tell them so they will stop and think a mousent. You know girls are advised to have mother for their confidence, and there was never wiser, better advice given. But, Dear Amnt Pattence, won't you tell the mothers that that len't all; that the mothers must be keepers of the confidence intrusted to them, and encourage it, for you know a confidence is a very deficular little plant, and the waste the susshine of sympathy before it can open.

I sometimes think the mothers are perhaps a little mistake they lose the jewel they prize the most, the daughter's confidence.

It is the first thing a girl thinks of, to go and tell mother; but If mother is but glanning her work, or worried about semething class and can't listen, or, perhaps, is a little impatient—but a little, she thinks." I can't tell mother now," and she goes away to worry it out by herself; and there is such a feeding of lonellness in it to think that perhaps mother wouldn't care to hear it, after all.

I know, to the older heads, some of the trities that fill up a young life, and are so much to it at the time, must seem very foolish, but it will pay them to listen to it all, and sympathize with them, and then it so casy to lead the daughter when you have hold of her hand. You have told it to them yourself in the best way and I endowed all you any most.

You have told it to them yourself in the best way, and I endorse all you say most

SHOULD the pride of parents come in between two loving hearts?

No; but the "two loving hearts" should be No; but the "two loving hearts" should be sure that the parents have not some good reason for coming "between" them. There is nothing to a daughter more valuable than her parents' loving guardianship. If sometimes they seem over-cautious, she should respect their solicitude and heed their counsels. If, after a respectful hearing and patient waiting for a reasonable time, her love is justified by her lover's conduct also may be here of according to the conduct when the page is the conduct as the may be interested. by her lover's conduct, she may, being of age, decide the question for berself, and do what is possible to win her parents to her view of the case. I think third consinship need not be an insuperable obstacle to marriage if all other circumstances are favorable.

D<sup>0</sup> you all know that the air is the cheapest and pur-est medicine we can purchase? Why, then, are we so saving of it? I know it is very hard to realize how quickly the pure air is breathest up, and for that reason it seems impossible to keep the rooms full of pure air, especially where there are several persons to help con-sume it.

it seems impossible to keep the rooms fall of pure air, especially where there are several persons to belp consume it.

Every morning let the outside doors be opened, and fan the air vigorously with the door. Serve the living rooms this way, or open the windows if there are no outside doors. Then close them and rush up the fires, and how nice and comfortable one will feet. If the sleeping rooms open from the living rooms, or there are beds in the living rooms, open the doors for a few minutes before retring, concetable in the living rooms, open the doors for a few minutes before retring, especially if there has been company in dusting the evening. One certainly cannot feel resided by breathing secund-handed air, and most probably will not sleep at all. During stekness pure air is the greatest essential toward regularing bealth. Warm rooms, if well ventilated, are nice to sleep in; still, I think cool rooms are better. The windows can be kept open during the day, and a little at night, if not too severe a wised is blowing. Every one airs their sleeping rooms during the day, I suppose, and to do this satisfactority have the windows half open, not an factor two. Our breath is absorbed by the thick compares during the firstness of the good searching becase during the firstness at least to fill them with pure air for the night. Buring the summer the pure air is most generally allowed to visit you; but in ould weather, "Oh, how could to have a window open;" But do you know that the cold, impure air becomes chilly, and feels colder than the cold, pure air, which makes our frest to warm up quickly, and why not to give life to our bodies, and keeps a rosy hue on our cheeks. Colds are not caught by breathing cold pure air air night or at any time.

A crusade against foul air would be a great

A crusade against foul air would be a great help to good morals. Men and women are poisoned through their lungs, and are in greater danger from lack of food for their lungs than for their stomachs. Some one has expressed a wish that as soon as air had been once breathed it would grow black. What a sight What a sight our rooms would often be!

D ID anything practical ever result from the "lady help" movement which was inaugurated in Lou-don, England, several years ago? ANXIOUS WORKER. ANXIOUS WORKER.

I believe the experiment proved almost a total failure, from the lack of practical knowl-edge exhibited by those who sought and ob-tained employment, and from the fact that most of the applicants for work desired only to engage as companions. A similar plan has been adopted in another one of the English cities, and its first report, which has recently been published, is a little more encouraging. I fear, however, that until there is a decided change in this domestic service problem, and until young girls, both here and abroad, are tanglet the dignity of labor, there will con-tinue to be trouble.

There has recently been a plan of household help started in a western city, which is being watched with interest by women in the east. Two young girls have organized an Emergency Bureau, which is intended to bring together women who need help in their homes, and intelligent girls or women who are willing to give such help at stated hours of the day, and for a certain amount of pay. Whenever assistance is needed about the house the Bureau will undertake to supply the person to do that work intelligently and well.

I LIKE to allow my children to invite some of their playmates to come and spend the day with them on their birthdays. But I do not want the guests to bring presents. How can I avoid it without seeming rude? The custom has become so universal that persons feel they must, whether it is convenient or not, and I know there are many times when it is not convenient for those tiving in the country to go to town or to take time to make something, even where financial reasons would not prevent.

If, M.

If your friends know that you cannot allow your children the pleasure of such a birthday party, if it involves such conventional gift giv-ing, I am sure they would refrain from it, and you can, surely, tell them so in some way which will neither be nor seem rude. Do not display the gifts received; it might be well not to give the things which the family have pre-pared until after the party, so that the interest will not center about them.

...

WILL you let me say a few words in behalf of the poor men who seem to have no rights in their own homes, according to "B." in August Journal.

It seems to me a husband and father has almost as much right in his own house as a wife and mother. If he wants to bring home a friend to dinner, I think he ought to be allowed to do it without first asking permission. I would advise "B" to book after her busband's meals, and have them so if he were to bring hume the Car of all the Russias she could meet him with a smile of welcome. I know that, if not as chisorate as a formal dinner, still what was ready for my husband was good enough for any other man. From my own experience, I know it does not require either great wealth or a great strain on the nerves of a wife and mother to have a bouse and table so that any one can come in and be welcome. It only requires a little cure on the part of a wife, and to feel that her busband is the one man in the world before all others to get a dinner for, or anything else.

Yours must be an extraordinary home, with

Yours must be an extraordinary bome, with an elastic table and a self-feeding larder. Your husband may own a carriage; if it is good enough for you it is "good enough for any woman." And, perhaps, you ought to feel free to invite a friend to drive with you. But if the limits of the carriage have been reached by the friends or the family already scated in the carriage, no amount of good intention can help a disturbance. Either your drive will be spoiled by great discomfort, or some one must go without. No one should object to sharing a meal with a friend, but the friend may properly object to being placed in the position of one who crowds the carriage, or turns out some one else. The home is the joint home of husband and wife, and consideration each for the other is a necessity. The husband must not fail to consider the circumstances of his household, nor must the wife Yours must be an extraordinary home, with stances of his household, nor must the wife trespass upon the family purse, by too much company. Wives sometimes introduce the in-convenient guest themselves.

I SHOULD like to appeal to your fellow feeling as a woman; as a class, we have been horrfily wronged just lately by a hardened cynic. Let me explain! At the international Congress of Experimental Philosophy in London, one of the topics under consideration was "The boreshtility of Woman." During the discussion, a certain professor made some starting revelations in regard to the long-established theory of woman's superiority in endurance. He granted that women seemed to hear pain better than most men, but he gare as the solution to this remarkable fact that we poor feminine creatures had dull sensibilities and, consequently, feeling less, apparently endured more. This dear man goes on to say: "What has ledd to the bedief in the greater sensibility of woman is her greater trittability and freer expression of feeling. Women team by their own experience the power they possess through learn, and hence they were from policy, weep made, and weep at he right time." Now, does this not make your blood buil? I wish I could tell this professor about one woman I know, who suffere everything, every humiliation and grief of sont, as well as the keenest physical pala, and yet endores and lives on, helping others to be happier. There are many lives like this, are there not? It seems to me that the more animal and the less intellectual say one is the less are they able to bear affilied, physical or otherwise. He we not know that it takes less to kill a dog than it does to kill a homan being? Will power has everything to do in most crises. This theory would spoil the notion that woman being inferior mentally to mas is, consequently, less succeptible to pain. For being slupid, she should have been exthect long ago.

It is the first place, we do not know to ever would have been exthect long ago.

Is it worth while to combat such views? In the first place, we do not know each well enough to judge. Who can tell how much men suffer? Can it be weighed or measured? Men and women are alike, and they are unlike. It is useless to try to say which is best. Endurance and patience in the mother desrends to the son, as well as to the daughter. Indolence, inefficiency, cowardice, may be in-herited by the daughter from either parent.

NOT long ago I was reading something in the Journ-Nall about "The Seidsh Hustand," and I wondered if we when were not in a measure to blame for the selfshness or thoughtlessness of our husbands.

Is not this a failt that gradually develops? Who ever heard of a loving newly-married couple that the histhand was not willing to sacrifice everything for the happiness of his hride? Sometimes, in the first years of wedded life, the wife is anxious to bear her share of sacrifice, and does much more until the husband forgets that everything is expected of him.

...

happiness of als bride? Sometimes, in the first years of wedded life, the wife is anxious to bear her share of sacrifice, and does much more until the husband forgets that everything is expected of him.

Here is an illustration of my meaning: The husband comes home from basiness and finds the wife suffering with nervous beadache. With sympathy written in every line of his face, be will say: "Darfing, I will stay at home from the clock, to-alght, if you wish!" "No. Jim, I know you want to go: I will be all right alone." This, perhaps, is repeated a score of times, and then who is most to biame if the husband takes his hat some night with a "Sorry your bread aches again, Milly! Don't sit up for me. I may be late!" and away to the cloth be goes, with never n thought of staying at home. Would it not have been better if the wife had said: "Yes: it will be very nice to have you at home. I am sure my head will not ache quite so hadly if you were been."

Let a man know his sacrifice has made the wife happier or more comfortable, and he will be anxious to repeat it. I think it is in our power to change the husband's faults to virtues, but it must be done with their said gentleness.

You are right: the lightic which hereomes

You are right; the habits which become annoying, and even those which give pain to our conjunious, creep upon us often very insidiously. It is as true of wives as of husbands; of women, as well as men. But 1 must confess that a great deal of what is called selfishness in husbands is the natural outcome of a kind of coddling which a young wife is often happy in lavishing upon her hero. If love were always wise, it would regard the future good, as well as the present pleasure of the loved one, and yet who is ready to put himself under bonds to keep within1certain limits of kindness and caressing?

A.J. St. Abbott.

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This Department is under the editorship of EBEN E. REXFORD, who will take pleasure in answering any question regarding flowers and floriculture which may be sent to him by the MR. REXFORD asks that, as far as possible, correspondents will allow him to answer their questions through his JOURNAL Department. Where specially desired, however, he will answer them by mail if stamp is inclosed. Address all letters direct to EBEN E. REXFORD, Shiocton, Wisconsin.



o not over-water your plants at this time of the year. There is generally but little sunshine, consequently evaporation will take place slowly. As a general thing, few plants are in active growth during this month, and such plants should never be watered freely. Watch closely for insects; the atmosphere of most living rooms is favorable to their rapid increase, and plants will soon be covered with them unless they are well watched. If you find green lice, apply an infusion of sulpho-tobacco scap. Do this as soon as the aphides are discovered. In fighting insects on plants it always pays to act promptly, and to be thorough. If you discover a red spider, and you probably will find hundreds of them on the lowerside of yellow leaves, if you look for them, you can be sure that the air of the room is too dry for the health of the plants. Syringe them every evening, and use water freely. Remember that nothing will rout this pest so effectually as water. Keep your plants as moist as they like to be kept, and you will seldom have any trouble with the spider.

DO not apply fertilizers to any plant not making growth. This is a very im-portant thing to remember in the culture of plants. Many persons make the mistake of plants. Many persons make the mistake of applying manure to plants at a stand-still, hoping to start growth. They are always injured by this practice. Wait until the plant has begun to grow, then apply your fertilizer. Keep the curtains away from the glass at the windows where your plants are; there is so little sunshine at this senson of the year that the plants should be allowed the full benefit of all there happens to be. And besure to open the window at the top every warm and sunny day, and let the air come in. Plants breathe, and they want fresh air. They must have it in order to do well.

It will be out of the question to give your plants as much fresh air as they have been accustomed to having, and the atmosphere will not have that moisture in it which plants find so necessary to their welfare, but by opening the windows every day and sprinkthe plants thoroughly at night, and keeping them away from fires, we can gradually accustom them to the change from out to indoors in such a manner as to weaken them but little. Generally, plants are left out as long as it is safe to do so. When a frosty night comes along they are brought into the sitting-room, and there they are subjected to such violent changes of conditions that the wooder is that they survive. The windows such violent changes of conditions that the wonder is that they survive. The windows are seldom opened during the day, and they pine for fresh air. The room is kept so warm that all moisture is taken from the air and they are stimulated to make a rapid and un-healthy growth. It is not at all to be won-dered at that so few collections of house plants afford satisfaction. The wonder is that they give any flowers. If possible, keep them in a room without a fire until really cold wea-ther comes. There is not half so much danther comes. There is not half so much dan-per of their freezing as there is of their being killed by too much beat. And be very sure to see that they do not suffer from lack of mois-ture in the air. This can be prevented by sprinkling them thoroughly at least once a day.

BE sure to provide a goodly quantity of bulbs for winter use. In selecting hyacinths, choose single sorts rather than double ones, as they generally bloom better. Get some of the Romans, as they are free bloomers and really more graceful than the better known resisting. varieties. Florists have made them so popular of late that they are in great demand. For cut flower work they are very fine.

The polyanthus parcissus is a most desirable

winter-flowering plant. It is much prettier than the tulip. Do not fail to plant at least half a dozen of them. And be very sure to plant a good many Easter lilies. I get more satisfaction from this flower than from any other bulb that can be forced into bloom in winter. With proper care, if you have good strong bulbs to begin with there is scarcely a possibility of failure. Nothing presents a finer appearance in the window than one of these plants in bloom. One of the magnifi-cent trumpet-shaped flowers, literally running over with sweetness, is worth a hundred in ferior flowers.

In planting bulbs for winter use, be sure to pot them in a rich, resilow soil, to water well at time of planting, but not after that until they begin to grow, and to put the pots away in some cool, dark place for roots to form be-fore the plants are subjected to the influences of light and heat. Follow these rules and you will have success. Ignore them, and the result will probably be failure.

DECORATIONS FOR THANKSGIVING

HRYSANTHEMUMS are the most suit-HRYSANTHEMUMS are the most suitable flowers we have for use at the Thanksgiving dinner, they are in keeping with the season. They and the "day we celebrate" are in touch with each other. Nothing can be more appropriate than a great bowl of these flowers, cut with long stems. Let white and yellow kinds predominate, using a few of the dark maroon ones to give tone to the lighter colors. If more than one table is used in the room, or the table is a large one, as it is likely to be in homes where the day is kept in its old-fashioned way, there might be a bowl filled with flowers of but one color for each table, or for the center and ends of the long table.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRASSES

WHEAT AND OTHER GRASSES

A S Thanksgiving Day is really a sort of harvest festival, vases filled with wheat, outs and graceful grasses are quite appropriate, and can be made very effective if tastefully arranged. Never crowd them; allow each kind used to display its individuality. Scarlet rose-baws, or the crimson clusters of the berberry, can be mixed with the yellow grain, and made to heighten the effect. Fruit can be made to take the place of flowers as a decoration for the table with charming color-effects. Great clusters of mountain ash berries can be made to serve as a foundation. Work in among them heads of bearded wheat, and yellow rye or cats. Upon these foundation-colors display your purple and white grapes and ruddy apples and pears. Oranges can be added for the sake of color, but they will hardly be considered worth eating on Thanksgiving Day.

MOUNTAIN ASH AND ALDER BERRIES

P you wish to decorate the room, you can I P you wish to decorate the room, you can produce fine effects with mountain ash berries, or the red alder, which grows plentifolly in most swampy places throughout the north. Work in with these, as a background, branches of evergreen; to relieve the color of evergreen and fruit, use wheat freely. If a sparkling effect is desired, dip wheat heads in a thin solution of gum arabic and sprinkle powdered mice over them. They will glisten in lamp-light as if covered with frost.

One Thanksgiving dinner table, last year.

One Thanksgiving dinner table, last year, beld as a center piece a great pumpkin nest-ling among autumn leaves. After the sub-stantial dishes of the feast had had justice done them, the upper half of the pumpkin was removed, showing a "heart" of luscious fruits and dainty candles.

### THE GRAND DUKE JASMINE

NOTHER year's trial of this greatly NOTHER year's trial of this greatly praised plant has convinced me more strongly of its merits. It is much more sure to bloom than the cape jasmine. Its flowers are waxen in texture, ivory white in color, as double as a rose, and possess the rich, heavy fragrance characteristic of all jasmines. Two or three flowers will fill a room with the subtle odor. Small plants flower freely. I have found but one insect on my plants, that the scale. A prompt application of kerosene emulsion soon routed it.

This jasmine likes a rich, light, sandy soil, It should be given good drainage, and watered

THE GRACEFUL EUPATORIM

THIS is one of our best winter-blooming plants. Florists depend on it for white flowers to work up with colored ones in their choicest bouquets; the blossoms are of feathery form, very light and graceful in effect, and therefore very valuable because of their con-trast and the facility with which they har-monize with all other flowers. They are easily grown, any good soil seeming to sait them. Do not give a very sunny location. Water well when making rapid growth and coming into bloom. There are several varieties, not dif-fering so much in the peculiarities of flowers as in the time of blooming. By a careful selection of kinds with reference to their flowering period it is easy to have them all through the winter.

PLANTS FOR HANGING BASKETS

MONG basket plants suitable to culture A. in ordinary windows nothing is better than the othorna, with its peculiar, fleshy foliage and its imminerable little yellow flow-ers, which give it such a bright and cheerful look. Another good hanging plant is exalis roses, with pretty clover-like foliage and clusters of bright pink flowers which are delightfully fragrant. It is almost always in bloom. There are other good plants for langing bas-kets, but I have not mentioned them because flowering plants only were under considera-tion in this article.

HETTIE C.-Apply powdered beliebore while the bushes are wet with dew.

Mes. L. J. Sanus-I would cover the plants with leaves, lightly. Do not smother the plants.

E. A.—Invert a tab or bogshead over your water lilies, and bank around them with leaves or litier.

K. C. J.—You will find petunias, myosotis, lobellas erious and compacts, nemophila and godetia all adapted to culture in a shaded corner.

Miss. E. S. B.—The best white climbing rose is the Raithmore belle. The best red one queen of the prairie. The best time to set them is in spring.

H. W.—After a calla has rested all summer, it should be re-poiled. A correspondent writes that she has need matches in the soil to drive away white worms with good success.

F. B. W.—This correspondent sends a sketch of a plant she would like to get. No one knows what it is in her town. It is circutedrou bulburii. She will find it listed in the catalogues of all prominent dealers.

N. M. C.—I have repeatedly said in this department that I was not familiar with eactus culture, and advised inquirers to write to dealers in those plants. Will those interested please "make a note" of this, and not send any questions to me?

Mas. M. W.—Cut back the roses somewhat this fall. In appling it may be necessary to go over them again and remove weak or decaying branches. The two-best white geraniums for bedding out are condidissima and la cygne, or while seven.

Many T. Hill.—Plant lily of the valley in a moist, semi-shaded place, and do not disturb the roots. After the plants have become well established you can look for good crops of flowers. As "companion" to coonymus would advise ancubs.

J. J. S.—Do not keep the room in which your plants are too warm; get a thermometer and haing it where you can see it easily. Aim to keep the temperature at about 20°; this will be quite warm enough for the human occupants of the room, and plants would do better with five degrees less.

N. A. P.—Your pancy leaves turn brown from rust. You say nothing about the location in which they grow but I imagine it is a dry, sunny one. Am I wrong? Panetes like a cool, alry, built-shaded place. They utili grow well in any good soil that is not heavy with clay. Even clay soils will grow them well if light-send somewhat by mixing in loam, sand, or old manure.

Mas. F.—To grow violets successfully under glass, you must have a cool house for them. They require a low temperature and liberal supplies of air. In a warm, close room the bads will blast, and the red spider attack the plants. In attempting their cultivation, try plants maker than seeds. Sweet peas are not adapted to culture under glass. Only the most skillful growers can succeed with them.

R. H.—In planting pink, yellow and red roses, I would keep each tolor pretty well by itself. Let the yellow ones come between the red and pink ones. Sweet peas are beneated by liquid mnours. The best dark red rose that is hardy at the north, so far as my experience goes, is thesepe the Fourth. Among the hybrid perpetuals, Camille de Rolan is probably the best; it is very dark with a velvety texture.

Mas. C. A. SEELYE—Old abstillion plants are best, as they have more blooming surface. Plants intended for winter flowering ought not to be allowed to blossom in summer. These plants can be kept from year to year. Each spring give them a severe cutting back, and they will put forth any number of new branches. He-pet in September, and shorten the season's growth in some-what. Summer-flowering abultions are best wintered in the cellar.

in use cellar.

M. O. M.—The kerosene emulsion so often spoken of in this department is sure to remove small if applied theorosphy, and prepared as advised. I know of nothing so effective. It is true that it is not prepared without some trouble, but those who have choice planes affected by insects will be willing to put themselves to some trouble for the sake of ridding them of pests. If they are not willing to do this they ought to give up growing plants.

JEMBER J. PECK—Tuberoses should be potted early in the season, March of April. They require a rich, light, sandy soil, and considerable heat. Being satives of the south, where the summers are long, we must start them early in order to get them out of the way of freet in fail. The plants can be transferred to the open ground after the weather becomes warm, but I prefer to grow them in pots. If the weather becomes cold and frosty before the flowers are developed, they can be taken to the house to blossom.

PALM—You say that you keep your palm in shade, and unier daily, and the tips of its leaves turn brown and stowly die. Doubtless because you give so much water that the roots are diseased. Finals in the shade do not require water every day. Give less, and see if your plant is not benefited. Small pots are better for flowering plants than large ones, because a large amount of soil encourages development of branches, wille restriction of the roots has a tendency to produce flowers rather than branches.

Mas. F. S.—I would not advise anyons to attempt the manufacture of a fernery in these days when it is possible to buy them so changly. A home-made one will cost more in the end than one that can be bought in almost any city, and will never be as satisfactory. In stocking them, use lycopodiums in variety, small-growing ferms, peperennias, begonias and other shade and moleton-dowing plants of moderate growth. Becare not to erowd your plants if you want them to look well. The lycopodiums can be planted after the other plants are in place. Mosess and other native plants can be used. Keep in a shady window.

can be used. Reep in a study window.

Growt.cx.—I have said several times in this department that specimens would not be named, as the naming of a leaf or flower, which A, B, or C may send has no interest for D, E, or F. Notwithstanding this, several persons send specimens which they ask me to name "in the Jouana.;" and one correspondent says I have "so kindly answered her ether queeks, that she knows I won" refuse to answer this one, "I think she will be disappointed. If you have plants that you want in find out the name of, but are not willing to expend two cents in return postage on, don't take the trouble to send them, for yed will be "out," the two cents on your letter of inquiry.

Revenuel Companies of the second persons have

Sevenal Connession Dente Several persons have written me about the reliability of seed men and florists whose advertisements appear in The Lauter House Joeneal. They complain that money was sent the advertisers, but nothing was received in return. De not write to me about those matters. Write to the parties to whose you sent your money. I have nothing whatever to do with the selvertising department, and no one connected with the paper is responsible for failures to receive whatever is ordered from advertisers. Those netweeting in this Joeneal, are considered perfectly reliable, otherwise their advertisements would not be admitted. Very likely the multi-possibly the complainant him or herself—are at facily rather than the cleater. I am constantly in receipt of letters containing stamps for reply, but without the writer's name, and sometimes without P. O address. Those having sent money from which nothing has been heard may have been as careless as the writers of these letters.

E. E. Mo. This correspondent has one rose that

been as careless as the writers of these letters.

E. E. Mc. This correspondent has one rose that grows vigorously but fields to bloom. It is a lorbrid perpetual, I presume it was a grafted plant and the grafts died off, after which shoots were sent up from the roots, which were probably of mannett stock. Grafted roots often disappoint in this way. Always hads on baving roses in their own roots. Luttle is personneed in she-ole. Marke Pia, Marce Peah, Marking Cocket, M. Co-shay, Market Pia, Marce Peah, Marking Cocket, M. Co-shay, Market of Lyonal. I have never heard of a piak interess. I pressime "enterprising" deviates have "anticipated" the Sorists who would be delighted to secure such a novelty as a variety of this plant bearing piak flowers. I know of but three varieties of taberose—the pearl, having double flowers on a stalk about two first high, the roll double variety, graving considerably tabler, and the single variety, which is not man grown. I believe, though, still another variety is extalogued, one having striped foliage. All these yearsties have white flowers.

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### CULINARY HELPS AND HINTS

Some Helpful Suggestions for the Family Table

#### ENGLISH CHOPS AND STEAKS

BY MARY BARRETT BROWN



N England we are accustomed to bestow such care in the preparation of chops and ateaks that they have come almost to be regarded as national dishes, and are met with in almost all English households, cooked to per-fection. It is likely that the

methods pursued by your American house-wives are equally as good; still, as we never can know too many good ways of doing a thing, I trust the following well-tested receipts will prove acceptable:

### MUTTON CHOPS GRILLED

MUTTON CHOPS GRILLED

Out the chops an inch thick, either from the loin or the best end of the neck; if from the latter, the hones must be shortened a little. Remove all superfluous fat, and season each chop by pressing in a mixture of salt, pepper, and powdered herbs; then dip each chop in warmed butter, and grill on a bot, well-greased griditon, over a clear fire, from eight to ten minutes, according to thickness. During the process of cooking, the chops require to be frequently turned, in order that they may be done equally, and for this purpose use a pair of steak tongs. By inserting any sort of a sharp instrument into meat that is cooking we provide a ready means of escape for the juices which the meat contains, and thus, being deprived of its best element, it becomes dry and tasteless. When cooked, place each chop, just slightly overlapping its neighbor, upon a hot dish; pour over each a dessertspoonful of botting mushroom ketchup, and serve immediately.

CHOPS WITH TOMATO SAUCE

### CHOPS WITH TOMATO SAUCE

CHOPS WITH TOMATO SAUCE

A FTER trimming the chops neatly, and seasoning with salt, pepper, and mixed berb powder, dip each one in besten egg, coat with fine bread crumbs, and fry a rich brown on both sides, in a small quantity of clarified fat. When done, pile the chops up high in the middle of a hot dish; surround them with a border of carefully-boiled whole potatoes, rather small and even in size, and pour over all some tomato sauce; sprinkle the surface lightly with finely chopped parsley and tiny patches of sifted egg yolk, and serve very hot.

### STEWED MUTTON CHOPS

CUT as many chops as are required, trim them neatly, season with salt and pepper, and brown on both sides just as quickly as possible, either on the gridiron or in a frying-pan. Melt four ounces of butter in a sancepan. Melt four ounces of butter in a sance-pan, then put in two small Spanish onions which have been very thinly sliced, and when these are quite hot lay in the chops; cover-closely, and stew gently until the onions are quite soft. Place in a neat, flat bed of mashed potatoes on a hot dish, and arrange the chops on top; add to the onions a small quantity of mushroom ketchup, or rich brown stock, season according to taste, boil up quickly, possible.

### CHOPS WITH POTATOES

CHOPS WITH POTATOES

TOR this purpose choose a shallow tindish of requisite size; butter the inside liberally, fill it two-thirds full with potatoes which have been peeled and very thinly alked, season, moisten with cold water or thin white stock, and place the dish in the hottest part of the oven until the surface of the potatoes is browned. Trim the chops neatly, season them on both sides with salt and pepper, dip them in hot butter, then arrange them on the top of the potatoes, which latter should be entirely covered, and cook in a moderately hot oven. The chops should be turned once, and oven. The chops should be turned once, and when finished should be a crisp brown. If a rather unsightly looking dish must, of neces-sity, be used, arrange round the edge of it, before sending to table, a pretty paper frill, or a table napkin.

### STEWED BEEF STEAK

POR stewing, the steak should weigh about f three pounds, and be cut an inch and a half thick; sprinkle it with salt and pepper, lay it in a sauce-pan with two ounces of butter, and brown quickly on both sides over a brisk fire; then cover the meat with good brown stock, and scatter over the surface two tablestock, and scatter over the surface two table-spoonfuls of minced onions, one tablespoonful of powdered herbs, and four large, ripe toma-toes, which have been cut in halves. Cover the pan closely, and stew gently for about an hour and a half. Place it on a hot dish; thicken the sauce if necessary, boil up quickly, and pour it over the ment. Have ready at the same time a well-boiled cautiflower; divide it into small near targies, dist these in holding into small, nent sprigs; dip these in boiling hot butter, sprinkle them lightly with salt, pepper, minced parsley, arrange round the steak, and serve just as hot as possible.

### STEAKS WITH MUSHROOM SAUCE

HAVE several small steaks cut, if possible, from the sirloin, each one about three-1.1 from the sirbsin, each one about three-quarters of an inch thick; season well with salt, pepper, minced onion and poudered herbs, and sonk in fine salad oil for an hour, so that the meat may imbibe, to the full, the flavor of the various ingredients. Fry the steaks in a hot frying-pan, then arrange them neatly on a flat bed of mashed potatoes, which have been placed in readiness on a hot dish, and pour over the whole some mushroom sance. Send to table very hot, accompanied, if for luncheon or dinner, by more vegetables in a bot tureen, and more sauce in a sance-boot.

### ICING AND DECORATING CAKES

BY MARION WASHBURN

ITH a little care, and a little

a fittle care, and a little practice, cakes may be iced and decorated at home as well as at the confectioner's. To do the work successfully, a few general rules must be observed, the eggs to be used must be fresh, and the sugar of good quality, very fine, and free from lumps. It is a good plan to sife the sugar through a fine. a good plan to sift the sugar through a fine sieve before using, and to place the eggs upon ice for an hour or two before you are ready to commence your work. If ornaments are to commence your work. If ornaments are to be used upon the cake, they must be put in place while the icing is moist. Very few utensils are necessary. Bakers use a rubber bag, with graduated nozzle, for flowering and dot patterns, but any one may make a substitute of stiff, white cardboard. Fold a number of square pieces into funnels, fasten with pins, and cut the small end off perfectly true and round. Some may be small, and others large; each should hold two tablespoonfuls of icing.

of icing.

A thin, broad knife, a bowl of cold water, sugar, gelatine, cucoanut, chocolate, eggs and flavoring will be required, and some fruit col-oring is also of use. The time was when the only icing known was that of the whites of eggs beaten stiff upon a platter and thickened with polverized sugar; and perhaps the old way has not been improved upon as regards looks, but there are cheaper and better tasting icings, warranted not to crack or become sticky.

BONED SCHOOL

#### BOILED ICING

TAKE one cup of white sugar, two table-spoonfuls of water. Boil until it strings, remove from the fire, and add the white of one egg beaten stiff. Stir all well together, flavor, and cover the cakes when it becomes cool.

### CONFECTIONER'S ICING

CONFECTIONER'S ICING

PLACE the whites of three eggs in a bowl, add an equal quantity of cold water, and stir in XXX confectioner's sugar until of the right consistency. Spread over the cakes, and when the first coat is dry fill one of the paper cones, and hold above the cake, with a finger over the small hole to regulate the stream. The icing must be so stiff that it can only be forced through by a gentle pressure above.

Allow it to flow in scallops, dots, or plain lines, as may suit the fancy. A very little practice will enable one to make beautiful patterns. A scroll border may be followed from a stamping pattern if you can trust the eye to follow the lines with any degree of accuracy. A cake is very pretty checked both

curacy. A cake is very pretty checked both ways by close lines, and a raisin or tiny drop of crimson jelly may be placed in every small

### GELATINE ICING

ONE spoonful of gelatine, two spoonfuls of water; when clear, add one spoonful of hot water and one cup of pulverized sugar. Flavor, and beat well. When nearly cool, spread thickly over the cake.

### PLAIN ICING

A PLAIN icing may be made in the same way, using one cup of sugar and two large spoonfuls of water. This is very good when eggs are dear. A caramel cake is very fine put together with the caramel icing, but the layers must all be baked, and everything ready to place together quickly. The icing may be placed over hot water, which will serve to keep it soft.

### GLASS ICING

TAKE one cup of light-brown sugar and two spoonfuls of water, a very small spoonful of butter and a few drops of lemon extract. Boil eight minutes, and pour over the cake while hot, spreading it evenly.

### CHOCOLATE ICING

TWO cups of sugar and just water enough to moisten. Boil until clear; add two cakes of grated chocolate, and one egg beaten stiff; flavor with vanilla, and beat until cold. After covering a cake with chocolate icing, have ready a cup of English walnuts, shelled, and arrange them over the top in circles.

Daistes may be made of raisins, by placing one with seven around it at intervals over the cake. Raisins may be iced, then dried in the oven, and placed upon the chocolate cake, making a contrast, if desired.

### COLORED ICINGS

Pink and white, or "resebud" cake, may be made by icing any white cake with PINK and white, or "rosebud" cake, may be made by icing any white cake with boiled icing, to which a few drops of pink fruit coloring has been added. If this cannot be obtained, take a pinch of cochineal, add a few drops of boiling water, and when cool, strain, and stir a few drops into the icing. It makes a beautiful pink, and, although objectionable to some, I have used it with no bad effect. After icing with the pink, decorate in waves, dots, or circles, with white. Names or dates may be written in this way, and are very may be written in this way, and are very beautiful upon birthday cakes. If fruit coloring can be obtained, very handsome roses, with green leaves, may be designed by a skillful

### SOME OTHER DECORATIONS

GRATED eccount may be sprinkled over a pink or yellow cake. Pretty decorations for a white-cake are hearts and diamonds cut from firm currant jelly. The decorations for a webling cake should be, of course, all white. A white cake may be checked with pink chocolate, or yellow lines. One thing to remember in this connection is that no amount of decoration will store for a ready made or of decoration will atone for a poorly made, or a poorly baked, cake.

### HALF A DOZEN PILAUS

BY FLORENCE WILSON



HE receipt for a simple pilau is as follows: Crack a knuckle of ham and boil for one hour in three quarts of water, adding one-half teaspoonful of mixed spices, and one large pinch of black pepper. Remove the bone and all bits of fat. Pick carefully and thoroughly; wash (by rubbing between the hands through two waters) a cup of best rice. Boil until the grains are nearly three

tween the hands through two waters) a cup of best rice. Boil until the grains are nearly three times their original size. Strain through a col-ander until all the liquor is drained off; return to the saucepan, which place uncovered over a slow fire for ten minutes, stirring frequently with a fork. Five minutes before serving sprinkle two tablespoonfuls of cold water over the rice; cover tightly, and remove from stove. In preparing plain rice, follow above direc-tions, using plain, salted water, and leaving out ment, spice and pepper.

#### CHICKEN PILAU

CHICKEN PILAU

JOINT a half-grown fowl, washing the pieces through three waters, then lightly salting. Lay in a saucepan six slices of good breakfast bacon, two sprigs parsley, one-quarter small onion, chopped fine, good pinch of black pepper. When the fat is thoroughly extracted, remove bacon, and lay in pieces of chicken, cooking until quite done and well browned. Remove meat and parsley, adding three pints of bot water and one pint prepared rice, i. e., washed and picked as in foregoing receipt. When done, but not quite dry, stir loosely with a fork, lay slices of chicken on rice, remove saucepan to the back of the stove, and for twelve minutes let "soak," as our "manners" call the drying process.

### SAUSAGE, OR FORCE-MEAT PILAU

IF sausages are used, squeeze from skin and fry in their own grease. If chopped meat, senson well, and fry with six slices break fast bacon; add three pints of hot water and one cup prepared rice. When quite done, stir thoroughly with fork, remove to the back of the stove, leave for five minutes, and serve.

#### OKRA PILAU

PUT three slices of the indispensable bacom into a saucepan with one quart of okra pods scraped and chopped into tiny bits, discarding heads; pinch of salt and pepper to taste. Stir ten minutes. Add three pints of boiling water, one pint prepared rice. Remove bacon when rice is done, dry on the back of the stove for ten minutes, stirring several times loosely with a fork.

#### CRAB PILAU

BOIL, for ten minutes, twelve large crabs, salting the water thoroughly. When Boll, for ten minutes, twelve large crabs, salting the water thoroughly. When cold, remove the flesh from body and claws, mix with two tablespoonfuls of butter, several parsley leaves finely chopped, large pinch of black pepper. Have ready some hot ham fat in saucepan, slip in the mixture, stirring well. Pour in three pints of boiling water, one pint of prepared rice. Serve with parsley.

#### OYSTER PILAU

INTO a saucepan put one heaping table—
Is spoonful of butter; when quite melted, three pints of oyster water, pepper and salt to taste, and a small sprig of parsley, one pint of prepared rice. When done, lay three dozen good sized oysters on rice, sprinkle with a tablespoonful melted butter and a tiny pinch of pepper; cover saucepan, and let contents steam over slow fire for ten minutes. Serve, with parsley and oysters encircling rice. with parsley and oysters encircling rice.



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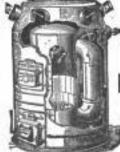
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# HSEFUL THINGS

OFTEN it is the stray short hint or sugges-tion that we read somewhere which proves a mountain of help at some critical time, and the subjoined little helps have been gathered and put together in the hope that they may be of practical use to some one of the JOURNAL readers.

### TO DESTROY ROACHES

POWDERED borax, scattered around in large quantities, will soon banish these

#### TO CLEAN ZINC

MIX common whiting with ansmootis un-til it forms a smooth paste, and apply to the zinc with a soft, woolen cloth; when it becomes dry, rub off with a piece of dry

### A GOOD COLD CREAM

MELT together a drachm of white bees M wax, an ounce of spermsceti and two ounces of almond oil, to which add a small quantity of green camphor. Pour, while warm, into small pomade jars, and set away

### CLEANING DELICATE LACE

SPREAD the lace out carefully on fine white paper and cover with calcined magnesia; place another paper over it and lay away under a heavy weight for two or three days; then all it will need is a skillful gentle shake to remove the powder, and your lace will look fresh as new.

### TO CLEAN PAINT

CLEAN varnished wood work with warm water to which some tea has been added. For white paint use warm soap suds and a soft fiannel cloth. Commence to wash painted doors at the bottom instead of at the top. Dust your paint carefully with a soft brush before attempting to wash it.

### TO RESTORE SHABBY VELVET

MIX two tablespoonfuls of liquid ammonia with half a pint of hot water and apply it to the velvet with a stiff brush, rubbing it well into the pile so as to take out all the stains and creases. Then hold the velvet over a hot flat-iron until the steam raises the pile, and it is perfectly dry.

### TO PRESERVE THE COMPLEXION

DD a pinch of carbonate of sods and two A teaspoonfuls of glycerine to a wineglassful of the best orange-flower water. Melt a piece of camphor the size of a pea in three teaspoonfuls of eau de cologne, add to the orange-flower water, shake thoroughly for a few minutes, and apply to the face with a soft lines cloth. linen cloth.

### CARE OF THE EYES

NEVER read in bed or when lying upon the sofa. Sit with your back to the light as much as possible. Attend to your digestion. Do not work longer than two hours without closing your eyes and resting them for five minutes. If your eyes are weak, bathe them in water to which a little salt and a little bank and a little bank above saled. tle brandy have been added.

### SCIENCE IN COOKING BEEF

If the correspondent who asks how she can have her roast beef brown on the outside and rare and juicy within will put her beef into a very hot oven at first, keeping the temperature as high as three hundred and fifty degrees or more for half an hour, then reducing the heat to about two hundred and fifty degrees for the remainder of the time of cooking, she will attain the desired result. Of course, the meat must be basted as often as every fifteen minutes.

The great heat at first hardens as well as browns the surface of the piece of meat. This keeps in the juices. But if the high temperature be continued, the bardening process goes beyond the surface and the result will be a learn dry and strings piece of meat. hard, dry and stringy piece of mest.

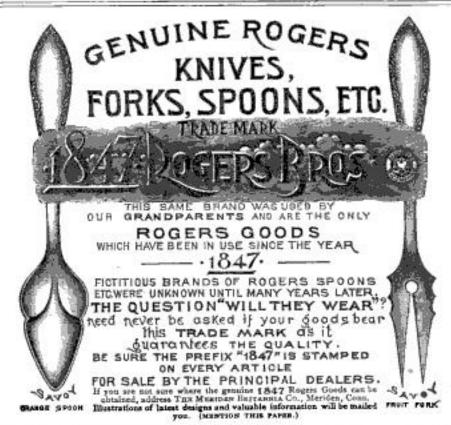
### TO CLEAN POINT LACE

REAL point lace must, on no account, be It ironed; it should be pinned on a board covered with fianuel, while still quite wet. Use plenty of pins, choosing very small ones for fine lace, and taking great care to keep the pattern true and even, pinning every part of it out separately. If the lace dries before the process is finished, dampen it with a sponge. For lengths of lace edgings or trimmings, a wooden cylinder should be employed, and the lace pinned around it, keeping the bulk of it folded up in a damp cloth, and uncovering it gradually, as required. Allow the lace to dry thoroughly before taking it off the board.

Machine-made lace may be pulled out with the fingers, pressed with an iron while still damp, pulled again crosswise, and ironed. for fine lace, and taking great care to keep the

### WHEN WASHING WINDOWS

LWAYS wash the inside first. Dust the A panes carefully with a soft duster before using any water. He sure that the pail you are using is clean, that the water is clean and that the cloth which you intend to use is clean and soft, and free from lint. To half a pail of water, which should be lukewarm, add a children feel of amounts. add a tablespoonful of ammonia. Dry each pane as soon as it is washed; to remove the game as soon as it is washed; to remove the dirt from the corners use a sharp pointed stick covered with a cloth. When the panes hap-pen to have dashes of white paint upon them, try scraping them gently with a copper cent. When the panes are all thoroughly clean and dry polish them with a soft chamois skin. As soon as the windows are washed the sills should receive attention, and the shades and curtains should be arranged neatly.





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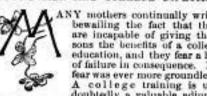
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ANY mothers continually write, bewailing the fact that they are incapable of giving their sons the benefits of a college education, and they fear a life of failure in consequence. No fear was ever more groundless. A college training is undoubtedly a valuable adjunct to any young man's life, and where the means of a household allow, it is a mother's best legacy to her son. It will stand him in good stead irrespective of the profession or trade he may enter. But a diploma is not essential to a young man's success. Without it he can make as great a success as with it. Only a small percentage of the most prosperous men of to-day are college graduates. The world of business has proved a far greater college to thousands of young men than have the educational institutions of this country. It has been given to me to have had both college men, and men who have never entered college, associated with me in hardene and the with me in her intered college, associated with me in hungings and this productions. been given to me to have had both college men, and men who have never entered college, associated with me in business, and this experience has led me to the conclusion that if college life and training has helped hundreds of men in the professions, it has also unfitted hundreds of of others for practical business success. A young man with a purpose, and with honesty, energy and willingness harnessed to that purpose, need never fear the lack of a college diploma in his business career. And no mother need feel afraid that her inability to give her son a course in college will retard his business progress. No college ever made a successful business man; he is made by himself and through his own efforts. self and through his own efforts.

### SUGGESTIONS TO A GUEST

D<sup>O</sup> not let the old saying, "the first day the man is a guest, the second a burden and the third a pest" be applied to you.

Endeavor to time your arrival so that it shall not interfere with your friends' meal hours, and arrange so that your baggage shall be

and arrange so that your baggage shall be delivered without being a care to them.

Do not outstay your welcome; do not even stay as long as you are asked to.

Allow your hostess time to attend to her household duties; observe the hour at which her husband is likely to return from business, and try to arrange so that he may find his wife alone at that time; you can easily find an excuse for absenting yourself.

wife alone at that time; you can easily find an excuse for absenting yourself.

Try to be unconscious of any friction which may exist in the household machinery, and by your punctuality do your best toward keeping it in regular motion. Be thoughtful for your hostess, affectionate to her children and courteous to her servants.

When leaving, bestow some little gift upon each of the servants, and send something to the cook; she is generally the one in the bouse whose work is most increased by the presence

whose work is most increased by the presence of visitors, and she is usually the one ignored in the general present-giving which ensues as the guests prepare to depart.

### SUGGESTIONS TO A HOSTESS

D<sup>0</sup> not try to be too entertaining.
Allow your guest a little time to her-

self.

See that your gnest-room has been well aired, that it is sufficiently warm to be comfortable, and that the shades work properly.

Have the bed placed well out of draughts, and where the morning light will not fall directly upon the eyes of the occupant. Make provision for extra covers; nothing can be more forlorn than to be chilly in a strange bedroom, and to have to remain so, because no extra covering has been provided.

extra covering has been provided.

On the toilet-table place some black and white pins, some hair pins, a whisk broom and clothes brush, a hand glass and a button hook. Upon a small table have a little basket containing some black and white thread, a little basket containing some black and white thread, a

containing some black and white thread, a little box of shoe and other buttons, a thimble, and a pair of scissors that will cut.

Upon a large table, placed where the light from gas or lamp may fall upon it, have a portfolio containing some writing materials, an ink bottle with some ink in it, a stamp-box containing some stamps, a few postal cards, a dainty candle-stick containing a white way could say a some protology.

wax candle, and some matches.

Upon a smaller table have a tray large enough to hold a pitcher of ice water, a couple of thin tumblers, a tenspoon, in case your guest should be taking medicine, and a biscuit jar filled with some plain biscuit. Should your guest be an invalid, it might be well to add a hot water kettle, and a bottle of acohol for its use.

for its use,
Find out whether your guest wishes to have a clock or not; some people cannot sleep with-out its familiar tick, while others are disturbed ont its familiar tick, while others are disturbed by it, for this reason a stationary clock is not to be recommended as part of the spare room furnishing; it is better to have a small one, which may easily be removed. Advise your guest of the breakfast hour, ascertain at what time she will wish to be called, and also whether she wishes the maid who wakens her to bring hot water.

Do not urge her at breakfast time, or at any other meal, to partake of everything upon the table; nothing is more vulgar than this insist-ence upon people enting whether they wish to

Do not insist upon her spending all her time in sightseeing; try and arrange the details of her visit so that neither she nor you shall be tired out when the time comes for her to take her departure.

take her departure.

When that day comes, if it shall happen that she is to travel upon a train which has neither dining or buffet cars, prepare her a dainty little lunch and pack it in a box which, after it is emptied, may be easily disposed of.

Above all things make your guest feel that you have enjoyed her visit, and do not let her even for an instant feel that she has added to

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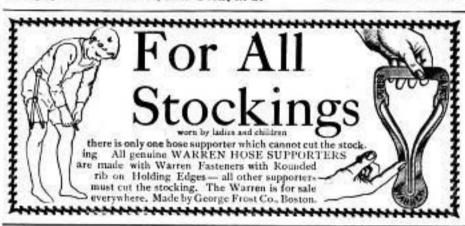
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THE HUMAN HAIR, Why it Falls off, Turns Grey and the Remedy, By Prof. HARLEY PARKES, F. R. A. S. A. T. LONG & Co., 1913 Arch St., Philada., Pa.

### TO PUT INTO A TRAVELING-BAG

By Mrs. S. A. Shaper



RAVELERS alone know the RAVELERS alone know the comfosts of having the necessaries and luxuries of one's toilet arranged both conveniently and daintily, and in these days, when every woman goes a journeying herself or has some friend who does, and to whom she wishes to give some souvenir, hints for a few novelties may be in order:

A DAINTY PIN BOOK.—Take a piece of any strong material, heavy linen, brocade or chamois skin, five and a-half inches by six, and having one end cut into a blunt point. Line with some prettily contrasting colored

and having one end cut into a blunt point. Line with some prettily contrasting colored silk or satin, overhanding the edges very neatly, having first, unless brocade is chosen, embroidered the cover with Japanese gold thread or with filoselle. Buy a "book" of English pins, assorted sizes, and tear off the paper wrapping. Place the pins near the bottom of the case, and fold it up so as to hide all but the heads of the pin rows. Thread a darming needle with narrow ribbon, with a long stitch through the cover and the pin rows, fasten them firmly together and the a pretty bow. The them again at each end, and on

bow. Tie them again at each end, and on the pointed one sew a broader ribbon, by which the whole may be tied into a compact roll. A CONVENIENT PUFF BAO.—Cut two circles of thin cardboard three inches in circumferof thin cardboard three inches in circumfer-ence. Cover one of these with pretty India-silk, the other with channois skin, and over-hand neatly together. Cut a piece of silk eighteen inches long by six inches wide, and line the lower part of this with a three-inch strip of channois. Join these into a circle, gather the lower edge and whip it carefully to the disc you have just made. Turn back three-inches of the silk, and make a double casing close to the channois lining, juto which narrow

inches of the silk, and make a double casing close to the chamols lining, into which narrow strong ribbon must be run. Into the bag put a supply of toilet powder and a generous swan's-down puff.

A Covered Flask.—The campion bottle, which goes without saying with every tourist, can be made pleasing to the eye by using a small, flat flask, sometimes called a "pumpkin seed" being careful to choose a perfectly small, flat flask, sometimes called a "pumpkin seed," being careful to choose a perfectly smooth, round one. Cut two pieces of chamies skin an inch larger every way than the outline of the bottle, which outline you can easily obtain by the aid of a pencil. Lay the two pieces together, and beginning at the base of the neck pink the leather with a large pinking iron. In each scallop punch a hole with a steel bodkin, and through these lace a narrow old gold ribbon. Into the case thus formed slip the flask, wind the ribbons tightly and often around the neck, and tie them in a smart bow. Cut the leather left at the fop of smart bow. Cut the leather left at the top of the neck into a fringe and allp in a rubber stopper, which, if you choose, you may gild. Paint or embroider a few scattered flowers, or

a monogram on the flat surfaces.

A Tasterus Handkenderer Case. one's handkerchief's sadly mussed and untidy is so common an experience of those who trust to pretty sachet holders, that it is pleasant to learn a safer way of carrying them. Cut two squares of heavy cardboard rather longer than a folded moncholy. Cover two of these with pile street and produce the control of these with pile street. these with nile-green satin, under which a heavily-scented layer of cotton wadding has been placed, and two with heavy white linen on which you have embroidered sweet peas, clover, or carnations (or any flower that sug-gests sweet odors), without foliage. When the tops and linings are overcast take them to a shoemaker and have him punch a row of holes across the backs, through which run a nile-green lacing ribbon. Pass a wider ribbon around the whole and tie.

### TO MAKE WALL HANGINGS

BY MARY C. HUNGERFORD

VERY effective home treatment of draw-A VERY effective home treatment of drawing-room walls is in imitation of the
panel hangings attributed to the Louis XVI
period. Several wall spaces may be decorated, or simply the chimney breast may be
covered. A breadth of wire netting, with
even, net-like meshing, may be bought at a
hardware shop. The two cut ends can be
seened by pressing the projecting points of
wire down with fine pincers. Make an oval
of light blue satin. If the hanging is to go
over a mantel, the oval or lozenge may be
about twenty-four include long by eleven broad. about twenty-four inches long by eleven broad. Upon this embroider in a mixture of needle work and ribbon work, a pattern which should suggest the graceful effects of the era just mentioned. A horn of plenty overturned, with roses and leaves falling from it, would with roses and leaves falling from it, would be very appropriate, and bows and trails of narrow ribbon should appear to be tied from month to point of the cornucopia. The rib-bon may be pale blue, and after the bows are tied they should be planed on, and then sewed down with fine running stitches on each edge of the ribbon, which should be absolutely without stiffening. The cornucopia may be cut from cream-colored silk and covered with lace or basket stitch, and then applied to the medallion. The edge of the latter should be medallion. The edge of the latter should be cut into large shallow scallops, and turned

ent into large shallow scallops, and turned under and edged with the nacrowest lace. A stiffening of paper or crimdine should be hasted on theback of the satin before the scalloped edge is mixed under.

The abset of wire net, which should be nearly if not quite as broad as the chimney, may then be gilded, and a border of two-inch wide satin ribbon, the color of the countrydece, run on the edge with the corners carefully mixed. The wire may be covered with silver point, if that is preferred to gold. The medallion should then be sewed lightly to the center and the hanging tacked into position center and the hanging tucked into position with small picture frame tacks. If intended as a gift, very small curtoin rings can be sewed to the upper edge to indicate the manner of placing it in position.

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### SHALL RICH WOMEN WORK?

BY CLARA LANZA



F late years work has become a delightful necessity to some super-ior women. To others it is possibly an irk-some duty, dictated by unsympathetic needs.

But there are women, hundreds of them, to whom work is a mere fad and nothing more. This probably is the direct outcome of the peculiar social condi-tions under which we live, and which have made feminine labor, in the best sense, not

made feminine labor, in the best sense, not only facile but honorable.

The poor woman works because she is obliged to do so, or die. The rich woman works for various reasons; sometimes because she fancies herself endowed with an extraordinary talent that it behooves her to exhibit to the world. Then again, she may be animated by a desire to shine in the eyes of her neighbors, or perhaps her education is such that bors, or perhaps her education is such that idleness is a galling restriction and a vague incentive to still vaguer effort. Now and then she has real genius that cannot be stiffed. But in nine cases out of ten the rich woman who works does so from vanity or a desire to

who works does so from vanity or a desire to gratify merely a passing whim; or to see her name in print.

Now, the vital question presents itself: In what manner does her co-operation or her competition, as the case may be, affect the labor of her humbler sister whose bitter strug-gle for existence forms at once the most tragic and the most pathetic chapter in the history of our great metropolitan centers. Does the

and the most pathetic chapter in the history of our great metropolitan centers. Does the well-to-do woman's dabbling in this or that employment interfere materially with the opportunities of the poor girl whose work happens to lie in the same direction? In a number of instances it does, and if examples are required we need not go far to find them. Nobody except a prejudiced, narrow-minded higot would venture to deny for a moment that the people of the United States are a nation of money-getters and money worshipers. When our every faculty is not strained in the mad pursuit of dollars and cents we are metaphorically on our knees before those who, more fortunate than ourselves, have accumulated what in vulgar parlance is termed a "pile." A certain deference is paid to wealth everywhere on the face of the earth because it represents power. But in this country defereverywhere on the face of the earth because it represents power. But in this country deference and respectful consideration, too often, become estatic toadyism. Rich people possess every virtue that the strictest code of ethics can inculcate. They are always good-looking, distinguished, clever. Anything that detracts in the smallest degree from their acquirements or their tempers is a slander. On the other hand the poor, like the absent, are invariably in the wrong. There is no merit in poverty, especially if it be honest poverty. Poverty is not a misfortune, it is a positive crime. So we close our doors to the poor and open them to the rich. We slam the golden gates of opportunity in the face of the pauper, deserving or not, and fling them wide apart when we see the carriages of the rich approach. Perhaps this sounds exaggerated. If so, listen.

Personally I know of a young girl, an artist of exquisite refinement and ability, whose pic-tures, though admired, were rejected by a community that made a specialty of purchasing and selling women's work, because a lady who was a member of the committee in charge, painted such trifles herself, and it would never painted cuch trifles herself, and it would never
do to take the work of a mere nobody in
preference to hers. She was a rich woman
and did not need money. The girl was dependent for food and shelter upon the disposition of her panels and sketches, but she was
turned away for all that, and curtly informed
that her offerings were "not available."

Another philanthropic firm of the same description dismissed an excellent saleswoman
for no reason apparently, and when she insisted upon learning the cause that led to her
removal she was told in chilling tones: "Yes,
we admit that your duties have been performed

removal she was told in chilling tones: "Yes, we admit that your duties have been performed in a satisfactory manner, and our sales have increased since you have been here, but you don't dress expensively enough." "How can I on, ten dollars a week?" inquired the girl in dismay. "Ah, that is just it. You can't, of course. That is why we are compelled to dismiss you and take Miss Blank, who has hosts of rich relatives to help her, and give her prefity gowns."

her pretty gowns."

I do not in the least mean to insinuate that I do not in the least mean to insinuate that a woman of wealth must of necessity be frivolous and unsympathetic. I know dozens of rich women who, if they have not the commanding genius of a de Staël have something that nearly approaches it. They work because their inspiration and talent demand an outlet, and to these women I would say continue by all means. They occupy a position that cannot be encreached upon by the feebler sisterhood of any class. Genius, whether it dwell in palace or hovel, is on the same level. But these supreme cases are rare. To rich women whose feible is working at nothing in particular for no reason in particular, I should say: "Step aside; your place is elsewhere. Make room for those whose maintenance depends upon the favors that to you are bambles of no more real value than your last season's clothes."

last season's clothes."

Speaking in general terms, the proper sphere for women of wealth and leisure is not a utilitarian one, the exceptional cases are exemplified by a superabundance of natural gifts combined with an absorbing love of work. These make labor a necessity. But most women of the cultivated class appear to the best advantage in a purely æsthetic way—as sovereigns of the drawing-room, as skilled mistresses of conversation, as the amateurs whose legitimate fitness to command and adwhose legitimate fitness to command and advise none will dispute. Let these offer kindly assistance to the poor worker, and whisper to the faint heart the inequal word that will bring back the vanished spirit of hope.



This is a plain old-fashioned package compared with the brilliant colorings and startling designs used by our imitators to catch the unthinking buyer. But this package contains the most worthy and desirable face powder that has ever been made-Pozzoni's.

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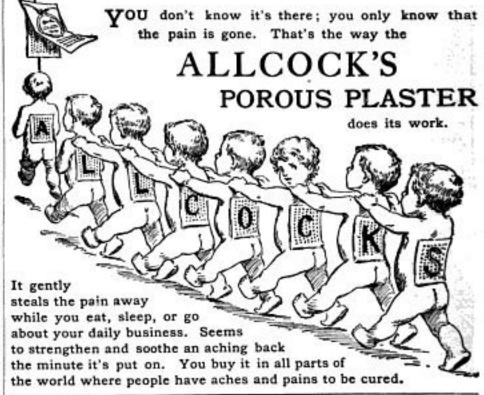
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TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS:—Any question from our readers of help or interest to women will be cherr/ulig asserted in this Department. But write your questions plaining and briefly. Do not use any unnecessary words. The right to answer or reject any question is reserved by the Editor. Answers cannot be promised for any special issue. They will be given as quickly after recript as possible. All correspondence about the accompanied by full name and address, not for publication, but for reference

C. M. H.-May 5th, 1867, fidl upon a Sunday.

NELLIE-A lady should always rise to receive ber

G.—Sond your tan cloth gown to a professional cleaner.

 $\label{eq:ARLINE-The Italian alphabet has only twenty-two letters.} Arctive-The Italian alphabet has only twenty-two$ 

MALDEN-The salary of a Cabinet officer is \$8000 per annum.

 $M,\,T,\,P,\,$  Bouilion is pronounced as though spelled "boo-you," WE Two-October 19th, 1874, and April 9th, 1877, both fell upon Mondays.

FARRY-The JOURNAL cannot give advice as to the investment of money.

SLEERSVILLE-President Gardeld was abot July 2d, 1881. His widow is living.

Amossumy—It is customary and proper to give a let-ter of introduction unscaled,

E. M. L.—The engagement ring is usually worn on the third finger of the left hand.

F. N.—In olden times the title "Mrs." was applied to single as well as to married women.

QUESTIONER—Unless a note is a business one, it is in very bad form to inclose a stamp for a reply.

Galvistron—For information concerning Pay House, write to Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Wallet-Dr. James Monroe Taylor is president of Vassar College. Vassar is exclusively for women.

LUCILLE-Fixed stars are so called because their relative positions remain unchanged from year 'x year. LOUISE—Bentrice is prenounced as though spelled "Be-a-tris," with the accent on the first and last sylla-

Rosex.a—First-class mall matter must be prepaid by stamps. Letter rates are charged on all productions by the type-writer.

QUERY-Queen Victorie's husband, Prince Albert, or a he was usually called, the Prince Consort, died on lecember 14th, 1861.

Lawtworon—Finger bowls should not be more than half filled with water; they should rest upon plates covered with dainty dollies.

POTTES COUNTY-Wodding presents may be sent at any time after the wedding is announced. They should, of course, be sent to the bride-elect.

T. H.—Women have voted on the same terms as men in Wyoming since 180. (2) We cannot spare space to give a history of Women Suffrage.

CAMERICOR—Worcester defines "recoco" as a "florid, debased style of ornamentation characteristed by lavish profusion of detail without propriety or connection."

A. A.—We have never heard of champagne as a pos-ble preventive of gray hair. Our advice to you wen be to save your champagne and let your hair alone.

Sallie-Workers who are employed only by the day are not entitled to pay for a hobday. These who are paid by the week or month are entitled to full pay.

YRLLOW HOUSE—For information concerning Nurses' Training Schools in Philadelphia, write to Anna M. Pullerton, M. D., Women's College, Philadelphia, Pa. Bioownsvill.z—"Color blindness" is a defect of the vision by which the power of distinguishing colors is either partially or totally lost; it is not an uncommon affection.

M. L. W.—The centurial years are leap years under the Gregorian calendar only when they may be divided y 400. The year 190 is not so divisible, and therefore it till not be a leap year.

AGRLE-In the September JOURNAL we gave an article upon the care of the hands. If you wish a copy send your address and ten except to The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Invocamus—The word "agrosticism" is derived from the Greek, and signifies "not to know." (2) "A 1," is defined in the dictionary as a mark to denote aship of the first class as to newness and seaworthiness.

Janer-We know of nothing but the electric needle in the hands of an experienced surgeon that will re-move superfluous hair. As a rule, the more these hairs are trifled with the more likely they are to increase and mostiply.

flaowwise—A girl is twenty-one years old at the end of her twenty-first year. The word "birthday" is al-most invariably used in a wrong sease; the word can only properly be applied to the day on which a person is born.

X.—The motto "EPluribus Usum "first appeared on the copper coins issued in 1788. It is Latin and signifies "one of many," "one in many," "one" and, of course, refers to the formation of one government out of several independent states.

I. N. M.—The populations of the leading cities in the United States by the last census are as follows: New York, 1,513,501; Chicago, 1,099,133; Philiadelphia, 1,046,-321; Brooklyn, M. Louis, Beston and Bultimore follow them in the order given.

Entra.—Have the gowns in your trousseau made only of materials that will be suitable to the position of the young man whem you are about to marry. Nothing burts a man more in the eyes of the employer and peo-ple generally than an over-dressed wile.

MyNYLK—A wife may be made sole executirix of her husband's wife. But we must advise any one to secure the services of a good tawyer when they are histent on "will making." The laws differ in different States, and there are many technicalities which it is always well to respect in such important matters. G. N. G.—We do not consider it proper under unestances for young girls to accept presents fr

constances for young girls to accept presents from men who are not in any way related to them. It was unwise of your mother to allow you to decide for yourself in this matter; she should have been firm and have insisted upon the presents being returned.

PRINCEPONIAN—We know of nothing which will permanently remove wrinkles. (D A bashful girt oan best overcome her limidity by guing late society as much as possible. (2) We shaold not novine a girl to walk alone in the street of a codlege or any other team, after street, unless necessity should compel her to de so.

M. F. E.—The "Queen Regent of Spain" is Marka Christiana, an Austrian princess, the widow of Alphonso XII. and mother of Alphonso XIII. the youthful King of Spain, during whose minority she will remain Queen Regent. (2) The King's sisters are the Infanta de les Mercedes and the Infante Maria Theresa. (2) Octave Thanet is the nom de plume of Miss Alice French.

INEXPERIENCED—In arranging your table for dinner, place the largest kulfe and fork nearest to the plates, the fish kulfe and fork farthest from them, the soap apoon outside of all; the kulves should always be at the right, the forks at the left. (2) The latest way to arrange table supplies to have them folded square. (3) A table for six persons should be at least six feet long.

Where the Applications for passports must be made to the State Department, Washington, D. C. The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the ago of the applicant, scaling, eyes, nose, month, hair and complexion. The fre, which should necompany each application, is one define. A passport is good for two years from its date, but no noser.

W.LVERTON-Probably "modern spiritualism" in the United States began at the Fox House, in Hydes-ville, N. Y., in March, 1848, when spirit rappings were first heard. The Fox staters have since confused that aney made these rappings by snapping their great toe. There is nothing whatever in appricabilism; we think we are quite safe in saying that all spiritualists are impos-tors.

Anxious Grat.—The Mangaret Louise House in New York is a Protestant hotel for women. Board cannot be engaged for a longer period than four weeks. Appli-ciation for rooms must be made in advance, and in every case must be accompanied by references. The charges are quite moderate. It is in part supported by the Vandechilt family, and has been liberally endewed by Mrs. Elliot Shepard.

Makino.—It would be impossible for us to advise you as to the number of bridesmalds it would be well for you to have unless we knew something about your circumstances. The number of bridesmalds and usbern is purely optional; of course, the more pretty bridesmalds here are the more beautiful the wedding will be, but elaborate wedding preparadions entail much expense, and cannot be indulged in by everybody.

CHARLOTTE-We think the first wedding anniversary to be observed, to the extent of announcing it to outsiders, should be the fifth. For your benefit, however, we give a complete list; First anniversary, cotton; second, paper; third, isalher; fifth, wooden; seventh, wooden; tenth, thi; twelfth, sik and fine linen; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pear; fortieth, ruby; diffieth, golden; seventy-fifth, diamond.

G. M. J.—The society of the "Daughters of the Bevo-lution" is an organization formed for the promotion of patriotism and the preservation of all Revolutionary records. Admission to membership must be through fiscal descent from an ancestor who was in actual service during the Revolutionary War, with proofs of such service. Application papers may be had by addressing Mrs. D. Phonix Ingraham, 64 Madison Avenue, New York City.

literacyr.i.e.—It would be quite proper to have a church wedding and no reception afterward at your home. (2) Simply send cards, or rather have your parents send them, to those persons whom you are desirons of having present at the ceremony. (3) A carriage should be provided for the dergyman unless his residence adjoins the church. It is the groom's place to arrange with the deergyman, but the bride usually has the privilege of the choice of one. The bride should stand at the groom's left hand.

Lilas—After an introduction it is immuterial which person leads in conversation; those things generally regulate themselves. (2) The stone best suited for the engagement ring is the one which the prespective bridegroom can best afferd to buy. If you are a working girl we should think a plain gold ring would be the most suitable; it creds afterward, following the German custable; be the wedding ring. The date of the engagement is usually engraved upon the inside, together with the initials of the engaged couple.

with the unitals of the engaged couple.

Tatrona—If you wish to use kerosene for washing try
the following method: Put clothes in clear cold water
over night; put in clothes-basket first thing in the morning to drain, while water is heating; put all the soap,
either soft or hard, used for washing into a pail with
two or three spoonfuls ofkerosene. Pour over it the teakettle of hedding water; pour this over the clothes; add
water enough from reservoir to cover them. Go about
other macraing work until cool enough to give a general
rabbing on washboard. When wring out, pour over
boiling or very hot water to cover again. When cool
enough to handle wring them into clear water bused a
little.

Malden-Miss Katherine Drexel was born in the Roman Catholic faith, both her father and mother having belonged to the Catholic Church. Miss Drexel enliered a convent in Pittaburg. Pa., soon after her father's death. She is at present the bead of the order of the Sisters of the Holy Sacrament, who are located as "Andalusia Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where she has had erected a resistence for the Sisters of the order, and a protectory for colored and Indian children whom she has signified a determination to spend her life in caring for and elevating. Her tasse in religion is Mother Catherine. For the other information which you desire write to St. Gabriel School, Pecicikill, N. Y.

which you desire write to St. Gabriel School, Peckskill, N. Y.

ETHELYN—Yes, there has recently been founded by some far-seeing women in New York, an institution which proposes to give young women and girls educations which will qualify them as designers of wall papers, carpets, rags, olicious, cretonnes, silks, etc. Heretofore mest of our manufacturers have purchased their designs abroad, not so much from the superiority and originality of the designs offered by foreign artists, as by the mathematical multiness of those offered by designers here who were apt to bring little practicality into their work. Many young girls in the United States have offered bescrifted and original designs but very marely have any of them been correctly drawn, because the would-be designer did not understand the practical side of the work. It is to obviate these deficienties as well as to give young women practical knowledge in the art of designing that this new institution has been established. The course of instruction is divided into the Elementary and the Advanced Departments; the fees are somboal. The teachers are practical men and women who are actually employed in manufactorise or architects offices. Every facility will be given to emake the students to bring their designs before the manufacturers. Prizes will be given to stimulate competition. No fixed period for the course of instruction will be all down. Each pupil will be allowed in proceed as rapidly as she massices each successive step of the art. The school rooms will be at the service of the papils. The idea of a "School of Applied levign" is a recent one, and it remains with the given to stom are counter. the art. The school resum will be at the service of the pupils. The idea of a "School of Applied Beston" is a grand one, and it remains with the girls of this country to make it a success.

Mes. C. N.—We see no particular objection to the publication of a list of the different countries, municipalities and islands of the world in which The Labors' Hours Jounnat, has regular subscribers, and circulates each month. The following is a complete list of such countries at the present writing:

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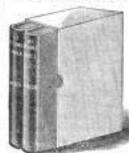
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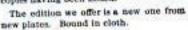
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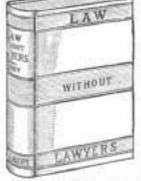
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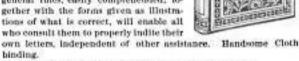
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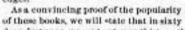
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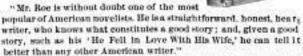
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This book is an inexhaustible treasury to any boy. It is of real and genuine use, and, at the same time, a constant source of healthful entertainment. It has proven to be the most popular of all the books we have ever offered the boys.

It is Cloth bound, and has three hundred illustrations. It gives detailed instructions by means of which boyscan make, with their own hands, a large number of toys, household ornaments, scientific appliances, and many pretty, amusing and necessary articles for the playground, the home and out-of-doors.



It shows how to make Boats, Steam Engines, Steatners, Bob-sleds, Ice-boats, Windmills, Aquaria, Hand-carts, Tops, Flags, Photograph Camera, Telephone, Telegraph, Microscope, Kaleidoscope, Steam Acrobats, Traps, Dog Houses, Bird Cages, Coops, Dove Cotes, Squirrel Cages, Summer Houses, Fences, Fountains, Furniture, Gymnasium, Step Ladders, Trunks, Nets, Wire Work, Clay Modeling, Brass Work, Picture Frames, Electric Batteries, Running Mice, Wig-wags : how to do Electroplating, Electrotyping, and many other useful things.

Price, 85 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

### **FIVE LITTLE SOUTHERNERS**

BY MARY W. PORTER

Given as a Premium for t Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 8 cents extra. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

A bright, jolly book, never flagging from beginning to end. It tells the exploits and experiences of five irrepressible little Southerners, both black and white, amid plantation life, where kindhearted Aunt Joe ruled severely; irrepressible Arianna Green, the "Topsy" of the plantation; old Uncle Jake, the colored gardener, and Aunt Dinah-always on hand to help the vivacious little fellows through their difficulties-are all depicted with a vividness and sharpness of detail that lead one to believe that they were drawn from real living char-



acters. It is full of pathos and genuine goodness

Cloth, 221 pages, illustrated. Price, 75 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

### LAP TABLET, No. 211

Given as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 cuch. Price. & cents. Postage and packing, 20 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.



This particular Tablet is manufactured for our use, and is in our estimation the best value of any of its kind now on the market. It is covered with leatherette, and is fitted with a "Traveler's" safety spring-cap inkstand. Is furnished with penholder and the usual compartments for stationery, etc. Removable Blotting Pad Surface Notice the price.

Price, 85 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

### CHATELAINE BAG

Given as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra. Price, 70 cents, postpoid

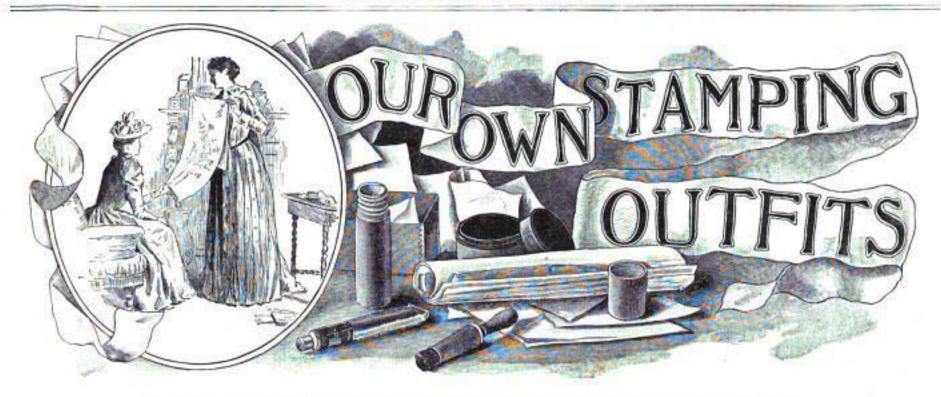
Chatelaine Bags appear to be as popular with the ladies as ever, and no wonder; they are among the most convenient of all articles ever adopted for ladies' use, and few who have once worn one would care to set forth on a shopping tour without it. The one we offer is well made of Leather of a good quality. The trimmings are Nickel-plated, oxi-

By means of the hook at the top the bag can be worn at the waist, or by detaching it, carried as an ordigary hand-bug

Price, 70 cents, postpaid.

### PANELS IN OIL

Many students in the great art schools of Munich partially provide for their expenses by painting small pictures in oil otom on panel. These are engerly seized by exporters at very low pelces brought to this country, framed and sold. We have secured a quantity. Our space will not permit of illustrations showing the subjects-in fact, no newspaper cut could do justice to these little gems. The price is \$1.25 men. They garrie sail by charge ogle application. The supply is limited and will soon run out.



### A FEW FACTS RELATIVE TO THE STAMPING OUTFITS WE OFFER

In the first place, we make our own Outfits. The patterns are the work of designers who are here in our workrooms the year round, and who work for no one else. They are men of experience who, Inspecting the sketches and samples of new work and novel ideas constantly coming to us for examination, have every facility for keeping thoroughly posted in fancy-work ideas.

The perforating is done by our own operatives, on machinery built after our own designs. The paper is the best and highest priced obtainable. The advantages of all this will be apparent to those who know that the great majority of Stamping Outlits advertised are mailed for the advertiser by one of a number of people who make this their business, the same Outfit being frequently sent out for various concerns under as many attractive names. We do not send our orders out to other people to be filled with what they may choose to send.

### IN SELECTING AN OUTFIT

from our list, choice should be determined by the suitability of the patterns, as described, and the size and character of the work in view. Many advertisements lay particular stress upon the number of sheets or the number of patterns offered. It is disappointing to find that "a sheet" is oftentimes a very small one, and that many of the designs are so small and thickly grouped as to be practically uscless; that an alphabet goes to make up the number as "26 designs," etc. Consult our measurements of the patterns as given.

#### ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

A comparison of all the Stamping Outfits sold, convinces us that our sets of patterns include a class of designs of a conventional character which is not elsewhere to be found in Outfits.

### PAINTING AND DESIGNING.

Very many of the patterns are adapted for outlining for Kensington and Lustra Painting and general designing.

### MONEY CAN BE MADE.

We have filled a great many orders for ladies who, by keeping on hand a variety of new, fresh designs and the necessary materials, are able to do Stamping for their friends at very moderate rates and at the same time derive considerable income. Stamping as furnished by Fancy Goods stores is expensive, and frequently the stock designs are old and backneyed.

THE PRICES.

Notice the prices of our Outfits. By making and mailing our own Outfits, employing skillful hands and perfected machinery, expecting but a reasonable profit, and turning out many thousands of patterns every day, we are enabled to offer at a lower figure Outfits of considerable more intrinsic value than those known as " JIGANTIC " BOLLAR OUTFITS, ETC.

SPECIAL OFFER,—To any one reactions of for each one of our perforated Pattern Stamping Outfits, and inclosing, with the order, 15 cases additional, we will mail, postpaid, a copy of Jenny June's "Manual of Ladies' Fancy Work," in the New and Revised Edition, giving designs and plain directions for all kinds of fancy needlework. 700 illustrations. Price of Jenny June's "Manual of Fancy Work," when purchased alone, 56 cents, postpaid.

### ROPE-SILK STAMPING OUTFIT

Bent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

There are a number of special features about this Outfit which cannot be found in any other.

### THE PATTERNS

Are unusually large. The sheets measure (with two exceptions) 22 x 14 inches-the designs correspond in size. The details follow: 18 x 8 inches. Large conventional design, for border.

14 x 8 outlining, suitable for head rest or border.

17 x 12 Design for solid work. outlining. 17 × 11

head-rest or sofa-pillow. 10 x 10 11 x 11 solid work.

16 x 11 sofa-pillow. solid work. 16 x 9 of tiger-lilies.

17 x 8 for outline or solid work. 13 x 10

" outline or solld work, of fruit. 13 x 7 12 x 8 solid work.

outline

These designs are all conventional and are most artistic. They are intended to be worked in rope-silk or couching silk, the finer lines being drawn in with outline silks.

#### STAMPING PATTERNS, INSTRUCTIONS AND A WORKING-MODEL COMBINED

We placed at the disposal of a professional expert in shading and blending of colors, a line of 800 shades and grades of the best washsilks. This lady embroidered the various designs in this Outfit so as to skillfully produce the best and most artistic results

With each Rope Silk Stamping Outfit, we send a lithographed sheet, on which are reproduced all the designs; all the shadings and blendings are plainly indicated in an ingentous manner.

Any lady ordering a Stamping Outfit can, if she prefer, use the patterns in the ordinary way. If she can purchase at home the best goods; if she can find new and desimble colors and knows just how many skeins are required in the different grades to work each design, our sheet of designs would be of no interest to her. To those who cannot, we offer;

### A COMPLETE EMBROIDERING OUTFIT OF THE BEST SILK

for working any one of the designs in the Outfit; just enough silk to embroider the pattern selected-no more.

Any lady who knows how to thread a needle can take the silk we send, and-by using as a guide the sheet of designs, and the instructions regarding the various stitches to be employed-produce a piece of embroidery equal to anyone who has, by reason of years of experience, reached the highest attainments in this branch of Decorative Art. Each skein of silk is tagged with the shade number, and no mistake need be made. We have the various assortments made up, ready to send out on order. The prices of the different Outfits are given on a list inclosed with the Stamping Patterns, and are lower than those for which the same grades of silk could be secured elsewhere.

As explained above, those who can secure, nearer home, the silk and shades desired, and who know just what they want, just how much is needed, and the proper stitches to be employed, can order the Stamping Patterns and use their own judgment and materials. Powder and distributer: point, brush, and instructions for stamp-ing by the wet and dry processes, included.

Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

### JEWEL UTFIT

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each.

Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

This has proved to be the most popular Stamping Outfit we have ever used. The demand for it has always been large, and it is apparently as high in favor as ever. The designs are all good, and the Rosebud Alphabet is quite a feature.

Rosebud alphabet-35 letters. 2 in. high. 15 x 8 inches. Table scarf design, of feebsias. Spray of forget-me-nots. 9x5. d in, wide, Tinsel-cord design. Golden-rod, for scarf. 7 x 3 inches.

Design of clover. Palette, decorated with roses and bods.

12x7 Large spray of pinks, daisies and ferns, for scarf. 4x4 Design of horseshoe. Spray of snowballs. 7×5

5 x 6 Spray of daistes. Design for lambrequin. 17 x 6 Design of pansies, for border. 9×4

Design of berries and ferns, for border. 10 x 3 SXT Owl, for music portfolio. 18 x 6 Design for scarf.

Strawberries. Sx2 Bunch of roses, daisies, etc. Sxb Bunch of pond-lilies. 4 in, wide. Border design, with corner.

Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

10 x 8 inches Tiger-lily, for scarf. Large design of pond-lilies, for lambrequin, scarf, or splasher.

Design for splasher-heron among cat's tail and 11 x 8 reeds. And many other small designs suitable for dollles, etc.

### **OUTFIT K**

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for & Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

The designs in this Outfit are new and fresh.

The patterns are, as a rule, quite large, and of a character that will be found generally useful, as will be seen by consulting the list. 20 x 10 inches. Design for splasher.

" laundry-bag. 8x 6 Large conventional design, suitable for sofa-pillow 19 x 10

or pillow-shams. Design for tidy. 7 x 6 " lambrequin. 17 x 7 Spray of golden-rod. 7x 4 5x 4 Bird on branch.

Spray of snowballs. 6x 6 Tulip design, for scarf. 10 x 7 Spray of southowers, cat's tail and leaves, for tidy. 10 x 5

Branch of cherry and cherry-blossom, for scarf. 9x 5 Another scarf design-spray of leaves. 9x 5 Lily design. 9x 6

Sunflower and leaves. Bunch of violets. 4 x 3 Rose and leaves on branch. 3x 3

35⊊ tn. wide. Flannel skirt design of forget-me-nots, and scallops. Braiding design.

Powder and distributer; paint, brush and instructions included. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

### **OUTFIT C**

Scal, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

This is said to be the largest Stamping Outfit ever sold. It is about three times the size of the ordinary Outfit as offered for sale, and the designs cover fifteen sheets. It is available for all kinds of Stamping, and includes a gress variety of patterns. The list which follows will give a good idea of the character of the designs. It

was, last season, the great favorite. 19 x 6 inches. Set of designs for front of dress. 12 x 1 . . . . . . 4 x 2

18 x 12 Splasher design-calls-lilles. Tinsel-cord design, for sofa-pillow. 13 x 13 " work-bag.  $21 \times 12$ Design for handkerchief-case. 7 X 7

13 x 6 Set of designs for carving-cloth. 12x 6 Border design-plums. 12 x 3

Peach on beanch. 5 X 5 5x 5 Pear on branch. 6x 4 Design of vegetables 10 x 8 Handsome searf design.

Braiding pattern. 12x 3 Braiding design. 10 x 9 Out on branch 9x 7

12 x 5 Spray of roses, for scarf. Spray of pond-lilies, for scarf. 8x 7 Spray of daisies.

Spider in web. 6x 6 X 6 Handsome tinsel cord design. Chinese Illy. 9x 5

Speny of daisies  $21 \times 4$ Design of umbrella, for umbrella-case,

Design of pinks and wheat, for border. 2 x H Spray of geraniums 8x 6 Design for laundry-bag.

One spray of trumpet-flowers. 12 x 5 Spray of phlox, for scarf. 9x 5 Design for shaving-case.

set of corners for tray-cloth, 5x 8 4 x 3 Design of cups and urns, for traveloth, 12 x 3 Braiding pattern-leaves and berries, with corner.

Braiding pattern-scallop design. Wide set of braiding patterns.

This Outfit also includes twenty-five other small designs suitable for dollies, outlining, patchwork, etc.

Powder and distributer; paint, brush and instructions included. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

### A STAMPING OUTFIT

### Without Powder, Paint or Brush

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each.

This Outfit is made for us under "The Briggs Patent," In using it neither paint, powder nor brush is necessary. The Designs are laid on the goods to be stamped, a hot fron is passed over them, and thepatterns are thus transferred.

The Outfit contains One Hundred Artistic Designs, for the needle and Brush, all good, new, desirable and artistic, varying in character and size. They are full working size. Patterns for Fruit, Olive and Carafe Dollies; Napkins Didies Torols and Hand O O kerchiefs; Scarfs, Banners, Panels, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

### **OUTFIT O**

Scut, postpaid, as a Premium for & Yearty Subscribers at \$1.90 erach. Price, 7s cents, postpaid.

The designs are new this year, and all are large and useful. We think all who secure it will be pleased, as is includes many new ideas in fancy work, painting and embroidery.

2 in, high. New and unique alphabet. Centre for table cover.-Leaves and vine 12 x 12 inches. 4 x 4 Set of four of our most popular doily patterns. 6 x 2 Design for shaving case. 9x 3 Sunflower and cut-tails. Pretty design of cultus. Hand-ome running design of honeysuckle for skirt 15 x 3 or border. 9 x 8 Clematis spray for scarf. Sunflower spray for scarf. 9 K 8 Spray of daisies for embroiding. 7 x 3  $12 \times 10$ Wreath of ivy vine and leaves for center. Spiral design with morning-glories entwined, for end of scarf. Roman design with oak leaves entwined, for end of 14x 5 BOATS.

5 x 3 Design of ribbon.

Spray of blue lilies. 11 x 6 5 x 2 Braiding dodgn. 3 × 3 Sparrow.

3x 3 Buttertly Design of holly for splasher. 20 x H 12 inches long. Swan and grasses for splasher.

Powder and distributer; paint, brush and instructions included. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

#### OUTFIT P

Scal, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 75 cents, postpoid.

This Outfit includes a collection of designs which are certain to be popular. They are large, and are all useful. This is this season's assortment, and includes many new ideas.

2 in. high. Brand new alphabet, very pretty.

12 x 154 in. New design for skirts-Cumutions and a new scallop.

12 × 4 Border er braiding design.

9 K 6 Bunch of cat's tail, leaves,

Useful pattern for outlining or braiding. 8 x 3

Graceful bunch of water-lilies and buds. 8 × 6

4 x 8 Fruit 3 x 2

Ox-eye daisies. 10 x 5

Wild roses and leaves for scarfs.

Bunch of wild pinks. Pretty spray of field dubles and grasses

t2 x 7 6 x 6 Design for tidy.

New conventional design for corner of cloth or bracket, 14 x 7

One of our most popular braiding designs with corner. Handsome design of reselveds and leaves for painting 16 x 6 or working.

Set of four attractive designs for dollies-All new this

Ten small designs of fruit and flowers-Useful in ппапу Маз'я,

Powder and distributer: paint, brush and instructions included. Price, 75 cents, postpaid

### **OUTFIT M**

Scut, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

One of last season's popular Outfits. The patterns are all targe and of a very useful variety. Many of the designs are so arranged that they may be used as a whole, or, only in portion for 'all-over" designing purposes. Includes an exceptionally nice set of tray and earving cloth patierns, and an alphabet entirely new in idea and design. The patterns for scarts, table-covers and lambrequins are new and desirable.

214 in. high. Entirely new and unique alphabet. 14 x 9 inches. One handsome spray of wild roses, for searf. 17 x 10

One handsome branch of peaches and leaves, for scarf. Morning-glory spray. 6 x. 3

20 x 3) ç ... Cat's tail and leaf design, for umbrella case.

Design for tray-cloth.

Itx 5 Spray of snowballs, for searf,

5%x5% "(ea.) A set of six designs, suitable for finger-bowl, office, or carafe doilies.

Set of designs for tray and carving-cloth,

5 x 3 .. 10 x 3 ..

4× 214 " 5 x 3.

bedge for met. 6 X 6 Pansy design, for end of searf, with border.

15 2 10 Blue Hly

One entire sheet of new leading and outlining designs for flannel skirts, etc.; sizes varying from one inch to five inches in width, and nine to twelve inches long. Other patterns, small, but useful.

Powder and distributer: paint, brush and instructions included. Price, 75 cents, postpald.

### OUTFIT L

Scal, protpoid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 egeh. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

This Outfit includes an alphabet entirely new in design, each letter being two inches high.

2 inches high. Alphabet, with spray of forget-me-nots.

18x 8 inches Conventional design for scarf or lambrequin.

Design for corner bracket.

Spray of leaves and berries. 11 x 7

Design of forget-me-nots, for photo-case. Soft-pillow de ign-scrolls and oak leaves. 13 × 13

Scurf design of pond-lilles and ferns,

Border design of rescheds and leaves.

7 x 1½ " Border design of dalsies.

Plannel skirt design-scattops and sprays. 28 10 to a 1% to Bridling pattern, with corner.

5 x 5 Design of children.

Squirrel on branch. 2 x 2 Gwl on branch.

4 x 4 Boostey.

21 x 2 " Total.

7 % B

5 x 2

Five sprays of pinks, fuchsias, pansies and poppies, 4.684 "

Dog's head, for outlining or solid work,

Butterfix

4 K 452 11 Resetted.

Fowder and distributer, paint, brush and instructions included. Price, 25 cents, postpaid.

### FAST COLOR EMBROIDERING SILKS

We assume it to be unnecessary to call special attention to a fact which has in the last three years been thoroughly demonstrated to the satisfaction of such of our subscribers as are interested in slik embroidery and needlework; the fact that the silk we use is the best which can be procured.

We wish simply to state that we shall continue to fill such orders as we receive for Wash-Color Silks with the same class of goods we have always used, and which we believe to be equal, and, in the great majority of cases, superior to any others manufactured.



We have facilities for purchasing these goods on terms equally advantageous with the largest

wholesale dealers and jobbers in this country, and we supply them to our subscribers accordingly. Those familiar with the prices of Embrokiering Bliks, as they are sold in the stores, should compare our prices with those at which silks are usually offered. We think any difference in price will be found to be in our favor; any difference in the quality of the goods must necessarily be so.

SILKS PURCHASED OF US Should be ordered only under the following conditions:

That should be selected only by our Shade Numbers, as shown in

our Sample Book.

mar No stike will be exchanged!

Therefore do not order unless you know exactly what you wish. NO CASH ORDER amounting to less than 25 cents can be received. Take into consideration the expense of maintaining a large and complete line of

FIVE BUNDRED (500) SHADES AND GRADES,

the time necessary to shade and blend the goods in filling orders, and the cost of sample cards, and it will be apparent that the margin of profit on orders for less than twenty-five (25) cents would not pay us for the time and trouble involved.

### IN SELECTING SHADES

Order them only by numbers and as taken from our Sample Book, which is complete and accurate. The price of the Book, including poetage, is five cents. (Considerably less than it costs to make.)

Do not send goods to be matched. Do not attempt descriptions of colors and blendings. The Sample Book is all you will need.

### ROPE SILK

PULL-LENGTH SKEINS

The heaviest thread employed in embroidery—now so well known as to hardly require an explanation-is an exceedingly heavy, rather loose-twisted silk, probably the most popular and effective goods used to-day in Art Needlework.

Eighlven skeins sent as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. CASH ORDERS

5 cents per skein.

50 cents per dozen skelns.

No Cash Order for less than 25 cants received.

### ETCHING OR OUTLINE SILK

PULL-LENGTH SKEINS

Of the character of ordinary embeoidering silk, except that it is about half the size (thickness), has a harder twist, and a gloss and absence of "fazz."

Decenty-four skeins sent as a Premium for & Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each.

CASH ORDERS

4 cents per skein (elsewhere retailed at 5 cents). 40 cents per down skeins (elsewhere retailed at 50 cents). No Cash Order for less than 25 cents received.

### ENGLISH TWISTED HEAVY EMBROIDERY

FULL-LENGTH SKEINS

A coarse, beavy thread. It lies up heavy on the goods and gives a fine effect, especially on plush, woolen or other heavy materials. It can be split for fluer work, like outlining.

Torraty-four skeins sent as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each, and Ten Cents additional.

CASH ORDERS

4 cents per steeln telsen here retailed at 5 cents). 40 remis per dozen skeins jelsewhere retailed 41 50 cents). No Cash Order for less than 25 cents received.

### FILO SILK FLOSS

SEX STRANDS, PULL-LENGTH SKRINS

Stack-twisted goods, of an exceedingly smooth, glossy fibre. Turrier skeins sent as a Premium for I Yearly Subscribers at

6 cents per skein (elsewhere retailed at 7 cents). do cents per dozen skeins jelsewhere retailed at 75 cents). No Cash Order for less than 25 cents received.

BUTWE PAY POSTAGE ON ALL SKEIN SILKS.

The above four Silks are dyed in Fast Colors which will resist the action of soug and water and sunlight more effectually than other dyes. All are full length skelas.

### REGULAR SKEIN EMBROIDERY

Regular dye, many of the shades (notably offices, greens, yellows, pinks, etc.) are not wash colors. They are, however, the best goods mude in regular dye, and the skeins will be found to run full in

Eighty-fire skeins sent as a Premium for # Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each.

Price, 25 cents for 30 skeins. Goods of this quality ordinarily retail at 12 cents per dozen. Sever less than 10 cents. Short length sinck twisted, poor half-cotton silks sell for what they will bring, and the price at which inferior qualities run be purchased at wholesale by storekeepers, permits of a retailer selling at almost may reduced price, and still deriving a very considerable profit.

One hundred skeins (a bonches) 85 cents. No Cash Order for less OF WE PAY POSTAGE ON ALL SEELS SILKS.

### FACTORY ENDS OF EMBROIDERY SILK Rope Silk, Filoselle and Plain Embroidery



It is sent to us in assorted colore: not simply three or four shades of red. green. low, but all desimble olives delicate

etc., coming haphazard from a line of 250 colors. It is in odd lengths, but none shorter than one yard; not in a tangled mass, but loosely thrown together, so that

EVERY YARD CAN BE USED The quality of the Silk we can unbesitatingly recommend. Price, one cunce, 40 cents: ball-cunce, 25 cents, postpaid.

### ORIENTAL EMBROIDERY SILK

One Ounce sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

We offer this as the cheapest form of buying the best quality of Embroidering Silk in skeins. The same quality, as sold in retail stores, would cost from 95 cents to \$1.00 an ounce. The colors are assorted, and are all fine rich shades. The quality is of the best, and is pure fibre slik. We have it put up for us at a large silk mill, and as each thread is laid in straight—the fall length—we are enabled to buy and offer it low-as we do not have to pay for the expensive skeining and knotting, which must all be done by hand. This is regular Skeln Embroidery silk, assured colors, but of regular lengths, only it is in one large hank, and not in small knotted skeins.

It will be impossible for us to assert any particular colors or shades. We can only send it out assorted, and just as received from the factory.

We will guarantee the quality to be first-class.

Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

### KNITTING SILK

MADE FROM THE LONG FIBRE OF REELED COCOONS

One Ounce (2 Balls) sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 35 cents per buil, postparid.



There are two kinds of Knitting Slik. One is made of the refuse of partially unwound or imperfect cocoons. The fibre-being so short they cannot be recled-are carded and then span like cotton. The result is the dead, justreless, soft and spongy appearance which characterizes much of the knitting silk sold. Articles made of this poor stuff will have but little lustre (what little they have will soon disappear), and

with a little handling will become dull and faded, as though made of cotton, and will soon get all out

of shape, and wear sut. We carry a stock of the strong, clastic, lustrons Silk made from perfect, continuous fibre silk. It has been proven (by reason of actual experiment in tests of articles made up and worn) to be of the best quality. The dyes are all Fast Colors and will not stain the flesh when worn as mittens, hostery, etc.

| We can supply:<br>Black | Reds 10 shades.  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Whites 4 shades         | Purples 4 "      |
| Bines 10 "              | Cadets 2 "       |
| Gendarme-Biocs . 4 "    | Terra-cottas 3 " |
| Pinks 5 "               | Myrtles 3 "      |
| Wood-Browns - 7 "       | Yellows 4 "      |
| Steel-Drabe 3 "         | Olives           |

GOLD THIMBLE AND CASE

elsewhere obtained. Put up in half-ounce bells.

Sent, pustpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each: or, for 2 Bubscribers and 25 cents additional.

Our price is 35 cents per ball, postpaid, and is, to the best of our

knowledge and belief, lower than the same quality of silk can be



The Thimble we offer is of 10 kerat gold. It is formed of two layers of SOLID GOLD and between them a lining, or stiffening. The gold is much thicker where the wear comes. This form of thimble is very much more durable than the best of those made of solid gold, and is very much cheaper. We furnish a handsome moreocco case, lined with velvet. In ordering, state the size of

Price, 30 cents, postpaid, for Thimble and cate; practical Thimble alone, 55 cents, postpaid. Be careful to give correct size.

### LINEN TOWEL SHAM, No. 4186

Bent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearty Subscribers at \$1.00 each ; or, for 5 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.35, postpaid.

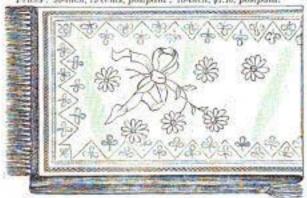


Damask linen, with knotted fringe, beautiful drawn and knotted insertion-very unique pattern, and this season's goods. Size, 50 x 21% inches. A very elegant piece of linen. Price, \$1.35, postpaid.

### LINEN SCARFS, No. 4150

(50-INCH AND 70-INCH LENGTHS)

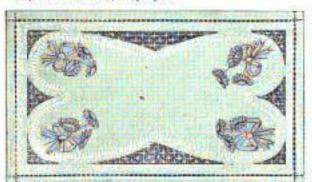
so-inch length given as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 cach. Postage, 10 cents extra. To inch length given as a Premium for a Club of 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 cach. Postage and packing, for either scarf, 10 cents extra. Prices: 50-inch, 75 cents, postpaid; 70-inch, \$1.70, postpaid.



This season's goods, Linen Crèpe, four-inch knotted fringe, knotted insertion. Domask figured border. Prices: 50-inch, 75-cents; 70-inch, \$1.10, postpaid.

### HEMSTITCHED TRAY CLOTH, No. 4229

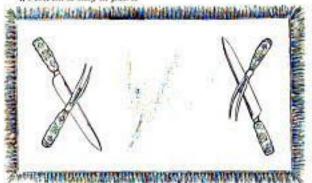
Sent, portpuid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, \$1.05, postpaid.



A beautiful piece of Hemstitched Damask, with an effective design in drawn and knotted insertion. It is, like all the linens we offer, stamped ready for embroidering. We predict an enormous demand for this particular cloth. Price, \$1.05, postpaid.

### TRAY AND CARVING-CLOTH, No. 100

A pair (one of each) sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Bubscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, for the pair, 50 cents, postpaid. We sell them only in pairs.



These Cloths measure 20 x 30 inches. Good quality of Butcher linen; two-inch fringe. Stamped for embroidering. We sell them only in pairs.

Price, 50 cents, postpaid, for the pair.

### OUTFIT FOR MARKING LINENS

It contains: A bottle of Stafford's New Indelible Ink, and a nickelplated Linen Stretcher; 4 Alphabets of Rubber Type, and 1 set of Figures; 1 Metal Type-holder; 1 shell Marking Ink; Pad and Tweezers.

Price of Outfit complete, 60 cents.

Price of the Stamping Outfit, 40 cents; Marking-Ink and Stretcher. 25 cents, all postpaid.



(30-INCH AND 30-INCH LENGTHS) 70-inch length, sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 50 cents additional, 50-inch length, sent, postpaid, for & Yearly Subscribers. Prices : 70-inch, \$1.25, postpaid: 50-inch, \$2.65, postpaid.

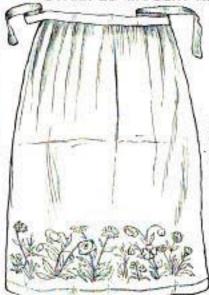
LINEN SCARFS, No. 581



The handsomest Scarfs we have ever offered. 15 inches wide, and in two different lengths. Linen Momie, Damask border, knotted fringe-beautiful and effective design in drawn and knotted insertion at each end: a very elegant linen-this season's pattern. The stamping is of a character that works up splendidly in any of the heavy modern embroidery threads,

Prices: 70-inch, \$1.25; 50-inch, \$1.05, postpaid.

### STAMPED MUSLIN APRONS



Three, sent, postpoid, at a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, Deents each, postpaid.

These Aprons measure 30 inches across the bottom, and are 30 inches long. Good quality of bleached muslin. Hemmed at the bottomand stamped ready for outlining in wash - cotton or fast-color silk.

Price, 20 cents each, postpaid : or, \$1.00 for one halfdozen, in cluding cost of postage and packing.

### HEMSTITCHED PILLOW-CASES

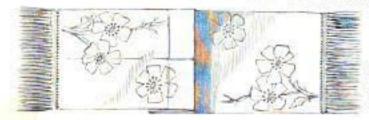
pair sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly additional. Price, \$1,10 per pair, postpaid,



These are the most desirable Pillow-cases we have ever offered. Made of a fine quality of material, they have a hemstitched border and are stamped ready for embroidering. They measure 35 x 22 Something new

Price, \$1.10 per pair, including cost of postage and packing.

### BUREAU-SCARF AND WASHSTAND-COVER, No. 10 B



The Pair given as a Premium for 2 Yearly Bubscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra. Price, 30-inch scarf, 35 cents; 70-inch, 55 cents, postpaid.

This Butcher-linen Bureau-Scarf and Washstand-Cover are the cheapest linens we have over offered. The Bureau-Scarf is 70 inches long; the cover for a Washstand, 50 inches long. Both have knotted fringe at the ends, and are stamped ready for embroidering. In ordering, specify Number to B.

Price, 50-inch, 35 cents; 70-inch, 55 cents, postpaid,

saw MIT THUMBUM COOKS for our our or more buse-

### SEVEN-PIECE TOILET-SET

Sent, postpuid, as a Premium for & Yearly Bubscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, is cents per set, postpaid.

The material is Linen Momie-Cloth, with Damask Border, fringed and of good quality. Two of the mats measure 9 x 14 and 7 x 12 inches, respectively; one pair measures 81/4 x 91/4 inches; another pair 71/4 inches square. They are all stamped rendy for em-broidering. We can especially recommend this set, which is offered as a Premium for a small Club, and at a very low price. The goods are made to our order in Europe, and have thus far proven very satisfactory, and we have sent out many thousands of

Price, 55 cents for the set, including postage. We do not break the sets.

BUREAU-SCARF, SIDE-BOARD COVER

### or TABLE-SCARFS Nos. 15 and 20



necessities of the purchaser. No. 20 The quality of the linen is excellent, and the designs are stamped in the new leaf and flower patterns, which work up beautifully in

wash rope, linen or silk. No. 15,-Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers

at \$1.00 each. Price, 60 cents, postpaid. Size, 16 x 50 inches. Knotted fringe four inches deep. Double Damask border, drawn and knotted insertion.

No. 20.—Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers and 15 cents additional. Price, 80 cents, postpaid.

Measures 16 x 70 inches, 20 inches longer than No. 15. Knotted fringe, drawn and knotted insertion, Damask border.

### DAMASK LINEN SPLASHER, No. 10

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00



This Spiasher measures 20 x 34 inches; stamped ready for etching in wash-linen or silk-each flower may be worked in a separate fint. It is finished with a two-inch Damask border, knotted fringe and

Price, 50 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

### DAMASK LINEN TIDY, No. 5

Sent, postpaid, for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, to cents, postpout.

This makes a neat cover for a small table or a chair back, is 16x72 inches in size, stamped for embroidering or etching, and finished with a four-inch knotted fringe, and a damask border.

The Tidy No. 5, and Splasher No. 10, when ordered together, can be secured, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each: or, for 80 cents, postpaid.

These Linens-Nos. 5, 20, 15 and 26-make a beautiful set that any housekeeper would prize. The quality is excellent and they are uniform in character and design-

Imported for our use and stamped to our order. It is the most popular set of Linens we have ever used.



### A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PILLOW SHAMS



A pair sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, to cents per pair. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra for each pair purchased.

As is the case with our Spisshers this year, lack of space prevents our representing the complete line of designs in which our

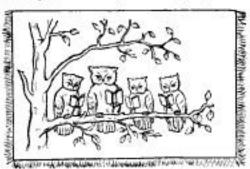
Pillow Shares are stamped. They are all good and desirable and number over fifty varieties. They are made of "Hill" Musico. 36 inches wide. stamped with new fresh designs, all rendy for embroidering.

Price, 30 cents per pair. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra for each pair purchased.



### NEW DESIGNS IN LINEN SPLASHERS

Any 2 Splashers sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 25 cents each, postpaid.



We probably use a greater number of Splashers than any other retail house in the country. Each season we select from a large assortment of designs which are submitted to us such as are most likely to meet the popular taste. Lack of space this season prevents our displaying, as we have done heretofore, a complete assertment of stamped designs, of which, this year, we have two dozen; they are all good, and will be sure to please.

The Splashers are of linen, fringed at the bottom and both ends, and measure 30 x 20 inches.

Price, 25 cents each, including cost of postage and packing.

### GRIFFIN AUTOMATIC RUG MACHINE

Sent, postpoid, as a Premium for a Gub of 8 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

This is by far the best Rug machine manufactured. A child can do good work with it. It has a tubular needle and, as the rag or yarn is carried down through the buriap, friction is entirely assisted. The machine may be guided in a circle, or upon any angle, as conventently as in a straight line. The feed is automatic, and the length of loops, or stitch, may be chauged at any time. The loops being of uniform length no shearing is necessary. For a practical machine for drawing in rags, this is superior to any other.

The needle we send is intended for general work, with rags, or with-Germantown or curpet-yarn; but when it is considered desirable to work yarn exclusively, we recommend a smaller needle, which we will farnish, with looper, for fifteen conts.

Our price, of the Rug-maker 75 cents, postpaid. Price, elsewhere, \$1.00, and postage extra.



Given as Premium for a Club of & Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Rubscribers and 50 cents additional. Postage and Packing, 15 cents extra. Price, \$1.55, postpaid.

This story originally appeared as a serial in The Christian Union. It abounds with stirring Incidents presented in the author's vigorous style. The description of social life in the West as depirted will seem burdly real to those who know the country now; but the writer. growing up from early bepliced familiar with the strange wild life around him, wrote from personal experience. Every reader



mm whose constitutions conquered survation and exposure-and who survived swamps, alligators, Indians and highway robburs in an honest effort to do good. Bound in Cloth - 332 pages - over 30 illustrations. Price, \$1.25, including cost of pertage and pucking.

### MARY F. KNAPP'S FANCY-WORK BOOKS

(RELIABLE PATTERNS Nos. 1 and 2)

Either one sent, postpaid, as a Premium for the name of one new Subscriber (not the Bender's) at \$1.00. Price, either volume, 25 cents, postpaid.

Mary F. Knapp's "Reliable Patterns for Knitting and Crocheting" consist of two books, each devoted to a distinct purpose.

BOOK No. 1 starts out with an explanation of terms used in knitting and crocheting, and then proceeds to describe the various stitches used in the designs which follow:

Stitches given are Afghan or Tricot, Star, Raspberry, Spider-1, 2 and 3; Crazy, and Twisted Leaf.



Nine different varieties of bed-quilts are described; seven for knitting and two for crocheting. These are followed by directions for making gent's knitted undershirt; lady's undervest, with high neck and long sleeves; infant's longsleeved, high-necked shirt; knitted buby shirt; child's leggings and drawers combined; lady's knitted leggings (with gore in the Ruce); knitted slippers, bed-secks, Polish boots; comfort socks, baby's boot, socks with shell tops, baby's shoo, infant's carriage sock, crochet infant's sock, infant's boot, sock in star-stitch, baby boot, crochet wavy skirt (lovely and warm for winter); two knitted skirts, three knitted jackets, crochet shoulder cape, breakfast shawls, crocheted and knitted; cloud, head in starstitch, infant's hood, new boaded hood, Mother Hubbard hood, toboggan cap; Tam O'Shanter cap, plain and wave pattern; seven varieties of bubbes' sacks; infants' band garters; side elastics; coucreste or afghan for baby; strips for lounge afghan; crochet square for afghan; gentlemen's scarfs; seven styles of knilted mittens, besides those for children and the knilted gloves for gentlemen: wristlets; three levely designs for collars; knitted and crocheted purses, unusually pretty; butterfly table-mats, tidy in railroad knitting; shell, apple-leaf and horn-of-plenty tidy; pop-corn and wheel tidy; crochet chemise band, the best design ever published; slumberole and head-rest; lambrequin, match-receiver; handsome macremé waste-basket; cornucopia in crochet work; pansy and calla mats; hammock and horse-nets, head and body combined. Book No. 1 contains one hundred and one designs, all desirable patterns. Price, 25 cents, postpaid.

BOOK No. 2 repeats the explanations of terms used in knitting and erocheting, and then follow seventy-seven designs for knitted edgings, and forty-four designs for crochet trimming. Special pains have been taken in preparing these directions that every one shall be correct, and every one is a thing of beauty. Scarcely a book has ever been published that is thoroughly reliable, but Miss Knapp has personally worked out every pattern in her collection, and they are absolutely correct.

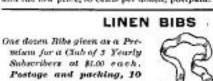
The patterns given are for Spanish lace, French lace and insertion, clover-leaf edging, palm-leaf trimming, with its insertion; diamond edging, oak-leaf, crazy lace, varieties of edges for counterpane border; Tunisian lace and insertion; rose, paim and oak-leaf edges; Mikado, Newport and and deep shell lace, all of which are very destruble and lovely patterns. Besides these are the diamond Normandy lace, apple-leaf, Smyrna, cane leaf, rose-leaf and English-point patterns; a beautiful design called the crochet ptn-wheel lace; nets for horses' ears, and numerous crochet edges, very bandsome, yet without any special name to distinguish them; pineapple edge, which is particularly ornamental frimming for underwear, with, or without, its accompanying insertion; beautiful fan lace; designs for the novelty braids now so popular; as well as the feather-edge and rick-rack braids; Roman key or Greek pattern, and many other designs which Miss Knapp claims are not found in other books of similar character. Any one fond of knitting and crecibeting will find in this new edition of Book No. 2, an invaluable assistant in adorning both the home and wardrobe. Price, 25 cents, postpaid.

### DAMASK DOILIES, No. 109

One dezen sent, postpuid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and to cents additional. Price, 85 cents per dozen, postpaid.

These Dollies are of a nice quality of linen, with damask border and center. They are fringed and are stamped ready for embroadering, the designs being those shown in our "Art

Needlework" page, in the June, 1891, number. These designs are original and cannot be elsewhere obtained. Notice the small Club for which we send them,



per half-dozen, postpaid. Made of Butcher's Linen. Fringed across the bottom. Stamped ready for embroidertng. Price, to cents each, postpaid, or, 50 cents per half-dozen,

postpaid. In purchasing these Bibs meet persons would probably desire to order them in desens or, at least, one-half dozen at a time. We can supply them In

this way at a very low price. For one dozen fiths, \$1.00, postpaid. For one-half dozen, 50 cents. Less than half dozen, lo cents each. All postpaid.

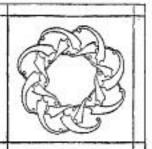


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### HEMSTITCHED LINEN DOILIES, No. 500

One dozen of these Dollies sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and so cents additional. Price, \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.



These artistic and entirely original dolly patterns, are taken from one of our "Art Needlework " pages, and cannot be obtained elsewhere. They are in a beautiful quality of linen, and finished with the fashionable one-inch hemstitched hem.

They are exceedingly dainty when worked in the tint seen on the old Dresden china; white and gold is also a favorite mode of decomition

We will, if desired, send one-half dozen of the Dollies, postpaid, as a Fremlum for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

### SLIPPER-POCKETS

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for & Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 40 cents each, postpaid.



These shoe bogs are made of heavy, twilled brown linen, finished and bound in red braid, and are stamped all ready for embroidering. Price, 40 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

### MISS LOUISA M. ALCOTT'S FAMOUS BOOKS

Either one given as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 cach ; ur, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra, each. Price, \$1.25 per volume.

Parents, as well as children, are delighted with Mise Alcott's beautiful stories, for her stundy, cheerful spirit appears in every line she wrote, and her books are as helpful as they are entertaining.

Little Women—You doubtless know how "Little Women

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came to be written. When Miss Alcott was very young she tried all her powers in an ambitious novel which made no remarkable impression; later, being advised to write a home story for girls, she took her sisters and herself for heroines, and made of their simple life this tale which, long ago, carried all hearts by storm.

You ought to have a copy of "Little Women." If you have one in the house it is sure to be pretty nearly worn out.

Little Men-A book for boys and girls which is full of hints for their fathers and mothers. Professor and Mrs. Bhaer's school was a delightful place for young people to grow up in, and it is a delightful place to read about. An Old-Fashiened Girl-Miss Alcott has told us about a great

many charming girls, but Polly will always be a particular favorite. Jo's Boys-Miss Alcott's last book, and positively the last appearance of the March family. All who have read "Little Women and "Little Men" will be glad to meet Jo and Laurie, Demi, Dan and all the rest again.

Eight Cousins-No girl can read " Eight Cousins" without wish.

ing that she had an Uncle Alec. He combines a fatherly care with the genius of a fairy godmother. Rose in Bloom--Under the wise guidance of Uncle Alec, Rose grows strong and happy, and in "Rose in Bloom" we find her a

Under the Lilacs-Ben, the principal character, runs away from a circus company with his dog Sancho, and finds a pleasant home with some pice people.

Jack and Jill-This story begins with a catastrophe, but there is plenty of fan before the last page is reached. Price, \$1.40 per volume, including cost of postage and packing.

### INSURANCE BY MAIL

In mailing goods ordered, we forward only at the owner's risk, Our responsibility ends with the mailing of the package, and the Government will not reimburse the loser if a package be lost. While a very small portion only of goods sent by mail go astray, we can offer our estecribers and castomers an opportunity of providing against any possibility of loss. For a triffing sum we will Insure all mail packages if requested. If packages which we have insured

be lost in transit, we will refund the full amount of purchase

money. The charges will be as follows:

For values under \$5.00—Insurance Fee. 5 cents For values from \$5.00 to \$10.00-Insurance Fee . to centa For values from \$10.00 to \$25.00-Instrance Fee 25 conts

If you send extra money to Insure your goads, plainty state the OC extra amount locke-ed and the purpose for which it is intended.





